

 CREATE CHANGE	UQ Animal Ethics Committee - Standard Operating Procedure RUM_006 Moving and Restraint of Cattle for Husbandry and Veterinary Procedures Institutional author: School of Veterinary Science AEC Reviewed & Approved: 19/08/2026 SOP Expiry: 19/08/2029	Version #1.0
		Page 1 of 20

RUM_006 Moving and Restraint of Cattle for Husbandry and Veterinary Procedures (Expiry: August 2029)

I. OBJECTIVE

To describe the technique to muster, yard, draft and restrain cattle for husbandry and veterinary procedures using techniques that minimise stress, promote animal welfare, reduce injury risk, and improve handler safety and efficiency.

II. DEFINITIONS

Competent - “the consistent application of knowledge and skill to the standard of performance required regarding the care and use of animals. It embodies the ability to transfer and apply knowledge and skill to new situations and environments.”¹

III. COMMENTS / RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cattle are considered herd animals and are considered a “prey” species. If threatened their initial reaction is to remain still in assessment. If anxious, they will attempt an escape from the situation.
- In addition to visible signs, stressed and/or fearful cattle can release pheromones (scent) which other cattle can smell. These scents can incite fear throughout the herd, making handling difficult.
- The social order within a herd is established when cattle are around 2 years old. For example, the current UQ teaching herd would be considered an established hierarchy. However, if additional animals are introduced into the herd, a new social order must be established. The cattle within the herd may become more aggressive until a new hierarchy is established, temporarily complicating handling procedures.
- Young bulls handled in groups can exhibit playful behaviours, but bulls become more aggressive and territorial as they age. Adult bulls require a personal space exceeding 5 metres in many cases. When more than one bull is present in a confined area, fighting can occur in gateways and smaller pens.
- Bulls are a danger to humans when fighting. They become unpredictable and will break from a fight suddenly creating the potential for serious and/or fatal injury to themselves or their human handlers.
- Cows with young calves, especially beef breeds, can become very protective, making the handling of calves dangerous in the presence of their mothers. Conversely, separating young calves from the mothers for husbandry or teaching purposes can make the cows extremely agitated and unpredictable, creating an unacceptably high-risk scenario for both animals and humans. Practical classes involving the use of newly calved cows should always be avoided.
- Cattle must be appropriately restrained, considering the animal’s temperament and the procedure being performed. A cattle crush (or appropriate examination-bay) should be used for adult cattle. For smaller or younger stock alternative restraint may be appropriate such as a calf cradle or an adjustable squeeze crush.
- Cattle should be handled quietly before, during and after any procedures.
- Cattle should not be overcrowded in yards.
- Where mustering has caused physical exertion, cattle should be rested before drafting or handling.
- Cattle remember how they have been handled and will respond to future handling accordingly.

¹ NHMRC, 2013 (updated 2021), Australian code for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes, National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), accessible via: <https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/publications/aust...>

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		Page 2 of 20

General handling and movement principles:

Handler Positioning:

- Stay visible, avoid blind spots and don't stand directly behind the animal.
- Work the edge of the mob to control speed and direction.
- Keep escape routes for cattle and handlers.

Use of Movement Cues:

- Zig-zag or arc approach when needing to increase momentum.
- Step back to reward movement and release pressure.
- Parallel movement, walking in same direction to maintain flow.

Minimise Noise:

- No shouting, unnecessary yelling, or banging.

Stock Flow:

- Cattle follow other cattle, consequently, maintain a calm lead group.
- Avoid blocking the direction cattle want to go.

IV. SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE

- Minimum number of two operators required. During teaching exercises, a demonstrator who is experienced in the handling of cattle and/or procedure is also required.
- Identification of flight zones must be understood (see Training Considerations).
- Appropriate supervision of students during all live animal interactions, with respect to mitigating OH&S and animal welfare risks is required.
- The person undertaking this task must ensure all relevant approvals are in place, training has been undertaken such as the UQ staff large animal handling course, and risk assessments (Including those for working with cattle) have been performed. If unsure, consult your supervisor.
- Operators should be advised about protection against Q fever or tested for immunity and vaccinated if not immune.
- Wash hands and exposed body parts thoroughly with soap and water after handling cattle.
- Facility protocols and/or SOP's and risk assessments should be followed.
- Possible risks could include but are not limited to; heat exhaustion, cuts and abrasions, rope burns, blunt force injury, musculoskeletal injury and psychosocial harm.
- Appropriate sun protection is required – hat, shoulder protection, sunscreen and water.

V. TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS

- All unsupervised procedures must be performed by appropriately trained personnel who have been deemed to be competent in the procedure.
- An acceptable level of competence in trainees can only be achieved by providing supervised training with live animals.
- Animal temperament should be assessed as suitable prior to commencement.

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- All supervisors should have an in depth understanding of UQ staff large animal handling course principles shown below under VII. Preparation

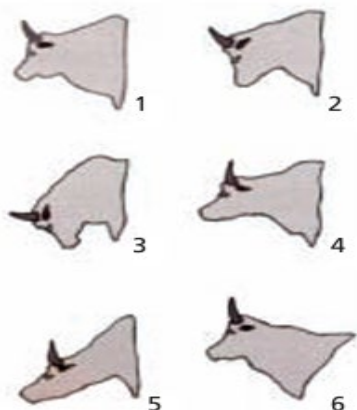
VI. EQUIPMENT

- PPE (as appropriate for your procedure) – protective clothing, footwear and disposable gloves are all recommended, if required seek advice from biosecurity personnel.
- Steel-capped boots are preferred but closed working boots are to be worn at a minimum.
- Dairy – rubber boots may be preferable when working in muddy or wet conditions.
- Halter, lead rope, and pen or crush
- Nose pliers

VII. PREPARATION

Recognition of cattle behaviours

The demeanour of a herd or of individual cattle can allude to their current state of arousal. The assessment of head and tail position, pawing the ground with legs and feet, and the degree of bellowing as indicators of arousal states and the current disposition of the herd that could affect handler safety. As an example, severely distressed cattle often bellow constantly as a signal of danger to the herd, and handlers should interpret this behaviour as an incentive to approach the herd (or an individual) with caution. Figures 1(a) and 1(b) below outline some typical head and tail positions in relation to potential demeanour and expected behaviours.



