

## **BEES**

Bees and honey regulations are covered under Division 13, section 29000-29735 Food & Ag Code.

**29055 F&A** Unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession any apiary equipment which is branded with any serial number brand other than his or her own brand unless he or she has bill of sale which has been obtained from registered owner of serial brand number.

**29256 F&A** Unlawful to:

- A** Use any number unless required by code.
- B** Alter, deface, remove or obliterate any brand on any apiary equipment.
- C** Be in possession of any equipment on which any brand has been altered, defaced, removed, or obliterated.

**29701 F&A** First offense is an infraction, second conviction in 12 mo. period is a misdemeanor.

**7-31 co-ord** No apiary shall be closer than 300 hundred feet of property line unless pollinating crops. No apiary shall be closer than 600 feet to building without permission of occupant.

**7-32 co-ord** No person shall place or keep an apiary etc to remain on land not owned or possessed by such person without first obtaining written permission of owner in possession of land.

**7-33 co-ord** Except in case of emergency, hives of bees being transported on public roads when bees are flying shall have the bees substantially confined by screens or other means to the vehicle.

**7-36 co-ord** Any person violating any provision of this article may be served with written notice to cease or remedy within 48 hours, by ag. commissioner.

## **Hives and Honeybees**

### **General Investigative Information's**

*Courtesy of the Fresno County Sheriff's Department*



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

This Training Bulletin was created as a reference for investigating thefts related to bees and to help the investigator understand some of the terminology used by beekeepers. Figure 1 depicts a commonly used hive. From top to bottom, the top portion of the hive is called a lid and will sometimes have a glass jar or other container placed on top for feeding the bees “sugar syrup”. The second layer of the hive is called a shallow honey super (used only during honey season). The third layer of the hive is called Upper deep (food chamber). Inside of the food chambers are the frames (depicted in figure 2). Each wooden frame contains a single sheet of beeswax foundation. The frame is kind of like a picture frame. It firmly holds the wax and enables the beekeeper to remove these panels of honeycomb for inspection or honey extraction. The fourth layer of the hive is called a bottom board. The bottom board is the thick bottom floor of the beehive. During pollination season, you could see hives stacked on a wooden pallet one, two, three or four high. The pallet will typically hold four hives per level.

The type of equipment used to load hives for travel is called “Bob Cats”, a “swinger” or a forklift. Each hive can weigh up to a couple hundred pounds. Beekeepers typically move their bees in the evening when the bees are not flying. The small ventilation holes are usually covered with tape while using a window screen across the front entrance of the hive preventing the bees from flying out, while providing the bees with adequate ventilation. If the temperature is below 53 degrees the bee typically will not come out of the hive. A good beekeeper will never put hives in an enclosed container or covered it to the point where there is little to no ventilation, because the bees will suffocate. There is no enforceable law that requires the beekeepers to have paperwork when transporting their hives, however if the beekeeper is out of state, he should have some form of documentation showing that the bees were inspected prior to entering California. Since bees are used all over the United States, the movement and storing of bees may vary depending on what state the bees originate from. The following information will assist in tracking the movement and stock piling of bees in the Central Valley.

**JAN-FEB** Bees are removed from stockyard and placed in almond orchards.

**MAR-APR** Bees are moved to avocado, kiwis and orange orchards.

- MAY-JUN** Bees are placed in fields for onions, cantaloupes, watermelons, etc.
- JUL-AUG** Bees are placed in cotton fields and sunflower fields.
- SEP-OCT** Bees are being placed in stockyards for the winter. Typically near a water source.
- NOV-DEC** Bees are in stockyard or moved to the coast for a warmer climate.

### ***APIARY REQUIREMENTS AND VIOLATIONS***

**29046(a)(1) FA** Any apiary on the property of another must have one-inch dark letters on a contrasting color, on the opening side stating:

- 1) The owners name.
- 2) The owners address.
- 3) The Owners phone number, or the fact that he has no phone number.

**29055FA** No one shall possess any apiary equipment, with the brand or serial number of another, without a bill of sale from the registered owner of the brand or serial number.

**29056FA** It is unlawful for anyone to:

- a) Use any brand of number not registered to the user.
- b) Alter, deface, remove, and obliterate any brand on any apiary equipment.
- c) Be in possession of any equipment on which any brand has been altered, defaced, removed or obliterated.

### **SECTION 855-N. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS – SPECIAL STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AND REGULATIONS (Zoning Ordinance)**

#### **Apiaries**

Apiaries and honey extraction plants may be operated in any district in which they are listed as

Permitted subject to the following conditions:

- a. An adequate fresh water supply, of sufficient quantity and quality, must be made available or exist naturally to prevent the bees from creating a nuisance around any public road, street or highway, residence or other occupied building. If the County determines that a nuisance exists, then the beekeepers will be required to relocate the beehives in excess of the minimum setbacks established by this ordinance.
- b. When placed near public roads, bees being used for crop pollination may be placed, in groups not to exceed twenty (20) hives spaced not less than three hundred (300) feet apart, ten (10) feet from the public road right-of-way or twenty (20) feet from the edge of the pavement (which ever distance is furthest, in no case on the public road right-of-way)

ten (10) days before, during and ten (10) days after the bloom period for almonds and plums during February and March. During crop pollination, no beehives may be placed less than seventy-five (75) feet from any public road intersection.

c. Beehives may not be placed less than one hundred (100) feet from any public road right of- way, except as specified in "b.

d. Beehives may not be placed less than two hundred (200) feet from any residence or other occupied building other than that of the property owner or occupant of said property except by written permission of such persons affected.

e. Honey extraction plants may be permitted, provided that they be placed not less than one hundred (100) feet from any public road, street or highway, residence or other occupied building other than that of the property owner or occupant of said property except by written permission of such persons affected.

(Subsection 2 added by Ord. T-254 adopted 4-27-81; amended by Ord. T-273 adopted 5-17-83)

## **CHEMICALS**

**CCR California Code of Regulation**

**FAC Food and Ag. Code.**

**The theft of ag. chemicals is a high value crime. Certain chemicals can reach several hundred dollars per gallon. Unfortunately, most farmers don't take the precautions necessary to keep this valuable commodity safe. There are certain laws and regulations governing the storage of chemicals.**

**Most chemicals are stored either in tin sided storage sheds or old semi-trailers. Chemical thieves have been known to use tin snips to cut the tin siding off and enter the storage facility and remove the chemicals. A good bolt cutter can also remove the padlock to most other storage facilities.**

**I had a past chemical thief tell me some thieves will scout out an area to find which smaller farmers ( sharecroppers ) is planting what and where. They will then steal chemicals from the larger farms, and then go around at night and sell the chemicals from the trunk of their vehicle.**

**During the course of traffic stops in rural area, it probably isn't too uncommon to find agricultural chemicals in the bed of pickups etc. From what I found out by speaking to the Ag. Commissioner's Office and to Western Farm Service, it is legal to transport chemicals in truck beds etc, as long as the chemicals are not in the same compartment as the passengers. So, if the main goal is to arrest for theft of chemicals, or something similar, mere possession may not do it alone, and other avenues will have to be exploited.**

**If the people in possession do not applicable licenses etc. they don't know exactly what chemicals they have in their possession, they are in the process of selling them out of the trunk of their vehicle, they don't work for the farm they are on, they don't know which farm they are on, they aren't farm workers, etc etc. more than likely the chemicals are stolen, so 487 \ 496 are applicable, and don't forget applicable 602 PC sections.**

**Here are some helpful laws \ hints regarding the use, transportation etc of ag. chemicals, which I have attached from the Ca. Code of Regulations:**

### **6670. Container Control.**

**Pesticides, emptied containers or parts thereof, or equipment that holds or has held a pesticide, shall not be stored, handled, emptied, disposed of, or left unattended in such a manner or at any place where they may present a hazard to persons, animals (including bees), food, feed, crops or property. The commissioner may take possession of such unattended pesticides or emptied containers to abate such hazard.**

**Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.  
Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.**

**6672. Delivery of Pesticide Containers.**

(a) No person shall deliver a container which holds or has held a pesticide to a property unless he stores it in an enclosure or closure complying with the requirements of this section or delivers it to a person in charge of the property or his agent, or a pest control operator or his employee. The person receiving the container shall control access to it in accordance with this section.

(b) Each person who controls the use of any property or premises is responsible for all containers or equipment on the property which hold or have held a pesticide. Unless all such containers are under his personal control so as to avoid contact by unauthorized persons, he shall:

(1) Provide a person responsible to him to maintain such control over the containers at all times, or

(2) Store all such containers in a locked enclosure, or in the case of liquid pesticides in a container larger than 55 gallons capacity, the container shall have a locked closure. Either shall be adequate to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access to any of the material.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code.  
Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

**6674. Posting of Pesticide Storage Areas.**

Signs visible from any direction of probable approach shall be posted around all storage areas where containers which hold or have held pesticides required to be labeled with the signal words "warning" or "danger" are stored. Each sign shall be of such size that it is readable at a distance of 25 feet and be substantially as follows:

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DANGER

POISON STORAGE AREA

ALL UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT

KEEP DOOR LOCKED WHEN NOT IN USE

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The notice shall be repeated in an appropriate language other than English when it may reasonably be anticipated that persons who do not understand the English language will come to the enclosure.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

## **6676. Container Requirements**

Except as provided in the Food and Agricultural Code pertaining to service containers, any container which holds or has held any pesticide, when stored or transported, shall carry the registrant's label. All lids or closures shall be securely tightened except when the procedure described in Section 6684 has been followed. This section shall not apply to measuring devices that are not used to store or transport a pesticide.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

## **6678. Service Container Labeling**

Service containers, other than those used by a person engaged in the business of farming when the containers are used on the property the person is farming, shall be labeled with:

- (a) the name and address of the person or firm responsible for the container
- (b) the identity of the pesticide in the container; and
- (c) the word "Danger," "Warning," or "Caution" in accordance with the label on the original container.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 11502, 12781 and 12859, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501 and 12859, Food and Agricultural Code.

## **6680. Prohibited Containers for Pesticides.**

In no case shall a pesticide be placed or kept in any container of a type commonly used for food, drink or household products.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

## **6682. Transportation.**

- (a) Pesticides shall not be transported in the same compartment with persons, food or feed.
- (b) Pesticide containers shall be secured to vehicles during transportation in a manner that will prevent spillage onto the vehicle or off the vehicle. Paper, cardboard, and

similar containers shall be covered when necessary to protect them from moisture.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 11456, 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

**6686.**

**Exemptions.**

(a) Sections 6672, 6674, 6682, and 6684 shall not apply to containers which hold or have held pesticides packaged, labeled, and used for home use when in the possession of a householder on his property.

(b) Sections 6670 and 6672(b) shall not apply to exempt materials specified in section 6402 except where the commissioner, or the director in any county where there is no commissioner, determines that a hazard to public health and safety exists requiring the control specified in sections 6670 and 6672(b).

(c) Section 6684 shall not apply to outer shipping containers that are not contaminated with a pesticide.

(d) This article shall not apply to sanitizers, disinfectants, or medical sterilants.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 12976 and 12981, Food and Agricultural Code. Reference: Sections 11501, 12981 and 14102, Food and Agricultural Code.

**6406. Supervision Standards.**

The certified applicator responsible for this supervision shall be aware of the conditions at the site of application and be available to direct and control the manner in which applications are made by the noncertified applicator. The availability of the certified applicator shall be directly related to the actual or potential hazard of the situation.

**6412. Restricted Material Permit Requirements.**

(a) Except as provided in this section and Sections 6400, 6414 and 6416, restricted materials shall be possessed or used only under permit of the commissioner or under his direct supervision, or under permit of the director in any county in which there is no commissioner.

(b) The person named in a restricted material permit is authorized to retain possession, except for sale, of materials for which the permit was valid after such permit expires, provided they are stored in accordance with Sections 6670 and 6672.

Title 3, Div. 6, Ch. 2, Sub Ch 4, Art 2:

The CCR's have more info if needed, mainly under sections Title 3, Div.6.

The website to the CCR's is <http://ccr.oal.ca.gov>

### **CHEATER**

6400 CCR	Establishes certain pesticides as Restricted Materials
6412 CCR	Requires a permit for possession and use of Restricted Material
14006.5 FAC	
6622 CCR	An operator identification number is required to purchase pesticides for agricultural use.
6624 CCR	Requires applicators maintain pesticide use records
6626 CCR	Requires pesticide users submit pesticide use reports
6670 CCR	Container control
6672 CCR	Delivery of pesticide containers
6674 CCR	Covers proper control and storage of pesticide products and containers.
6676 CCR	Container requirements
6678 CCR	Service Container Labeling
6680 CCR	Prohibited Containers for Pesticides
6682 CCR	Requires that pesticides not be transported in passenger area, covers other aspects of transportation.
14090 FAC	Requires a private applicator to be certified to possess or use a restricted material
12971.5 FAC	Makes it unlawful to purchase ag. use pesticides from anyone but a licensed pesticide dealer. Requires ag. pesticide users to retain purchase receipts for 4 years.

7 FAC Arrest authority

9 FAC Establishes violations as misdemeanors

### **Pesticide storage and container safety**



Pesticides must not be left unattended. When unattended, pesticides and empty containers must be secured in a locked storage area. If "Danger" or "Warning" labeled pesticides are stored, then the storage area must be properly posted.

Storage areas should be clean, dry, well-ventilated and adequately lighted. Refer to the pesticide product label for specific storage instructions. Pesticides must be stored to avoid contamination of fertilizer and feed. Pesticide storage areas must not be used to store food or personal protective equipment.

Pesticides should be stored in their original containers. However, service containers are allowed and should be properly labeled with the name and address of the owner of the pesticide container, identity of the pesticide and the signal word of the pesticide. Do not use containers commonly used for food or drink as a service container.

Pesticides must not be transported in the same compartment with persons, food, or feed. Pesticides must be transported in a secure manner to prevent spillage or contact with moisture.

## **BASIC PESTICIDE SAFETY**

Every pesticide container has a signal word, this is your first indicator of how toxic the pesticide is:

CAUTION indicates low toxicity

Do not assume these materials are safe to handle w/o protection

WARNING indicates moderate toxicity

DANGER indicates extreme toxicity

- Pesticides can enter body through the EYES, MOUTH, SKIN, AND LUNGS

- **NEVER** handle pesticide containers without wearing chemical resistant gloves, unless they are factory sealed. When in doubt, Glove Up.
- Wear additional protective equipment as necessary. When in doubt, consult the product label, or defer to another agency.
- **ALWAYS** wash your hands before eating, going to the bathroom, driving, etc.
- **ALWAYS** wash clothing that may have been exposed to pesticides before wearing it again. Wash separately, use heavy detergent, and hot water.

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AG. LICENSE AND PERMITS**  
**In order to possess pesticides for agriculture use on commodities (crops) you must have one or all of the following**

**COMMERCIAL REQUIREMENTS**

- A** Agricultural Pest Control Business License
- B** Maintenance Gardener Pest Control Business License
- C** Pesticide Dealer License

**GROWER REQUIREMENTS**

- D** Restricted Materials Permit
- E** Grower Operator Identification Number

**AG CHEMICAL SUPPLIERS**

<b><u>Western Farm Service</u></b>	<b><u>Western Farm Service</u></b>	<b><u>Valley Farm Supply</u></b>
3935 Brown Road	Coastal Div.	1279 W. Stowell Rd.
Santa Maria, CA.	1335 W. Main St.	Santa Maria, CA. 93458
805-925-9563	Santa Maria, CA.	805-928-7095
	805-922-5848	

**CROP DUSTING \ AERIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS**

**R&S Crop Dusters Inc.**

3101 North Blosser Rd.  
 Santa Maria, CA.  
 805-925-0616

**English Air Service**

655 Doeskin Trail  
 Santa Maria, CA  
 805-937-9652

**Sinton Helicopters**

1645 Arbolado Ln.  
 Paso Robles, CA.  
 805-238-3370

**Aspen Helicopters**

2899 West Fifth St.  
 Oxnard, CA. 93030  
 805-985-5419

**Cornerstone Ag. Service**

208 Hillard St.  
 Taft, CA.  
 661-756-2687

**Inland Crop Dusters**

5001 Stearman Ave.  
 Shafter, CA.  
 661-399-6564

# Important Elements of a Pesticide Label

Restricted Use  
Language Box

Product Name

Active  
Ingredient

Signal Word


EPA Reg.  
Number

Precautionary  
Statements

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**  
Due to Arsen and Acoustic Toxicity

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's Certification.

**THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE USED ON GOLF COURSES AND SOD FARMS.**



**DIAZINON  
AG500**  
Insecticide

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is highly toxic to birds, fish and other wildlife. Birds, especially waterfowl, feeding or drinking on treated areas may be killed. Because of the migratory habits of Atlantic Coast waterfowl, do not apply this product to lawns in Nassau County, New York between November 1 and May 20. Do not exceed maximum permitted label rates. Rates above those recommended significantly increase potential hazards to birds, especially waterfowl. Avoid overlapping of sprays. If waterfowl, i.e., ducks or geese, can be expected in the treated area after treatment (except spot treatment), apply at least 1/4 inch of water immediately after spraying this product, however, stop watering before puddling occurs. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. For terrestrial use, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where fish, shrimp, crab, and other aquatic life are important resources. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this pesticide or allow it to drift or bloom crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

EPA REG. NO. 34704-41      EPA EST. NO. 279-CA-1  
NET CONTENTS      GAL. (      ) L

See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements  
and Directions For Use

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contamination of food and feed. Food utensils such as ladles, spoons and measuring cups should not be used for food purposes after use in measuring pesticides. Keep out of reach of domestic animals. Do not use on humans, household pets or livestock. Do not contaminate ornamental fish ponds.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**  
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.  
Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton; and shoes plus socks.  
Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**Engineering controls statements:**  
When handling use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or tractor in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**USERS SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

Users should:  
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.  
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Do not give anything by mouth if person is unconscious or convulsing.

**IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. Get medical attention.

**IF IN EYES:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** This product is an organophosphate insecticide. If symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition are present, atropine sulfate by injection is anticholinergic. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered, but only in conjunction with atropine. This product contains a xylene range aromatic solvent which may present an aspiration hazard. Gastric lavage may be indicated if product was taken internally.

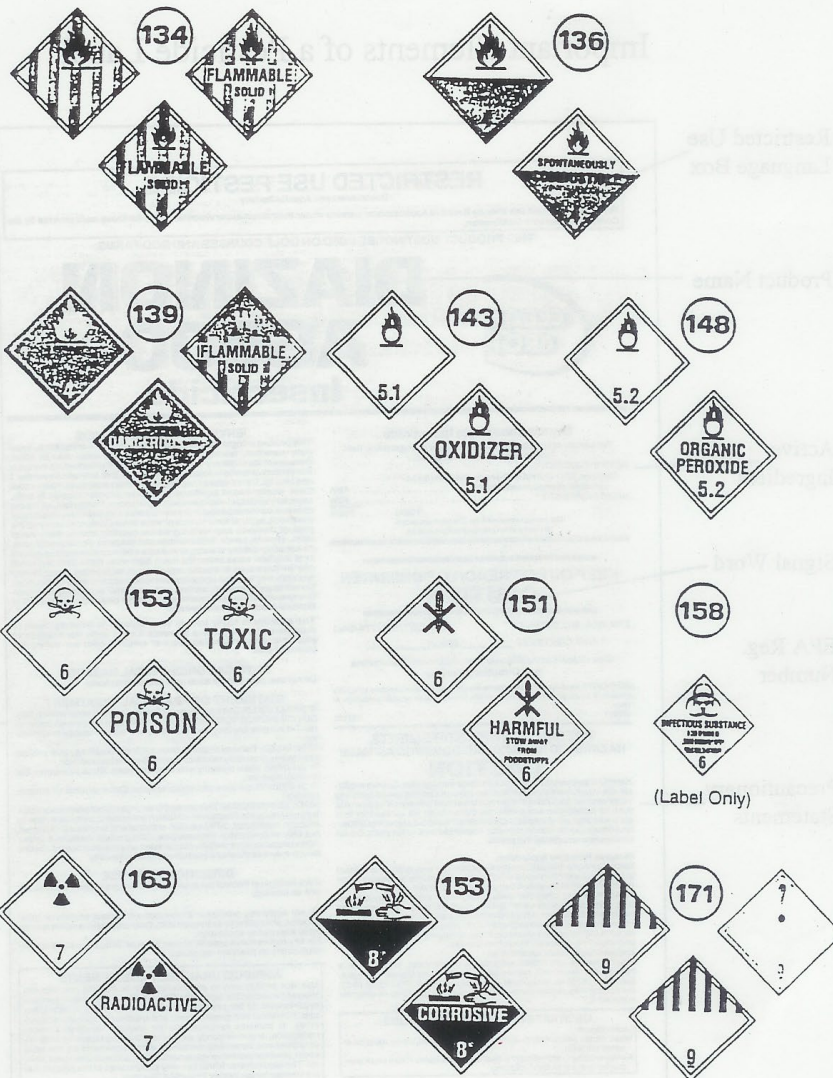
**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.  
For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.



# CALIFORNIA PESTICIDE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

**A** PESTICIDES DISPLAYING THE FOLLOWING  
STATEMENT ON THE PRODUCT CONTAINER

## RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

FOR RETAIL SALE AND APPLICATION ONLY BY  
CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR  
DIRECT SUPERVISION

**B**

### CALIFORNIA

### RESTRICTED

### MATERIALS

AATREX (ATRAZINE)  
ALDRIN  
AMBUSH (PERMETHRIN)  
AMITROLE  
AMMO (CYPERMETHRIN)  
ASANA  
AVITROL  
BLADEX (CYANAZINE)  
BOLSTAR (SULPROPHOS)  
CHLOROPICRIN  
CYMBUSH (CYPERMETHRIN)  
DASANIT (FENSULFOTHION)  
DEF/FOLEX  
DICAMBA  
DISYSTON (DISULFOTON)  
DYFONATE (FONOPHOS)  
ETHYL PARATHION  
FURADAN (CARBOFURAN)  
GRAMOXONE (PARAQUAT)

GUTHION (AZINPHOS METHYL)  
HOELON (DICHLOFOPMETHYL)  
KERB (PRONAMIDE)  
LANNATE/NUDRIN (METHOMYL)  
LASSO (ALACHLOR)  
LINDANE  
MAVRIK (FLUVALINATE)  
METASYSTOX-R  
METHYL BROMIDE  
METHYL PARATHION  
MOCAP (ETHOPROP)  
MONITOR (METHAMIDOPHOS)  
NEMACUR (FENAMIPHOS)  
PARAQUAT  
PARATHION  
PARATHION, ETHYL  
PAY-OFF (FLUCYTHRINATE)  
PHOSDRIN (MEVINPHOS)  
PHOSTOXIN (ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE)

POUNCE (PERMETHRIN)  
PYDRIN (FENVALERATE)  
ROZOL (CHLOROPHACINONE)  
SEVIN  
SILVEX  
STRYCHNINE  
SUPRACIDE (METHIDATHION)  
SYSTOX  
TEMIK (ALDICARB)  
THIMET (PHORATE)  
THIODAN  
TOXAPHENE  
VYDATE (OXAMYL)  
ZINC PHOSPHIDE  
ZINC, 4-D  
ZOLONE (PHOSALONE)  
2,4-D

**A**

PESTICIDES IN "A" ABOVE  
PERMIT REQUIRED, NO EXEMPTIONS

**B**

PESTICIDES IN "B" ABOVE  
PERMIT REQUIRED, EXEMPTIONS APPLY  
UNLESS THE PESTICIDE IS IN "A" ABOVE

## AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Department of Food and Agriculture  
1220 N Street, Room A-130  
Sacramento, CA. 95814  
916-654-0889

Santa Barbara County AG. Commissioner  
William D. Gillette  
263 Camino Del Remedio  
Santa Barbara, CA. 93110  
805-681-5600

All sections are from the Food and Ag. Code

All sections are misdemeanors

### Santa Barbara Co. Agricultural Commissioners Offices

Santa Maria Office:	624 W. Foster Rd.	934-6200
Lompoc Office:	100 E. Locust Ave. #8	737-7733
Solvang Office:	1745 Mission Dr.	686-5064
Carpinteria Office:	941 Walnut St.	684-3810

487. Grand theft is theft committed in any of the following cases:

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), grand theft is committed in any of the following cases:

- (1) (A) When domestic fowls, avocados, olives, citrus or deciduous fruits, other fruits, vegetables, nuts, artichokes, or other farm crops are taken of a value exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (B) For the purposes of establishing that the value of avocados or citrus fruit under this paragraph exceeds two hundred fifty (\$250), that value may be shown by the presentation of credible evidence which establishes that on the day of the theft avocados or citrus fruit of the same variety and weight exceeded two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) in wholesale value.

408. The director may enter upon any premises to inspect the premises or any plant, appliance, or thing which is on such premises. (Great way to get in places as they don't need a warrant)

56413. He shall have free and unimpeded access at all times to any building, yard, warehouse, or storage or transportation facility in which any farm product is kept, stored, handled, or transported.

### **AUTHORITY TO STOP CONVEYANCE**

881 Any peace officer, upon probable cause to believe an agricultural commodity regulated pursuant to this chapter is being unlawfully transported, may stop the vehicle and request proof of ownership of the commodity.

### **AUTHORITY TO SEIZE PRODUCE IN CONVEYANCE**

882 Upon reasonable belief that a person is in unlawful possession of a commodity regulated by this chapter, the commodity may be held by the director, the commissioner, or by any peace officer and **shall be turned over** to the custody of the commissioner. The commissioner may hold the commodity on the

premises where it was seized until disposed of according to the requirements of Section 884. (Commissioner is the Ag. Commissioner)

#### **TYPE AND AMOUNTS OF PRODUCE**

- 861 For lots of over 25 pounds of any fruits, nuts, or vegetables that are the food product of any tree, vine, or plant, or for lots of over 200 pounds of any burl wood from a walnut tree, living or dead, and that are marketed for commercial purposes, all of the following apply:
- (a) Every person who sells the commodity shall provide the buyer or transporter with a record of proof of ownership for each lot of the commodity.
  - (b) Every person who buys the commodity for resale shall obtain from the previous buyer or from the transporter a record of proof of ownership for each lot of the commodity.
  - (c) Every person who transports for commercial purposes shall possess a record showing proof of ownership for each lot of the commodity during transportation.

#### **REQUIRED DOCUMENTS TO TRANSPORT PRODUCE**

**Issue citations for these sections \* if no documents or documents are suspicious or do not contain all required information. (If they can't prove ownership, consider arresting for 496 PC.)**

- 862 Upon probable cause to believe any fruits, nuts, vegetables, or walnut burl regulated pursuant to this chapter is in unlawful possession, proof of ownership shall be made available for inspection upon request of the secretary, the commissioner, or by **any peace officer**. If the secretary or the commissioner has probable cause to believe that any fruits, nuts, vegetables, or walnut burl regulated pursuant to this chapter is in unlawful possession, he or she may request a peace officer to stop the vehicle pursuant to Section 881 for inspection. The record shall contain the following information:
- \* (a) Name, address, telephone number, and signatures of the seller or the seller's authorized representative.
  - \* (b) Name, address, and telephone number of the buyer or consignee if not sold.
  - \* (c) Common or generic name and quantity of the commodity involved.
  - \* (d) Date of transaction and date of commencement of transportation.

