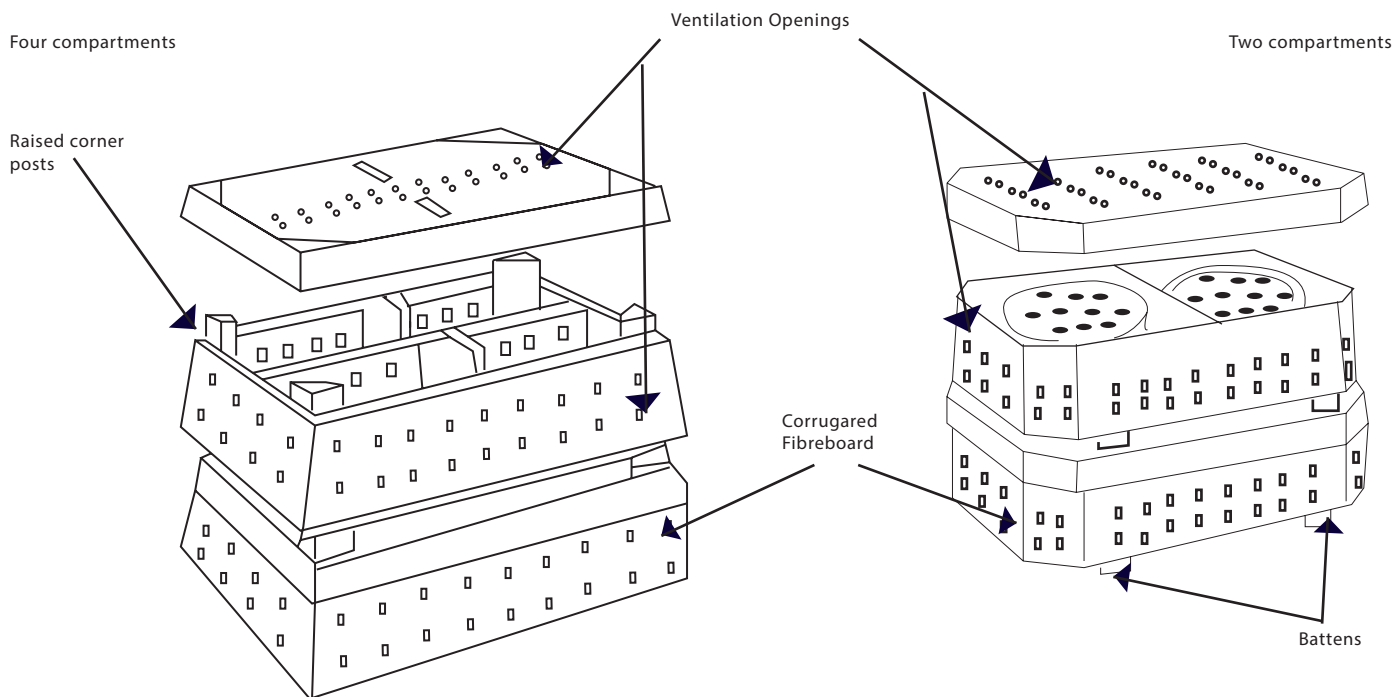
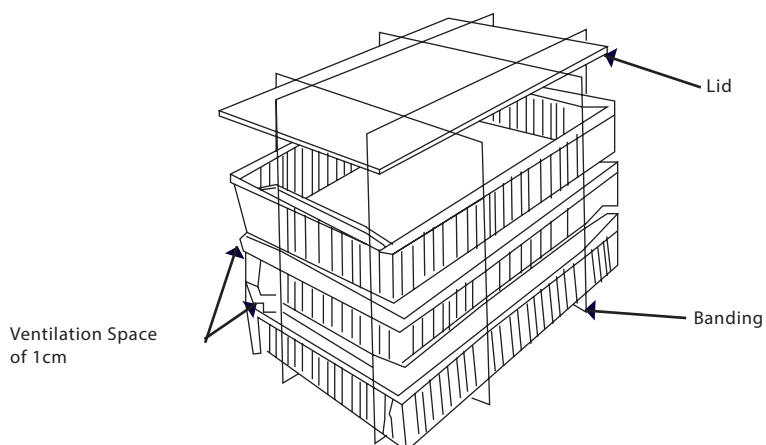