Grandin (1990)

Figure 1(a) Typical head positions:

1. Neutral
2. Slightly antagonistic (considering aggression)
3. Highly antagonistic (aggression/attack)
4. Confident approach
5. Submissive approach
6. Alert before flight response

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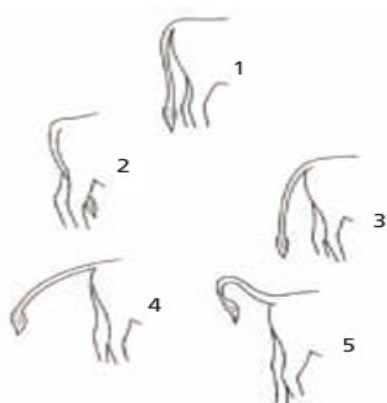


Figure 1(b) Typical tail positions:

1. Grazing or walking
2. Cold, illness or fear
3. Threatening, curious or sexual excitement
4. Galloping, evading
5. Kicking or at play

Grandin (1990)

Other signs of stressed or fearful cattle include (presented from least to most):

1. Ears pinned back
2. Defecation
3. Vigorous tail switching
4. Whites of eyes showing

Effective use of livestock goads for safety

Livestock goads can include drafting canes, paddles and sticks. The use of goads as an extension of a handlers' arm allows for the control of cattle from a safer distance. The effective use of goads makes cattle handling more efficient and safer. The following notes highlight some considerations regarding goad use:

Assessing the cattle field of vision

With their eyes positioned each side of their head, cattle are capable of a panoramic (wide) visual field of approximately 330 degrees. However, the panoramic vision also causes a delay in processing what the cattle are seeing along with being easily distracted by sudden movements off to their sides. This can lead to cattle being resistant or reactive out of fear. Due to their blind spots being directly behind them, they will attempt to locate an object behind them with both eyes for a risk assessment and to calibrate their distance from the object. Typical cattle vision has minimal clarity, focus, and contrast with an additional blind spot being directly in front of their nose. As an example, cattle often cannot tell the difference between a shadow on the ground and a hole in the ground, which can explain why cattle often balk in yards.

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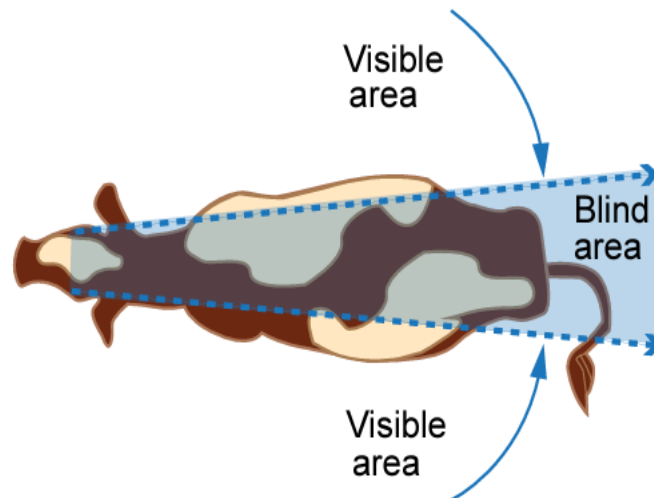


Figure 2. Cattle range of vision - Grandin (1990)

Cattle Pressure Zones

Cattle have three individual comfort zones around them: pressure, flight and fight zones.

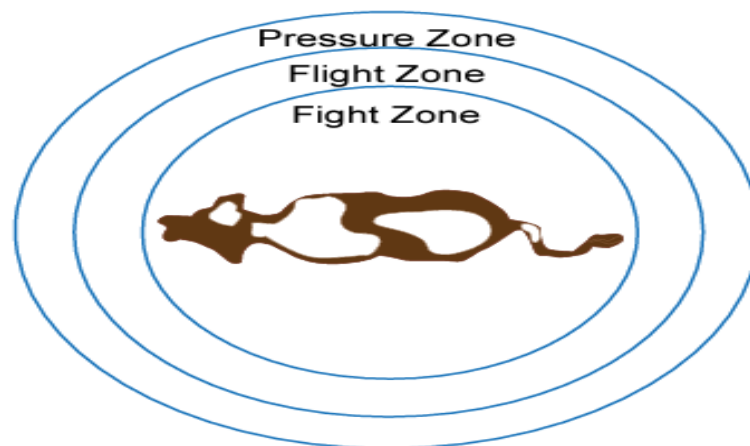


Figure 3. Cattle Space zones - Grandin (1990)

Cattle can be effectively moved by appearing in their pressure zone. If handlers move into the flight zone, cattle will often panic and disperse. If a handler approaches the fight zone, especially if the animal is alone in a confined space, the animal will become aggressive towards the handler.

The size and shape of these comfort zones can be diverse depending on the animal's breed and environment. Dairy cattle typically have smaller pressure zones compared to beef cattle. Conversely, a dairy cow in a milking herd that's handled daily is more likely to become more desensitised than a feral bull in a northern Australian beef herd handled once a year or biannually.

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A herd of cattle will also have their respective pressure, flight and fight zones (see Figure 4). Using natural handling techniques, collective herd zones can be reduced to make handling easier and safer.

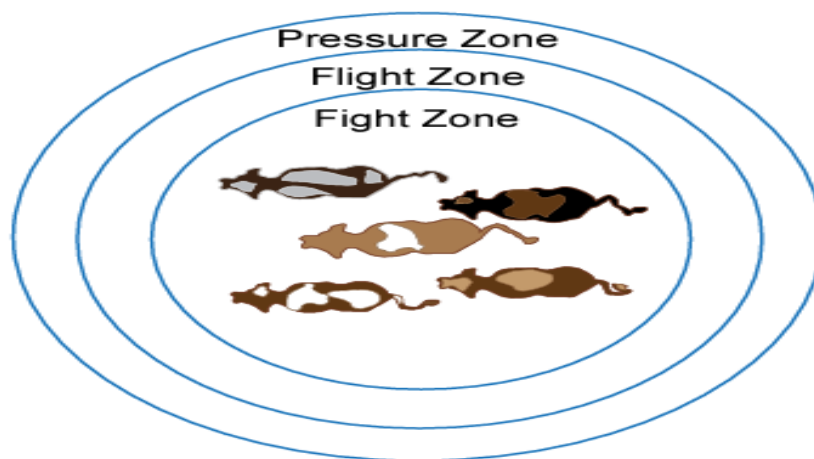


Figure 4. Collective herd Zones - Grandin (1990)

Natural cattle handling techniques

Natural and low intensity cattle handling techniques utilise specific actions and positioning of human handlers to leverage instinctive cattle behaviours towards achieving the desired outcome. Regardless of mustering, processing, or loading, natural handling techniques are applicable to any cattle-related husbandry or teaching scenario.