#### **DOCUMENTS CONSTITUTING RECORD (PROOF OF OWNERSHIP)**

- 863 A bill of lading, bill of sale, certified farmers certificate, data obtainable by electronic transmission which is accessible to a common carrier, or a similar type document shall be considered proof of ownership for purposes of this chapter.

#### **FALSIFICATION OF RECORD (PROOF OF OWNERSHIP)**

- 864 It is unlawful for any person to knowingly falsify or cause to be falsified any information in a record intended to show proof of ownership.

#### **RETAIN RECORD FOR 60 DAYS**

- 865 A copy of the record shall be retained by the buyer and seller for a period of 60

days after delivery.

### **EXEMPTIONS**

871. This chapter does not apply to the following agricultural commodities:
- (a) Commodities transported from the farm or ranch where they are produced to a commercial packing plant within this state for processing or packing.
  - (b) Commodities transported and accompanied by a valid permit, disposal order, or certificate issued by the director or the commissioner for any reason other than to comply with this chapter.

### **INVESTIGATION: RELEASE OF COMMODITY TO RIGHTFUL OWNER**

- 883 The director, the commissioner, or a peace officer may investigate to ascertain the ownership of any commodity that has been held pursuant to this chapter. If the lawful owner is located, the commodity shall be released to the owner, or his or her agent. The commissioner may require reasonable payment to cover costs incurred in the storing of the commodity, but not to exceed the value of the commodity being held.

### **EXEMPT FRUITS, NUTS, VEGETABLES (VIOLATIONS)**

43331. It is unlawful for any person to use or dispose of any fruits, nuts, or vegetables for which a permit has been issued, in any manner or for any purpose except the manner or purpose for which such permit was issued, unless he is specifically authorized in writing to do so by an enforcing officer.
43332. It is unlawful for any person who has been issued a valid permit pursuant to regulations established by the director to sell, buy, receive, transport, deliver, or cause to be transported, or for any person to transport unless such a permit accompanies the vehicle which is transporting, any fruits, nuts, or vegetables which are exempt from the standards which are established in this chapter, except a person that comes within one of the following classes:
- (a) A common carrier which operates over a regular route or between fixed termini and transports any such fruits, nuts, or vegetables in good faith and in accordance with its duties as a common carrier.
  - (b) A person that is transporting fruits, nuts, or vegetables from the orchard or field where they were produced to a packing plant within the state for first processing, grading, or packing.
  - (c) A person that is transporting fruits, nuts, or vegetables in accordance with the terms of a disposal order which is duly issued pursuant to Section 42881.
43333. It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for transportation or delivery any fruits, nuts, or vegetables which fail to conform to the standards of this division to any person that is required to have a permit pursuant to Section 43332 unless such person has such permit.

## REVIEWING TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

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### DOCUMENTS APPEAR TO BE LEGITIMATE

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### ALL INFORMATION IS ON THE DOCUMENT OR IS MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

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### PROVIDES GOOD IDENTIFICATION

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### RELEASE THE SUSPECT AND THE COMMODITY

### DOCUMENTS INCOMPLETE

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### IMPORTANT DATA MISSING – IE PERSON IN POSSESSION DOES NOT APPEAR ON DOCUMENT

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### DOCUMENT IS QUESTIONABLE AND INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT TO VERIFY FOR AN ADDRESS

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### SUSPECT GIVES VAGUE OR QUESTIONABLE INFORMATION

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### SEIZE THE COMMODITY- TURN OVER TO AG. COMMISSIONER

### NO DOCUMENTS

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### SEIZE THE COMMODITY- TURN OVER TO AG. COMMISSIONER

## **AVOCADOS**

**Santa Barbara County, Chapter 3, Article III**, pertains to the transportation of avocados. Generally speaking, if anyone is transporting more than 40 pounds of avocados, they need a Handler's Statement. A violation of this provision is a misdemeanor. Chapter 3 goes into detail of what to do with the seized avocados. I would encourage you to read this section to familiarize yourself with the law.

**Food and Agricultural Code, Section 45031-45041**, also pertains to the transportation of avocados.

The obvious question arises as to how many avocados are needed to make 40 or 100 pounds. Most commercially sold avocados are sold as 8 ounce fruits. Simple math states that 80 avocados equal 40 pounds and 200 avocados equal 100 pounds.

- 45031. Every person who is in possession of over 40 pounds of avocados that are produced in this state shall possess a record of proof of ownership of the avocados.
- 45032. (a) Upon probable cause to believe any avocados regulated by this chapter are in unlawful possession, proof of ownership shall be made available for inspection upon the request of the director or **any peace officer**. If the director has probable cause to believe that any avocados regulated by this chapter are in unlawful possession, he or she may request a peace officer to stop the vehicle pursuant to Section 45037 for inspection.  
(b) The proof of ownership record shall contain all of the following information:
  - (1) The name, address, telephone number, and signature of the seller or the seller's authorized representative.
  - (2) The name and address of the buyer or consignee if not sold.
  - (3) The common name "avocados" and the quantity of the avocados.
  - (4) The date of transaction.
- 45033. A bill of lading, bill of sale, certified farmers certificate, any data obtainable by electronic transmission which is accessible to a common carrier, or a similar type document shall be considered proof of ownership for purposes of this chapter.
- 45034. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly falsify or cause to be falsified any information in a record intended to show proof of ownership.
- 45035. A copy of the proof of ownership record shall be retained by the buyer and seller for a period of one year after sale.
- 45036. This article does not apply to avocados transported and accompanied by a valid permit, disposal order, or certificate issued by the director or the commissioner for any reason other than to comply with this article.

45037. Upon probable cause to believe avocados regulated by this chapter are being unlawfully transported, any peace officer may stop the transporting vehicle and request a record of proof of ownership of the avocados.
45038. Upon reasonable belief that a person is in unlawful possession of avocados regulated by this chapter, the avocados may be seized by the director or any peace officer and shall be turned over to the custody of the director. The director may hold the commodity on the premises where it was seized until disposed of pursuant to Section 45040.
45039. The director or a peace officer may investigate to ascertain the ownership of any avocados that have been held pursuant to this chapter. If the lawful owner is located, the avocados shall be released to the owner, or his or her agent. The director may require reasonable payment to cover costs incurred in the storing of the avocados, but not to exceed the value of the avocados.

### **CONFISCATED PRODUCE**

Besides local contacts you may have in your communities, The California Association of Food Banks is willing to accept any produce that is confiscated and if ownership cannot be verified. There are 59 Food Banks throughout California.

#### **Santa Barbara County**

Foodbank of Santa Barbara County  
4554 Hollister Avenue  
Santa Barbara CA 93110  
Phone: (805) 967-5741  
FAX: (805) 683-4951  
Interim Executive Director: Erik Talkin  
Web Site: <http://www.foodbanksbc.org/>

Santa Maria  
490 W. Foster Rd.  
Santa Maria, CA. 93455  
805-937-3422

### **3-11 co-ord HANDLER'S STATEMENT**

Every person who transports a commercial quantity of avocados shall cause a handler's statement to be prepared and retained in his personal possession at all times while transporting said avocados and deliver copy of such statement to each handler of the avocados being transported. Such handler's statement shall contain the following information:

- A:** The name, address and telephone number of each handler of avocados and, if transporting avocados in a motor vehicle, the license number of that vehicle and the handler's driver's license number.
- B:** The date transportation of the avocados begins and estimated time of delivery.
- C:** The kind and quantity of avocados being transported
- D:** Points of origin and destination.

### **3-12 co-ord SAME - RETENTION OF COPIES**

Every handler who delivers or receives a commercial quantity of avocados shall obtain a copy of the handler's statement from the owner or person transporting or previously transporting said avocados. Each person

transporting avocados and each other handler shall retain a copy of the handler's statement from the owner or the person transporting the avocados, for one year following the date on which the transportation of the avocados begins and shall maintain the same for inspection and review at any reasonable time by the Sheriff upon his request.

**3-13 co-ord SAME - PRESENTATION TO PEACE OFFICER**

Any peace officer lawfully detaining any person transporting a commercial quantity of avocados shall be presented with the handler's statement described in section 3-11 on demand.

**3-14 co-ord SEIZURE AND IMPOUNDMENT**

Any peace officer, upon reasonable belief that a person is not in legal possession of a commercial quantity of avocados, may seize such avocados without warrant. Upon seizure the peace officer shall take custody of the avocados and turn the same over to the custody of the Sheriff. The Sheriff shall receive and provide for the care and safekeeping of such avocados in a refrigerated storage facility at a temperature of approximately 40 degrees F.

**3-15 co-ord RELEASE TO OWNER**

The sheriff shall make reasonable investigation to ascertain ownership of all commercial quantities of avocados seized pursuant to this chapter. The Sheriff shall release custody of said avocados to the rightful owner upon submission to the Sheriff of satisfactory proof of ownership and after payment of a reasonable charge sufficient to reimburse the Sheriff for costs incurred in storing such avocados.

**3-18 co-ord VIOLATIONS**

**A:** Any person who knowingly provides false information for a handler's statement, includes false information in a handler's statement or any copy thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**B:** Any person who violates any provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Penal Code Section 487(1)(A)** states that the theft of over \$250.00 dollars of avocados is grand theft. As a general rule, farmers get one dollar for each 8 ounce fruit. Once again, simple math dictates that 100 avocados equal \$100.

Some of the other **Penal Code** Sections that apply are:

**602(i)** Trespassing: Opening or damaging gates or fences

**602(h)** Trespassing: Motor vehicle

**602.8** Trespass on cultivated lands.

The last section of this training bulletin is to provide a brief description of commercially harvested avocados vs. stolen avocados.

- Commercially harvested avocados are cut off the tree. The stem is cut flush with the "button" on the top of the fruit. Keeping this button on the fruit gives it a longer shelf life.

- Stolen avocados are generally pulled off the tree. This generally results in the button being pulled off the fruit or, it results in a long stem attached to the fruit.

Commercial harvesters put the avocados in harvesting bins.

Most thieves will have some type of canvas bag often times with shoulder straps. They are able to strap the bag on and go through the orchard stealing the fruit. They then transport the fruit in these bags.

### **BALED HAY \ STRAW**

#### **3-8A co-ord TRANSPORTATION**

It shall be unlawful for any person to transport in any vehicle on any public thoroughfare within the county any baled hay or straw grown and harvested within the county unless the person operating such vehicle has in his possession documentary evidence showing that he is in legal possession of such hay or straw.

#### **3-8B co-ord DUTY OF SHERIFF**

It shall be the duty of the sheriff and all deputies thereof of this county to enforce the provisions of this article, and they shall have the power to stop any vehicle transporting baled hay or straw and to examine documentary evidence in possession of the operator of such vehicle, to determine whether such operator is in legal possession of such baled hay or straw, and it shall be unlawful for such operator to refuse to deliver such documentary evidence for such examination on request of an officer authorized to stop the vehicle.

### **OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS**

- 485 PC** Converting lost property without attempting to find the owner.
- 487(1)(A) PC** When domestic fowls, avocados, olives, citrus or deciduous fruits, other fruits, vegetables, nuts, artichokes, or other farm crops are taken of a value exceeding \$250.00.  
(Value is by Fair market value)
- 487(2) PC** Aguaculture products are taken from a commercial or research operation, with a value exceeding \$250.00.
- 488 PC** Misdemeanor theft of agricultural commodities worth under \$250.00.
- 496(a) PC** Receiving stolen property.
- 503 PC** Embezzlement.
- 602(k) PC** Enter any lands, enclosed or not, for purpose of injuring property or property rights, or intent to interfere with lawful business.
- 602(n) PC** Trespass with a motor vehicle.
- 602.8(a) PC** Infraction for trespassing on lands which are under cultivation or fenced or posted. NOTE: This is priorable - 1st. offense is a \$75.00 fine, 2nd. offense is \$250.00 fine, and 3rd. offense is misdemeanor punishable by fine, jail, or both.
- 604 PC** Destruction of standing crops, grain, cultivated fruits or vegetables.
- 605 PC** Removing, defacing, or altering landmarks (Boundary Markers)

**607 PC**       Destruction of dam, levee, embankment, reservoir, etc, structure erected to create hydraulic power, etc.

### **WRITING CROP THEFT REPORTS**

- 1**       DID THE SUSPECT HAVE WRITTEN PERMISSION TO BE ON THE PROPERTY?
- 2**       TYPES OF PRODUCE TAKEN AND AMOUNT OF EACH
- 3**       CONTAINERS AND EQUIPMENT USED BY THE SUSPECTS
- 4**       TODAY'S WHOLESALE PRICE QUOTE FOR THE PRODUCE. NAME OF PERSON GIVING THE QUOTE, HIS COMPANY, AND PHONE NUMBER
- 5**       OWNER OF AGENT NOTIFIED, HIS NAME AND PHONE NUMBER
- 6**       DISPOSITION OF RECOVERED OR SEIZED PRODUCE
- 7**       NUMBER OF PHOTOS TAKEN AND THEIR STORAGE LOCATION
- 8**       COPIES OF ALL LAWS CHARGED, OR USED AS AUTHORITY ATTACHED TO REPORT

## **CRUELTY TO ANIMALS \** **SLAUGHTER \ INJURY**

<b>286.5 PC</b>	Sexually assault an animal	<b>M</b>
<b>384 h PC</b>	Wound \ kill domestic animal while hunting.	<b>M</b>
<b>399 PC</b>	Animal at large kill human	<b>F</b>
<b>399.5 PC</b>	Trained fighting animal cause injury \ kill	<b>W</b>
<b>537b PC</b>	Defrauding livery keeper \ abuse hired animal	<b>M</b>
<b>588 a PC</b>	Releasing injurious substance onto highway	<b>M</b>
<b>596 PC</b>	Poisoning animals	<b>M</b>
<b>597 (a) PC</b>	Cruelty to animals	<b>W</b>
<b>579(b) PC</b>	Overdrives, overloads, overworks etc	<b>W</b>
<b>597( c ) PC</b>	Maims, mutilates, or tortures animals	<b>W</b>
<b>597 a PC</b>	Cruelty to animals in transport.	<b>M</b>
<b>597 b PC</b>	Fighting animals \ birds - aid\abet	<b>M</b>
<b>597 c PC</b>	Fighting animals \ birds - possession	<b>M</b>
<b>597 d PC</b>	Fighting animals \ birds - entry & arrest without warrant	
<b>597 e PC</b>	Domestic animals (impound) without food \ water	<b>M</b>
<b>597 f PC</b>	Failure to care for animals	<b>M</b>
<b>597 g PC</b>	Poling a horse	<b>M</b>
<b>597 h PC</b>	Live animals - attach to power propelled device	<b>M</b>
<b>597 i PC</b>	Cock fighting implements - possession	<b>M</b>
<b>597 j PC</b>	Cock - own, etc - with intent to use for fighting	<b>M</b>
<b>597 k PC</b>	Bristle bur, tack bur - use	<b>M</b>
<b>597 m PC</b>	Bull fights - prohibited	<b>M</b>
<b>597 n PC</b>	Docked horses	<b>M</b>
<b>597 p PC</b>	Docked horses - registration 50cents	
<b>597 q PC</b>	Docked horses - unregistered	<b>M</b>
<b>597 s PC</b>	Abandonment of domestic animals	<b>M</b>
<b>597 t PC</b>	Confined animals - must exercise	<b>M</b>
<b>597.1 PC</b>	Failure to care - Misdemeanor	<b>M</b>
<b>597.5 PC</b>	Fighting dogs - Felony	<b>F</b>
<b>588(a) PC</b>	Throwing \ depositing at animals	<b>W</b>
<b>598 a(a) PC</b>	Killing dog or cat for pelt	<b>M</b>
<b>598 b(a) PC</b>	Killing pet type animals for meat	<b>M</b>

# ILLEGAL ANIMAL FIGHTING - APPLICABLE STATUTES

## (California and federal)

* PC 182/184	Conspiracy/Overt Act Necessary	Fel/Misd
PC 186.2	Criminal Profiteering Definitions	
PC 186.3	Property Subject to Seizure	
PC 272	Contributing to Delinquency of Person Under 18	Misd
PC 310	Admitting Minor (under 16) to Cockfight	Misd
* PC 337a	Bookmaking	Wobbler
PC 399	Death from Mischievous Animals	Fel
PC 399.5	Substantial Injury Caused by Dog Trained to Fight, etc.	Fel/Misd
PC 597	Crimes Against Animals	Fel/Misd
PC 597b	Fighting Animals and Birds (principals, aiders and abettors)	Misd/Fel
PC 597c	Being Present (spectators - cockfights)	Misd
PC 597d	Arrest Without Warrants	
PC 597h	Fastening Live Animals to Machines to Lure Dogs	Misd
PC 597i	Trading in/Possession of Implements for Fighting birds	Misd
PC 597j	Possession of Gamecocks for Fighting Purposes	Misd
PC 597.5	Fighting Dogs Fel	
(a) (1)	Owns, possesses, keeps or trains..... “ “	
(a) (2)	For amusement or gain, causes..... “ “	
(a) (3)	Permits on premises, aids or abets..... “ “	
(b)	Knowingly present as a spectator.....	Misd
PC 598.1	Dogfighting: Asset Forfeiture	
PC 599a	Violations: Procedure for Issuing Warrant...	
PC 599aa	Seizure of Property, Birds and Animals	
B&P 4830.5	Veterinarians to Report Evidence of Dogfighting	Misd
B&P 4830.7	Duty of Veterinarians to Report Animal Abuse	Misd
B&P 4831	All Violations of Chapter are Misdemeanors	
H&S 122335	Dog Tethering (not to exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period)	Inf/Misd

### AWA 7 USC,

#### § 2156 (Sec. 26) Animal Fighting Prohibition Enforcement Act of 2007

Prohibits movement of animals in interstate and foreign commerce for purposes of participating in an animal fighting venture, and the use of the mail service or other interstate instrumentality to advertise or promote an animal fighting venture. Also prohibits interstate and foreign commerce of cockfighting implements.

### 18 USC, Part 1,

#### Chapter 3, § 49 Enforcement of Animal Fighting Prohibitions

Upgrades penalties by authorizing fines of up to \$250,000 and Fel (fed) felony-level jail time (up to five years) for violations of the federal Animal Fighting Prohibition Enforcement Act of 2007.

### \* 18 USC, Part 1,

#### Chapter 19, § 371 Conspiracy to Commit Offense or to Defraud United States Fel (fed)

### \* Title 18 USC,

Pt 1, CH 96,

#### § 1961 et seq. Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act Fel (fed)

- Caveat: *Subject to agency policy/interpretation by prosecuting attorney before implementation.*

## **COCKFIGHTING**

Rural areas have long been the domain of individuals and groups involved in the breeding, sale, transportation, betting on, and fighting of game hens. Cockfighting is organized, criminal, and a conspiracy. Prices of quality roosters can reach into the \$20,000.00 range, and betting can be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. As is the case in many criminal enterprises, the large amounts of cash involved very often go along with illegal weapons, illegal drugs, and strong arm tactics.

<b>310</b>	<b>PC</b>	Minor or adult allowing a minor at cockfight.	<b>M</b>
<b>597b(b)</b>	<b>PC</b>	Fighting birds prohibited, aid, abet, spectators.	<b>M</b>
<b>597 c</b>	<b>PC</b>	Any person knowingly present as spectator for animal fighting, or where preparations are being made for acts described in 597b(a) or (b)	<b>M</b>
<b>597 d</b>	<b>PC</b>	Fighting animals \ birds-entries, search and arrest without warrant.	
<b>597i(a)</b>	<b>PC</b>	Possess cockfighting implements; mfg., buy, sell, possess.	<b>M</b>
<b>597j(a)</b>	<b>PC</b>	Fighting cock owning; possession, keeping, or trains	<b>M</b>
<b>599 a</b>	<b>PC</b>	Seizure of fighting cocks, paraphernalia etc.	
<b>26601</b>	<b>F&amp;A</b>	Poultry ownership and transportation documents required.	
<b>26602</b>	<b>F&amp;A</b>	Poultry transporter must have documents in possession with all of the following: <b>A</b> Point of origin and point of destination <b>B</b> Names and addresses of shipper and consignee <b>C</b> Kind and number being transported.	
<b>26603</b>	<b>F&amp;A</b>	Ownership documents to transporter.	
<b>11056(f)</b>	<b>H&amp;S</b>	Defines schedule III - steroids.	
<b>11377(a)</b>	<b>H&amp;S</b>	Possession of steroids \ testosterone.	<b>M</b>
<b>4230</b>	<b>B&amp;P</b>	Possession of drug without prescription.	<b>M</b>
<b>4227</b>	<b>B&amp;P</b>	Furnish or disperse drug without a prescription.	<b>M</b>

## **COCKFIGHTS \ POSSESSION OF FIGHTING COCKS \ POSSESSION OF FIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

26603 F&A    Ownership documents to Transporter  
11056(f) H&S Defines schedule III – steroids  
11377(a) H&S Possession of steroids \ testosterone  
4230 B&P    Possession of drugs without a prescription  
4227 B&P    Furnish or disperse drug without a prescription

Cockraising \ fighting operations vary widely based on their size and sophistication of its operators. When patrolling rural areas or actually investigating a complaint, be watchful for:

- 1        The sounds of multiple roosters crowing from the same area
- 2        Carcasses of dead chickens and or lots of green flies
- 3        Gamecock type roosters with trimmed combs and cut back spurs
- 4        Roosters tethered to the ground or other objects
- 5        Teepees usually plywood pieces leaned together with a rooster tethered nearby
- 6        Cylinder cages made of wire, usually 18” to 24” in diameter by 2’ to 4’ tall, placed near one another to encourage sparring, housing one rooster, and possibly one or two hens
- 7        Coops and cages may be found outdoors or indoors, usually kept in close proximity to promote aggression
- 8        Hypodermic needles used to inject roosters
- 9        Drugs, steroids \ testosterone \ antibiotics – read the labels
- 10      Boxing mitts, small rubber or leather mushroom shaped devices strapped over the rooster’s trimmed spurs for practice fights.
- 11      Blades \ knives, have a horseshoe shaped wire attached to a razor sharp blade, put in place of the rooster’s natural spur to increase damage to opponent and get fight over with more quickly
- 12      Small grinding or buffing wheels, used in manufacturing and \ or sharpening of blades
- 13      Records \ books, indicating extent of involvement in breeding, sales, fighting, transporting, phone calls made relative to cockfighting
- 14      Pictures \ painting \ trophies \ memorabilia referring to cockfighting or roosters

Game cocks are generally long-legged, smaller bodied fowl, compared to normal domestic chickens. People who raise fighting roosters have a string of ready made excuses and try to back the officer down with what they feel is both their superior knowledge of chickens and “chicken law.”

The cockfighter never refers to fighting cocks as “fighting cocks.” With you, he will call them “gamehens”, “English gamehens” or “gamecocks.”

## STATEMENTS YOU MIGHT \ WILL HEAR A COCKFIGHTER SAY

<u>WHAT IS SAID BY COCKFIGHTER</u> <u>MEANS</u>		<u>WHAT THE COCKFIGHTER</u>
1	"I just like chickens"	1 Non-cockfightes avoid gamecocks due to their aggressiveness and cannibalistic nature
2	"We just keep them for meat and eggs"	2 <u>Means</u> we don't eat many eggs and just barely like chicken
3	"We sell the eggs and meat"	3 <u>Means</u> we like limited egg production and have customers who prize small chicken carcasses
4	"We sell the roosters to other people"	4 <u>Means</u> we know lots of others into cockfighting
5	"We don't actually fight them"	5 Means we have never been arrested at a cockfight
6	"It's legal to have them if you don't fight them."	6 Means I don't think you know the law and what I just said might make you back off.
7	"They aren't fighting cocks, they're Gamehens"	7 You look like a city boy and maybe this will confuse you
8	"They aren't mine, I am feeding them for a friend"	8 I know possession is illegal, but I won't take responsibility
9	"We cut the combs and spurs to keep them from fighting"	9 Means, if you'll buy this, you're even more stupid than you look
10	"No, you can't look around without a warrant"	10 Means I have all kinds of fighting cocks, drugs and fighting equipment, and if you look around like 597d PC allows, and seize everything like 599a PC allows, my cockfighting business is wiped out

## SUMMARY

By and large, most “cockfighters” will try and intimidate the officer by appearing more knowledgeable both about chickens and the laws regulating them.

The cockfighter is even more fanatical than most “sports fans.” They very often collect trophies, paintings, pelts, pictures, certificates, clothing, jewelry, and decals depicting their “blood sport.”

The major thing to remember is if you are investigating a chicken \ rooster disturbance or a complaint of cockfighting, watch for the comb on the rooster being cut as short as possible. The rooster’s comb is for both sex appeal and cooling. The only reason to severely cut the comb back is to give the rooster’s opponent less to grab onto and to lessen the amount of bleeding during a cockfight.

The rooster has natural spurs which grow out of its legs just above each foot. Legitimate chicken raisers, do at times, cut the spurs off to avoid injury to themselves and hens. They rarely keep more than one or two roosters around a flock of hens, since one rooster can service many hens.

Cockfighters will keep a disproportionately large number of roosters, and the rooster will almost always be housed alone or with one or two hens. The natural spurs will be cut short from 1½” to 1 1½” to allow fitting of the boxing mitts or blades.

Cockfighters should never be taken lightly and good officer safety should be used. Money involved can be substantial as can fines and losses from your seizure of the cocks. As in the case of narcotics, anyone coming to visit during your investigation should be fully identified and FI’d. The penal code says the officer may seize but does not mandate seizure. Photos and a count will suffice if an officer decides not to seize the birds.

## **Cockfighting Fact Sheet**

..... 000

### **1. What is cockfighting?**

Cockfighting is a centuries-old blood sport in which two or more specially bred birds, known as gamecocks, are placed in an enclosure to fight, for the primary purposes of gambling and entertainment. A cockfight usually results in the death of one of the birds; sometimes it ends in the death of both. A typical cockfight can last anywhere from several minutes to more than half an hour.

### **2. How does it cause animal suffering?**

The birds, even those who do not die, suffer in cockfights. The birds cannot escape from the fight, regardless of how exhausted or injured they become. Common injuries include punctured lungs, broken bones, and pierced eyes. Such severe injuries occur because the birds' legs are usually fitted with razor-sharp steel blades or with gaffs, which resemble three-inch-long, curved ice picks. These artificial spurs are designed to puncture and mutilate.

### **3. Are there other concerns?**

Yes. Law enforcement raids across the country have revealed several disturbing facets of this so-called sport. Gambling is the norm at cockfights. Thousands of dollars can exchange hands as spectators and animal owners wager large sums on their favorite birds. The owners of birds who win the most fights in a derby (a series of cockfights) may win tens of thousands of dollars of presumably unreported income. Firearms and other weapons are common at cockfights, mainly because of the large amounts of cash present. In addition, cockfighting has been connected to other kinds of violence—even homicide, according to newspaper reports.