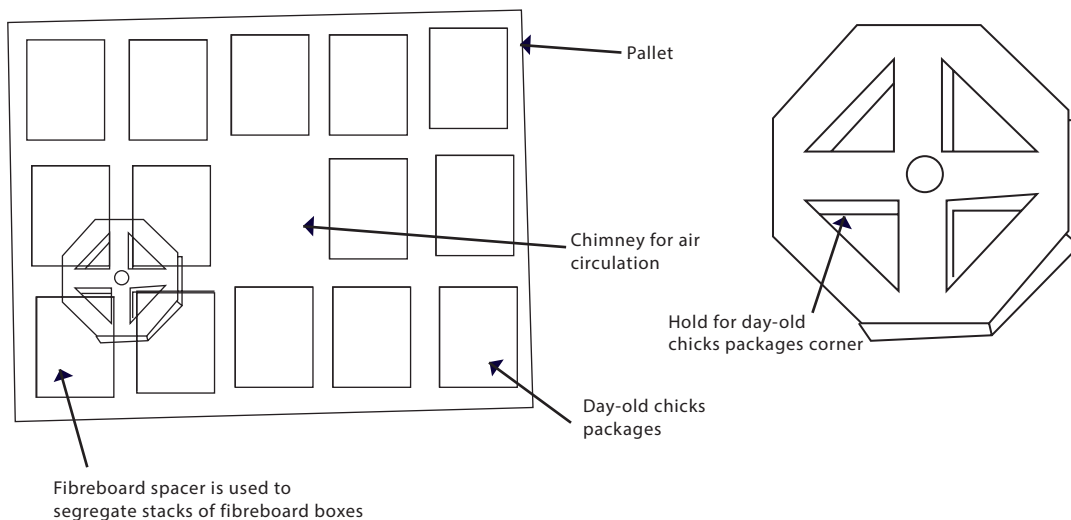
REQUIREMENTS FOR DAY-OLD CHICKS AND DUCKLINGS



EXAMPLES OF PLASTIC BOXES



EXAMPLE OF FIREBOARD SPACER



Kindly note: Only the above crates will be accepted. We may not accept any modified or incorrect crates.

MATERIALS

- Corrugated fibreboard, rigid plastics, non-toxic plastic, fibre-glass and synthetics.

CORRUGATED FIBREBOARD

SIZE

- Single-wall corrugated fibreboard containers must be divided into two or four compartments.
- The interior height of the container must not be less than 10cm (4in).

FLOOR

- Solid and leak-proof.

TOP

- Solid with ventilation holes not exceeding 1cm ($\frac{2}{5}$ in) in diameter.

VENTILATION

- Must be in the form of openings which must not exceed 1cm ($\frac{2}{5}$ in) in diameter.
- The openings must be present on all four sides and the top of the container.
- All sub-dividers must have adequate ventilation holes to allow cross air circulation within the container.
- Containers must be capable of being stacked by the use of battens. In some cases the battens (wooden or fibreboard) are attached to the bottom of the box, in others the corner posts are raised and the lid is sitting inside these posts. This allows air to circulate between the boxes when stacked.

STACKING

- Boxes must be capable of being stacked to the height that may be experienced during air transportation without collapsing or deforming.
- The stack of boxes must not be tied down too tightly onto the pallet or the upper outer sides will get damaged.

RIGID PLASTIC BOXES

Rigid plastic boxes must be designed in such a way that they can be stacked and interlocked. The base of one box may form the top of the box beneath up to a maximum of five boxes high, provided that they are securely banded together. The height of

the stack may be restricted to comply with the airline's own requirements.

SIZE

- The internal height of the box must be of a minimum 15 cm (6 in) when approximately 100 normal sized chicks are packed in a box without subdivisions.
- In other boxes for smaller numbers the interior height must not be less than 10 cm (4 in).

VENTILATION

- Ventilation must be by the use of slots with a width of 1 cm ($\frac{2}{5}$ in).
- Any sub-dividers used must have adequate ventilation holes or slots in them to allow cross ventilation.
- Boxes must be strong enough to be stacked to a height that may be experienced during air transportation without collapsing or deforming.

PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH

Standard boxes for the carriage of day-old chicks, up to 72 regular hours old, are being constructed to carry 50-100 chicks.

The quantity for carrying turkey poults, ducklings and goslings is proportionately reduced by 20%. For shipments to or from hot countries the quantity of chicks in a container may be reduced to provide additional ventilation within a box.

FEEDING GUIDE

- As consignments of chicks are normally scheduled to arrive at destinations within the 72-hour period after hatching, during which no feeding or watering is required, consignments which might arrive at destinations subsequent to the elapse of this period must not be accepted as after this time such chicks will require to be fed by a poultry specialist.
- Airline staff are generally not competent to feed baby chicks.

GENERAL CARE AND LOADING

- The shipper is to arrange that an adequate number of vent holes are opened.
- As a guide for fibreboard boxes, six side and 12 top vent holes must be open when the temperature is 15°C (59°F), as the temperature approaches 21°C (70°F) all vent holes must be open.
- The amount of space allowed in the boxes/aircraft

must be related to the climatic conditions which it is anticipated will prevail during the journey.

- In hot weather the number of birds per box/ stowage area must be reduced.
- Maintain proper separation of cartons in the aircraft.
- When chicks are to be carried in quantity, care must be taken that there is adequate air circulation throughout the stack and the boxes are secured in a manner which will prevent them from toppling during flight.
- Boxes on a pallet must be tied down firmly but not too tightly in order to avoid damaging the edges of the outer boxes.

SYMPTOMS

- Too cold – loud chirps, huddled together
- Too hot – panting, protruding beaks through ventilation openings in carton
- Hungry – loud pecking on carton
- Comfortable – soft peeping.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF DAY-OLD CHICKS

- The effective ambient temperature (temperature of the air immediately surrounding the chicks) within the shipping container required to support day-old chicks will vary with the species and strain/ stock of the chicks being shipped.

- Chick metabolic processes generate a substantial amount of heat which is dissipated onto the air that directly surrounding the animal and in turn is the driving force for air movement across the ventilation openings.

- The ventilation rate and the effective ambient temperature within the container are determined by the ambient air temperature surrounding the container, the size of the ventilation openings, the insulating characteristics of the container, the number of chicks, their combined body weight as well as other variables.

- Given these factors the effective ambient temperature within the container may be 6°C (43°F) or more above the air temperature outside the container.

- Given the variables associated with effective ambient temperature development within shipping containers in the carriage of day-old chicks, shippers must provide the carrier with a suggested ambient temperature range for carriage of these animals.

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