The encouragement of natural cattle behaviour reduces stress via a less threatening environment, which in turn, can minimise the potential for aggressive and unpredictable reactions toward handlers. Conversely, this creates a safe and positive working and learning environment for staff and students.

Natural handling also satisfies contemporary animal welfare expectations. A calmer environment means animals are less likely to injure themselves or other animals. Mitigating the mental and physiological stress of the cattle also reduces the possibility of downstream herd compromise that can lead to disease and zoonotic transmission of pathogens to humans.

Point of balance

An animal effectively has two points of balance. When a handler is inside the animal's pressure zone their position and intent relative to a point of balance largely dictates the resulting direction of travel. The first point of balance is behind the animals' shoulder blades (Figure 5). If the handler moves behind this area the animal moves forward. In contrast, moving in front of the shoulder the animal will move backwards or turn away from the pressure.

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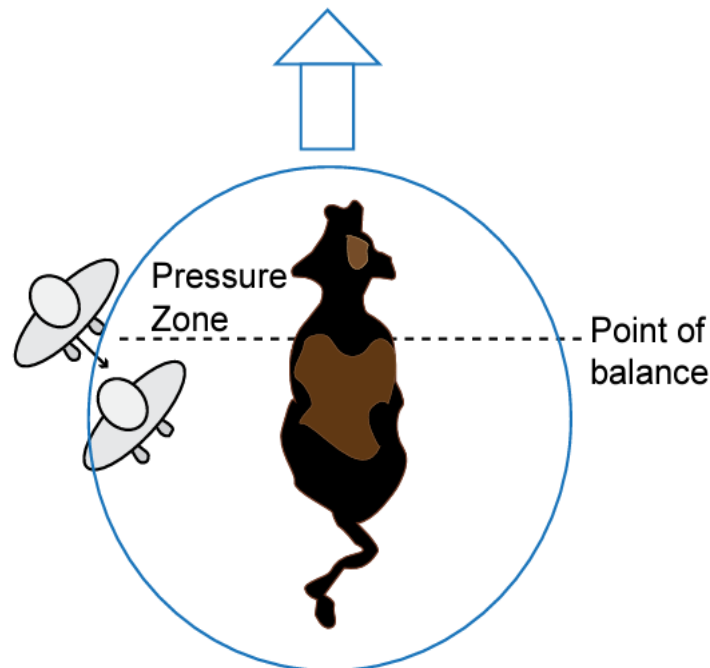


Figure 5. First point of balance -- Grandin (1990)

The animal's second point of balance lies from the centre of the head towards the tail along the centreline (Figure 6). The handler can control the sideways movement of an animal by moving and applying "pressure" either side of this line depending on the desired direction of travel.

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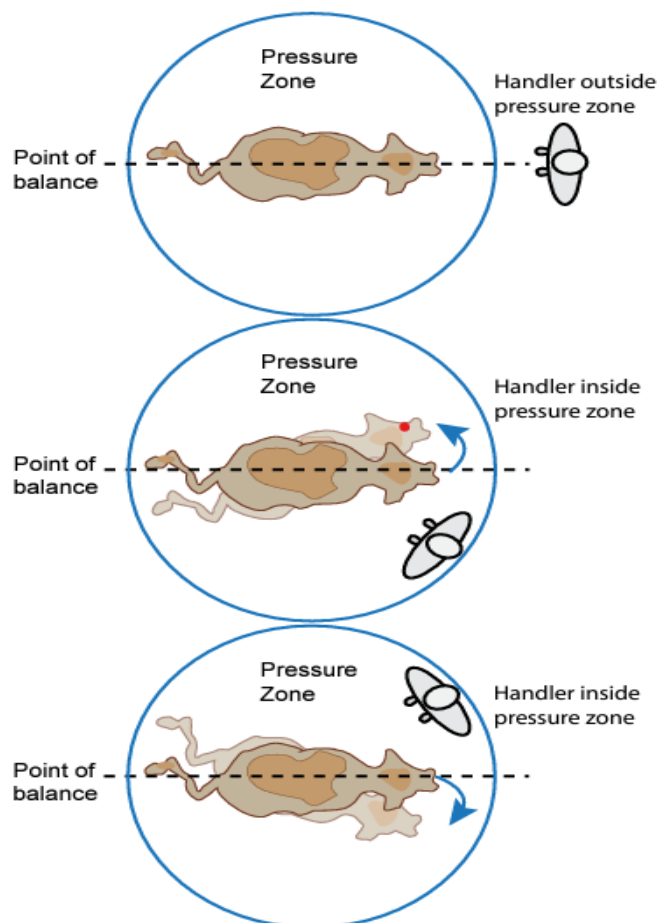
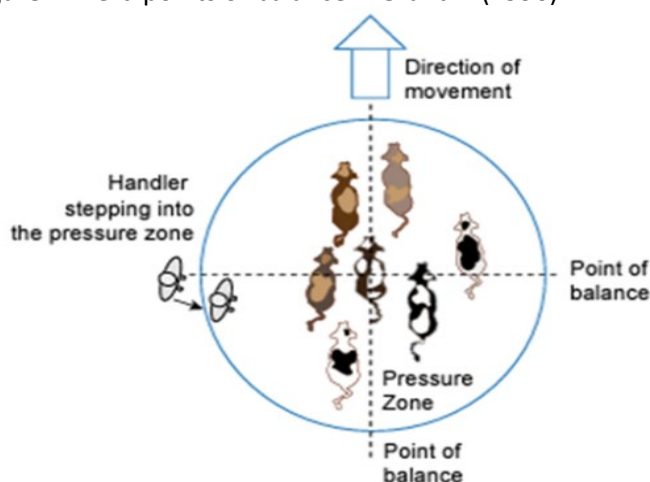


Figure 6. Second point of balance -- Grandin (1990)

All points of balance are equally as relevant to a herd of cattle as they are to individual animals.