Law enforcement officials have documented a strong connection between cockfighting and the distribution of illegal drugs. Drug enforcement agents often learn about animal fighting operations as a result of narcotics investigations.

The presence of young children at cockfights is an especially disturbing element. Exposure to such brutality can promote insensitivity toward animal suffering and enthusiasm for violence.

### **4. Aren't these birds natural fighters?**

While it is true that birds will fight over food, territory, or mates, such fights are generally only to establish dominance within a group (the pecking order) and seldom result in serious injury. This natural behavior is quite different from what happens in staged cockfights, where pairs of birds, bred for maximum aggressiveness (and sometimes given steroids or other drugs to make them more successful fighters) are forced to fight until a winner is declared.

### **5. Isn't cockfighting part of our heritage?**

While it is true that cockfighting has been practiced for centuries in various countries, including the United States, "old" does not necessarily mean right or even acceptable. At

one time the United States allowed slavery, lacked child abuse laws, and refused women the vote.

**6. Is there a trend toward treating the crime of cockfighting more seriously?**

Yes. It is illegal in every state, and most states specifically prohibit anyone from being a spectator at a cockfight. Recently many states have increased the seriousness of a cockfighting charge from a misdemeanor to a felony. In addition, the federal Animal Welfare Act prohibits the interstate transport of any animal that is to be used in an animal fighting venture. We encourage prosecutors to indict those involved in cockfighting not only on illegal gaming charges but also for conspiracy to commit a crime and illegal gambling.

**7. What can I do to help stop cockfighting?**

If you live in one of the states where cockfighting is still only a misdemeanor, please write to your state legislators and urge them to make it a felony offense. To find out how your state treats cockfighting, visit our page on [State Cockfighting Laws](#).

We encourage you also to write letters to the media to increase public awareness of the dangers of cockfighting and to law enforcement officials to urge them to take the issue seriously. You may also want to display our cockfighting "Born to Lose" poster in your community.

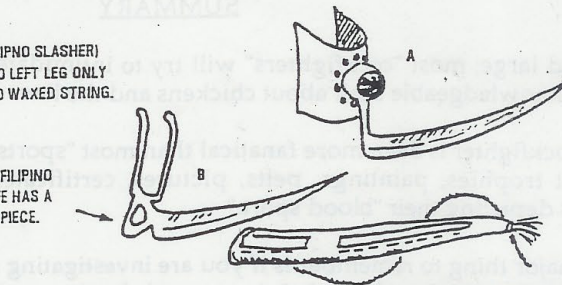
If you suspect that cockfighting is going on in your own neighborhood, alert your local law enforcement agency and urge agency officials to [contact The HSUS](#) for practical tools, advice and assistance.

**A great web site to go to for cockfighting implements etc. is  
[www.hilltopfeed.net](http://www.hilltopfeed.net).**

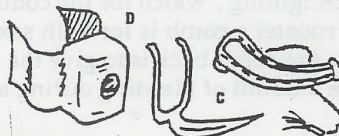
## COMMON COCKFIGHTING IMPLEMENTS

A) SOCKET KNIFE AND B) LONG KNIFE (FILIPINO SLASHER) SHOWN WITH SCABBARD - ATTACHED TO LEFT LEG ONLY USING CLOTH STRIPS, LEATHER, TAPE AND WAXED STRING. LENGTH OF BLADE 2 1/2" - 3 1/2".

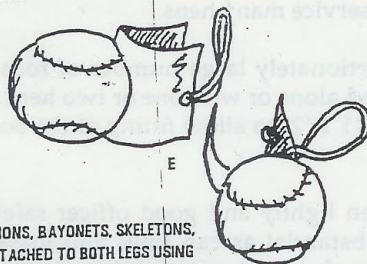
THE FILIPINO KNIFE HAS A TOE PIECE.



C) SHORT KNIFE (MEXICAN SLASHER) SHOWN WITH D) BOTANAS (MOUNTING BOOT) AND SCABBARD - ATTACHED TO LEFT LEG ONLY USING MOLESKIN STRIPS AND WAXED STRING. LENGTH OF BLADE 1/2" - 3" (1" - 1 1/4" AVERAGE).

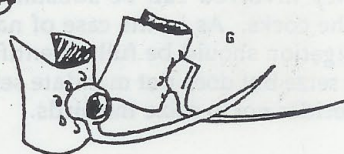


E) SPARRING MUFFS (COCK MUFFS, STAG MUFFS, OR BREEDERS MUFFS) - MADE OF LEATHER OR VINYL. MUFFS FIT OVER THE NATURAL SPUR AND ARE USED FOR SPARRING MATCHES.



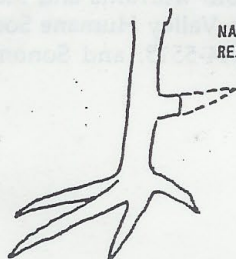
F) POSTIZAS (USUALLY MADE FROM NATURAL SPURS, PLASTIC, ALUMINUM, OR TURTLE SHELL) - ATTACHED TO BOTH LEGS USING GLUE AND TAPE. AVERAGE LENGTH FROM CUP TO POINT IS 1 1/4" - 1 3/4".

G) GAFFS (REGULATIONS, BAYONETS, SKELETONS, JAGGERS, ETC.) - ATTACHED TO BOTH LEGS USING MOLESKIN STRIPS AND WAXED STRING (SEE ILLUSTRATION BELOW). GAFFS MEASURING 2 1/8" OR LESS FROM THE SOCKET TO THE POINT ARE CALLED SHORT HEELS. GAFFS MEASURING 2 1/4" OR LONGER ARE CALLED LONG HEELS.



### TYING A GAFF (HEELING)

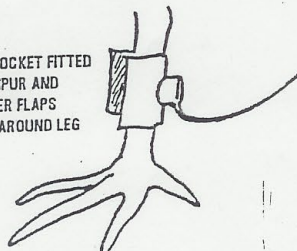
NATURAL SPUR REMOVED



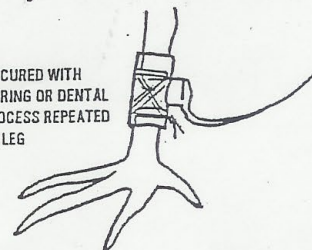
MOLESKIN STRIPS WRAPPED AROUND LEG AND REMAINING SPUR



GAFF SOCKET FITTED OVER SPUR AND LEATHER FLAPS WRAP AROUND LEG



GAFF IS SECURED WITH WAXED STRING OR DENTAL FLOSS. PROCESS REPEATED ON OTHER LEG



## Glossary of Cockfighting Terms

<b>Ace</b>	A gamecock who has won at least eight fights
<b>Anchor Knot</b>	The last knot that secures the string around a gaff. Anchor knots are usually tied below the socket in order to give more stability to the leg.
<b>Band</b>	See "Leg Band."
<b>Battle Royal</b>	The placement of several roosters into the pit at the same time with the last survivor being declared the winner. This is sometimes done at the end of a match using injured cocks or birds that the owners intend to cull.
<b>Bill (Billing)</b>	When provoking the birds to fight, the handlers will cradle them in their arms so that only their heads and necks are free. The birds are then brought close together and allowed to peck at each other. Billing lasts from 10 to 30 seconds and is considered part of the fight.
<b>Bishop</b>	A cock that has had his spurs sharpened or filed to give the appearance of being a stag. In matching a stag against a cock, 4 ounces in weight is usually given to the stag; i.e., a stag can weigh 4 ounces more than the cock. Substituting a bishop for a stag is an attempt to cheat by using a cock and gaining an advantage of four ounces. See "Stag."
<b>Blinder</b>	handler who tries to place himself between the cocks and the referee in order to avoid a handle.
<b>Blinker</b>	A cock or stag who is blind in one eye.
<b>Blinker Derby</b>	A cockfighting event limited to birds who are blind in one eye.
<b>Bloody Heel</b>	A term for a cock who cuts very accurately.
<b>Blow</b>	1. A strike or kick by a cock, usually resulting in a gaff piercing the opposing bird. 2. To blow on a bird: A method used to revive an injured cock where the handler blows warm air over the bird's head and neck in an attempt to stimulate blood flow to the brain.
<b>Botana (Mounting Block)</b>	A wooden block, sometimes wrapped in leather, with a socket designed to fit over the natural spur of a gamecock. Necessary for fixing a Mexican slasher or short knife to the left leg of a rooster.
<b>Brain Blow</b>	An injury, usually immediately fatal, caused by a gaff piercing the brain.
<b>Break</b>	1. To fly high at an opponent, usually several feet off the ground. 2. To break the count: See "Count."
<b>Breast</b>	1. The forward end of a rooster's body. 2. To come to the breast or go to the breast: To move both cocks to the short score lines. See "Short Score Lines."
<b>Brush Fights</b>	Smaller, less organized cockfights involving "lesser quality" fowl and usually held in remote locations.
<b>Bull</b>	A stag or cock that shows obvious superiority or strength over its opponent.
<b>Bull Stag</b>	A gamecock between 15 months and 2 years of age that has not been through a complete molt.
<b>Button Heel</b>	The youngest of stags, usually less than one year old, who are just beginning to develop their natural spurs.
<b>Call Sheet</b>	A tally form used by pit officials to record the band numbers, entry numbers, and weights of cocks entered in a derby
<b>Catch Weight</b>	When two birds are fought without regard to matching their weights, they are said to be fought at catch weight. Most shakes are fought at catch weight. See "Shakes."
<b>Center Score Lines</b>	See "Short Score Lines."
<b>Check Weight</b>	The exact weight at which a bird is to be fought. Most cocks must weigh between 2 and 3 ounces of each other in order to be matched. Cocks are weighed immediately before a fight to determine their check weight.
<b>Cock</b>	A mature gamecock (usually about 2 years of age) who has finished his first molt.

<b>Cocker</b>	A shortened term for cockfighter or anyone who breeds gamefowl for cockfighting.
<b>Cockhouse</b>	A building or shed equipped with coops or stalls for keeping cocks. The stalls, which are usually in tiers at one side of the room, each measure approximately 2 1/2 feet square and are equipped with a door. When cocks are to be fought, a cocker keeps them in the cockhouse while he prepares them for battle.
<b>Condition</b>	To prepare a bird for fighting by putting him through a rigorous training and feeding schedule called a keep for up to 2 weeks before a fight. There are many different methods of conditioning a bird, and some fighters closely guard their conditioning program since they believe it determines the outcome of the fight. See "Keep."
<b>Coop walk</b>	See "Walk."
<b>Count</b>	The referee's count, called out when no fighting occurs between two birds. The bird who made the last aggressive move has the advantage of the count while the other bird is being counted out. Usually, when one bird fails to attack, the handler of the opposing bird can call for a count. The complete count before a bird is declared a winner is three separate counts of 10 and one count of 20, with 15 to 20 seconds given between each count. After each count, the birds are handled and faced, and any aggressive move by the bird being counted out will end the count. After three counts of 10, the birds will be moved to the short score lines and remain there until the end of the fight. When a cock being counted out fights back, he is said to "break" the count. A cock breaking the count is entitled to the count himself if the opposing bird does not fight back. Rules may vary. For example, some fight rules will declare a winner after two counts of 10 and one count of 20.
<b>Country walk</b>	See "Walk."
<b>Coupled</b>	A coupled cock is one who has received an injury to the spine or certain parts of the breast and lost control of his legs. Some cocks recover partially in a few minutes, while others give up quickly. Very few coupled cocks regain complete control of their legs.
<b>Cut</b>	To inflict severe wounds with a knife or gaffs; to use a knife or gaffs accurately and effectively.
<b>Cutter</b>	A gamecock who cuts in a superior manner.
<b>Cutting Test</b>	A method of testing the cutting ability of a cock in which the cock to be tested is heeled and pitted against a bird fitted with muffs that a cocker intends to cull.
<b>Derby</b>	A large cockfighting event in which a number of cockers pay an entry fee to enter a pre-set number of birds (usually from four to 12) of various weights in different fights, and, where possible, will not meet the same opponent more than once. The cocker winning the most fights is the winner and collects the purse, which is made up of all the entry fees. Some derbies have two money purses as well as options and other wagering means. Winnings may also be divided between the first- and second-place winners, minus a percentage for the pit operator. Diamond
<b>Dora Dirza (Tape Boxing)</b>	A method of cheating in which a gaff is filed to a diamond point in order to give it a cutting edge
<b>Drag and Drag Pit</b>	An ancient style of cockfighting from India that is currently being introduced to the United States. In this style of fight, cocks of Asil breeding are pitted against each other in timed bouts after their spurs have been wrapped with cloth and tape. A drag pit is a smaller pit, separate from the main pit, where birds are placed to finish a fight when both cocks do not leave the score lines and the referee informs the handlers that time is going on. After the proper count to 20, both cocks will be moved to the short score lines in the center of the pit. The fight is now called a drag. Also, when one cock is awarded three counts of 10, both cocks will be moved to the short score lines for the last count of 20.

<b>Drop Gaff</b>	See "Gaffs."
<b>Draw</b>	When neither cock has the count and there is no further fighting for a specified period, the referee will declare the fight a draw or tie. In a derby, a draw counts as one-half win for each entry.
<b>Dry Day (Drying Out)</b>	A day in which all water is withheld from a cock in order to dehydrate him in preparation for a fight. Many cockers believe the dehydration helps to lessen blood loss. The dry day is usually the day before or the day of the fight.
<b>Dubbing (Clipping)</b>	The surgical removal of a rooster's comb, wattles, and earlobes. While exhibitors of gamefowl and cockfighters both believe this operation makes the gamecock look truer to breed, cockfighters know that it reduces the fighting cock's overall weight and lessens the opportunity for injury and sight impairment from bleeding during a fight.
<b>Dubbing Shears</b>	Scissors used by cockers for dubbing
<b>Dunghill</b>	A term used to describe a bird who runs. Also a common reference by cockers to describe barnyard fowl.
<b>Farm walk</b>	See "Walk."
<b>Feeder (Conditioner)</b>	A person responsible for maintaining a bird's weight
<b>Flat</b>	A method of cheating in which a gaff is filed to a flat cutting edge at the point
<b>Flight Pens</b>	Larger exercise pens measuring approximately 4 feet wide, 8 to 10 feet long, and 6 to 10 feet high
<b>Flirt</b>	A method of conditioning that is intended to strengthen a cock's wings and help him to develop balance while in the air. The bird is held with one hand under the breast and is tossed approximately 2 feet into the air over a bench. He is caught with the other hand and tossed back and forth between both hands in a rhythm that keeps the bird continuously flapping his wings. Forward flirts are accomplished by holding the bird with both hands and tossing him in the air with a forward flipping motion.
<b>Fly</b>	Any of several methods of conditioning in which one cock is held approximately 5 feet off the ground facing away from another cock held on the ground. The bird on the ground is then released to fly toward the bird being held in the air. Just as the birds are about to come into contact, the first bird is raised higher so that the flying bird misses. The process is repeated several times.
<b>Gaff Case</b>	A carrying case, such as a tackle box or shaving kit, used for storing gaffs and other items a cockfighter will need for a cockfight. A typical gaff case may contain several types of gaffs, moleskin strips, waxed string, scissors, a file and sharpening stone, a suture kit, and a rule book.
<b>Gaffs (Heels)</b>	The artificial steel spurs that are placed on gamecocks in place of their natural spur. Sold in pairs, each gaff consists of the spike or needle-like spur; the socket, or base that slips over the stump of the gamecock's natural spur; the upper and lower flanges at the end of the socket; and a leather strap that is sewn to the flanges and designed to wrap around the bird's leg in order to provide physical support for the gaff. There are many types of gaffs, each named for the way in which the spike protrudes from the socket (regulation, bayonets, drop and full drop, jagers, skeletons, etc.). Gaffs also come in various lengths, measured from the tip of the point to the top back edge of the socket. Gaffs measuring 2 1/8 inches and shorter are usually referred to as short heels, and gaffs measuring 2 1/4 inches and longer are referred to as long heels. A cocker will choose a particular type and length of gaff according to how a specific bird fights; e.g., a bird who stays close to the ground may do better with a drop heel and a long spike, while a bird who flies off the ground may perform better with regulation short heels. Before the gaffs are placed on a bird, strips of

	moleskin are wrapped around the bird's legs above and below the natural spur (to act as a cushion), and then around the stump of the spur itself. The gaffs are then fitted and the leather straps are wrapped around the bird's legs and secured with waxed string.
<b>Game (Gameness)</b>	Term used to describe the quality of courage that permits an animal to continue fighting even when totally exhausted, seriously injured, or dying.
<b>Gamefowl (Old English Games and Modern Games)</b>	Descendants of jungle fowl, gamefowl is a term given to the game (fighting) breeds and any of a breed of fowl used for cockfighting.
<b>Gizzard Blow</b>	A wound to the bird's gizzard area sometimes resulting in paralysis.
<b>Graveyard Dead</b>	When a bird has collapsed and appears to be unable to continue to fight, but is still alive.
<b>Hack (Hacked Cock)</b>	A gamecock who will not show fight when presented to another cock. When a bird loses his courage or is dominated by another, he is said to be under hack.
<b>Hack Fights</b>	A single cockfight, held independently of other fights. The impromptu fighting of extra birds brought to the fight location while awaiting the start of the organized matches.
<b>Handle</b>	A term used by the referee requiring the handlers to pick up or separate their birds, often after one or both birds have a gaff hung in the other, or in the pit wall or floor. After each handle the birds are again faced, and the fight resumes.
<b>Hand Sparring</b>	A method of evaluating hitting ability. A cocker holds a cock or stag he intends to cull and uses the bird as a moving target for the bird being trained, who is fitted with sparring muffs.
<b>Hang</b>	When one or both birds have a steel gaff stuck in his body and cannot dislodge it to continue the fight.
<b>Heel</b>	The act of attaching gaffs or knives to the legs of the birds to be fought.
<b>Heel By Band Number</b>	The act of heeling the birds according to the number on the leg band. See "Leg Band."
<b>Heels</b>	See "Gaffs."
<b>Hen</b>	Female chicken used for breeding.
<b>Keep</b>	Refers to a program of intense training and conditioning of gamecocks prior to a match, especially the last two weeks before a fight. This period is often preceded by a pre-keep, which lasts about two weeks. A cock who is being conditioned is said to be in keep.
<b>Knife (Slasher)</b>	A steel weapon resembling a curved blade. Varieties of slashers include the Filipino slasher or long knife, the Mexican slasher or short knife, and the socket knife. Usually, only one knife is attached to the left leg of each rooster in a knife fight.
<b>Leg Band</b>	A small plastic or metal band placed around a cock's leg in order to identify him. At a derby or other major fight, a bird will have a band placed on his leg by the pit operator after he has been weighed. A number on the band will be checked before the fight begins to ensure that another bird has not been substituted by a dishonest cocker.
<b>Main</b>	A type of cockfight in which two parties agree to show a certain number of cocks and match all those who weigh within 2 ounces of each other. The winner of the majority of the battles wins the main.
<b>Main Score Lines</b>	Parallel lines drawn approximately 6 to 8 feet apart on the floor of the main pit upon which the birds are released at the start of a cockfight.
<b>Matchmaker</b>	The person responsible for matching birds according to such information as weight and band number.
<b>Molt</b>	The word molt (or moult) means to cast or shed. When used in reference to fowl, it means the period when one suit of feathers is shed for another. The process is slow, lasting an average of about 4 months from the time the feathers begin to drop until the new feathers have hard quills. It is common for fowl to act lethargic during this period,

	<p>which lasts from the latter part of July to about mid-November. Cockfighting activity also generally subsides during this period. See "Botana."</p>
<b>Mounting Blocks</b>	
<b>Muffs (Sparring or Breeders Muffs)</b>	Padded muffs designed to be placed over a cock's or stag's natural spurs to prevent serious injuries from occurring during sparring matches
<b>Naked Heel</b>	A gamecock who is not equipped with artificial spurs. A term used to describe a cockfight without the use of gaffs or other artificial spurs.
<b>Pinfeathers (Pins)</b>	During the molt the quill at the butt of the new feather is called a pin or pinfeather. The term also applies to a new feather, which is always encased in a soft, bloody jacket.
<b>Pit (Arena)</b>	1. The pit is generally an enclosed area in which cockfights are staged. The pit can range from 15 to 20 feet in diameter. In some cases, an enclosure is not necessary. A space on the ground need only be cleared of rocks and debris so that the boundaries and score lines can be drawn in the dirt. 2. To set (cocks, etc.) in a pit to fight.
<b>Pittings</b>	The term used to describe the successive starts of a fight due to the referee's calling a handle. Time between pittings is about 20 seconds.
<b>Postiza</b>	An artificial spur made of aluminum, plastic, or turtle shell that is attached to the stumps of a gamecock's natural spur with glue and tape. Cockfights using such implements are popular in Puerto Rico, Central and South America, and parts of the United States.
<b>Pullet</b>	Term for a young female fowl until she finishes her first molt.
<b>Quitter</b>	A bird who fails to continue the attack, even if the other bird is dead. A quitter always loses.
<b>Rattled</b>	A term used to describe a bird who is having trouble breathing due to a punctured lung. A rattled cock usually emits a gurgling sound due to the blood in the air passageways.
<b>Referee</b>	Person responsible for enforcing the rules being used, starting the fight, calling handles, keeping the counts, and declaring a winner.
<b>Round Head</b>	Specially bred rooster who has no comb or wattles to dub.
<b>Run</b>	A conditioning method in which a bird is placed on a bench and pushed along with one hand, then turned around and run in the other direction with the other hand. This exercise is intended to build stamina.
<b>Runner</b>	A bird who attempts to flee the pit to avoid a fight.
<b>Score Lines</b>	See "Main Score Lines" and "Short Score Lines."
<b>Shakes (Shake bags)</b>	Roosters weighing 6 pounds, 6 ounces and over.
<b>Shoot</b>	To shoot another cock: To pierce an opposing cock with a gaff. Often shouted as words of encouragement, such as "Shoot 'em!"
<b>Short Heels</b>	See "Gaffs."
<b>Short Score Lines</b>	Parallel lines drawn 16 to 24 inches apart in the pit upon which the birds are released after being handled.
<b>Show</b>	1. A cockfight, derby, or tournament. 2. A cock who is eager to fight. 3. A cocker's collection of cocks, as in, "He brought a good show to the last derby."
<b>Shuffle</b>	A combination of blows struck by a cock
<b>Shuffler</b>	A term used to describe a cock with the ability to strike many times very quickly
<b>Slasher</b>	See "Knife."
<b>Slip Leg (Slip Spur, Slip Heel)</b>	A term used to describe a cock who does not have a full natural spur on which to fasten a gaff. Special materials must be used to attach a gaff to a slip leg cock.
<b>Spar</b>	A brief cockfight between birds heeled with sparring muffs in order to determine fighting style and evaluate fighting ability or progress during a keep.
<b>Sparring Muffs</b>	See "Muffs."

<b>Sparring Stags</b>	A method of evaluating a stag's fighting ability from the age of 6 months to 1 year to determine which stags will be culled and which stags will be tested for gameness.
<b>Spur Saw</b>	A small saw used to trim a cock's natural spurs.
<b>Stag</b>	Term for a young male fowl until he finishes his first molt (usually about 18 months of age).
<b>Station</b>	The height of a bird as determined by the length of his legs. Gamecocks are said to be high, medium, or low stationed. The station of a cock is a factor in the type of gaff that will be chosen for him.
<b>String Walk</b>	See "Walk."
<b>Sun Coop</b>	A portable pen that is set on the ground outside the cockhouse for a cock being conditioned so he is not confined in a stall all of the time.
<b>Testing</b>	Any of a variety of methods used to determine the gameness of stags between about 10 months to 1 year of age in which the bird to be tested is pitted against other birds a number of times over a period of days. Because the tests are intended to be severe and because they are usually conducted with the combatants wearing heels, it is not unusual for a number of the birds to be killed.
<b>Texas Twister</b>	A type of gaff that features a twisting spike.
<b>Tie-out Cord</b>	A cord fastened to a leg of a cock and secured to a stake or pen in a yard. Tie-out cords prevent cocks from coming into contact with other cocks in a yard while allowing them to scratch freely and exercise.
<b>Tournament</b>	A large cockfighting event in which every entry must meet each other entry one time. In a tournament, a cocker may fight as many as 16 different birds, and the elimination process is long and complex. The derby is now much more popular than the tournament in most regions.
<b>Trimming Out</b>	The removal of certain feathers prior to a fight; usually includes the shortening of the long tail (sickle) feathers, wing primaries, and removal of some back (saddle) feathers and plumage around the vent Cloaca, the anal area of rooster.
<b>Vent Walk</b>	Any of several different methods for keeping and housing a cock. A country walk or farm walk allows the cock to run free and establish his own territory. This method is often used for young stags and older birds. A string walk places the birds on individual tie-out cords, each with his own shelter. Often, more than 100 cocks can be kept in a yard on separate string walks. Birds who are kept in coops or pens are said to have a coop walk or pen walk.
<b>Wheeler</b>	A rooster who attempts to tire and disorient his opponent by running in circles.
<b>Wry Neck</b>	The puncturing of a bird's neck nerves by a gaff, causing partial to complete paralysis of the neck muscles.
<b>Yard</b>	The area in which cocks are kept or housed when not being conditioned for a fight.

## **DOGS**

**Dog attacks on livestock are covered under Division 14 of the Food and Ag Code. Section 30651 states livestock includes domestic fowls and rabbits, including horses, mules, donkeys, burros, bovine animals, sheep, goats and swine.**

**30951 F&A** Allow dogs to run without tags

**30952 F&A** Putting wrong tags on dogs

**30953 F&A** Cannot kill a tagged dog except for Section 31102

**30954 F&A** Allowing a bitch to run when in heat

**30955 F&A** It is unlawful for any person to permit any dog, which is owned, harbored or controlled by him to run at large on any farm on which livestock or domestic fowls are kept, without the consent of the owner of the farm, **except** for herding livestock, hunting...when the dog is within reasonable control or call of his owner or the agent of his owner.

**31101 F&A** Any dog running at large without proper ID or tags may be seized.

**31102 F&A** Except for section 31151, and 31104, any person may kill any dog in any of the following cases:

**A** The dog is found in the act of killing, wounding, or persistently pursuing or worrying the livestock, or poultry on land or premises which are not owned or possessed by the dogs owner.

**B** Person has proof as conclusively shows that the dog has been recently engaged in killing or wounding livestock or poultry on land or premises which are not owned or possessed by the dogs owner.

**NO ACTION, CRIMINAL \ CIVIL SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE KILLING OF ANY SUCH DOG**

**31103 F&A** Any dog entering any enclosed or unenclosed property upon which livestock or poultry are confined may be seized or killed by owner, tenant, or employee if:

**A** Dog is in the act of worrying livestock

**B** With conclusive proof dog was worrying livestock.

**NO ACTION, CRIMINAL \ CIVIL SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR THE KILLING OF ANY SUCH DOG**

**31104 F&A** **Cannot kill** dog if in city or in control of owner, unless dog is actually caught in the act of worrying, wounding, chasing or killing any livestock or poultry.

