

Further & Higher Education

# ANIMAL RESTRAINT

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## General points about this talk:

This talk lasts 30-40 minutes and will take place in one of our classrooms.

Talks are generally led by the keepers and may vary between different staff members. We will adapt this talk according to the level of the students.

We endeavour to keep group sizes fairly small as this talk takes place in one of our classrooms. To this end most groups will be kept below 20 students.

The normal meeting point for this talk will be at the Education Meeting Point by the Manor House.

## What we will cover in the talk:

Whether examining, weighing or administering medical treatments, at some point animals in captivity will need to be restrained. Depending on the species and situation, there are a large number of differing forms of restraint from crush cages to tranquilizers. Each method must ensure that there is the least amount of risk possible to both the animals and the staff in these events.

In our animal restraint talk we will take a look at various different methods of restraining an animal, and look at the why we may do this. How logistics such as weather, position of the animal and whether drugs will need to be used affect decisions. Students will be able to take a look at some of the equipment used and may even get the chance to try their hand at using a blow pipe. Finally, we will take at the legal side of the various different forms of restraint.



Areas of the City and Guilds Animal Care Specification that this talk addresses:

Level 3

## Unit 318 – Understand the Principles of Zoological Animal Health and Husbandry

Outcome 2 – Know the techniques and equipment required for competent restraint of zoo animals:

- Appropriate range of equipment - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for operatives (gloves, goggles, gauntlets, masks, shields), tranquillisers, (sedation and anaesthesia), firearms for appropriately trained personnel. Crush cages, harnesses, races, muzzles and graspers
- Effectiveness of restraint techniques - Equipment appropriate for particular species, features of techniques help to minimise stress and trauma to animals during physical or chemical restraint (timeliness, timing, adjustment of environmental lighting, coordination of resources, correct use of tranquillisers, regular training of personnel), importance of thorough and up to date risk assessments and procedures which conform to health and safety legislation and protocols throughout the procedure
- Records of restraint - Recording systems are used, how animals are identified (natural markings, tags, bands, microchips or transponders), reasons for using records of restraint (monitoring of life stage and health events, movements and relocations)