Figure 7. Herd points of balance -- Grandin (1990)



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Pressure Mechanics

To move cattle handlers must approach the pressure zone of the animal(s) but must stop short of the flight zone. Over penetration of the pressure zone into the flight zone will produce an unpredictable reaction as a flight response is generated (Figure 8).

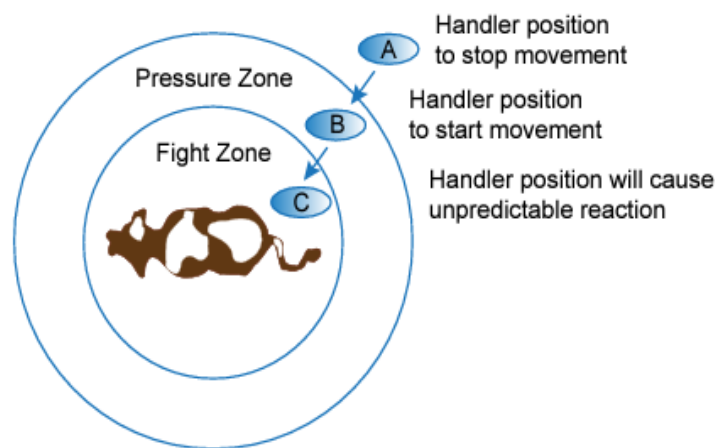


Figure 8. Livestock handlers position relative to pressure zones -- Grandin (1990)

Once the cattle respond to the pressure, the cattle are rewarded by the release of pressure. The release consists of either the handler vacating the pressure zone or simply allowing the animal to move away (Figure 9). Continuous pressure is never tolerated, and typical responses include laying down, leaving the herd or fighting the handler.

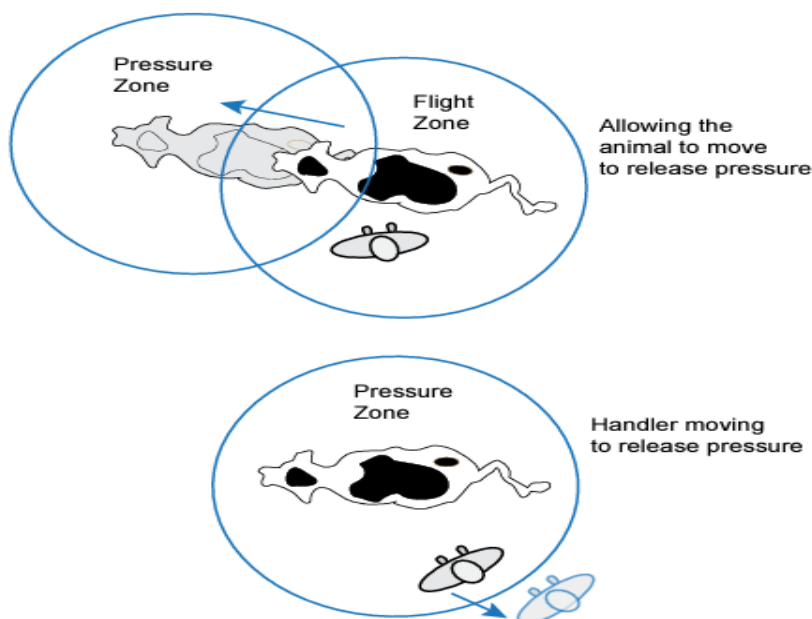


Figure 9. The release of pressure -- Grandin (1990)

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By educating cattle how to react to pressure and rewarding them with a release will improve their ability to appropriately respond to other handlers (i.e., inexperienced support staff and students) that may not be as proficient in cattle moving. This in turn improves learning experiences and installs confidence, especially for students with little or no livestock experience.

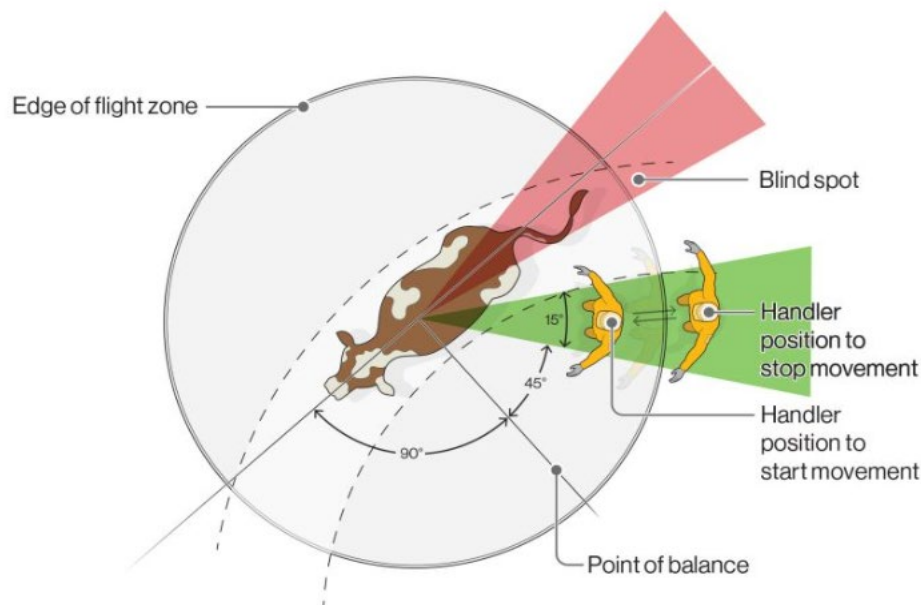


Figure 10. Summary of the use of point of balance and flight zones -- Grandin (1990)

Moving cattle in straight lines

Handlers should move in straight lines and not curves when moving cattle. Moving in curves mimics predator behaviour and will incite cattle to resist and escape rather than cooperate with their handlers. A handler making a curved path behind a herd also causes uneven pressure that prompts an undesired response to the handler's intentions.

The preferred method for moving a herd of cattle is the zig-zag approach. This technique can be used by handlers on foot, quad bikes and ATVs.