**31152 F&A** Same as 31102 except for: (b): the dog has no readily visible identification tag or license tag...and is worrying livestock or poultry on land or premises not owned or possessed by the owner of the dog. If the dog has on him any readily visible id tag or license tag...and the dog is found in the act of worrying livestock or poultry on land or premises not owned or possessed by the owner of the dog, the dog may only be killed if the dog has, and the owner has been notified that the dog has, previously so worried livestock or poultry.

**31401 F&A** Except as provided in 31402, violation of any provision of this division is an infraction.

- 31402 F&A** Violation of any provision of this division that results in death or serious injury to livestock or poultry is a misdemeanor.  
(Serious injury means injury of a degree of severity that the injured animal must be destroyed or injury that results in the fair market value of the animal being reduced to a level at which it may not profitably be sold.)
- 31501 F&A** Livestock owner may recover twice the value of the stock from dog's owner.

**See also Civil Code Sections 3341 (injuries by dogs killing livestock) and 3342 (dog bites.)**

- 7-11 co-ord** (a) It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control of any animal to fail to keep such animal under restraint when animal is in or upon any public or private property or area without the express permission of the owner of property.

**NOTE:** 7-11 can be used for roaming cattle issues, where the cattle keep getting out of their pens into neighbors pastures.

- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having control of any animal to stake out or tether such animal in a manner that allows the animal to go in or upon any public or private property without the consent of the owner.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for the owner or person having control of a female dog in heat to fail to confine or enclose the dog, so she cannot breed.
- (d) Any animal not kept under restraint \ confined \ enclosed is a menace and nuisance to public health and safety.
- (e) The county may seize such animal not restrained, confined etc.

#### **Sec. 7-37. Dog noise nuisances.**

(a) It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance for any person to keep, maintain or permit any dog under his or her charge, care, custody or control to emit excessive noise.

(b) For purposes of subdivision (a) this section, the term "excessive noise" shall mean the utterance of barks, cries or sounds which are loud, frequent and continued over a period of time so as to deprive persons residing in two or more dwelling units in the neighborhood, of the comfortable enjoyment of their homes or property.

A dwelling unit is defined as a county assessor's parcel unit, except that for the purposes of this article, condominiums and apartment units shall be deemed to be one assessor's parcel unit.

However, the provisions of this article shall not apply to any commercial animal establishment permitted by zoning law or any parcel having a comprehensive plan designation for agriculture and agricultural uses or zoned exclusively for agriculture.

(c) A public nuisance proscribed by subdivision (a) of this section may be abated in the manner set forth in this ordinance and in the administrative policies, procedures and guidelines adopted by the Animal Services Division of the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department (hereinafter referred to as Animal Services Division). This ordinance and the administrative policies, procedures and guidelines adopted by the Animal Services



Division are in addition to any other remedies, which may be available at law. (Ord. No. 4397, § 1)

## DOG NOISE COMPLAINT PROCESS

Dog noise complaints in the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County are investigated by the dog noise Animal Control Officer who specializes in these cases. There is a step by step process for these complaints. **The first recommendation is to contact the dog owner to advise them there is a concern about barking.** Often the owner is unaware that the dog is creating a disturbance. If this is unsuccessful, contact the dog noise officer at Animal Services for help.

### First Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint, the Animal Services Division of the Public Health Department issues a written notice to the owner or person having charge, care or custody of the dog advising of the noise complaint and requesting immediate abatement of the excessive noise.

The letter cites the ordinance and includes recommendations for methods of solving the excessive noise complaint. Current licensing of the dog is also verified. The complainant is also mailed a letter indicating that the dog owner has been contacted.

Complaints to the Animal Services Division require the address where the dog noise nuisance exists and shall include the name, address and phone number of the complainant.

### Second Complaint

Upon receipt of a second complaint (within 60 days of the first complaint) the barking dog officer will respond and attempt to make contact with the owner.

The officer will investigate the nature of the dog noise nuisance and offer recommendations to the dog owner. These suggestions may include a variety of options as developed by the Animal Services Division. Common suggestions include:

- Bringing the animal inside the residence or garage
- Training
- Citronella Bark Collar
- Relocation of the animal
- Debarking (usually a last resort)
- Mediation.

### Third and Subsequent Complaints

If complaints about the dog noise nuisance persist, a petition will be sent to the complainant. A minimum of two parties must sign the petition and be willing to testify.

Upon receipt of the petition, the Animal Services Division will investigate the complaint. The neighborhood will be canvassed to gather information and determine the reasonableness of the complaint. Prior to submitting a case to the District Attorney, the complainant and the dog owner are to be given every opportunity to solve their own problems through mediation and intervention by the dog noise officer.

If, in the determination of the Animal Services Division, there exists probable cause that a violation exists, the case will be submitted to the District Attorney for prosecution.

To view the County of Santa Barbara Dog Noise Ordinance, [click here](#).

**For more information or to file a complaint:**

Contact Your Local Animal Shelter

**Santa Barbara Shelter**

Hours: M-F: 9am to 4:45pm

Phone: (805) 681-5285

**Lompoc Shelter**

Hours: M-F: 9am to 12:30pm/1:30pm to 4:45pm

Phone: (805) 737-7755

**Santa Maria Shelter**

Hours: M-F: 9am to 4:45pm

Phone: (805) 934-6119

## **DOG FIGHTING**

Dog fighting is becoming more and more popular, especially with the younger hip hop type of crowd, that is influenced by music, videos, and other cultural media sources that endorse this type of violent behavior.

Signs to look for are dogs secured with heavy chains to heavy metal objects in the ground, ropes hanging from trees with dog toys or large knots on the end, break sticks, dogs with scars, treadmills with a chain on the front and siding.

There are several on line sources for dog fighting rules, equipment, training, etc. However, they are usually under the guise of legitimate pet ownership. It's not hard to tell the difference. Refer to HSUS website for further, plus the internet.

### **Dog Eat Dog: The Bloodthirsty Underworld of Dogfighting**

ooo



June 26, 2007

By Rebecca Simmons

In inner city alleys riddled with graffiti, quiet suburban backyards, and isolated barns on dusty country roads, the evidence is there. Scarred pit bulls on painfully short chains, tires designed to strengthen dogs' jaws hung from trees, treadmills to increase endurance, and, most chillingly, pits that hold dogs while they maul each other until one of the animals is unwilling, or unable, to continue.

Dogfighting's violent nature and appeal to gamblers have made the blood sport a brutal, yet popular pastime since its introduction to America in the early 1800s. But although the practice has since gone underground, the underlying theme hasn't wavered—dogfighting remains a malicious exploitation of animals.



"Dogfighting is severely cruel. Pit bulls are intensely loyal dogs and dogfighters exploit their positive characteristics to create violent animals," says John Goodwin, deputy manager of Animal Fighting Issues for The HSUS.

Fighting dogs are bred, conditioned and trained to do one thing—win. But no matter what the outcome, every fight has the potential to be a dog's last. Dogs who make it out of the pit alive often receive little or no aftercare for broken bones, deep bite wounds and internal injuries inflicted during fights. "It's not unusual for a dog to die from blood loss or infection afterwards," says Goodwin.

Those who do survive bear the hallmarks of fighting dogs. "These dogs are often riddled with scars from previous battles," says Laura Maloney, executive director of the Louisiana SPCA. "Some bleed to the touch due to deep scarring that never completely heals. Some dogs' broken bones heal over, which causes deformities."

In addition to the extensive injuries they sustain, many dogs, once outside the ring, are barely provided with the basics they need to survive—food, water and shelter—and live in extended isolation. "Fighting dogs live on chains their entire lives, only getting off for training or a match," says Maloney.

The dogs aren't the only ones who suffer. It's impossible to estimate how many other animals and humans have been harmed by violent people who are desensitized to brutality, in part as a result of watching or participating in dogfighting and other forms of animal cruelty. "Violence begets violence," Maloney explains. "Research proves that [people who abuse animals are more likely to abuse people](#). In addition, fighting enthusiasts often bring young children to the fights, desensitizing them to violence and teaching them that violence is accepted by society."

The dogs themselves, while victims, can also be extremely dangerous. Bred and conditioned to be animal-aggressive, fighting dogs pose a real threat to people and animals in the communities where the animals live. Children and pets are especially at risk for attack due to their small size.

Animals in communities where dogfighting exists are also in danger for another reason—birds, rabbits, cats, small dogs and other animals are often captured or stolen and typically killed during training sessions where they are used as bait for fighting dogs.

In addition, dogfighting is connected to other forms of crime, including money laundering and drug trafficking. "Crime doesn't happen in a vacuum," says Goodwin. "When you have violent people betting large sums of money, you're going to have problems. Dogfighting is heavily linked to gambling, drugs, prostitution, gangs, and guns."

The blood sport continues to menace communities despite the fact that it's [illegal in all 50 states](#), including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. While 48

states have made dogfighting a felony crime, most states impose only misdemeanor-level penalties for attending dogfights, which does little to discourage animal fighters or encourage law enforcement to pursue cases.

And sadly, even when charges are successfully brought against suspected dogfighters, animals continue to pay the price. After being confiscated, fighting dogs are typically euthanized due to their highly aggressive nature and unsuitability for adoption. In some states, the dogs are required to be held at an animal shelter until the court date, forcing shelters to euthanize healthy animals to make room for fighting dogs that will be euthanized at a later date.

But it's not all bad news. In the past few years law enforcement has dramatically upped their commitment to putting individuals involved in animal fighting behind bars. The [recent succession of high-profile prosecutions](#) is in large part a result of consistent lobbying by animal protection advocates to create stronger laws.

Yet while professional fighters are increasingly feeling the heat, street fighting—an unorganized network of amateur dogfighters—has gained popularity in urban areas. "Street fighting is booming due in large part to [pop culture influences](#)," says Goodwin.

Eradicating dogfighting—in all its forms—is no small task. But continuing to push for stronger penalties for those involved is the most effective way of closing the door on dogfighting for good. "A misdemeanor charge is just not a deterrent to people who are dealing with these large sums of money. The penalties need to be strong enough to discourage people from engaging in dogfighting," says Goodwin.

[The Animal Fighting Prohibition Enforcement Act](#) aims to do just that—make it tougher for dogfighters to skirt the law. The bill, which was signed into law by President Bush on May 3, 2007, makes it a felony to transport animals—including dogs—across state lines or across international borders for the purposes of animal fighting.

While the passage of the federal law is a huge step forward, we still have a long way to go to eradicate dogfighting cruelties. [Writing a letter to the editor](#) or [forwarding this article to friends and family](#) will raise awareness about dogfighting. "Raising public consciousness about an issue like dogfighting is very important. If people care about an issue lawmakers and policymakers will follow," says Goodwin.

Through public education, strong penalties and the dedicated work of law enforcement to find, catch and prosecute dogfighters, we can help make this dangerous and bloodthirsty sport nothing more than a page in a history book—and give these dogs a fighting chance.

*Rebecca Simmons is the outreach communications coordinator for the Companion Animals section of The HSUS.*

### How to Spot Signs of Dogfighting in Your Community

- An inordinate number of pit bulls being kept in one location, especially multiple dogs who are chained and seem unsocialized.
  - Dogs with scars on their faces, front legs and stifle area (hind end and thighs).
    - Dogfighting training equipment such as treadmills used to build dogs' endurance
    - "break sticks" used to pry apart the jaws of dogs locked in battle
  - tires or "springpoles" (usually a large spring with rope attached to either end) hanging from tree limbs
  - Unusual foot traffic coming and going from a location at odd hours.

# **Dogfighting Fact Sheet**



## **1. What is dogfighting?**

Dogfighting is a sadistic "contest" in which two dogs—specifically bred, conditioned, and trained to fight—are placed in a pit (generally a small arena enclosed by plywood walls) to fight each other for the spectators' entertainment and gambling. Fights average nearly an hour in length and often last more than two hours. Dogfights end when one of the dogs will not or cannot continue. In addition to these dogfights, there are reports of an increase in unorganized street fights in urban areas.

## **2. How does it cause animal suffering?**

The injuries inflicted and sustained by dogs participating in dogfights are frequently severe, even fatal. The American pit bull terriers used in the majority of these fights have been specifically bred and trained for fighting and are unrelenting in their attempts to overcome their opponents. With their extremely powerful jaws, they are able to inflict severe bruising, deep puncture wounds and broken bones.

Dogs used in these events often die of blood loss, shock, dehydration, exhaustion, or infection hours or even days after the fight. Other animals are often sacrificed as well. Some owners train their dogs for fights using smaller animals such as cats, rabbits or small dogs. These "bait" animals are often stolen pets or animals obtained through "free to good home" advertisements.

## **3. Are there other concerns?**

Yes. Numerous law enforcement raids have unearthed many disturbing facets of this illegal "sport." Young children are sometimes present at the events, which can promote insensitivity to animal suffering, enthusiasm for violence and a lack of respect for the law. Illegal gambling is the norm at dogfights. Dog owners and spectators wager thousands of dollars on their favorites. Firearms and other weapons have been found at dogfights because of the large amounts of cash present. And dogfighting has been connected to other kinds of violence—even homicide, according to newspaper reports. In addition, illegal drugs are often sold and used at dogfights.

## **4. What other effects does the presence of dogfighting have on people and animals in a community?**

Dogs used for fighting have been bred for many generations to be dangerously aggressive toward other animals. The presence of these dogs in a community increases the risk of attacks not only on other animals but also on people. Children are especially at risk, because their small size may cause a fighting dog to perceive a child as another animal.

## **5. Why should dogfighting be a felony offense?**

There are several compelling reasons. Because dogfighting yields such large profits for participants, the minor penalties associated with misdemeanor convictions are not a

sufficient deterrent. Dogfighters merely absorb these fines as part of the cost of doing business. The cruelty inherent in dogfighting should be punished by more than a slap on the hand. Dogfighting is not a spur-of-the-moment act; it is a premeditated and cruel practice.

Those involved in dogfighting go to extensive lengths to avoid detection by law enforcement, so investigations can be difficult, dangerous, and expensive. Law enforcement officials are more inclined to investigate dogfighting if it is a felony. As more states make dogfighting a felony offense, those remaining states with low penalties will become magnets for dogfighters.

#### **6. Do some states already have felony laws?**

Yes. Dogfighting is illegal and a felony offense in all 50 states.

#### **7. Should being a spectator also be a felony?**

Yes. Spectators provide much of the profit associated with dogfighting. The money generated by admission fees and gambling helps keep this "sport" alive. Because dogfights are illegal and therefore not widely publicized, spectators do not merely happen upon a fight; they seek it out. They are willing participants who support a criminal activity through their paid admission and attendance.

#### **8. What can I do to help stop dogfighting?**

If you live in one of the states where dogfighting is still only a misdemeanor, please write to your state legislators and urge them to make it a felony. To find out how your state treats dogfighting, visit our page on [State Dogfighting Laws \[PDF\]](#).

We encourage you also to write [letters to the media](#) to increase public awareness of the dangers of dogfighting and [to law enforcement officials](#) or [prosecutors and judges](#) to urge them to take the issue seriously. You may want to display our dogfighting poster in your community. For free posters, please [include your name and address in an email](#) along with the number of posters you would like to receive, and we'll send our catalog as well.

If you suspect that dogfighting is going on in your own neighborhood, alert your local law enforcement agency and urge agency officials to [contact The HSUS](#) for [practical tools, advice and assistance](#).

# **DOG FIGHTING TOOLS**

## **TREADMILL**

One of the tools that dog fighters will use to train their dogs is a common treadmill. However, they modify it with something on the sides, such as the photo below. Also, they attach a chain to the front, where they attach the dog, and then turn it on, making the dog run. When looking at a similar treadmill, look for claw marks on the mat.



## SPRING POLE

One of the other tools that is used, is a spring pole, which is nothing more than either a spring attached to a tree trunk, etc, with a rope and a toy or knot at the end. The dog will have to jump and catch the end of the rope, and the spring action is similar to that of the



jerking effect from a fleeing animal.

## FLIRT POLE

A flirt pole is a long pole with a string on the end with the dogs favorite toy at the end. The handler will swing the pole back and forth, causing the dog to chase it for exercise.

## BREAK STICK

### What Is a Break Stick?

A break stick is a device inserted into the mouth of a pit bull (behind the molars) to facilitate the release of its grip on another dog.

Remember: pit bulls do not have a special mechanism or enzyme that allows them to "lock" their jaw, nor do they possess a higher than average "bite pressure." They simply have the determination of a terrier.

Not all pit bulls are aggressive toward other dogs. But because the breed has a somewhat higher tendency for dog aggression, break sticks are useful tools to have in a multi-dog household. Please read the following guidelines before attempting to break up a fight using a break stick.

### Why Should Responsible Pit Bull Owners Have a Break Stick?

Because canines are pack animals, fights are possible in any multi-dog household, no matter



### [Related Links](#)

## WEIGHT PULL

Another tool is to put a harness on the dog and attach it to weights, allowing the dog to pull the weight, building muscle and endurance.

All you need to pull is a freight or weight pull harness for your dog:



Here is the Cajun Rules for dog fighting. Look at Rule #19.

# Cajun Rules

*For Historical Purposes Only*

**Rule 1:** Size of pit, optional; to be square with sides 2 feet high, scratch line 12 feet apart.

**Rule 2:** Referee to be chosen before the dogs are weighed in or washed and referee to conduct the contest according to these rules and his decision to be final.

**Rule 3:** Referee to see the dogs weighed at time agreed on and if either dog is over top weight agreed on he loses the forfeit money.

**Rule 4:** Parties to toss coin to see who shall wash first, each party to furnish two clean towels and a blanket.

**Rule 5:** If requested to do so the referee shall search the person named to wash the dogs and then have him bare his arm to the elbow and wash both dogs in the same warm water and rinse them each in his half of the warm clean water provided for that purpose.

**Rule 6:** As the dogs are washed clean and dried they shall be turned over to their handlers and at once taken to their corners of the pit as designated by the referee and the referee must search handlers for means of foul play and see that he bares his arms to the elbow before he receives his dog and must keep his arms bare in such a manner during the contest.

**Rule 7:** The dog's owner or his representative shall be allowed at all times to be near his dog and watch to see that no harm is done him, and each owner shall be allowed to name a man or himself watch his opponent's dog and handler at all times to see he is given no unfair advantage.

**Rule 8:** Either dog's owner, handler, or watcher if he sees anything wrong must at once appeal to the referee and get his decision. And if any handler, watcher or owner violates any of these rules and thereby favors either dog the dog so favored must at once be declared the loser.

**Rule 9:** The interested parties shall choose a timekeeper at the pit side.

**Rule 10:** The dogs are placed in their corners of the pit, opposite corners, faces turned from each other and only the dogs and their handlers inside the pit. Then the referee shall say, "Face you dogs". Each handler must always show his dog full head and shoulders between his legs. The referee says, "Let go", but the handlers must never push or shove their dogs and handlers shall not leave their corners until the dogs are together.

**Rule 11:** Now when one of the dogs turns his head and shoulders away from his opponent after the fight is on it is a turn, whether they are in holds or free, and the handler must claim the turn and the referee must allow the claim if he believes it is a turn or the referee must call the first fair turn he sees whether the handler claims it or not and when the referee calls a turn he shall say, "Handle your dogs", and each handler must pick up his dog as soon as he can without breaking a hold. Handlers carry their dogs to their respective corners the referee shall say, "Face your dogs". Then the handlers must show their dog's head and shoulders between their legs, facing the center of the pit. The dog that turned first must scratch first. In five seconds more the referee shall say; "Let go", then the dog that made the first turn must be turned loose by his handler and this dog must go across and mouth the other dog. If, when he is turned loose he refuses to start at once or is he stops on the way over, or if he fails to reach his opponent must declare his opponent the winner. A handler is allowed to release his dog at anytime he sees fit after the dog whose turn it is to cross has started over. He must turn him loose when the dogs touch each other. He is not compelled to until then.

**Rule 12:**

1. If neither dog has made a turn and they cease to fight after 60 seconds of no action the down dog is to scratch first, if he makes his scratch the fight is on and they shall scratch in turns until the contest is decided.
2. If the down dog fails to scratch the other dog is to scratch to win. If he fails to scratch the contest shall be declared a draw by the referee.
3. No handler is to handle his dog until ordered by referee, if he does, it shall be called a foul and he is to forfeit the contest to his opponent.
4. No flash pictures or hitting on pit side shall be allowed unless agreed upon by the two contestants.

**Rule 13:** After the dogs are together this time either handler is allowed to pick up his dog when they are not in holds, if ordered by referee. If he tries for a pick up and either dog has a hold he must turn him loose at once. If he catches his dog up free both handlers must handle their dogs at once. Take their dogs to their corners and proceed same as at the first turn, except this time the dog which went across before is allowed to remain in his corner while his opponent makes a scratch, or goes across, and they alternate or take it turn about in this manner until one of them is declared the winner under these rules. The referee pays no attention to the turns after the first scratch.

**Rule 14:** If one of the dogs fangs himself, that is, if he gets his teeth hung in his own lip, his handler is allowed to un-fang him. If the dogs have to be separated for this they are turned loose again, both at the same time within two feet of each other in the center of the pit.

**Rule 15:** No sponging shall be allowed, and no towels or anything else taken into the pit by the handlers except a bottle of drink for his dog and a fan to cool him with. The handlers must taste their dogs drink before the referee to show that it contains no poison.

**Rule 16:** If the handler of either dog is seen to take anything from anyone on the outside of the pit he is to lose the battle. Each party shall have the right to put a man near his opponent's corner to watch the handler. Should he see the handler put anything on his dog he may appeal to the referee and if the referee finds anything on the dog he is to lose the battle.

**Rule 17:** Should either handler leave the pit with his dog before the referee renders his decision he is to lose the battle.

**Rule 18:** The handlers shall be allowed to encourage their dogs by voice or hand-clapping or snapping of fingers, but must not touch their dogs or use foul, dirty methods, by saving their dogs from hard fall or keeping the other handler away from his dog, or in any other way act unfairly. The referee must decide the battle against the one who does so.

**Rule 19:** Should the police interfere the referee to name the next meeting place.

## **LIVESTOCK: CATTLE \ HORSES**

### **487 PC REPORT (Livestock)**

- A** Who really owns the horse? Do they have a bill of sale or registration papers they can produce? Identify the true victim
- B** Where was the horse stabled?
  - 1** Boarding facility
  - 2** Pasture
- C** What does the horse look like? Identify the horse. Match the horse to pictures or registration papers. Breed, color, age, height, weight, white markings, specific id marks, brands, tattoos, scars, coat condition, length of mane, color, tail length, shod or barefoot.
- D** Was entry forced to stable, corral?
- E** If horse was boarded, ask if board was current. Verify with landlord. Eliminate possibility of poorly executed feed lien.
- F** Was the horse involved in a lease purchase agreement? Is it possibly the horse was repossessed?
- G** Were there any witnesses?
- H** Were the horses walked out, ridden out, or hauled out? If hauled, how many tires? (goose neck, stock or truck?)
- I** If horse was ridden out, is there any stock missing?
- J** For assistance, ask brand inspector.
- K** Report immediately to Bureau of Livestock Id.

### **597 PC REPORT (Livestock)**

- A** Obtain the age, breed of horse. How long has the rp owned the horse?
- B** Who feeds and waters the horse, and how often. How much feed does the horse get at each feeding, and what type of feed? Ask to see what the horse eats, and if the rp has any available.
- C** Who is your vet? Obtain name and phone number.
- D** When did you last deworm your horse (every other month or so) How often do you deworm? Who deworms the horse, you or the vet?
- E** What type of riding do you do? How often do you ride? When was the last time you rode?
- F** How often does your farrier come out? When was the last time your farrier trimmed your horse?
- G** Who is your farrier? Obtain name and number.

