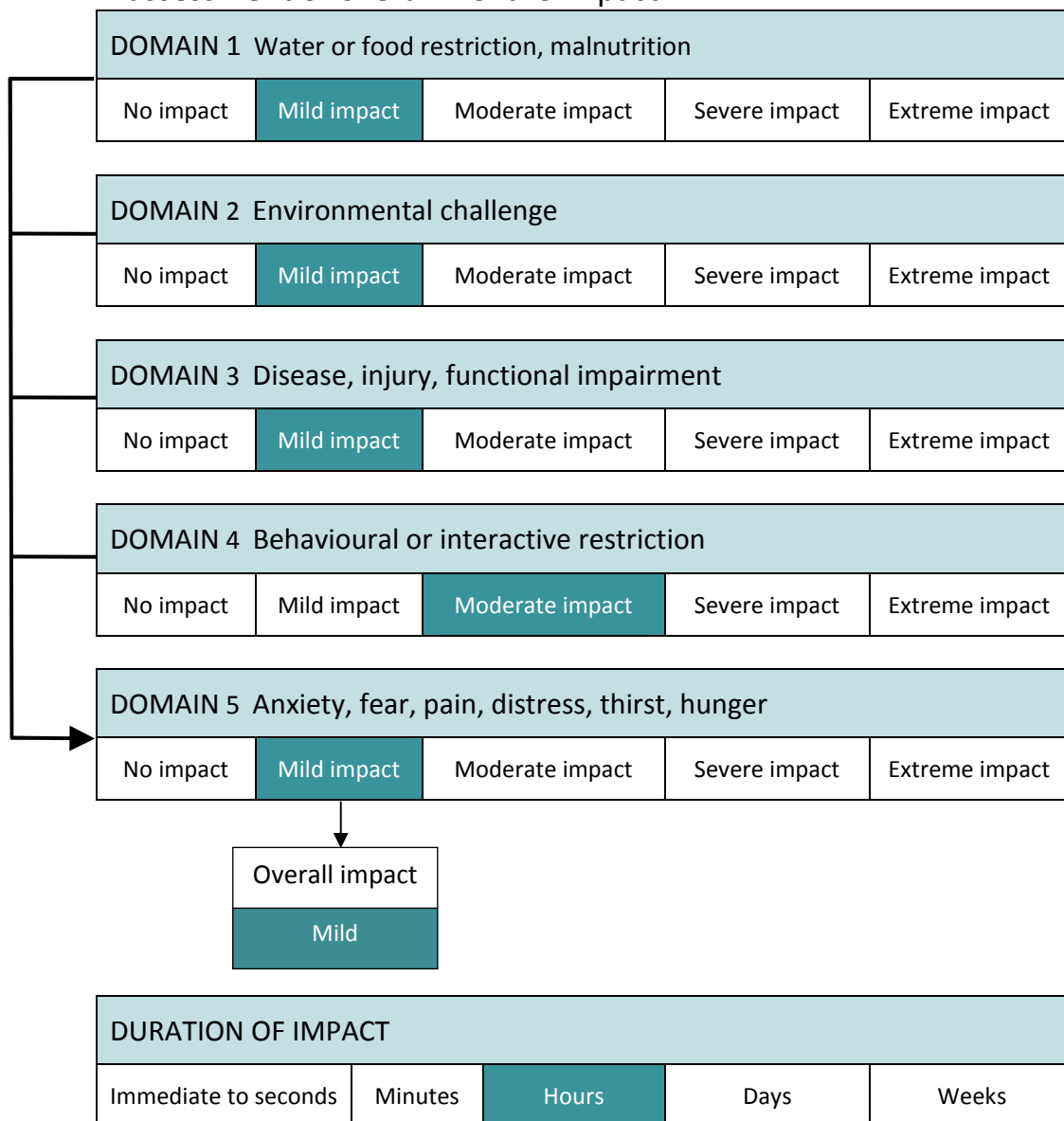


Control method: Cage trapping of wild dogs followed by killing

Assumptions:

- Best practice is followed in accordance with the standard operating procedure DOG002.
- Usually used in an urban environment where other methods are cannot be used (e.g. around garbage tips).
- Lethal injection or shooting are permitted as methods of euthanasia. It is assumed that animals are shot or injected at site of capture. The impact will be significantly increased if animals are transported to another location for euthanasia.
- Best practice assumes traps are set in the evening and checked in the morning.
- Assumes effort made to locate and kill any pups if lactating bitch is caught.

PART A: assessment of overall welfare impact



SCORE FOR PART A:	4
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Summary of evidence:	
Domain 1	Traps are set in the evening and checked in the morning. Food bait is provided but no water.
Domain 2	Assumes traps are not set in bad weather and are placed in shaded areas.
Domain 3	There is the potential for minor injuries to be sustained. Dogs can lose teeth (uncommon) and or/get mouth injuries (common) ¹ or rub their noses causing superficial cuts.
Domain 4	There will be some restraint stress but dogs quickly recover from this if released. The physiological response to capture has been found to be lower in animals caught in cage traps compared with leg-hold traps ² . In foxes, cage traps caused an increase in cortisol compared with animals that were not trapped but this was lower than individuals caught in leg-hold traps ³ . There will be some exertion from struggling within the trap; however this will be lower compared with animals held by leg-hold traps ³ . Long entrapment periods could result in disruption of natural behaviour and motivational systems ⁴ .
Domain 5	It is likely that the animal will experience an elevation in anxiety and distress whilst trapped, however evidence that animals can be recaptured may indicate that overall impact is not high or long-term ^{1,3} .

PART B: assessment of mode of death – shooting (head shot)

Time to insensibility (minus any lag time)				
Very rapid	Minutes	Hours	Days	Weeks
Level of suffering (after application of the method that causes death but before insensibility)				
No suffering	Mild suffering	Moderate suffering	Severe suffering	Extreme suffering

PART B: assessment of mode of death – lethal injection

Time to insensibility (minus any lag time)				
Very rapid	Minutes	Hours	Days	Weeks
Level of suffering (after application of the method that causes death but before insensibility)				
No suffering	Mild suffering	Moderate suffering	Severe suffering	Extreme suffering

SCORE FOR PART B:	Shooting (head shot) - B
Summary of evidence:	
Duration –	With head shots, a properly placed shot will result in immediate insensibility ^{5,6,7}
Suffering –	The approach of a human to trapped dog will cause some distress ⁸ . A well-placed head shot which causes immediate insensibility should not cause any additional suffering.

SCORE FOR PART B:	Lethal injection - C
Summary of evidence:	
Duration –	The duration will start from approach of human followed by an intramuscular injection (IM) of sedative and/or anaesthetic agent with a pole syringe. Heavy sedation/loss of consciousness occurs approx. 15 minutes afterwards.
Suffering –	The approach of a human to trapped dog will cause some distress ⁸ . Also there will be some pain associated with the IM injection via the pole syringe. The animal is then not approached again until fully sedated or unconscious. An overdose of barbiturate administered by the intravenous, intraperitoneal or intracardiac routes should cause no suffering in an anaesthetised or heavily sedated dog ⁶ .

Summary

CONTROL METHOD:	Cage trapping of wild dogs followed by killing
OVERALL HUMANENESS SCORE:	Cage trapping with shooting (head shot) – 4B Cage trapping with lethal injection – 4C

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