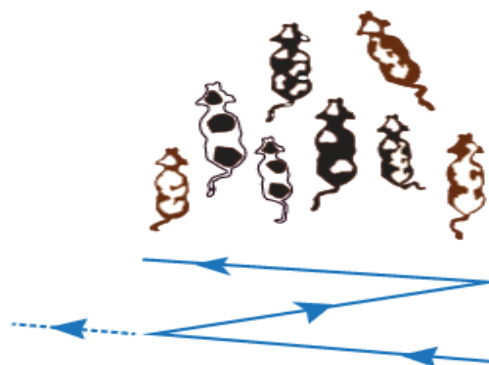


Figure 11. Zig-zag technique - Grandin (1990)

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The inverted T moving Technique

To move cattle directly towards an intended destination (i.e., gateway), handlers should employ the inverted T methodology. The horizontal portion of the T represents the line the handler moves along to pressure the herd towards the destination represented by the vertical line.

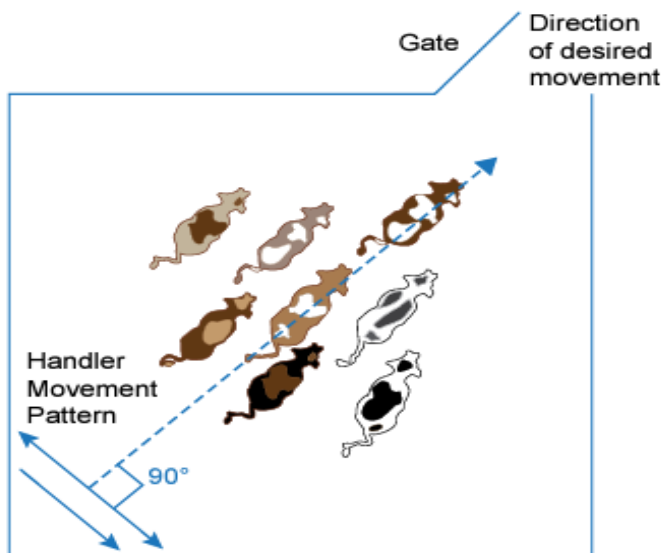


Figure 12a. The Inverted T Method - Grandin (1990)

It is important for handlers to avoid curved or hooked movements when approaching the horizontal limits of the T they are working towards as this represents predatory behaviour to the cattle resulting in resistance and adverse reactions towards handlers (Figure 13).

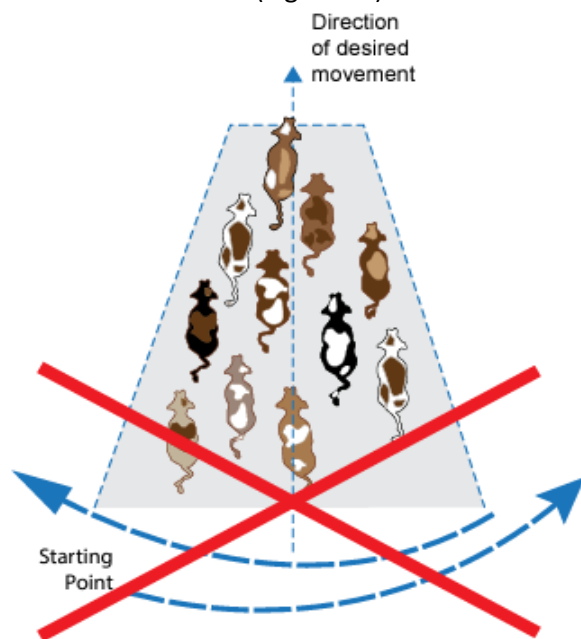


Figure 12b. The Inverted T Method - Grandin (1990)

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This method is suited to paddocks, laneways and larger yards. Note that the horizontal line of the T is not required to be exactly 90 degrees to the vertical line, and the zig-zag technique is encouraged (Figure 13).

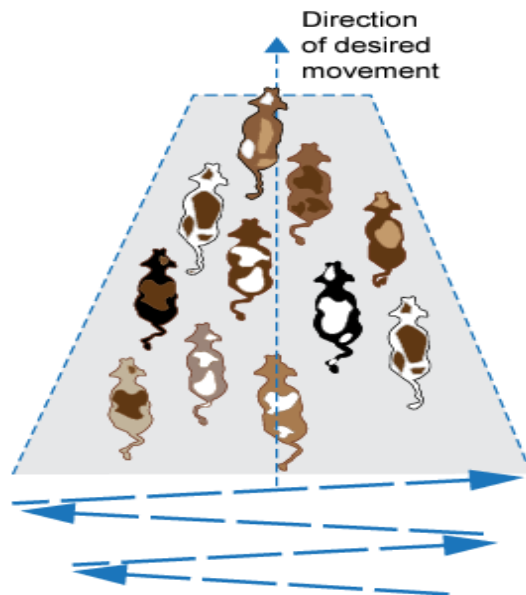


Figure 13. Inverted T Method employing zig-zag technique - Grandin (1990)

The Dot the I Method

This method is best employed when cattle must travel through a gateway or bottlenecked portion of a yard. The handler is positioned beside the animals and focuses the pressure on the rear of the yard. This encourages the cattle to move past the handler in the intended direction of travel to escape the pressure. The handler moves into the pressure zone of each animal's side as they move past then retreats until the next animal moves into the gateway area then repeats the process until all the required animals move through the gateway or bottleneck.

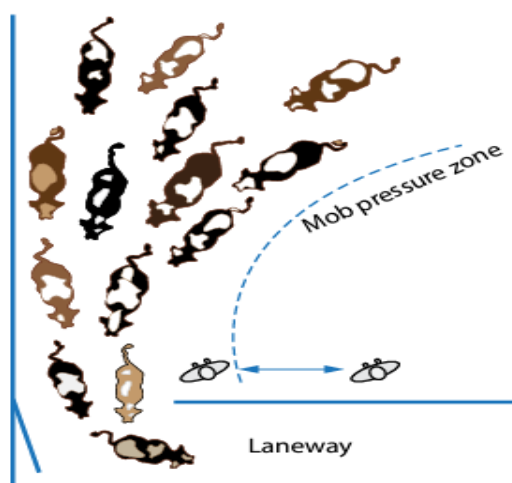


Figure 14. The Dot the I Method demonstrated through a gateway - Grandin (1990)

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- Make sure gates are in their intended position for the movement of cattle, typically most gates will be closed until the operation proceeds. Report any gates that are non-functional and latch systems requiring maintenance on Archibus or gatton.grazingunit@uq.edu.au depending on facility.
- Check that all operators are aware of escape routes within the yard systems either climbing above animals or through gates.
- If needing to restrain animals ensure that you have a suitable crush or head stall, halter and nose pliers and check that they are serviceable, including checking that the balls of the nose pliers are not burred.
- For manual control, make sure fingernails have been trimmed to be no longer than the operator's finger pads.