# BRAND INSPECTOR DIRECTORY

Go to the following link to find a complete listing of all Brand Inspectors. I've included the top branch, plus our county and neighboring counties. Both Karla and John Suther are a great help  
[http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Livestock\\_ID/Livestock\\_ID\\_Home.html](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Livestock_ID/Livestock_ID_Home.html)

Department of Food and Agriculture  
Bureau of Livestock Identification  
1220 N Street, Room A-130  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## 1- BUREAU CHIEF

*Greg Lawley*

Sacramento, CA 95814

Office:

Supervisor: Dr. Annette Whiteford, Director

916-654-0889 Cell: None

## 1A- ASST CHIEF/REGISTRAR

*Patrick J. Taylor*

Sacramento, CA 95814

Office:

Supervisor: Greg Lawley

916-653-1291 Cell: None

## 1B- SENIOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

*John Suther*

Sacramento, CA 95814

Office:

Supervisor: Greg Lawley

916-654-0889 Cell: None

## SANTA BARBARA-42

*Karla Sanchez*

Orcutt, CA 93455

Supervisor: Richard Wright

805-937-5131 Cell: 805-338-9840

## SAN LUIS OBISPO-40

*Connie Duncan*

Shandon, CA 93461

Supervisor: Richard Wright

805-238-9938 Cell: 805-338-1437

## KERN-15

*George Factor*

Bakersfield, CA 93308

Supervisor: Richard Wright

661-399-7720 Cell: 661-303-5122

## VENTURA-56

*Julie Lovelace*

Piru, CA 93040

Supervisor: Richard Wright

805-521-1195 Cell: 805-320-0377

## ***Helpful Laws Regarding Animals: Generally***

### **SECTIONS ARE FROM THE FOOD AND AG. CODE**

- [16421](#) Violations are a misdemeanor
- [16521](#) Shall seize any bovine, horse, mule, burro or hide or carcass of when holder cannot prove ownership (Review specifics)
- [16522](#) Evidence of ownership of an animal or hide may include any of the following:
  - a. A recorded brand registered in the name of the person in possession of the animal or hide
  - b. A brand inspection certificate
  - c. A bill of sale from the owner of the brand on the animal or hide
  - d. In the case of an unbranded animal or hide, a bill of sale which gives description of the breed, sex, color or any natural markings, if any
  - e. A dairy exemption number
- [16525](#) It is unlawful for any person to remove any animal, hide, or carcass which is seized by an inspector or peace officer, from the premises where the inspector or peace officer confined it at the time of seizure except upon release by the Inspector or Peace Officer who made the seizure.
- [16902](#) Allow willfully, or negligently, livestock to stray onto public roadway when there are fences
- [16903](#) Drive livestock on roadway without sufficient herders
- [17041](#) Taker-Up make take-up on his property or on public roadway near his property
- [17042](#) Taker-Up must notify Bureau or Peace Officer immediately
- [17061](#) Taker-Up must release to inspector

## ***DEFINITIONS***

- [17001](#) Taker-up means any person who takes up an estray animal
- [17001.5](#) Estray is any animal whose owner is unknown or cannot be located
- [13050 PC](#) Each Sheriff who takes a loss \ theft report of any equine animal shall submit report to Bureau of Livestock ID – [24104 F&A](#)

## ***ANIMALS AT LARGE***

CHAPTER 1. DEFINITIONS [16301-16303](#)

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 3. PEDIGREE AND PROOF OF OWNERSHIP

CHAPTER 4. REGULATION OF MALE ANIMALS

CHAPTER 5. OPEN RANGE GRAZING

CHAPTER 6. TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS [16901–16909](#)

CHAPTER 7. ESTRAYS

- Article 1. Definitions and General Provisions [17001–17006](#)
- Article 2. Taker–Up of Estrays [17041–17045](#)
- Article 3. Possession by Inspector [17061–17069](#)
- Article 4. Disposal and Sale [17091–17096](#)
- Article 5. Grazing Counties [17121–17128](#)

CHAPTER 8. ELECTRIFIED FENCES [17150–17153](#)

## **PART 2. UNLAWFUL MARKING AND BRANDING**

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS [17401](#)

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# CATTLE

## *Helpful Laws: Cattle*

### Food and Agricultural Code

- [20434](#) Peace Officers **SHALL** document loss or theft of cattle and transmit to the Bureau of Livestock Identification
- [20435](#) If a Peace Officer finds an animal, hide, carcass, with the hide on, and person in possession cannot prove ownership, **SHALL** take possession for investigation
- [20436](#) Person **SHALL NOT**, without a release from the Brand Inspector or Peace Officer, dispose of animal, hide, carcass, etc . . . within 30 days
- [20438](#) Peace Officer may stop any conveyance which is transporting animal, hide, carcass, etc . . . for the purpose of making
- [20439](#) Expense of caring for animals **SHALL** be paid by the owner
- [21701](#) In this Section, Animal is defined as:
  - a) Bovine animal
  - b) Carcass of a bovine with the hide on
  - c) The hide of a bovine
- [21702](#) Shall not possess, sell, or give an animal, etc . . . without a written document
- [21703](#) Movement of cattle with incomplete or inaccurate documents
- [21705](#) Transport cows without documents **CITE THIS SECTION**
- [21852](#) Driving cows off range without owners consent is 487 (d) PC
- [21855](#) Driving, killing, butchering without owners consent (four times the value of the cattle plus) **Refer to F & A Code for details**
- [21881](#) Cows killed by railroads, 96 hours to notify Sheriff or Brand Inspector
- [21886](#) Attempt to conceal killing of cow
- [17551](#) Unlawful with intent to steal, to: mark or brand, alter any mark or brand
- [17553](#) Unlawful to cut off more than half the ear
- [21856](#) Any device used to willfully take, possess, kill \ slaughter may be up for asset seizure
- [20202](#) Any person **SHALL** exhibit records to peace officer

- [20203](#) Failure to exhibit records
- [16908](#) Unlawful to confine cows in vehicle for 28 to 36 hours without humanely off loading by chute or tailgate for five hours of feed, water, and rest

## **Penal Code**

- 487(d) Grand theft cow
- 485 Appropriation of lost property is theft
- 503 Embezzlement of property entrusted includes cows
- 487(a) Theft of a carcass
- 597(t) Confined animals

21052 F&A Sale without a brand inspection

17121 F&A Fencing

16902 F&A Fencing

20251 F&A Fencing

7-11(a) Co-ord Loose animals \ cattle

# ***ROAD ENFORCEMENT***

**Road Enforcement** activities have been mandated through the California legislature by the Livestock Industry to deter theft.

**How do livestock stops** and Livestock Transportation Report writing aid in theft enforcement and prevention?

**The thief is most vulnerable when he's transporting stolen cattle on a public thoroughfare.**

- Sections [20438](#) / [23043 \(a\)](#) of the California Food and Agricultural Code give **all peace** officers the authority to stop any vehicle hauling cattle or horses for the purpose of making an investigation.
- Detection and enforcement of the California Food and Agricultural Code sections enacted to protect the livestock industry can be evidenced from the paperwork required to accompany the load.

**Violations consist of misdemeanors and felonies.**

**Local** Brand Supervisors and Brand Inspectors are available to assist in your investigations and provide care for animals in the event of a seizure.

This handbook has been compiled for your use as a field reference guide.

*Your participation and support is greatly  
appreciated by the livestock Industry.*

## ***Documents required when transporting livestock***

### **Species Specific Code Sections**

- 1. Cattle [20438](#), (F & A)
- 2. Horses, Mules, Burros, Sheep [23043](#), (a) (F & A)
- 3. Poultry [26603](#), (F & A)
- 4. Swine [26603](#), (F & A)

### **Documents Required for Transportation**

- 1. Cattle



Brand Inspection Certificate, Bill of Sale or Consignment, Saleyard Outbidding, Permit, Fair Certificate, Health Certificate See details on reverse side

- 2. Horses, Mules, Burros



No documents required at this time unless destined for slaughter

- 3. Sheep



Bill of Lading containing the name of the owner of the sheep and destination of the sheep

- 4. Poultry



Must carry a record containing all of the following:

- Point of origin & destination
- Names and addresses of the shipper and consignee
- The kind and quantity of poultry being transported
- 5. Swine



No documents required at this time

## ***Sections to Cite for Non-Compliance***

- 1. Cattle      [21703](#), (F & A) – Incomplete documents
  - [21705](#), (F & A) – No documents
- 2. Horses, Mules, Burros – Not citable unless being transported to slaughter
- 3. Sheep –      [23981](#), (F & A)
- 4. Poultry –      [26603](#), (F & A)
- 5. Swine – Not citable

**Authority to Seize if Documents seem Suspicious, not in Possession  
(if required) or Officer is Suspicious of Circumstances of Transport or Ownership**

- 1. Cattle - Live / Hides / Parts / or Carcass hide on – [20438](#), (F & A)

- 2. Horses, Mules, Burros as above – [23043](#), (b)(F & A)
- 3. Sheep as above – [23043](#) , (b)(F & A)
- 4. Poultry live animals – [26603](#), (F & A)
- 5. Swine – No specific section

#### Other Violations

- 1. Refusal to show documents of cattle transportation
  - Cite – [20203](#) (F & A)
  - Arrest – 148 (PC)
- 2. Inhumane transportation conditions – 597 (a), (PC)
- 3. Failure to care or provide for animals – 597 (f), (PC)

#### Paperwork Requirements

All transportation of cattle must have paperwork or documents to accompany the load.

They may include one or more of the following:

- 1. **Bill of Sale or Consignment** – Also known as a yellow slip (completed by owner/agent)
- 2. **Brand Inspection Certificate (Numbered form)** – or Supplemental Brand Inspection Certificate Completed by Brand Inspector at point of origin inspection
- 3. **Saleyard Outbidding (Numbered form)** – Bill of sale or certificate of sale with saleyard letterhead "receipt" (completed by saleyard)
- 4. **Transportation Permit (Numbered form)**
- Cattle leaving a registered feedlot transported out of state directly for immediate slaughter (completed by feedlot)
  - Cattle transported across the California state line for a not more than 50 miles from origin to destination (completed by owner/agent)
  - Cattle transported across a modified point-of-origin boundary for a distance not to exceed 40 miles from loading point to destination (completed by owner/agent)
- 5. **Fair or Livestock Exhibit Certificate** – Completed by Fair Manager or Official
- 6. **Health Certificate (Numbered form)** – Cattle entering California from a state without a brand inspection program (completed by licensed veterinarian)

A Bill of Sale or Consignment is a State issued form and is usually completed by the owner or agent for the shipment. It is required for consignment of cattle to a saleyard, feedlot, or slaughterhouse (all of which are destination inspection sites).

Also, it is required when no inspection is necessary, but cattle are being transported for pasture purposes within the State of California only. Pursuant to [Section 21703 \(F & A\)](#) , the form Shall be used and Shall contain ALL of the following information:

1. The date of sale or consignment.
2. The loading point.
3. The name and address of the owner or consignor, or both.
4. The destination.
5. The number and description of the animals including their brands, if any.
6. The name and address of the buyer or consignee, or both.
7. The name of the transporter or carrier and the license number of the vehicle used to transport the animals
8. The signature of the owner or his authorized agent.

If the hauler has a Bill of Sale or Consignment or other listed documents, he is not in violation of [21705 \(F & A\)](#).

If the documents, Certificate or Bill of Sale are not completely filled out or are inaccurate, there is a violation. The transporter is responsible for having documents, but only the shipper is responsible for the accuracy of the information required in the document. Inaccurate or incomplete documents are a violation of [21703 \(F & A\)](#).

## ***Bureau of Livestock Identification***

The state's brand registration and inspection program protects cattle owners in California against loss of animals by theft, straying or misappropriation. The branch's program consists of registration of cattle, horse, burro, and sheep permanent brands ([link to application](#)); inspection of cattle for lawful possession prior to movement, sale or slaughter, and recording of the information obtained by such inspections; and assisting local law enforcement with investigations and prosecutions involving cattle theft.

### **WHEN A BRAND INSPECTION IS REQUIRED**

- [Inspection Requirements](#)
- [Strays and Fences](#)

### **Inspection Requirements**

- Whenever cattle are sold or ownership is transferred.
- Exception to above: if cattle are moved to a destination point (sale yard, slaughterhouse, or registered feedlot within the state of California) they will be inspected at the destination instead of at point of origin.

- Prior to transportation out of any designated modified point-of-origin inspection area, for purposes other than sale or slaughter and no change of ownership is involved.
- Prior to transportation out of state.
- Upon entry into a registered feedlot.
- Prior to slaughter.
- Prior to release or sale from a public saleyard or public or private cattle sales market.
- Prior to transportation or movement from premises designated as quarantine, restricted, or isolated areas pursuant to [Section 9565](#).

**Currently there are five modified point-of-origin counties in the state.** This means that cattle must be inspected prior to leaving those counties, with the exception mentioned above. They are Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, San Luis Obispo, and Yolo.

**There are several special movement or transportation permits which allow movement of cattle.** When inspection would otherwise be required. They are:

50 mile pasture – to –pasture permit across state line

Registered feedlot special transportation permit

40 mile pasture-to-pasture permit out of a modified point –of-origin area.

Brand inspection is not required on Horses being sold in California or transported to another state from California. However, Hill of Sale requirements are mandatory. See F&A Code, Division 11 for details.

**Documents Required When Cattle Are Being Transported Must Be Exhibited To Any Brand Inspector Or Peace Officer Upon Request**

- When brand inspection is required, an original or supplemental brand inspection certificate must accompany the cattle.
- A Bill of Sale or Consignment (Yellow Slip) must accompany all cattle transported within the state when no brand inspection or saleyard outbidding is required.

**Strays and Fences**

[Section 17042](#)

is amended to read: Any person that takes up an estray animal shall confine it in a secure place, and shall immediately file with the secretary a notice containing all of the following:

- A description of the animal seized.
- The marks and brands, if any.
- The probable value of the animal.
- A statement of the date and place where it was taken up and confined.

## CATTLE BREEDS

A breed is a group of animals descended from common ancestry which possess certain inherited characteristics distinguishing them from other breeds or groups. Cattle breeds have evolved and PUREBREDS have been perpetuated because they have filled a certain “niche.” This could have occurred as a result of economics or environmental conditions; ie: climate, range, and feed type, or availability. The purebred cattle have survived for their positive, enduring characteristics and remain important as seed stock.

The underlined breeds are known as North American Breeds, because their breed development and registration originated in North America. The **highlighted** breeds are most commonly used for American beef and dairy products.

<u>American</u>	<b>Braunvieh</b>	<b>Hereford</b>	<b>Salers</b>
<u>American White Park</u>	<b>Brown Swiss</b>	<b>Holstein</b>	<u>Salorn</u>
<u>Amerifax</u>	<u>Canadienne</u>	<u>Jamaica Black</u>	<u>Santa Cruz</u>
<b>Angus</b>	<u>Charbray</u>	<u>Jamaica Hope</u>	<b>Santa Gertrudis</b>
<u>Ankile-Watusi</u>	<b>Charolais</b>	<u>Jamaica Red</u>	<u>Senepol</u>
<u>Ayrshire</u>	<u>Corriente</u>	<b>Jersey</b>	<b>Shorthorn</b>
<b><u>Barzona</u></b>	<b>Dutch Belted</b>	<b>Limousin</b>	<u>Siboney</u>
<u>Beefalo</u>	<u>Cracker\Pineywoods</u>	<b>Maine Anjou</b>	<u>Simbrah</u>
<b><u>Beefmaster</u></b>	<u>Florida</u>	<b>Milking Shorthorn</b>	<b>Simmental</b>
<b>Braford</b>	<u>Gelbray</u>	<b>Polled Hereford</b>	<u>Texas Longhorn</u>
<b><u>Brahman</u></b>	<b>Gelvieh</b>	<b>Red Angus</b>	<u>Texon</u>
<u>Brahmousin</u>	<u>Guernsey</u>	<b><u>Red Brangus</u></b>	
<b><u>Brangus</u></b>	<u>Hays Converter</u>	<u>RX3</u>	

## CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

### BOVINE

<b>COW</b>	Mature female
<b>BULL</b>	Mature male
<b>STEER</b>	Castrated male
<b>HEIFER</b>	Immature female, has not borne a calf
<b>CALF</b>	either sex, under one year of age
<b>YEARLING</b>	One year of age

<b>Back Tag</b>	government issued, for animal health purposes, traceable, numbered tag applied to the back with adhesive
<b>Barren</b>	cow that is heavy or fat that may or may not have had a calf, barren cows may pregnancy test positive, but seldom carry a calf to term, some barren cows may carry a mummified fetus
<b>Banana Horn</b>	loose horn broken at base which hangs downward
<b>Bawling Calf</b>	calf crying loudly to beckon its mother
<b>Beef Cattle</b>	any breed being grown primarily for meat production
<b>Bob</b>	Method of marking cattle by trimming their tail hair. This mark is made by cutting straight across the end tassel of tail hair. The mark is very distinctive and able to be seen from a long distance.
<b>Bottle Calf</b>	calf raised w/o its mother and fed by use of a bottle with an artificial teat
<b>Brand</b>	mark permanently impressed on the hide with a hot iron used to indicate ownership
<b>Branding Iron</b>	implement used to apply brand, called "iron" for short <u>Running Iron</u> : Ring or flat iron used to draw a brand rather than stamp it on. <u>Saddle Iron</u> : These branding irons are short stamp type irons that can be carried easily on a saddle.
<b>Buller</b>	male gives off scent attractive to other males causing buller to be ridden as if he were a female
<b>Calving Season</b>	time of the year when calves are being born
<b>Cancer Eye</b>	metastasis, ulcerated growth in the eye of cattle, usually occurs with non pigmented skin
<b>Commercial Cow Herd</b>	herd of cows, usually mixed or cross breeds, used for calf production
<b>Confirmation</b>	parts of an animal's body are aligned so that a standard of anatomical correctness is achieved
<b>Continental Breeds</b>	origin Continental Europe, draft type, large bodied animals, originally used for utility purposes and later converted to beef production
<b>Crossbred</b>	an animal whose dam and sire are of a different breed
<b>Culls</b>	cattle removed from the herd for reasons such as age, quality, condition
<b>Cut</b>	used as a verb, to castrate a bull

<b>Cut(s)</b>	used as a noun, cattle removed from the herd before shipment, consignment or sale for some reason, quality, size, health, or weight
<b>Dehorn</b>	removal of horns to prevent carcass damage to other cattle and allow easier access to feeding bunks
<b>Dewlap</b>	Wattles cut on the loose skin just above and in front of the brisket. Cutting a piece of skin so that it will grow into a distinctive hanging mark in a certain location forms the dewlap.
<b>Dogie \ Leppy</b>	calf that has no mother
<b>Drop Calf</b>	newborn calf, with umbilical cord attached
<b>Drive</b>	Method of rounding up cattle by scattering cowboys over the range and pushing the cattle to one place
<b>Dry Cow</b>	one that is not giving milk
<b>Ear mark</b>	method of marking cattle by cropping their ears in distinctive patterns. The earmark patterns are also registered with the brand.
<b>Ear Tag</b>	plastic \ metal tag, placed in ear with a tagging gun used for id.
<b>English Breeds</b>	origin British Isles, used for beef production
<b>Estray</b>	an animal, branded, or unbranded whose owner is unknown, or cannot be located
<b>Even</b>	all cattle about the same size, weight, or quality
<b>Feeders</b>	usually younger cattle and calves
<b>Feral</b>	escaped from domestication and running wild
<b>First Calf Heifer</b>	young female about to give birth to her first calf or who has borne one calf
<b>Flesh Mark</b>	a mark cut in the skin as a wattle or dewlap
<b>Foot Rot</b>	inflammation and swelling in area above hoof causing lameness, usually associated with wet pastures or range lands and in feedlots
<b>Founder</b>	a lameness condition associated with inflammation of the hoof
<b>Freemartin</b>	sterile female, calf twin born with a male, or sexually imperfect
<b>Freeze Brand</b>	stainless steel, copper, or brass branding irons are super cooled with liquid nitrogen or dry ice and 95% alcohol, causing new hair to be white.
<b>Fresh Cattle</b>	have not been moved or worked, show no signs of stress
<b>Frozen Ears</b>	ears partially or wholly removed by frostbite
<b>Gate Cut</b>	process of randomly selecting cattle from the herd rather than a selection of individuals
<b>Glass Eye</b>	eye having a pale, whitish, or colorless iris
<b>Grazing Season</b>	months of a year when cattle are turned out to pasture to graze
<b>Holding Field</b>	a field or pasture usually adjacent or close to a corral or scale where cattle are held prior to shipping, weighing, or for the mothering up process
<b>Holding Iron</b>	last brand applied
<b>Home Grown</b>	cattle raised on the ranch, not purchased, should have one brand and earmark
<b>Horn Brand</b>	letters or numbers applied to the horn with a hot iron

<b>Horn Spurs</b>	deformed horn growth which occurs after dehorning process
<b>Hospital</b>	pen or corral where sick cattle are kept for doctoring
<b>Indian Breeds</b>	origin India and Africa, large bodied animals from warmer climates
<b>Iron</b>	interchangeable with the term brand or branding iron
<b>Leppy \ Dogie</b>	calf that has no mother
<b>Line Back</b>	narrow white line running along entire back of bovine
<b>Locoed</b>	Horses or cattle become addicted to the eating of Loco Weed, thereby causing the victim to become thin, with injury to eyesight, muscular control and brain.
<b>Long Ear \ Slick ear</b>	unbranded or unmarked cattle
<b>Long Yearling</b>	over one year of age, but not yet two
<b>Mark</b>	design cut into the ear, dewlap, other part, also a brand
<b>Maverick</b>	branded, motherless calf
<b>Mother - Up</b>	process used to allow a dam to claim or identify her offspring
<b>Muley \ Polled</b>	naturally hornless cattle
<b>Okies</b>	off quality cattle
<b>Open</b>	cow or heifer not pregnant
<b>Open Lot</b>	at a cattle sale more than one head sold at a time
<b>Oreana</b>	unbranded or motherless cattle
<b>Pair</b>	dam with calf
<b>Pig - Eyed</b>	eyes which are particularly small compared to the norm
<b>Pen Lot</b>	At a cattle sale more than one head sold at a time; group sale vs individual sale.
<b>Pink Eye</b>	infection of the eye brought on by irritants such as flies or dust
<b>Polled aka Muley</b>	Naturally hornless cattle.
<b>Process</b>	work cattle through a chute for some purpose
<b>Proud Cut</b>	a gelded stallion that exhibits a certain amount of sexual drive
<b>Purebred</b>	bred from members of a recognized breed without a mixture of other blood
<b>Put Together Cattle</b>	herd of purchased cattle, mostly with secondary brands
<b>Record Brand</b>	a brand used to classify an animal for purposes of keeping records of the animal
<b>Registration</b>	process of certifying an individual cow or horse as a specific breed
<b>Red Neck</b>	red bodied animal, red on neck comes all the way to meet white blaze on face
<b>Replacement Heifer</b>	heifer kept for breeding purposes to replace cows being culled from herd
<b>Roundup</b>	The spring and fall gathering of cattle on the ranges in order to brand and ear-mark the calves, wean, sort for ownership and cut out those wanted for shipment to market
<b>Running Iron</b>	a rod of no particular length with a hook at one end used to draw brands vs. use of a stamp iron

<b>Salt Block</b>	40 lb rectangular block of salt placed in grazing area
<b>Secondary Iron</b>	all other brands prior to the holding iron
<b>Seed Stock</b>	supply ( new individuals ) used to perpetuate a breed
<b>Shelly Cow</b>	an old cow, usually in poor condition
<b>Short Yearling</b>	Yearling one year of age
<b>Shrink</b>	Reduction in weight due to amount of fill ( feed and water ) lost
<b>Single</b>	at a cattle sale, one head sold individually, upon consignment, a back tag will be applied
<b>Ski Hoof</b>	elongated hoof, grown out and turned up
<b>Slick Ear \ Long Ear</b>	unbranded or unmarked cattle
<b>Slide</b>	method used to adjust price of cattle when sold
<b>Spayed Heifer</b>	heifer neutered for the purposes of feeding \ slaughter
<b>Springer</b>	heifer or cow just prior to calving, bag beginning to fill with milk
<b>Squeeze Chute</b>	device used to restrain cattle for processing
<b>Stag</b>	a male castrated at a later age
<b>Stamp Iron</b>	branding iron made so entire design can be applied at one time
<b>Stockers</b>	older thin cattle, usually cows
<b>Stray</b>	an animal that is wandering at large or is lost
<b>Switch</b>	tassel at end of tail
<b>Taker – up</b>	any person who takes up an estray animal.
<b>Tattoo</b>	number or letter imprinted with needles and rubbed with ink
<b>Tight Bag</b>	cows udder full of milk "tight" means calf has not sucked or not been milked
<b>Vaccination Tag</b>	tag placed in right ear as proof of vaccination
<b>Vent</b>	brand permanently impressed on hide of a branded animal to void prior brand
<b>Wattle \ Flesh mark</b>	mark made by a cut in the skin, named for location on animal
<b>Wean</b>	removal of offspring from lactating dam
<b>Weaner Calf</b>	calf that has been recently removed from its lactating mother
<b>Wet Cow</b>	one that is producing milk, nursing calf, or being milked
<b>Wet Nose Calf</b>	calf who has been sucking a cow, has wet shiny nose and hair ruffed back
<b>Weedy</b>	Similar to “locoed”, but caused by eating too much black sage or other plant instead of a normal diet and causing malnutrition, often effecting an animal’s mind and thinking.
<b>Works</b>	Another term for roundup
<b>X Bred</b>	slang for cattle showing signs of Brahman breeding, drooping ears, sheathing, hump back

## **MOTHERING - UP PROCESS ( Mainly cattle )**

Mothering - up is a process used by the livestock industry to determine ownership of livestock. The process involves reciprocal interactions between a cow and her calf that ends in the cow nursing her calf. Such a cow and calf are called a pair. Whoever owns the cow, owns the calf. Law enforcement depends on this method to establish a victim or prove ownership in a case involving unbranded or misbranded calves with lactating mothers.

Immediately following birth, several behavioral events take place, which is a sequence of actions by the cow as she reacts to the various sensory cues provided by the birth fluids and the new born calf.

After birth, the mother will fulfill the first event, which is sight; seeing her calf for the first time. The smell and taste of the birth fluids is another strong attractant that drives the cow and stimulates her to lick the calf, completing the second event, of taste. As the cow licks her calf she begins the process of learning the sensory perceptions which include sight, smell, and taste that will help her to identify her calf and distinguish between other calves. The calf will soon begin to try and locate the udder, and begin to suckle.

After the initial bonding and imprinting is completed, odor, smell and taste are used as the primary method of recognition of their newborn. Over time, cows learn to recognize their calves by sight and voice.

In the mothering - up process one can observe all of the five senses: Sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste.

## **LIVESTOCK HANDLING TIPS**

**Understanding livestock behavior will facilitate handling, reduce stress, and improve both handler safety and animal welfare**

### **VISION AND MOTION**

Livestock have limited depth and color perception. Their ability to perceive depth at ground level while moving is poor. Consequently, livestock often stop and lower their heads to look at strange objects on the ground

Be aware that cattle will often balk and refuse to walk over a chain gate, hose, puddle, shadow or change in flooring surface or texture. Livestock are easily distracted.

Avoid moving or flapping objects such as fan blades or cloth which can disrupt handling and cause balking.

Limiting peripheral vision will help to reduce escape attempts and lower animal stress levels.

All species of livestock are more likely to balk at a sudden change in color or texture. Minimize shadows and bright spots. Cattle have a tendency to move from a dark area to an illuminated area.

A spot light directed onto a ramp or other apparatus will often facilitate entry. The light must not shine directly into the eyes of the approaching animals.

## **NOISE**

Cattle are more sensitive than people to high frequency noises. The auditory sensitivity of cattle is greatest at 8000 Hz. The human ear is most sensitive at 1000 to 3000 Hz. Unexpected loud or strange noises should be avoided because they can be highly stressful to livestock.

## **HERD INSTINCT**

Livestock have a strong herd instinct and are likely to become highly agitated and stressed when they are separated from their herd mates. **Isolated animals that become excited are likely to injure handlers or themselves.** Many serious cattle handling accidents have been caused by isolated frantic cattle. Cattle are motivated to maintain visual contact with each other. Animals will readily follow the leader. Allow livestock to follow the leader and do not rush them.

If an isolated animal becomes agitated, put other animals with it. Keep animals calmer by placing them in groups and allowing them to have body contact.

## **FLIGHT ZONE**

Handlers who understand the concept of "flight zone" and "point of balance" will be able to move animals more easily, thereby reducing stress and helping to prevent injury to animals and handlers. The flight zone is the animal's "personal space." When a person enters the flight zone, the animal will move away. The size of the flight zone is determined by how tame or wild the livestock are and will decrease as animals receive frequent, gentle handling.

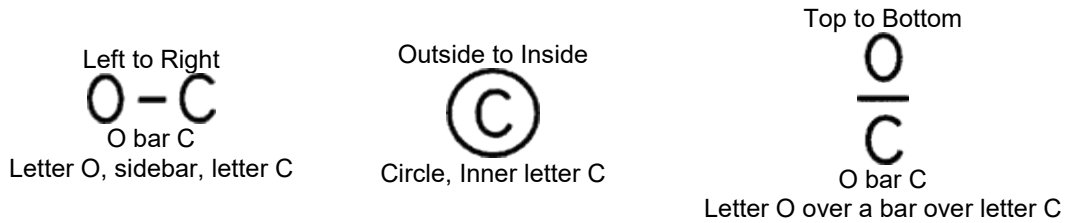
To effectively move animals in an orderly manner, the handler should work on the edge of the flight zone. Extremely tame livestock are often difficult to drive because they no longer have a flight zone. These animals may be lead with a feed bucket or halter.

**Finding the edge of the flight zone:** If all of the animals are facing you, you are outside the flight zone. Slowly walk toward the animal. When the first animal turns to move away from you, you have entered the animal's flight zone. If the flight zone is penetrated to deeply, the animal will either bolt and run away or turn and run back past you.