VIII. PROCEDURES

[A. Mustering](#)

[B. Yarding](#)

[C. Drafting](#)

[D. Movement in a Race](#)

[E. Use of a Cattle Crush \(Squeeze chute\)](#)

[F. Weighing in a Crush](#)

[G. Applying a Halter](#)

[H. Manual Restraint of the Head](#)

[I. Applying Nose Pliers](#)

[J. Using a Tail Jack](#)

A. MUSTERING

1. When mustering, consider the geography of the paddock, gateways and direction of travel, so that cattle will move in the direction chosen. Allow cattle to gather in a loose bunch before attempting to move them in the required direction. Stock generally move better uphill than down.
2. Approach quietly and from a direction visible to the cattle to avoid surprising the cattle
3. Apply light pressure by walking at an angle toward the edge of the mob.
4. Allow cattle to lift their heads and begin to move before increasing pressure.
5. Once movement is initiated, step back slightly to reward the response., Move cattle in a calm, controlled walk; avoid forcing animals into a trot. Use an arc or zig-zag pattern behind the mob to maintain forward momentum. Keep the mob together and avoid tail-enders drifting back. Correct individuals by controlling the mob, not chasing single animals.
6. When moving along laneways maintain a consistent walking pace and avoid rushing the front. Position handlers offset and not directly behind to keep cattle flowing. Keep gates open wide to encourage movement. If flow slows, the handler may walk up the side toward the front without blocking to draw animals forward.
7. Under extreme circumstances increased levels of pressure may need to be applied to the animal but this should only be applied when all other options have been exhausted

B. YARDING

1. Keep all gates shut, if not required to be open.
2. Where facility design allows, cattle should enter yards via the same entry point each time and leave by a separate exit gate at the other side of the yards. This will encourage cattle to enter the yard themselves.
3. Docile cattle should be moved through the yards with the stock person on foot. Ensure yards are quiet, with gates prepared and allow cattle to enter the yard voluntarily, by avoiding high-pressure pushing

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4. Use the lead animals to encourage movement; avoid crowding from behind.
5. Close gates calmly, with no slamming or shouting.
6. Position the handler safely, ideally beside gate rather than behind, during gate closure in case cattle hit/kick the gate before its latched.
7. Once in the yard, allow cattle to settle for 2–5 minutes before further movement. In the let-up yard we should only have one cut for animals going to the race only. There should only be 2 cuts in any of the other holding yards for animals to move forward in an effective and stress-free environment.

C. DRAFTING

1. Drafting should be performed in specially designed drafting yards or through gates between yards. The excessive use of force is unnecessary. The drafted animal must be able to see where it is to go (i.e. its 'escape route'). Visual driving aids are best used to direct cattle or block movement.
2. Fill yard to approx. 1/3 of area of yard - have stock settled & move quietly
3. Avoid standing at the end of races. Use small, deliberate steps to apply/release pressure.
4. If stock become unsettled, move to the edge of their flight zone & let settle
5. Allow cattle to follow each other through gates rather than forcing animals.
8. On completion of procedure observe animal for signs of distress.

When cattle must be separated without the use of a specialised drafting system in a yard, a combination of several methods and techniques may be employed to ensure success.

Quieter cattle should be drafted from more excited cattle, as the opposite may create complications for handlers.

If a particular animal has to be stopped or blocked, it is not recommended that the handler attempt to suddenly jump or move into its intended path. This can often result in injury to the handler if the animal ignores the manoeuvre. Alternatively, the handler should retreat and release the pressure which commonly encourages the animal to return to the herd.

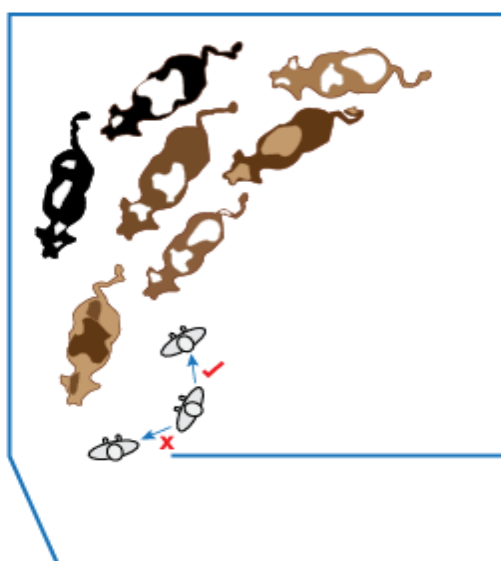


Figure 15. Drafting using a backward pressure release - Grandin (1990)

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D. MOVEMENT IN A RACE

1. Have the race open and the desired number of animals in the race into the let-up/loading yard.
2. Within the loading yard using pressure in the flight zone move the animals towards the race entrance.
3. Ensure the lead animal is moved to the entrance of the race. Typically, the lead animal will move into the race and other animals will follow.
4. Opening of chute gates and allowing the lead animal to see an exit may encourage entry.
5. Working from the front of the let-up/loading yard, allow stock to follow up the race.
6. Close race gate.
7. Before the last animal is out of the race, allow the next group to be let up the race.
8. Repeat as required.

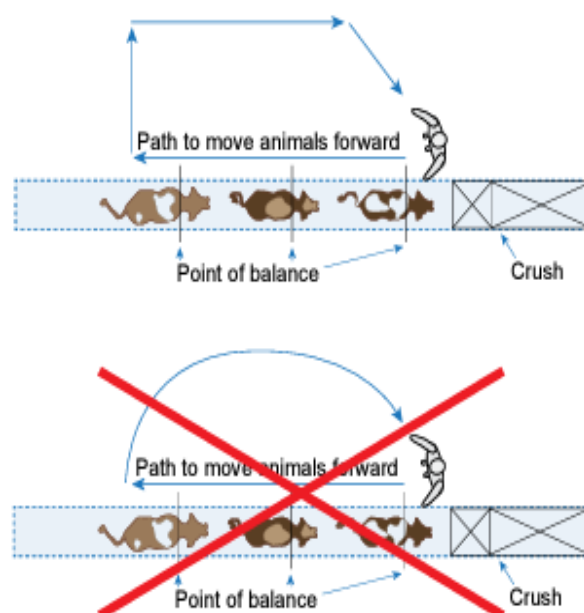


Figure 16. Moving cattle forward in a race - Grandin (1990)

E. USE OF A CATTLE CRUSH (SQUEEZE CHUTE)

1. Ensure that the front and side gates of the crush, and the head bail, are securely closed and that the sides of the crush are fully retracted (i.e. the "squeeze" is fully open). In crushes which have a hinged security gate in front of the head bail the head bail may be opened but make sure that the security gate is securely closed. The rear gates (the entry points of cattle into the crush) must be open.
2. Calmly move first cow in the race, into the crush and close the sliding gate behind it; in some crushes you will be able to secure a second animal in a space behind the first.
3. Encourage the front animal to put its head through the head bail. Close the head bail quickly - allow room for some head movement but make sure that the bail is not so far open as to allow the animal to pull its head back (it may be necessary to have an assistant do this job).
4. When the animal is secured, the front security gate can be opened to allow work on the animal's head. If greater restraint is necessary, move the side and rear gates to reduce the space around the animal.
5. With the animal's head secured in the head bail you can open the side gates to access parts of the animal's body. Aim to work with only one gate open at any time.

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6. As you work with the animal, be careful to avoid levers and handles protruding from the crush. Some cattle will react adversely to confinement - be careful to not get your body trapped between the animal and the crush.
7. If an animal goes down in the crush open the side and rear gates to their widest positions, close the front security gate, and open the head bail; allow the animal to regain its feet. Secondary measure (and yard dependant), if the down cows legs aren't trapped and they aren't panicking, releasing the head bail and removing all human pressure is typically enough. Opening the side gates is often not required AND places the operators (and groups of students) at risk from unrestrained and possibly stressed animal, in what can be a small area, depending on the yards.
8. When the procedures are finished, close the side access gates, move the side and rear gates back to their starting positions, close the front security gate, and open the head bail.
9. When the animal is calm, open the front gate and allow it to leave the crush. The animal should move quickly forwards but be aware that some cattle will jump out of the crush and may turn back towards the operator.

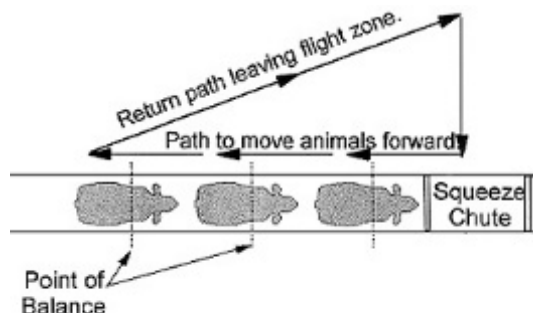


Figure 17: Source: <https://www.grandin.com/behaviour/principles/flight.zone.html>

F. WEIGHING IN A CRUSH

1. Confine the animal in the section of the crush that contains the scale platform making sure that all four feet are on the platform.
2. Wait until the animal is calm and relatively still and record the weight.
3. Note that most electronic scales have a weighing mode which integrates a series of measurements and allows you to get an accurate weight of a moving animal.

G. APPLYING A HALTER

1. Catch the head of the animal in the head stall of the cattle chute/crush.
2. Adjust the sizing of the halter to approximately the size of the cow to be haltered. Time used here will save time in application and resizing on the animal.
3. Be sure to have halter in correct orientation as shown in *Figure 2*, incorrect orientation is a common error and prevents halter from operating properly.
4. Begin on the side of the animal that you wish the lead rope (**E**) to be. Place headstall over ears and poll in one motion being sure not to place hands over the poll of the animal, use the stiffness in the rope to achieve this. Move to other side of cow and get both ears under the halter.
5. Use adjustment loop (**F**) to position nose strap correctly and orientate chin strap (**D**).
6. Return to starting position and tighten chin strap through the eye loop (**A**).

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7. When tying off, ensure a quick release knot is always used.

Caution

1. Operator injuries occur when animals lift their head and arms/hands are caught between the poll of the animal and head stall.
2. Operator injuries occur when bending over the head of the animal, do not place operator head or upper body in the zone around the head of the animal.
3. **TIP:** Facing feet parallel to the body of the animal will prevent the operator from placing their body in a dangerous position.

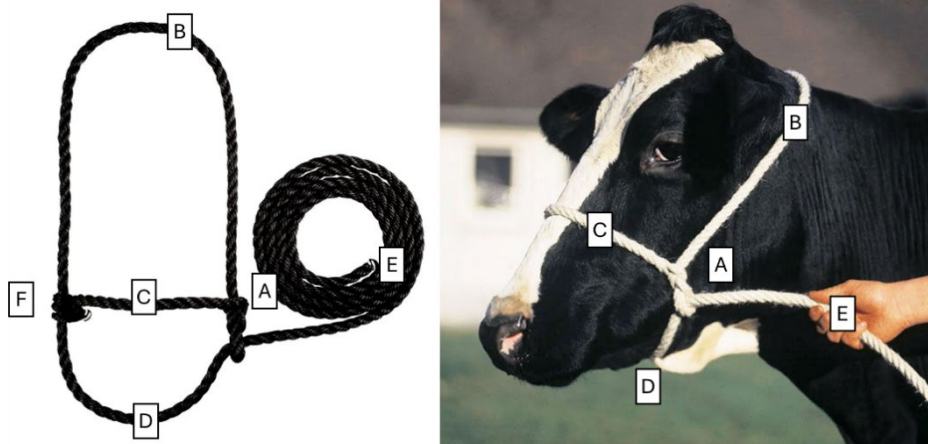


Figure 18 – Rope halter and rope halter fitted to cow. **A** – eye loop, **B** – headstall, **C** – nose strap, **D** – chin rope, **E** – lead rope, **F** – adjustment loop (Source: <https://shoofdirect.com.au/>)