## How to read a brand

Brands are read from left to right, top to bottom and outside to inside.

Examples



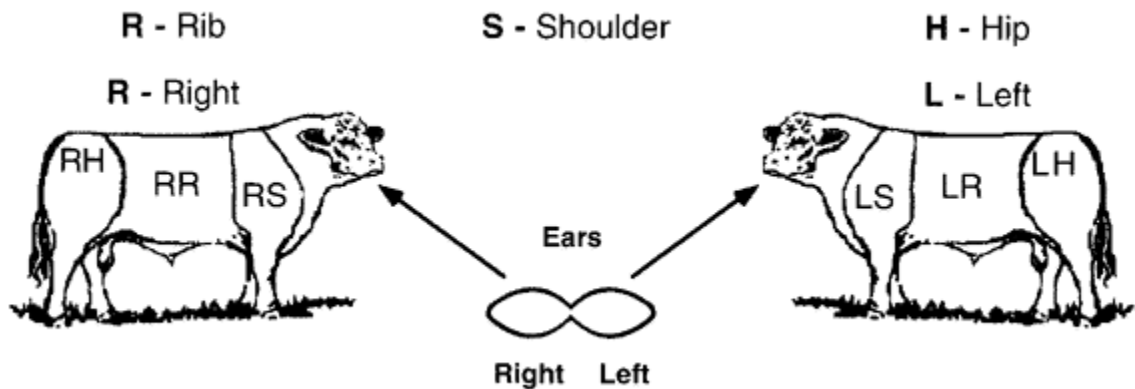
Brands are classified as letters, numbers, characters or a combination of all three. Depending on who is viewing it, the same brand may acquire different names.

Example

T I

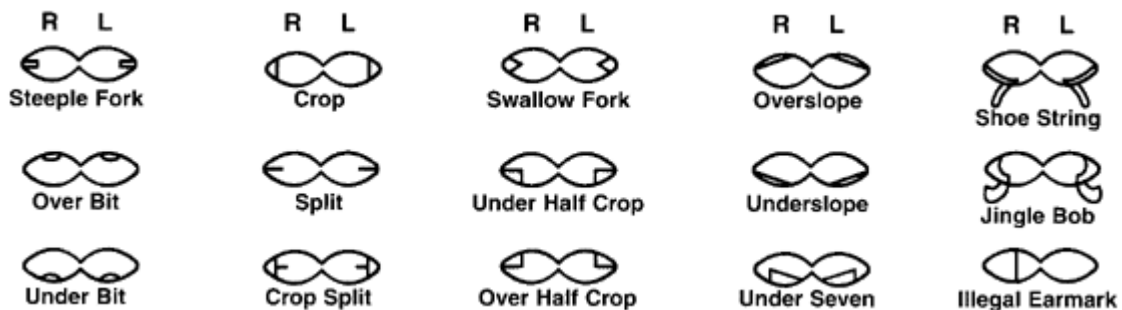
Letter T, inverted letter T, OR T up T down, OR T standing T on its head.

## Brand Locations



BRANDS WILL BE WRITTEN WITH THE BRAND FIRST, FOLLOWED BY THE LOCATION THE BRAND IS APPLIED ON THE ANIMAL

## Earmarks and their most common names



EARMARKS MAY BE USED IN ANY COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE

# ***Emergency Euthanasia Guidelines for Cattle***

## **Introduction**

Catastrophic illness and accidents involving livestock can happen at any time. This may require that an animal be humanely destroyed. The purpose of these guidelines is to suggest how that may be done as humanely as possible. It is always best to seek assistance from a veterinarian when considering euthanasia. However, in some circumstances a veterinarian may not be available. If a veterinarian is not available to assist in the evaluation and euthanasia of an animal, this responsibility will fall on those present. It will be the animals' best interest to provide a swift and humane death to prevent or minimize suffering. These guidelines are a summary of the current, best known practices for providing a humane death to cattle, in the absence of a veterinarian. Situations that may require emergency euthanasia:

- road accident
- injuries in transit
- injuries in salesyard or at packing plants
- severe injuries or disease on the farm
- natural or man-made disasters(floods, fires)

Emergency euthanasia should be undertaken when there may be an unacceptable delay in treating the condition, the source of the pain or disease is incurable, or where transportation of the animal would perpetuate or significantly aggravate the condition. There may be times when none of these situations is clearly present. If you are in doubt, you should contact a licensed veterinarian. However, if you are isolated from expert assistance, the following are some examples of incurable conditions that indicate euthanasia may be necessary to avoid or terminate incurable or excessive suffering:

- violent or self destructive thrashing (is the animal a hazard to itself or others?)
- evidence of severe shock
- abdominal contents exposed
- animals with chronic and incurable conditions
- open fracture of a long bone (leg bone below the shoulder or hip)

Penetrating captive bolt gun and gunshot are the only two available methods for emergency euthanasia available to non-veterinarians. The 1993 Report of the American Veterinary Medical Association Panel on Euthanasia classifies barbiturate (injectable) euthanasia of ruminants as acceptable and penetrating captive bolt gun, gunshot, and electrocution as conditionally acceptable. Only veterinarians have access to barbiturates. Regardless of the method chosen, logistics and verification of death are important considerations.

## **Euthanasia By Gunshot**

This should only be attempted by individuals well trained in firearm safety and who understand the potential for ricochet. Great care must be taken to minimize danger to the operator, other people, and/or other animals. Death is by direct destruction of the brain, inducing immediate unconsciousness, and permanent destruction of the cardiac and respiratory centers of the brain. Advantages of a firearm are that it leads to instantaneous death, is inexpensive, and does not require contact with the animal. Confirmation of death should occur as described in the section titled "Confirmation of Death".

**Firearm:**

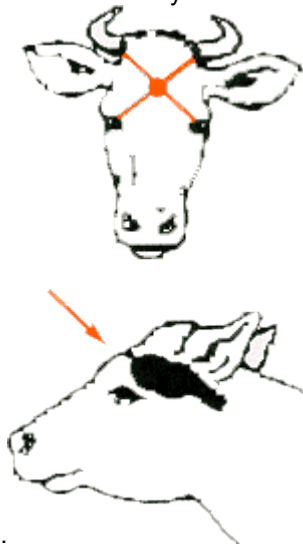
A .22 caliber firearm is sufficient for most cattle. At least a .22 magnum or 9 mm round should be used on large bulls. If in doubt, the use of a larger caliber firearm is recommended. The weapon muzzle should be held 2–10 inches from the intended point of impact.

**Ammunition:**

The use of a hollow-point or soft nose bullet is recommended to increase tissue destruction and decrease the risk of the bullet passing through the skull (ricochet).

**Placement and Aim:**

The bullet's entry site should be at the intersection of two imaginary lines drawn from the inside corner of the eye to a point at the top of the opposite ear (or base of the opposite horn). This point is exactly on midline. Bullet entry should be perpendicular (90.) to the skull and aimed down the neck of the



animal.

**Logistics**

When practical, choose a location where the body can be easily reached by removal equipment. Remember, livestock should be handled so that no unnecessary pain or suffering is imposed prior to euthanasia.

**Confirmation of Death**

Immediately following the shot the animal should collapse and may experience a period of intense muscle contraction (usually no longer than 20 seconds). This will be followed by a period of relaxation and some poorly coordinated kicking or paddling movements. The pupils of the eyes should be totally dilated. The animal must be checked in 5 minutes to ensure death. Absence of rhythmic breathing, heartbeat, and corneal reflex (a blink) confirm death. To check a corneal reflex, touch the animal's cornea (surface of the eye); there should be no blinking (or eye movement) in response to the touch, if the animal is deceased. The presence of any eye movement or blinking, at this point, should be viewed as evidence of sustained or recovering brain activity and should be dealt with by a repeat shot. Evaluate the placement and aim of your initial shot and adjust as necessary.

# REFERENCE NAMES FOR CATTLE ON HIGHWAYS

## **BUELLTON**

Jerry Williams \_\_\_\_\_ 688-8549

## **GUYAMA**

Jim Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ 661-766-2088

Justy Garcin \_\_\_\_\_ 934-2752

Emery Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ 661-766-2221

## **LOMPOC**

Tom Hayes \_\_\_\_\_ 235-7883

Fred Hayes \_\_\_\_\_ 736-0900

Cojo Ranch \_\_\_\_\_ 736-1923

Jim and Shirley Rizzoli \_\_\_\_\_ 735-8409

Sudden Ranch \ Miguelito Cyn. \_\_\_\_\_ 735-2771

Prison Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ 736-5451

Hwy 246 near Campbell Rd. (Bob Campbell) \_\_\_\_\_ 736-4601 \ 705-8601

## **LOS ALAMOS**

Mike Monighetti \_\_\_\_\_ 344-1070 or 714-9752

Rob Donlon \_\_\_\_\_ 344-2120

Tony Branquino \_\_\_\_\_ 344-4565

Ted Monighetti \_\_\_\_\_ 344-4605

Scott Radelfinger \_\_\_\_\_ 344-1082 or 878-0360

## **LOS OLIVOS**

Fred Chamberlin \_\_\_\_\_ 688-4461 or 886-3979

Rocco Roberts \_\_\_\_\_ 688-8582 or 886-6754

John Solem \_\_\_\_\_ 331-4593

Bill King Jr. \_\_\_\_\_ 344-1403

## **SANTA MARIA**

Mike Monighetti \_\_\_\_\_ 344-1070 or 714-9752

Dustin Noblett \_\_\_\_\_ 739-1773 \ 707-688-7721

Rob Donlon \_\_\_\_\_ 344-2120

## **SANTA YNEZ**

Luis Ramirez \_\_\_\_\_ 688-0079 or 350-1610

John Solem \_\_\_\_\_ 331-4593

**BRAND INSPECTOR:** KARLA SANCHEZ

714-7023 OR 338-9840

## **HORSES**

For help in this area, again, the brand inspector is invaluable, as is the Livestock Transportation Report Writing Manual, and anyone in the horse industry, which would include deputies on the mounted unit.

- 16421 F&A** Violations are misdemeanor.
- 16521 F&A** Shall seize any horse etc. hide, or carcass of when holder cannot prove ownership.
- 16522 F&A** Evidence of ownership: see this section under Cattle.
- 16525 F&A** See this section under Cattle.
- 16701 F&A** Allowing stallion or jack to mare or jenny within 400 yards of town without enclosure to block view.
- 16702 F&A** Allow stallion, bull, boar, ram, male goat to be turned out, or run at large.
- 16902 F&A** Allow willfully, negligently, livestock to stray on public roadway when there are fences
- 16903 F&A** Drive livestock on roadway without sufficient herders.
- 17001 \ 17061** Refer to sections under cattle
- 17551 F&A** It is unlawful for anyone with the intent to steal any cow, horse, colt, etc. which belongs to another or prevent the identification by the true owner to do any of the following:
- A** Brand or mark any such animal
  - B** Alter or deface a brand or mark
- 23043 F&A** A peace officer may for the purpose of investigation:
- A** Stop any conveyance on a public thoroughfare, carrying any horse, etc, carcass of any such animal which has the skin or hide on it, or the hide of any such animal
  - B** Take possession \ hold for 30 days pending investigation.
- 23801 F&A** No one may buy, sell, give, etc a horse or carcass from which the hide or skin has not been removed, unless the seller or giver gives and the buyer or taker receives at the time of delivery, a bill of sale or written instrument, which states the number, kind, brand or marks of each item, signed by the party that sells or gives it.
- 24109 F&A** No one shall transport a horse, pony, mule, or burro to slaughter without a brand inspection certificate.

## **DEFINITIONS**

### **EQUINE**

<b>MARE</b>	Mature female horse or pony
<b>STALLION</b>	Mature male horse or pony
<b>GELDING</b>	Castrated male horse or pony
<b>FILLY</b>	Young female horse or pony, less than four years of age
<b>COLT</b>	Young male horse\ pony, less than 1 year of age, sexually immature
<b>FOAL</b>	Newborn filly or colt

### **MULES, DONKEYS, BURROS, ASSES**

<b>MULE</b>	The offspring of a male donkey or a mare, sterile hybrid
<b>DONKEY</b>	Domestic ass
<b>JACK</b>	Male donkey
<b>JENNY</b>	Female donkey
<b>BURRO</b>	Small donkey

<b>Blanket</b>	pattern usually seen on Appaloosa horses; white "blanket" over the loin \ hips that may be marked with round \ egg shaped dark spots
<b>Bridle</b>	bit, headstall, and reins assembled and known together as a bridle

<b>Cinch Mark</b>	white mark, (absence of pigment in the hair follicle ) seen in the area of the girth, left by chronic irritation caused by rubbing of the cinch
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<b>Coggins Test</b>	determining test to diagnosis for equine infectious anemia
<b>Cold-Blooded</b>	horse of mixed breeding, can refer to draft horse ancestry
<b>Combination Horse</b>	one that can be used to draw a load or used as a saddle horse
<b>Cow-Hocked</b>	hocks of a horse turn in from vertical line from point of buttocks, opposite of bowlegged

<b>Dapple</b>	spots on a horse's body, that are a contrasting color to the body color
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<b>Draft Animal</b>	used for work, especially drawing loads
<b>Dressage</b>	training of a horse to be thoroughly supple, balanced, and very responsive, consisting of collection and extension of the horses stride

<b>Equestrian</b>	one who rides a horse or performs on horseback
<b>Ewe-necked Horse</b>	conformation fault specific to the neck, instead of a crest at the neck, the top profile is concave, resembling the neck of a female sheep

<b>Farrier</b>	person who shoes horses
<b>Float Teeth</b>	rasping or filing of a horse's molar teeth which continually grow

<b>Gait</b>	horses: a rhythmic movement of the feet and legs
<b>Geld</b>	castrate a stallion
<b>Green Broke</b>	horse that is started in training

<b>Gymkhana</b>	competitive games played on horseback
<b>Hand(s)</b>	terms used for measuring the height of horses, a hand equals 4 inches, ground to high point on bottom of the mane. 58 " + horse 58"- pony
<b>High Headed</b>	individual with a flighty or aggressive nature
<b>Hobble</b>	prevent a horse from straying by the use of a hobble
<b>Hobbles</b>	strap fastened around the front legs of a horse to prevent straying
<b>Hunter-Jumper</b>	horses trained for use in hunting with hounds
<b>Length</b>	measurement of a horse's body from nostril to tail head
<b>Mustang</b>	horses of Spanish Barb origin, running on government land, property of BLM or USFS
<b>Pack Animal</b>	one that is used to carry a pack
<b>Posting</b>	rider on a saddled horse, who is rising \ falling in rhythm in a trotting gait
<b>Remuda</b>	collective of saddle horses used on a working ranch
<b>Roached Mane</b>	cutting of a horse's mane so that the remainder stands upright
<b>Saddle</b>	what a rider sits on atop a horse
<b>Saddle\harness mark</b>	white mark left by chronic irritation caused by rubbing of a saddle <b>aka Galled</b>
<b>Stud Horse</b>	breeding stallion
<b>Tack</b>	items of equipment essential to effective horsemanship
<b>Tail Bob</b>	tail bobbed off at hocks, used as a mark
<b>Tail Dock</b>	tail hair and portion of tail bone cut off to shorten length of tail
<b>Walleyed</b>	light colored iris of the eye of horses
<b>Weanling</b>	foal that has been recently removed from its lactating mother
<b>Whorl</b>	swirl pattern of hair on a horse's forehead
<b>Wild Horse</b>	horse running on government land
<b>Wring - Tailed</b>	horse that habitually twists its tail in a circular motion

## **HORSE COLORS**

<b>ALBINO</b>	born white, hair color doesn't change with age, blue eyes.
<b>BAY</b>	body color ranging from tan through red, to reddish brown, mane and tail black, usually black on lower legs
<b>BLACK</b>	body color true black without light areas, mane and tail black, very few true black horses
<b>BROWN</b>	body color brown to black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank, and inside upper legs, mane and tail black, black on lower legs
<b>BUCKSKIN</b>	form of dun with body color usually a light tan with black mane and tail, usually black on lower legs
<b>CHESTNUT</b>	body color dark red or reddish brown, mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen, all reddish colored Arabians are considered chestnut
<b>DUN</b>	body color yellowish or gold, mane and tail may be black, brown, red, yellow, white or mixed, often has dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs
<b>RED DUN</b>	form of dun with body color yellowish or flesh colored, mane and tail red
<b>GRAY</b>	mixture of white and black hairs, usually born a solid color or almost solid colored and gets lighter with age
<b>GRULLO</b>	body color mouse or smoke colored, mane and tail black, usually black on lower legs
<b>PAINT or PINTO</b>	spotted body, which has more than one color in large irregular patches or spots, usually on a white background, paint or pinto markings in a specific pattern acquire their own "name" and are known as <u>Tobiano</u> or <u>Overo</u> (see the following)
<b>(TOBIANO)</b>	distinct marking pattern of four white legs and a dark head on a paint or pinto horse
<b>(OVERO)</b>	distinct marking pattern of one white leg and an all or partially white head on a paint or pinto horse
<b>PALOMINO</b>	body color a golden yellow with a white mane and tail
<b>BLUE ROAN</b>	more or less uniform mixture of white and black hairs
<b>RED ROAN</b>	more or less uniform mixture of white and red hairs
<b>SORREL</b>	body color reddish or copper-red, mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen
<b>SPOTTED</b>	spots of color on a solid color
<b>WHITE</b>	born white, hair color doesn't change with age, very few true white horses

# ***Emergency Euthanasia Guidelines for Equines***

## **Introduction**

In certain emergency situations, there may be a need to euthanize a horse in order to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering from injuries for which there is no treatment that will save the animals life. In most circumstances, there is adequate time to call a licensed veterinarian to determine if there is a hopeless prognosis for life and to euthanize the horse, if necessary. The following guidelines should be used when considering the need to euthanize a horse for humane reasons:

## **Guidelines for Recommending Euthanasia**

The following criteria should be considered in evaluating the immediate necessity for euthanasia of the horse to avoid incurable, excessive, and unnecessary suffering:

1. Is the condition chronic and incurable? (To be determined only by a licensed veterinarian)
2. Does the immediate condition carry a hopeless prognosis for life? Examples include but are not limited to, open long bone fractures, evisceration with rupture of the bowel, dismemberment.
3. Is the horse a hazard to itself or its handlers? Examples include but are not limited to, uncontrollable struggling/thrashing in traffic or crowded area.
4. Will the horse require continuous medication for the relief of pain for the remainder of its life? (To be determined only by a licensed veterinarian)

## **Euthanasia Procedures**

1. Whenever possible, euthanasia of horses should be performed by a licensed veterinarian working under a valid veterinarian/client/patient relationship.
2. The prime consideration in selection of a drug for euthanasia purposes should concern the capacity of that drug or combination of drugs to produce painless death. Any method or compound used must conform to the guidelines set forth by the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia (1993 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol. 202, No. 2, January 15, 1993).
3. If euthanasia of a horse by an individual other than a licensed veterinarian becomes necessary during certain emergency circumstances, gun shot is the only practical method of euthanasia.
4. The decision to euthanize a horse by an individual other than a licensed veterinarian should only be made when the criteria for euthanasia, listed previously have been fulfilled. Items 2 and 3 are the only criteria for euthanasia, which can be determined by anyone other than a licensed veterinarian.
5. It should be performed by highly skilled personnel using a firearm appropriate for the situation. Personnel should be experienced in the proper and safe use of firearms and must comply with laws and regulations governing their possession and use.
6. Whenever possible, the horse should be properly restrained prior to euthanasia by gunshot. This includes placement of a halter with appropriate length lead rope attached and any other device which will insure the target described below is able to be visualized (eg: hobbles).
7. The firearm should be aimed so that the projectile enters the (1) brain, head-on approach; Figure (A), or (2) spinal cord, side approach; Figure (B), thus causing instant unconsciousness. The correct site for the head on approach is the intersection of lines drawn from the base of the ear to the center of the orbit of the opposite eye (A). The correct site for the side approach is between the base of the ear and the wing of the atlas (B). (See diagram)



Figure A

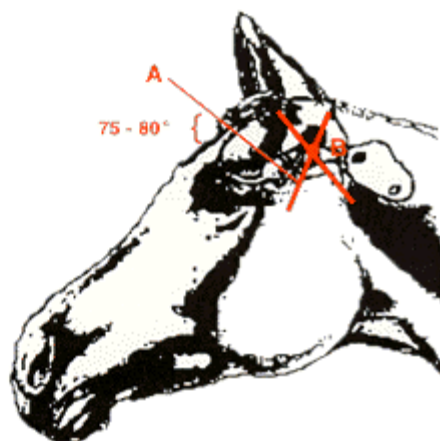


Figure B

# Facial Markings

-- Star --



-- Snip --



-- Stripe --



-- Blaze --



-- Bald --



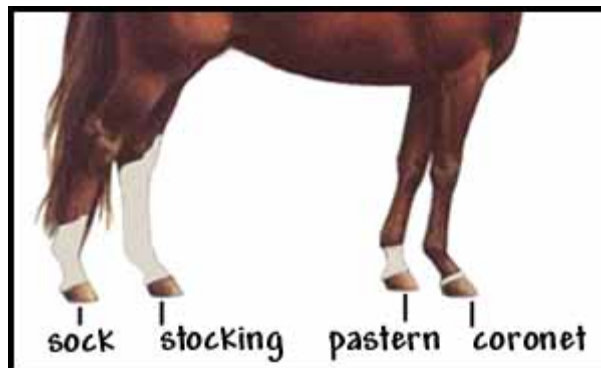
-- Lip --

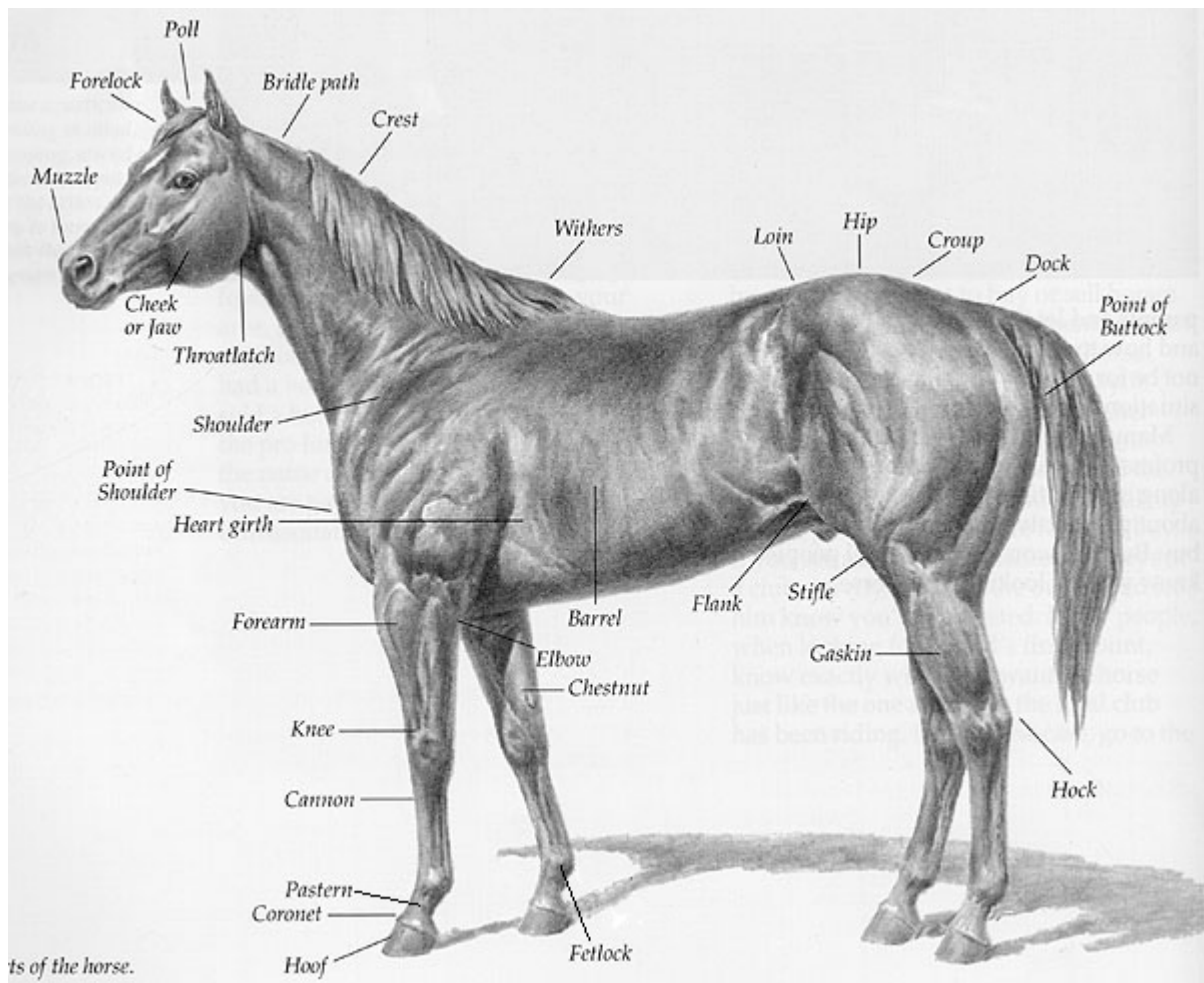


-- Muzzle --

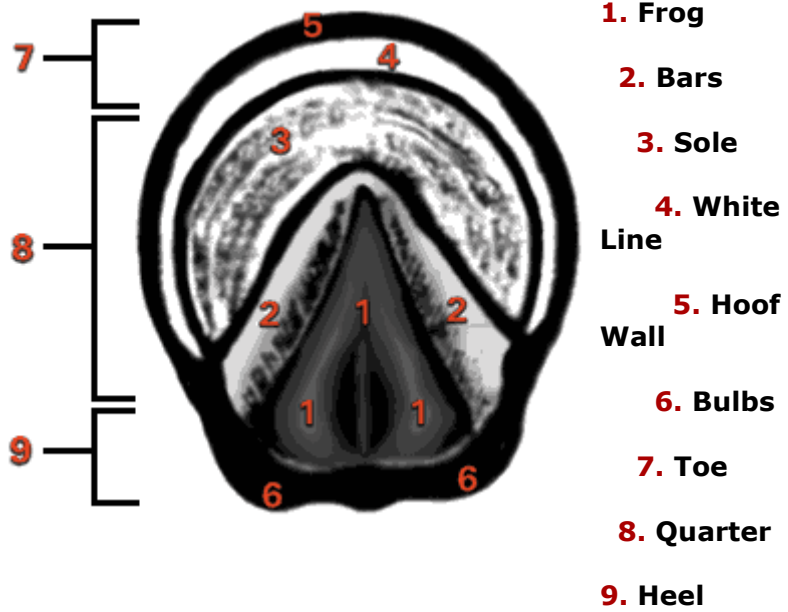


# Leg Markings



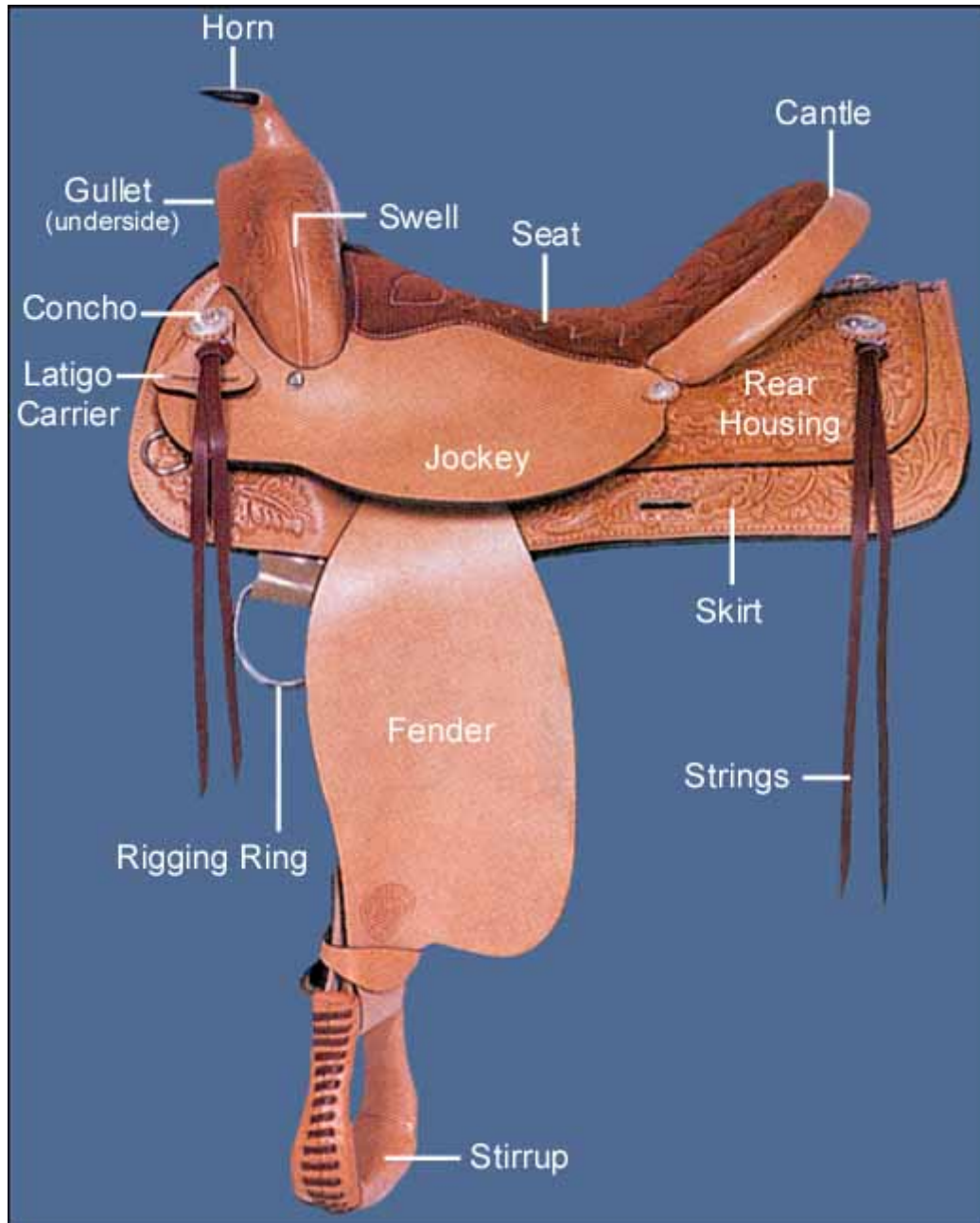


## Bottom Of The Hoof:



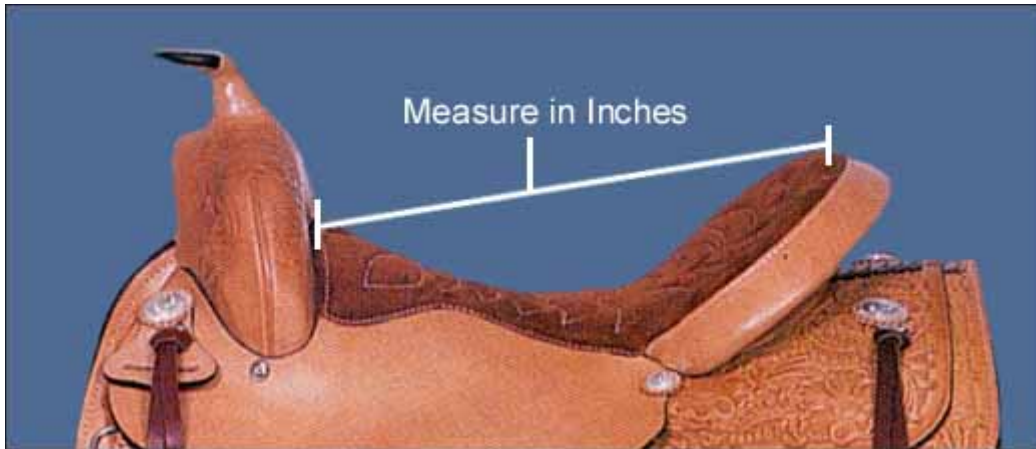
# The Western Saddle

Western Saddle Parts:



## Measuring a Western Saddle:

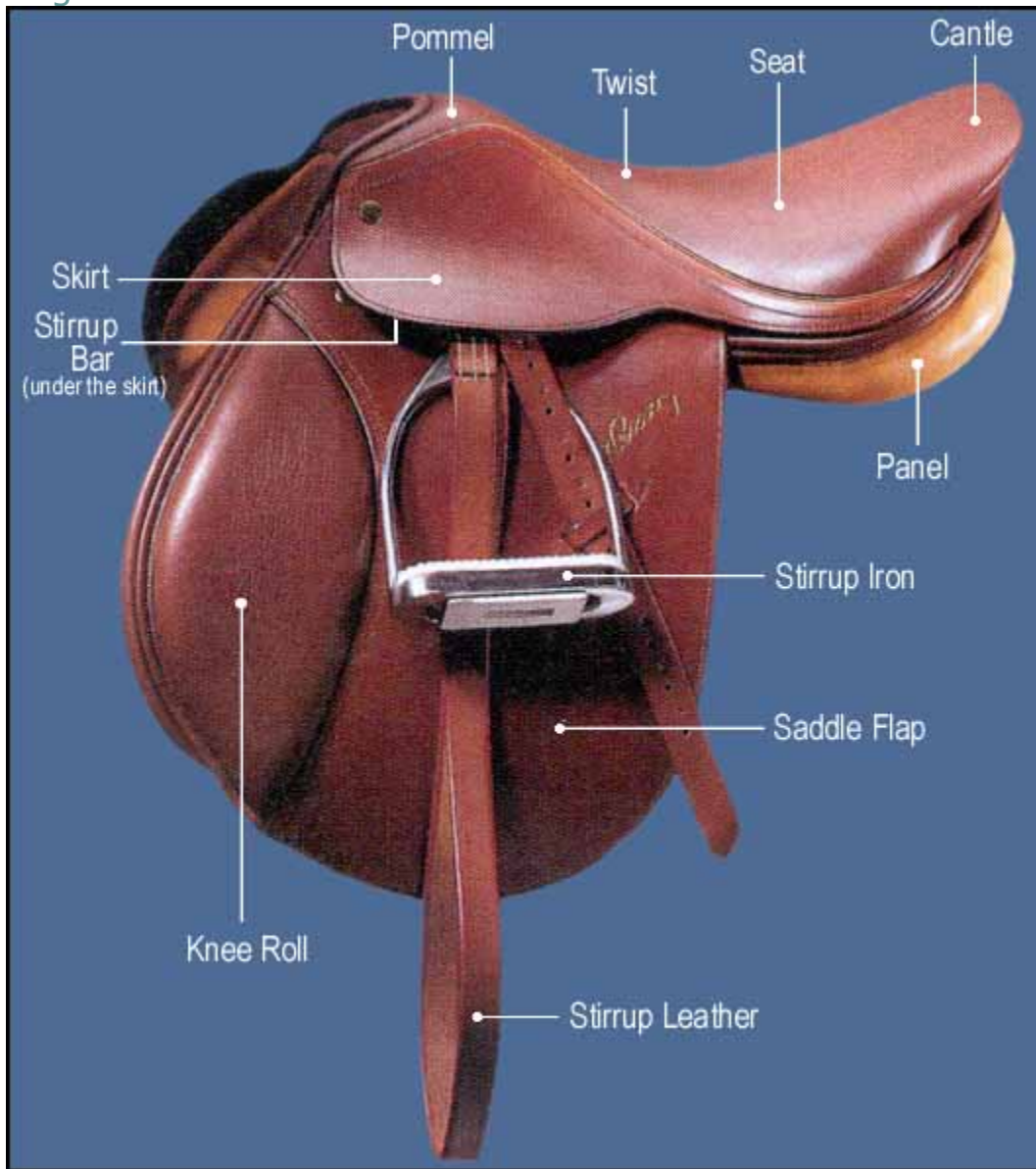
Western saddle sizes usually range from 13" to 17" using 1" increments.



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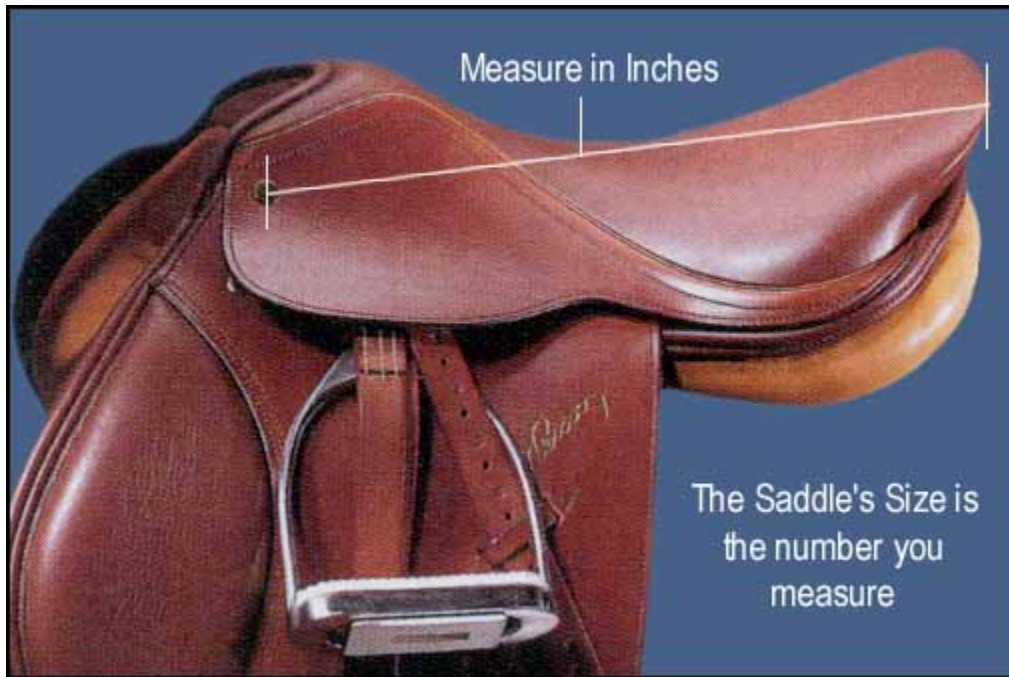
This article was published on: April 1, 2000. Last updated on: April 1, 2000.

## English Saddle Parts:



## Measuring an English Saddle:

All-purpose, eventing, close-contact and dressage saddles usually range from 14" to 19" using 1/2" increments. Saddle seat or cutback saddles usually measure from 17" to 22" using 1" increments.



## Horse Bit Terminology

1. **PURCHASE** - The part of the bit above the mouthpiece. With a short purchase, the bit will act quicker in a horse's mouth when the rider pulls on the reins. With a long purchase, the bit is slower to react.
2. **SHANK** - The part of the bit below the mouthpiece. Will give you leverage on the mouthpiece. The shorter the shank, the less control - the longer the shank the more control.
3. **CHEEKS** - The sides of the bit. Includes both the purchase and shank.
4. **MOUTHPIECE** - The part of the bit that goes in the horse's mouth.

- SNAFFLE - broken in the middle and one of the most common mouthpieces.
- THREE-PIECE SNAFFLE - broken in two places so as to work on different places on the bars than a regular snaffle.
- DOUBLE TWISTED WIRE SNAFFLE - made up of two small snaffles which are broken off-center from each other.
- CHAIN MOUTHPIECE - does not work on the bars as a snaffle, but on the corners of the mouth.
- SOLID MOUTHPIECE - any mouthpiece that is not broken.

BARS - Rest on the horse's bars (gums behind the teeth).

PORT - rests on the tongue. There are high, medium and low port bits. The closer the bars are together, the more severe, the wider apart, the less severe.

MULLEN RELIEF - a forward curve to the mouthpiece gives even pressure across the mouth. This causes a smoother reaction from the horse.

- SWIVEL MOUTHPIECE - the mouthpiece swivels on the shank. Allows independent shank action. Gives the mouthpiece a different action than a solid constructed bit.
5. **CURB BIT** - Rotation in mouth-down on mouth, up on curb chain, pressure on pull.
  6. **CURB CHAIN PRESSURE** - Varies from one bit to another. Sets the timing of the bit. Loose curb chain - slower timing. Tight curb chain - faster timing.
  7. **METAL USED IN MOUTHPIECES**
    - COPPER - Causes a horse's mouth to salivate which allows the mouth to stay soft and usable to the rider.
    - SWEET IRON - It is intended to rust. It actually does have a sweet taste to it as rusting occurs.
    - STAINLESS STEEL - Gives a clean, neat look to any mouthpiece.

8. **THE "FEEL OF THE BIT"** - Not only what the horse feels when the rider pulls on the reins; but, also what the rider feels. For example, suppleness or stiffness.
9. **TIMING** - The amount of time required from the point when the reins are pulled until the bit has done as much as it can do.

### **POINTS OF CONTROL**

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <b>Bridge of Nose</b>  | Hackamore                  |
| 2. <b>Chin Area</b>       | Curb Chain                 |
| 3. <b>Corners of Lips</b> | Ring Snaffles              |
| 4. <b>Bars</b>            | Solid Mouthpiece           |
| 5. <b>Roof of Mouth</b>   | Port in a Solid Mouthpiece |
| 6. <b>Poll</b>            | Shank Bits                 |

## **TACK**

**Anvil:** hard surface used to shape horseshoes or pound rivets.



**BRIDLE: (la brida, el freno)** the head harness for a horse, basically consisting of the headstall, bit, chin strap and reins, but often including also a brow band, nose strap, and throat latch.



**BIT: (el freno)** - metal mouthpiece on a bridle, when connected to reins, used to steer the horse. There are a great many variations on bit shapes and severity. Some types include half-breed, spade, snaffle, curb, and ring bits.



**BOSAL:** (bozal) noseband, usually of braided rawhide, used with headstall to make a hackamore. Usually used with a mecate for reins.



**BREAST COLLAR:** strap, often made of leather, that passes around the animal's chest and is attached to the saddle. Used to keep the saddle from sliding back.



**BRITCHIN: (Breeching)** Leather strap arrangement fitting over an animal's hind quarters to keep a saddle from slipping forward. Essential on mules because of their slim shoulders. See [packsaddle](#).

The term breeching also refers to a permanent identification mark made horizontally across both sides of a cow's rump (in the same place the leather strap is shown on the mule in the photo).



**BUCKING ROLLS:** padded attachments at the front of the saddle to supplement the swells to help the rider stay in the saddle. Most often used on A-fork saddles.



**CANTLE: (la teja)** arched, rear portion of the saddle tree.



**CHOKER:** different style of breast collar. The term is regional to the Great Basin. Also called 'martingale.'



**CINCH: (la cincha)** a leather or fabric band (or girth) that holds the saddle on the horse's back by being tightened around its body just behind the front legs. Usually it is fastened to leather straps (latigos) that hang from the rigging on each side of the saddle.

#### **CINCH TYPES:**



**double rigged** - two cinches, one forward and one (flank) behind the seat.



**single rigged** - one cinch which can be different distances back on a saddle.



**CONCHO: (la concha)** a metal disk, often of silver, set on a leather rosette that secures saddle thongs or used as other decoration.



**ROSETTE: (la roseta)** a circular design; on western stock saddles, a small leather disk with two slits for thongs or saddle strings to pass through, securing skirts to saddletree.



**CRUPPER:** A leather strap that goes around an animal's tail to keep the saddle from slipping forward. Most often used on mules



**Dally: (dale vuelta)** When roping, wrapping the rope counter-clockwise around the saddle horn to hold the animal or object roped.

In south Texas cowboys don't dally much but actually tie the lariat to the horn, called '**Hard And Fast**'.



**FIADOR KNOT:** (Sometimes called Theodore knot) This knot is used to tie a hackamore in conjunction with the hackamore knots and tie knot. This is known as the hardest knot to tie in horse gear.



**Get-Down Rope:** A hair rope (mecate) attached to a bosalito (small bosal). Used with California-style rein setup to lead or tie your horse.



**HACKAMORE: (la jaquima)** consists of a noseband (bosal), usually of braided rawhide, that fits over the horse's nose, a strap behind its ears, reins (usually a mecate) are attached to form type of head gear to control the horse. The first stage of training in the California tradition of horsemanship.



**MECHANICAL HACKAMORE:** metal version of the above with metal side pieces that work on the nerves of the nose and a chain under the jaw that works on the nerves there. Sometimes called a broken-jaw hackamore.



**HALTER: (el cabestro)** a headstall usually with an attached rope or strap, for holding and leading an animal.



**Harness:** Sets of straps, collars, reins, and hardware that are used on horses in order to have them pull a wagon.



**Headstall:** Straps that go over a horse's head which, together with a bit and reins, form the bridle. There are many different styles.



**HOBBLES: (manellos)** straps or a piece of rope placed around a horse's legs to keep it from wandering off.



**HORN: (la cabezal)** the projection, often bent forward, above the pommel used for dallying a rope. Different style horns are regional. Different style horns are used for cutting and roping.



**SLICK HORN:** in the California and Great Basin traditions, saddle horns are not wrapped with rubber or any other material that causes the rope to grab the horn. This allows the rope to slide when dallied and is thought to be gentler on both horse and cattle. This is one reason for the longer length ropes used in this area. These horns can be wrapped with mule hide.



**KEEPER:** piece of leather attached to the saddle through which loose equipment or saddle parts can be hooked.

**KIAKS:** pack boxes made of rawhide laced on wooden frames.



**LATIGOS:** leather straps to which the cinch is secured, each suspended from a latigo ring (or rigging ring), one on the near or on-side (el latigo) and sometimes one on the off-side of a single rigged saddle; on a double-rigged saddle there is also a second (flank) cinch. Some saddles have an off-side billet to secure the cinch instead of a second latigo. The terms 'Cinch Strap' and 'off-side cinch strap' are used in south Texas, There, the leather strings used to tie stuff like ropes or a bedroll on with, are called 'latigos.'



**MARTINGALE: (la gammara)** strap from the (front) cinch to the bridle, or ending in two rings through which the reins pass, to help control the horse. Also used to refer to the "choker" style breast collar.



**McCarty: Macardy(el mecate)** A rope, often of braided or twisted horsehair, that is used as a combination rein and lead rope.



**McClellan:** style of military issue light-weight saddle used by the U.S. Cavalry.

**MOCHILA:** Mail pouch the Pony Express riders carried on their saddles to hold the mail.



**MORRAL:** A feed bag for a horse that fits over its nose. Also called a nose bag. It is a handy method of feed a horse grain or pellets. Little feed is wasted and one animal cannot eat another's ration.



**NIGHT LATCH:** Safety strap attached to the saddle for the rider to hold on to in order to stay on a contrary horse.



**SAWBUCK PACKSADDLE: (la albarda) (juste)** simple wooden framework with crossed ends placed on animal's back to carry loads.



**DECKER PACKSADDLE:** different style pack saddle with metal rings to support the load.



The pack saddle pictured on the left is made by Tom Padgitt, Waco, Texas and has metal arches with "horns" for tying, rather than traditional rings.



**REINS: (las riendas)** strap or cord (in pairs) that runs from the bridle bit around the horse's neck, to be held and manipulated by the rider. These straps manipulate the bit and apply pressure on a horse's mouth and neck in order to steer the animal.

Reins are of two general types, open (split) and closed. Texas cowboys prefer open reins. One advantage of that type is that they are not joined together, so that if a rider is thrown, he is not in danger of becoming entangled.



Ropers and buckaroos are partial to closed reins. Closed reins are attached to each other.

**California style reins** often have a long flexible quirt called a "romal" attached.

**ROMAL:** a quirt or whip attached to a set of California style reins.



**RIGGING RING: (la argolla)** latigo ring.

**ROPES:** Extensive look at different type of ropes given on the [Personal Gear Page](#)



**SADDLE: (la silla)** (Also called a "wood.") seat type device set on an animal to facilitate riding it. Different styles are used in different parts of the country and for different uses.



**POMMEL: (la campana)** forward, arched portion of saddletree.

**SWELLS:** bulging shoulders of the saddle pommel

**FORK: (el fuste)** saddletree, bows of saddletree.

**GULLET: (el interior del arzon)** inside of the pommel or the front edge of the forward arch of the saddle.



**SADDLE BLANKET OR PAD: (el cojin, el baste)** heavy blanket or pad placed under the saddle to protect it from dirt and to help conform the saddle to the animal's back.



**SADDLE BAGS: (las cantinas) (bolsas)** large leather or canvas piece with attached pockets, placed over the rear extensions of the saddle to carry extra gear.



**SADDLE STRINGS: (los tientos)** narrow strips of tanned leather, usually in pairs, that lace through the saddletree or coverings, and are held on surface by rosettes; the long ends are decorative and also serve to tie on ropes, and other pieces of equipment. In south Texas, leather strings used to tie stuff like ropes or a bedroll on with, are called 'Latigos'.



**SADDLETREE: (el fuste de silla)** framework, often of wood covered with rawhide, consisting of two side-boards connected by two forks for the pommel and cantle; the conformation of these parts gives the saddle its characteristic shape and name. There are many different styles of saddletree.

See [page on saddle making](#).



**SIDESADDLE:** ladies' riding saddle. Women began to ride astride when they needed to do real ranch work. The style of riding sidesaddle began to go out of fashion around the turn of the 20th century.



**SHOO-FLY:** tassel like accessory, often made of horse hair, that swings as the horse moves scaring away flies and other insects. Often attached to the front cinch.



Here is another shoo-fly for the throat latch.



**SKIRTS: (las faldas)** large leather panels attached to the saddletree, to protect the rigging and give form to the saddle.

The skirts on this saddle are square.



**SNOWSHOES** for horses...? That is what we are told this devise is...Shod horses will build up snowballs in their hooves making it difficult to impossible to travel. Shoes are usually pulled in areas with heavy snowfall during the winter months. This clamp-on shoe would help that problem. It appears to have been wrapped with burlap for padding against the hoof.



**SOOGAN:** (also: sougan) Quilt or comforter in a cowboy's bedroll.



**STIRRUP: (el estribo)** a device hung from each side of a saddle to receive the rider's foot. Stirrups come in different widths and cowboys prefer different style stirrups for different tasks.



**Oxbow stirrups:** Narrow stirrups sometimes made of metal and sometimes preferred by bronc riders.



**Bell stirrups:** Wide stirrups common to the buckaroo country. Wide stirrups make it easier to "trot out" for a number of miles in the big country. A long trot is the gait of choice for buckaroos that need to travel long distances horseback to reach the place where they will start to work.

**TAPADEROS: also called taps.** Stirrup covers to protect rider's feet from brush and weather. They come in different styles.



**Eagle bill (or eagle beak) taps:** Tapaderos with long pieces of leather hanging below the stirrups. When moving cattle, a cowboy can slap the pieces of leather together by wiggling their legs and the noise helps push the cattle.



**Bulldog taps:** Blunt nosed stirrup covers to protect the feet & stirrups.



**Monkey nose taps:** Blunt nosed stirrup covers used strictly to protect the feet & stirrups.



**Two-Rein:** Bridle and hackamore transitional setup. The horse wears both the bridle and the hackamore and the rider actually uses four reins to control the horse.



**STIRRUP LEATHERS: (los arciones)** adjustable straps that suspend the stirrups from the saddletree

**FENDER: (el alero)** leather piece projecting back from stirrup leather to protect the rider's legs. In south Texas, they use the term 'Sweat leather.'



**WOOD:** Another term for "saddle"

## **TRESPASS, FENCING AND POSTING**

**Trespass defined** trespass involved the unlawful interference with the property of another without permission.

- 555** It is unlawful to enter or remain upon posted property without the written permission of the owner etc.
- 555.1** Unlawful, w\o authority, to tear down, deface, or destroy any sign posted pursuant to this article
- 555.2** It is unlawful to loiter in the immediate vicinity of any posted property. (except picketing.)
- PC 602 (a)** Cutting down, destroying, or injuring any kind of wood or timber standing or growing upon the lands of another.
- PC 602 (b)** Carrying away any kind of wood or timber lying on those lands.
- PC 602 (c)** Injuring or severing from the freehold of another anything attached to it, or its produce.
- PC 602 (f)** Tear down, damage, mutilate, or destroy any sign, signboard affixed to any property belonging to the state, county, city, town, or village, or upon the property of any person by the state or an automobile association, which sign is intended to indicate or designate a road, or a highway, or is intended to direct travelers from one point to another, or relates
- PC 602 (h)(1)** Entering upon lands or buildings owned by any other person without the license of the owner or legal occupant, where signs forbidding trespass are displayed, and whereon cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, fowl, or any other animal is being raised, bred, fed, or held for the purpose of food for human consumption; or injuring, gathering, or carrying away any animal being housed on any of those lands, without the license of the owner or legal occupant; or damaging, destroying, or removing, or causing to be removed, damaged, or destroyed any stakes, marks, fences, or signs intended to designate the boundaries and limits of any of those lands.
- (h)(2)** Must post sign at intervals not less than three per mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering the land.
- PC 602 (i)** Opening, tearing down, or destroying any fence on the enclosed land of another, or opening any gate, bar, or fence and willfully leaving it open without the written permission of the owner, or maliciously tearing down, mutilating, or destroying any sign or notice forbidding shooting on private property.
- PC 602 (j)** Building fires upon any lands owned by another where signs forbidding trespass are displayed at intervals not greater than one mile along the exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering the lands, without first having obtained written permission from the owner of the lands or the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession.
- PC 602 (k)** Entering any lands, whether unenclosed or enclosed by fence, for the purpose of injuring any property or property rights or with the intention of interfering with obstructing, or injuring any lawful business or occupation carried on by the owner of the land, the owner's agent or by the person in lawful possession.
- PC 602 (l)** Entering any lands under cultivation or enclosed by fence, belonging to, or occupied by, another, or entering upon uncultivated or unenclosed lands where signs forbidding trespass are displayed at intervals not less than three to the mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering the lands without the written permission of the owner of the land or the person in lawful possession, **and**
- (1)** Refusing or failing to leave the lands immediately upon being requested by the owner of the land, the owner's agent or by the person in lawful possession to leave the lands, **or**
- (2)** Tearing down, mutilating, or destroying any sign signboard, or notice forbidding trespass or hunting on the lands, **or**
- (3)** Removing, injuring, unlocking, or tampering with any lock on any gate on or leading into the lands, **or**
- (4)** Discharging any firearm.
- PC 602 (n)** Driving any vehicle upon real property belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and known not to be open to the general public, without the consent of the owner, agent, or the person in lawful possession.