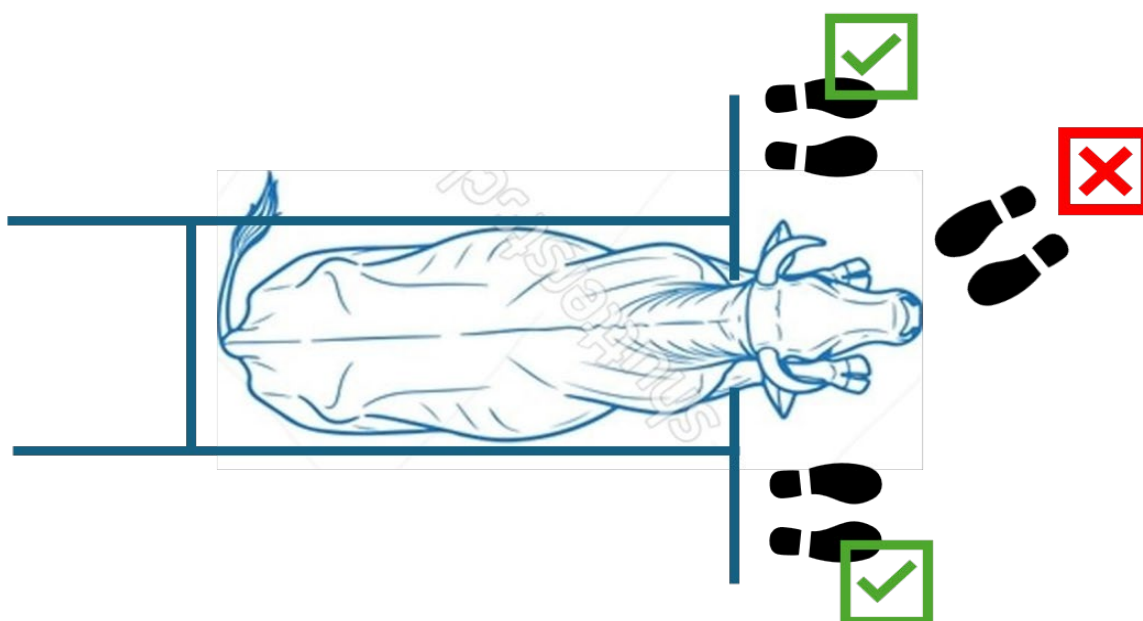


Figure 19 – Safe angling of the feet and body to prevent the operator from inadvertently leaning over the animal for placement of a halter and manual restraint of the head in a chute.

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H. MANUAL RESTRAINT OF THE HEAD

1. Manual restraint of the head may be used to examine the oral cavity of the animal or to give oral medications.
2. The animal should be first caught in the head bale of a cattle crush/chute.
3. Stand with your back resting against the crush or in stable wide based stance to one side of the animal at the front of the crush.
4. Grab the head by running the hand closest the cow over its nose and hooking this into the mouth/lip, in the gap between the incisors and molars.
5. Pull the cows head across your body and tightly restrain it in that position with a wide base stance and typically braced with your back against the crush.
6. Smooth strong and forceful actions are important, so the cow is given no opportunity to fight against these actions. If the cow throws its head and the operator may be flung, release for operator safety. Ensure you are in a safe position where, if you were to be thrown backwards or forwards, you would not be injured.



Figure 20. Manual restraint of the head with operator also holding the tongue. (Source: animalhandlingavbs1002)

I. APPLYING NOSE PLIERS

1. Nose pliers (Figure 21) are useful for mouth examinations of cattle and restraint. It is important these are **NEVER** tied off when used as the only restraint and should be used in combination with a halter if tied off. A spooked or aggravated cow will easily rip the pliers through their nostril trying to get free if it is tied off as sole method of restraint.
2. Stand with your back resting against the crush or in stable wide based stance to one side of the animal at the front of the crush.
3. Begin by running your cow-side hand over the bridge of its nose and anchoring in its mouth.
4. With the other hand, insert the nose pliers into the far nostril.
5. As the cow moves its head towards you (away from the discomfort in the other nostril) hook in the other side of the pliers and squeeze to close.
6. **Caution:** retain close grip on the pliers as cow shaking its head with pliers attached can be dangerous to the operator
7. To remove, restrain the cows head as before and remove the pliers as inserted, far nostril before near.
8. If tying off is required, before application of the pliers ensure the pliers are orientated so that the rope tail exits the handle on the same side that will be tied.

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9. If tying off is required, ensure a quick release knot is always used



Figure 21 – Cattle nose pliers (Source: <https://shoofdirect.com.au/>)

J. USING A TAIL JACK

1. This method of restraint is used to immobilise the rear end of the cow to allow blood collection, udder examination or other procedures as required.
2. Move the cow into the crush, the animal does not necessarily need to be restrained in the head bale.
3. Stand behind the cow with the kick gate closed on the vet crush. Check gate is closed securely.
4. Grasp the tail approximately 30cm from the base - the appropriate area can often be defined by the change in flexibility of the coccygeal joints. Placing the hand too high on the tail will result in an ineffective tail jack
5. Lift the tail gently but firmly straight over the back, until resistance is felt, making sure to only bend up from the base. Maintain constant pressure without excessive exertion.
6. To release, simply lower the tail and let it go.



Figure 22. Applying a tail jack

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The procedures contained within this SOP follow the Queensland Animal Care and Protection Act 2001, The Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014, The Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle (2016), industry animal welfare requirements for managing and handling livestock (2021) utilising low-stress stock handling (LSSH) procedures as described in Grandin (1990).

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 CREATE CHANGE	UQ Animal Ethics Committee - Standard Operating Procedure RUM_006 Moving and Restraint of Cattle for Husbandry and Veterinary Procedures Institutional author: School of Veterinary Science AEC Reviewed & Approved: 19/08/2026 SOP Expiry: 19/08/2029	Version #1.0
		Page 20 of 20

This SOP deserves notable reference and acknowledgement of authorship by Courtney Stewart –Livestock Practical Coordinator UQ and Associate Professor Ben Wood – School of Veterinary Science.

Version #	Reviewing AEC	AEC Review Date	Outcome
#1.0	Production and Companion Animals AEC	19/08/2026	Approved to 19/08/2029

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