- PC 602.1 (a)** Any person who intentionally interferes with any lawful business or occupation carried on by the owner or agent of a business establishment open to the public, by obstructing or intimidating those attempting to carry on business, or their customers, and who refuses to leave the premises of the business establishment after being requested to leave by the owner or the owner's agent, or by a peace officer acting at the request of the owner or owner's agent is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 90 days, or by a fine of up to four hundred dollars (\$400), or both that imprisonment
- PC 602.2** Any ordinance or resolution adopted by a county which requires written permission to enter vacant or unimproved private land from either the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession of private land, shall not apply unless the land is immediately adjacent and contiguous to residential property, or enclosed by fence, or under cultivation, or posted with signs forbidding trespass, displayed at intervals of not less than three to a mile, along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering the private land.
- PC 604** Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any standing crops, grain, cultivated fruits or vegetables, the property of another, in any case for which a punishment is not otherwise prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- PC 607** Every person who willfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, injures, or destroys, or who, without the authority of the owner or managing agent, operates any gate or control of, any bridge, dam, canal, flue, aqueduct, levee, embankment, reservoir, or other structure erected to create hydraulic power, etc (see section ) is guilty of vandalism 594 PC
- PC 602.8(a)** Any person who without the written permission of the landowner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession of the land, willfully enters any lands under cultivation or enclosed by fence, belonging to, or occupied by, another, or who willfully enters upon uncultivated or unenclosed lands where signs forbidding trespass are displayed at intervals not less than three to the mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering the lands, is guilty of a public offense.
- (b)(1)** First offense = \$75 fine.
- (b)(2)** Second offense on the same land or any contiguous land of the same landowner = \$250
- (b)(3)** Third or subsequent offense on the same land or any contiguous land of the same landowner is a misdemeanor.

## **POSTING**

Signs reading 'NO TRESPASSING' need to be posted as follows:

- 553(a)** Sign not less than one(1) square foot in area and upon which in letters not less than two (2) inches in height appear words "trespassing-loitering forbidden by law." Or words describing the use of the property followed by the words "No trespassing."
- 554.1(a)** Area **not enclosed by fence**, area not exceeding 1 acre, or lineal dimension not exceeding 1 mile: signs at each corner and at each entrance.
- 554.1(b)** **Not enclosed by fence**, exceeds 1 acre, or lineal dimension exceeds 1 mile, signs along or near exterior boundary, interval of not less than 600' at each corner, at each entrance.
- 554.1( c )** Is **enclosed by fence**, area not exceeding 1 acre, no lineal dimension exceeding 1 mile, signs at each corner at each entrance.
- 554.1(d)** **Is enclosed by fence**, area exceeding 1 acre, lineal dimension exceeding 1 mile, signs on or along fence at intervals of not more than 600', at each corner and entrance.
- 554.1(e)** If there are poles, towers, appurtenant structures, derricks etc, signs on one or more sides of such poles etc.

## **Key elements in a Misdemeanor trespass**

Entry onto private property without permission.  
Refusal to leave when asked.  
Acts committed while on the property.

## **HUNTING \ FISHING VIOLATIONS**

The best way to find out when hunting seasons are is to obtain a free publication from Walmart, Big 5, etc published by the DFG, or go to the California Code of Regulations website: [www.ccr.oal.ca.gov](http://www.ccr.oal.ca.gov).

**CCR:** California Code of Regulations **F&G:** Fish and Game  
**10508 F&G** Sheriff and Peace officers **shall** enforce Fish and Game Code.

**All violations are Misdemeanors unless otherwise specified**

<b>1052(b) F&amp;G</b>	Hunt or fish using a license not lawfully issued to user
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**1052( c ) F&G** License \ use, possess fake or forged

**1583 F&G**      Trespass Ecological reserve

**2000 F&G** Unlawful taking of bird, mammal, fish, reptile, amphibian (game).

2002 F&G	Unlawful possession of game (possession is prima facie evidence of take)
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**2004 F&G** Destroy \ damage property while hunting or angling

**2005 F&G**      **Spotlighting while possessing a weapon capable of taking game**

**2006 F&G** Loaded rifle or shotgun in vehicle on way open to public. Shell must be in chamber.

**2009 F&G** Unlawfully interfere with lawful hunting activity (**infracton**)

2012 F&G	Failure to show license \ equipment upon request
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**2016 F&G**      **Hunter trespass - on posted, fenced, cultivated land. Posted signs 3 to a mile.**

**2017 F&G** Unlawful taking or discharging of firearm on private property.

**2536(a) F&G** Unlawful to guide without a license

3001 F&G	Hunt while intoxicated
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**3002 F&G**      **Unlawful to shoot at game bird \ mammal from vehicle, boat, or plane.**

**3004 F&G      Discharge firearm w\in 150 yds of occupied bldg, etc. w\o permission**

**3005 F&G** Taking birds or mammals with net, pound, cage, trap, set line, or poison.

**4302 F&G** Fail to retain deer head during season and 15 days thereafter.

**4304 F&G** Waste of Game, head and hide hunting - wasting meat

**4330 F&G**      **Take deer without tags**

**4336 F&G      Fail to carry deer tag while hunting deer**

**Fail to punch or fill out deer tag after killing deer (Must permanently mark date of kill)**

**Fail to attach deer tag to antler (Must keep there until 15 days after close of season)**

**Possess untagged deer**

**4341 F&G** Fail to have deer countersigned \ prior transport \ except to closest person authorized

**4370 F&G Possess firearm during archery deer season.**

4652 F&G Taking pig without license.

4657(a) F&G Fail to tag \ etc wild pig

**4800 F&G** Injure \ possess \ etc mountain lion

**7145(a) F&G** Fishing without a license \ need license to catch fish, reptile, amphibians

**7149.3 F&G** Take of rattlesnake, sport fishing license is not required.

**Early deer season**                      Limit 2 bucks, forked – horn or better

**Forked horn buck** A male deer having a branched antler on either side with the branch in the upper 2/3 portion of the antler.

Valid Deer Zone

## Validating Deer

1        See that the deer is legal

2 Ask to see hunting license

A Check the tag number against the license

B Check the description of the person against the license.

3 See that the tag is properly filled out

A            If not already done, NOTCH OUT the month and date the deer was killed

B If the tag is filled out in pencil, have the hunter go over it in ink.

4 Ask to keep the mail-in portion of the tag, and see that it gets mailed in.

## SEASONS \ METHOD OF TAKE \ ETC

SPECIES		SEASON	LIMIT
<b>DEER</b>			
A-zone	Rifle	2 <sup>nd</sup> . Sat in Aug thru 44 days	1-buck Forked horn
	Archery	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sat in July thru 1 <sup>st</sup> . Sun in Aug	or better per tag
	<b>Legal buck</b>	Fork or branch upper 2\3 of antler	.
<b>BEAR</b>	Rifle \ Archery	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sat in Aug thru last Sun in Dec.	1-adult bear per tag
	Cubs and females w\ cubs are not to be taken.		
	Cubs are bears less than one year of age, or weigh 50 pounds or less		
	Present bear skull within 10 days of take		
<b>WILD PIG</b>		OPEN ALL YEAR	1-per tag, NO LIMIT
<b>COYOTE</b>		OPEN ALL YEAR	NO LIMIT
<b>MT. LION</b>		CLOSED STATEWIDE	.
<b>BOBCAT</b>		Oct 15 thru Feb 28	1 per tag, 5 per season
<b>JACKRABBIT</b> (large ears)		OPEN ALL YEAR	NO LIMIT
<b>BRUSH \ COTTONTAIL RABBITS</b>		July 1 thru last Sun in Jan	5 per day, 10 in possession
<b>TREE SQUIRREL</b>		CLOSED IN SANTA BARBARA CO.	.
<b>TURKEY</b>	Spring (firearm)	Last Sat. in March thru 37 days	1 bearded per day
	(archery)	Last Sat in March, thru 51 days	3 per season
	Fall (firearm \ archery)		
		2 <sup>nd</sup> . Sat in Nov thru 16 days	1 either sex per day
<b>QUAIL</b>			1 per season
		3 <sup>rd</sup> Sat in Oct thru last Sun in Jan	10 in any combination of
<b>DOVE</b>			species per day
		Sep 1-15; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sat in Nov for 45 consecutive days	10 doves per day

### SHOOTING HOURS ARE MAINLY FROM 1\2 HOUR PRIOR TO SUNRISE TO 1\2 HOUR AFTER SUNSET

**General Tag Provisions:** In addition to a California hunting license, license tags are also required and must be in possession when taking deer, bear, antelope, elk, bighorn sheep, wild pigs, turkey and bobcats.

**Zone A Hunting Tag** allows hunting during the archery season with archery equipment and during the general season with a muzzleloading or centerfire rifle, shotgun, authorized pistol or revolver, crossbow or bow.

#### **BIG GAME MAMMALS**

May be taken only with rifles using center fire cartridges with soft nose or expanding bullets, bow and arrow, black powder rifles at least .40 caliber.

Deer, bear and pigs may be taken with pistols and revolvers using center fire cartridges with soft nose or expanding bullets \ or shotguns firing single slugs, (holding no more than three shells)

Deer and pigs may be taken with crossbows (are not considered archery equipment.)

#### **SMALL GAME MAMMALS**

Small game species may be taken by shotguns, 10 ga. or smaller, incapable of holding more than three shell shells in mag. and chamber combined. Muzzle loading shotguns, falconry, rifles (including air rifles, .20 cal minimum) and pistols

Crossbows and bows and arrows may be used to take small game

Coursing dogs may be used to take rabbits

#### **RESIDENT SMALL GAME \ MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**

Shotguns, 10ga. Or smaller, incapable of holding more than 3 shells. The shot used shall not be larger than No. BB, except that shot size larger than No. 2 may not be used or possessed when taking wild turkey. All shot shall be loose in the shell. Other legal methods of take include falconry, bow and arrow, muzzle loading shotguns, and crossbow.

The use of live decoys is prohibited

The use of electronic or mechanically operated calling devices is prohibited

In addition to a valid hunting license, waterfowl hunters must also purchase a state and federal duck stamp

#### **NON GAME ANIMALS**

May be taken by any means except poison, recorded bird or mammal calls or sounds or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird or mammal calls or sounds may not be used to take any non game bird or non game mammal except coyotes, bobcats, American crows and starlings..

## **FURBEARERS**

Furbearing mammals may be taken with a firearm, bow and arrow, or with the use of dogs. CCR\T-14 465

**Poison only with DFG permit CCR\T-14 465**

## **FISH**

### **CCR T-14 2.00**

Fish may only be taken by angling with one closely attended rod and line with not more than 3 hooks nor more than 3 artificial lures. The fish must voluntarily take the bait or lure in its mouth. Anglers in possession of a valid second rod stamp may use up to two poles in lakes and reservoirs only.

Angling with nets (either gill nets or throw type nets) is illegal in inland waters. Hand held dip nets (webbing supported by a frame) of not more than 6 feet in diameter are legal for use in capturing bait fish.

## **LICENSE REQUIREMENTS**

### **FISHING**

#### **7145 (a)F&G**

Angling with no valid license (failure to obtain \ possess)

Every person, 16 years of age or older, is required to purchase a sport fishing license before attempting to take any fish, amphibian, or reptile. This section applies to the take of fish, frogs, lizards, snakes, (except rattlesnakes) crayfish, freshwater clams, freshwater snails, and turtles.

#### **CCR 700(a)**

Every person while engaged in fishing shall display their sport fishing license by attaching it to their outer clothing at or above the waistline.

### **HUNTING**

#### **CCR 700(b)**

Every person while engaged in the taking of any bird or mammal shall have in their immediate possession, a valid hunting license.

Every hunter will also have in their possession while hunting, any stamp or tag that may be required for that particular species.

#### **CCR T-14 372**

Big game tags (deer, elk, antelope, sheep, bear, pig) Immediately upon killing the animal, the hunter will fill out both parts of the tag and record the date and location of the kill on the place provided on the tag. The tag needs to be validated.

#### **1052(b) F&G**

Hunt or fish using a license not lawfully issued to user.

**All person must first successfully complete a DFG approved Hunter Education course before being issued a hunting license. The minimum age for hunting big game is 12 years of age.**

## **TAG VIOLATIONS**

#### **1052 (a) F&G**

Transfer license stamp or tag

##### **(b)**

Use or possess license or tag, issued to another or obtained by fraud or deceit

##### **(c)**

Use or possess fake license or tag

##### **(d)**

Pre date, fail to date any license or tag

##### **(e)**

Postdate any application tag or stamp

##### **(f)**

Alter, mutilate, deface, or duplicate any license tag permit or application

#### **1054.2 F&G**

Any person taking anything must have in possession the required license, stamp, tag required for taking that species

#### **4336 F&G**

Fail to carry deer tag while deer hunting or fail to tag deer or punch deer tag

#### **4341 F&G**

Fail to have deer tag countersigned.

#### **4657 F&G**

Fail to carry pig tags while hunting or fail to tag pig carcass prior to transporting.

#### **CCR T14-370**

Hunt deer without a valid tag in possession for that particular zone.

## **CCR TITLE 14**

### **257.5**

Resident game birds and mammals may not be taken within 400 yards of any baited area.

### **265**

One bag per hunter limitation during general deer season (**deer and bear**)

<b>265(b)(3)</b>	Hunt deer with more than 1 dog per hunter
<b>301(a)(3)</b>	Take quail during closed season
<b>307(d)</b>	Take tree squirrel during closed season
<b>311, 353, 507</b>	<i>Unlawful to hunt resident big game, resident small game, or migratory birds with a shotgun capable of holding more than 3 shells in the magazine and chamber combined.</i>
<b>352</b>	Take deer during illegal hours.
<b>353(b)</b>	Big game
<b>354(h)</b>	Archer possess firearm during archery season \ during general season with “archery only” tag
<b>356</b>	Take deer – illegal hunting hours
<b>360(a)(1)(C)</b>	Take antlerless \ spike deer – No open season (Santa Barbara Co.)
<b>365</b>	Bear cubs with or without females may not be taken
<b>365(a)(4)(b)(1)</b>	Take bear during closed season
<b>367.5</b>	Bear skulls must be presented to F&G personnel within 10 days of take
<b>370</b>	Hunt deer without valid tag in possession for area being hunted
<b>372</b>	Immediately upon killing big game, hunter will fill out both parts of tag and record date and location of kill, then tag must be validated.
<b>478(a)(2)B</b>	Take bobcat during closed season
<b>500(a)</b>	Take band - tailed pigeon – closed season
<b>501(a)</b>	Take dove – closed season
<b>502(a)</b>	Take waterfowl – closed season
<b>671( c )(2)(K)</b>	Unlawful to possess live bobcat
<b>700(a) \ (b)</b>	Hunting \ fishing without possession of valid license. Must also have tag for species being hunted
<b>7.00(f)5</b>	Fishing in closed waters.

## WILDLIFE DEPREDAATION

Issuance of permits to kill deer, bear, elk, wild pigs, gray squirrel, and beaver causing damage ( CCR T-14 401 )

Persons may apply to the DFG to obtain depredation permits for the above species if they are experiencing damage to crops or property ( F&G 4181.5 ) These permits are issued by a game warden and are valid only for a specified period of time. Animals killed under a depredation permit cannot be consumed by the permit holder. Depredation permit holders may be exempt from restrictions placed on sport hunters. IE: depredation work can often be legally done at night with lights.

**Pigs** Wild pigs encountered in the act, or, imminently threatening to kill or molest livestock or damage or destroy property or crops can be immediately taken without a depredation permit. The person taking the pig must notify the DFG no later than the next working day. The person taking the pig may use the carcass, or may transfer the carcass to another person without compensation.

**Mountain Lion** If causing damage, the DFG may issue a permit to any landowner or tenant who is experiencing livestock depredation due to mountain lions. The DFG is required to investigate each report of livestock damage due to lions within 48 hours. (CCR T-14 402)

Any lion encountered in the act of inflicting injury to, molesting or killing livestock or domestic animals may be taken immediately. Permit holders who have taken a lion are required to report to the DFG that they have killed a lion. They are required to transport the lion carcass to the nearest DFG office. (CCR T-14 402 )

The DFG may remove or take any lion, or authorize an appropriate local agency with public safety responsibilities to remove or take any lion, that is perceived to be an imminent threat to public health or safety. ( F&G 4801 )

**American Crows** May be taken only under provision of CCR T-14 485 by landowners or tenants, or by persons authorized in writing by the landowner or tenant, when American crows are committing or are about to commit depredations.

## FULLY PROTECTED ANIMALS

### These animals cannot be taken

All threatened and endangered species listed in CCR T-14 670.5

All fully protected birds listed in F&G: 3511

All marine mammals: F&G: 4500

All fully protected mammals: F&G: 4700

All fully protected reptiles and amphibians: F&G: 5050

All raptors (birds of prey including hawks, eagles, falcons, and owls) are protected

Virtually all "songbirds" (robins, finches, blue jays, etc) are federally protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and cannot be taken.

## DEFINITIONS

<b>Angling</b>	To take a fish by hook and line with the line held in the hand, or with the line attached to a pole or rob in the hand or closely attended in such a manner that the fish voluntarily takes the bait.
<b>Bag Limit</b>	The maximum limit in numbers or amount of birds, mammals, fish, or amphibia which may be lawfully taken by any one person during a specified period of time.
<b>Baiting</b>	Refers to the practice of placing an attractant for the purpose of luring animals in order that they may be taken. Baiting for big game, (deer, bear, pigs, etc) upland game, (rabbits, quail, pheasant etc.) and waterfowl (ducks and geese) is prohibited in California.
<b>Big Game</b>	Includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, wild pigs, bear, and Nelson bighorn sheep.
<b>Blind</b>	A man made structure built to conceal the hunter.
<b>Chumming</b>	Placing any material in the water other than on a hook in order to attract fish.
<b>Deer Tag</b>	Every deer hunter, in addition to having a valid hunting license, must also have a deer tag issued by the DFG. They are specific to a particular zone and season that the hunter has chosen to hunt, and must be carried while hunting and must be immediately punched and filled out by the hunter when a deer is taken.
<b>Forkie</b>	Refers to a forked horn male deer (buck)
<b>Furbearers</b>	Include badger, gray fox, muskrat, mink, beaver, and raccoon. (Note: Fisher, marten, river otter, desert kit fox, red fox, San Joaquin kit fox, Island fox and ringtail may not be taken at any time.)
<b>Gill Net</b>	A net designed to ensnare fish by their gills. They are illegal to use in inland Ca. waters.
<b>Green Head</b>	Duck hunters' jargon for a mallard duck.
<b>Honker</b>	Duck hunters' jargon for a Canada Goose.
<b>Limit</b>	Refers to the daily bag limit and possession limit per person.
<b>Mountain Lion</b>	Also goes by the name of "cougar" "puma" or "mountain cat."
<b>Non-Game Animal</b>	The following animals are declared non-game species: English sparrows, starlings, weasels, coyotes, skunks, opossums, moles, and rodents (excluding tree squirrels, and those listed as furbearers, endangered or threatened species.)
<b>Resident Game Bird</b>	Include pheasants, quail, chukar, sage grouse, blue\uffed grouse, ptarmigan, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge.
<b>Season</b>	Refers to a particular time of year when it is allowed for a particular species to be taken.
<b>Set Line</b>	A fishing line (usually with multiple hooks) that is anchored in place to a stream bank and left unattended. Person set lining will often have multiple set lines along the stream, canal or river. Set lines are not legal.
<b>Snagging</b>	The practice of using an oversized treble hook and casting into a body of water in an attempt to "snag" game fish in their bodies. It is not legal.
<b>Spike Buck</b>	A male deer with un branched antlers.
<b>Spoonie</b>	Duck hunters' jargon for a Spoonbill, or "Shoveler" duck.
<b>Spotlighting</b>	"Jacklighting" the practice of attempting to take animals at night with a spotlight. Generally speaking it is illegal to shine a spotlight in any area where animals may occur while in possession of a weapon capable of taking those animals.
<b>Sprig</b>	Duck hunters' jargon for a Pintail duck. "Bull sprig" is a male pintail.
<b>Striper</b>	Anglers; jargon for a Striped Bass.
<b>Take</b>	To hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill animals, or attempt to do so.

**Fish & Game Wardens, Tri County Area**

<b>Call Sign</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Mobile</b>
5100	Cpt.	Santa Barbara	964-5179	207-9676
5110		Santa Barbara	569-6841	431-3211
<b>5111</b>	<b>Jamie Dostal</b>	<b>New Cuyama</b>	<b>931-0358</b>	<b>207-6453</b>
5112		Santa Maria	934-4692	207-6312
5113		Santa Barbara	961-8304	331-7051
<b>5115</b>				

**San Luis Obispo-Monterey-San Benito Counties**

3330	Lt. Dean Hileman	San Luis Obispo	610-3917
3331	Glenn Sparks	San Luis Obispo	610-3918
3332	Vacant	Morro Bay	
3333	Todd Tognazzini	Paso Robles	610-3916
3334	Drew Brandy	Arroyo Grande	431-3212
3335	Jim Solis	Parkfield	610-3919
3324	John Foster	Lockwood	610-3920
3350	Mark Crossland	North SLO	550-2729
3352	Teri Hickey	South SLO	550-2665

**Ventura County**

5120	Lt. Chris Long	Ventura	644-2852	207-8828
5121	Josh Crocker	Ventura	271-5175	331-7053

**HOME PHONE NUMBERS NOT TO BE GIVEN OUT TO THE PUBLIC**

**DISPATCH NUMBERS**

SURCOM DISPATCH	951-443-2944
For Santa Barbara County and South Central Dispatch	Public 831-649-2801
For San Luis Obispo County \ North Allied Agencies	831-649-2810 \ 2817

SACRAMENTO 916-445-0045  
CAL TIP 888-334-2258

# BURTON MESA ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

## TITLE 14. Natural Resources

### Division 1. Fish and Game Commission--Department of Fish and Game

#### Subdivision 2. Game and Furbearers

#### Chapter 11. Ecological Reserves

#### §630. Ecological Reserves.

#### **§630. Ecological Reserves.**

##### **(a) General Rules and Regulations**

**(1) Protection of Resources.** No person shall mine or disturb geological formations or archeological artifacts or take or disturb any bird or nest, or eggs thereof, or any plant, mammal, fish, mollusk, crustacean, amphibian, reptile, or any other form of plant or animal life in an ecological reserve except as provided in subsections 630(a)(2) and (a)(8). The department may implement enhancement and protective measures to assure proper utilization and maintenance of ecological reserves.

(3) Collecting. No collecting shall be done in an ecological reserve except by permit issued pursuant to section 650 of these regulations. Any person applying for a permit must have a valid scientific collecting permit issued pursuant to subdivision 3 of this title.

**(4) Motor Vehicles.** No person shall drive, operate, leave, or stop any motor vehicle, bicycle, tractor, or other type of vehicle in an ecological reserve except on designated access roads and parking areas.

(7) Trails. The department may designate areas within an ecological reserve where added protection of plant or animal life is desirable, and may establish equestrian or walking trails or paths within such designated areas. No person shall walk or ride horseback in such areas except upon the established trails or paths.

**(8) Firearms.** No person shall fire or discharge any firearm, bow and arrow, air or gas gun, spear gun, or any propulsive device capable of firing a projectile, including, but not limited to, any paintball gun, BB gun or pellet gun, or any other weapon of any kind within or into an ecological reserve or possess such weapons within an ecological reserve, except law enforcement personnel and as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting.

(9) Ejection. Employees of the department may eject any person from an ecological reserve for violation of any of these rules or regulations or for any reason when it appears that the general safety or welfare of the ecological reserve or persons thereon is endangered.

(10) Public Entry. Public entry may be restricted on any area at the discretion of the department to protect the wildlife, aquatic life, or habitat. No person, except state and local law enforcement officers, fire suppression agencies and employees of the department in the performance of their official duties or persons possessing written permission from the department, may enter any ecological reserve, or portion thereof, which is closed to public entry. No person may enter any Ecological Reserve between sunset and sunrise except with written permission from the Department, which may be granted for purposes including night fishing in accordance with subsection (a)(2) from designated shore areas only.

(12) Feeding of Wildlife. The feeding of wildlife is prohibited

**(14) Litter and Dumping.** No person shall deposit, drop, dump, or scatter any debris, earth, rock, vegetation, trash, or other materials of any kind on any ecological reserve except in a receptacle or area designated for that purpose. Where no designated receptacles are provided, any refuse resulting from a person's use of an area must be removed from that area by such person.

**(18) Pets.** No person shall allow pets to enter any ecological reserve, except as provided in this section. Pets, including dogs and cats, are prohibited from entering reserves unless they are retained on a leash of less than ten feet or are inside a motor vehicle, except as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting or training activities.

**(19) Fires.** No person shall light fireworks or other explosive or incendiary devices, or start or maintain any fire on or in any reserve, except for management purposes as provided in subsection (a)(1).

**(20) Camping.** No person shall camp on/in any ecological reserve.

**(21) Vandalism.** No person shall tamper with, damage or remove any property not his own when such property is located within an ecological reserve.

**(b) Areas and Special Regulations for Use**

**(22) Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve, Santa Barbara County**

(A) Motor vehicles use is prohibited, except by department personnel or department authorized contractors for management or research, or by law enforcement/public safety officers in response to public safety or health hazards.

(B) Horses and bicycles are prohibited.

**(54) Goleta Slough Ecological Reserve, Santa Barbara County.**

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a)(1), (3), (5), (6) and (12), the department may issue permits to conduct biological research projects within the reserve. Such projects shall be compatible with the primary purposes of the reserve.

(B) No person, except as provided in subsection (a)(10) or designated employees of Santa Barbara Airport, City of Santa Barbara and Goleta Valley Mosquito Abatement District for the purposes of carrying out official duties shall enter this reserve and remain therein except on established trails, paths or other designated areas.

(C) No fishing shall be allowed except at designated areas.

(D) Horses are prohibited.

(E) The department, City of Santa Barbara and the Goleta Valley Mosquito Abatement District may carry out management activities necessary for fish and wildlife management and vector control. Authorized operation and maintenance activities shall include, but shall not be limited to, use of chemicals, vegetation control, water control, minor ditching for mosquito abatement when approved by department and use of associated equipment.