### **PLANNING**

# CULL RECORDS



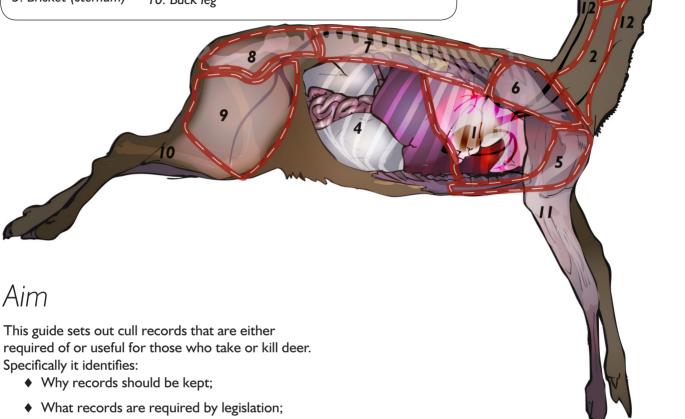
### Fig I. Bullet entry/exit codes

- I. Chest
- 2. Neck (fatal)
- 3. Head (fatal)
- 4. Guts (abdomen)
- 5. Brisket (sternum)\*
- 6. Shoulder (upper scapula)\*
- 7. Saddle (spinal vertebrae)\*
- 8. Upper haunch (pelvis)\*

9. Mid haunch\*

10. Back leg

- II. Front leg
- 12. Outer neck and head (non-fatal)
- denotes areas of importance to venison quality.



# Reasons for maintaining cull records

♦ What records provide added value.

Data gathered from culled animals may be required to comply with legal requirements (A), to assist with informing deer management Band to meet standards required through quality meat assurance schemes or individual venison dealers .



#### **Deer Commission for**

**Scotland**: DCS (under Section 40 of the Deer (Scotland) Act 1996) may require owners/occupiers to submit records of deer taken or killed. The information required may include species, sex, whether in season or out and on what type of land.\*



**Food Hygiene**: Hygiene legislation requires that the health, condition and behaviour of deer destined for the food chain are checked and recorded and that the carcass can be traced back from the processor



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Deer Management: Cull data collected may be used to inform and monitor management. It is recommended that those collecting the data are briefed on the results and management implications annually.

to where it was shot.\*\*



**Quality Assurance**: Quality



assurance schemes or the additional food safety management requirements of venison processors may require that extra records be kept.

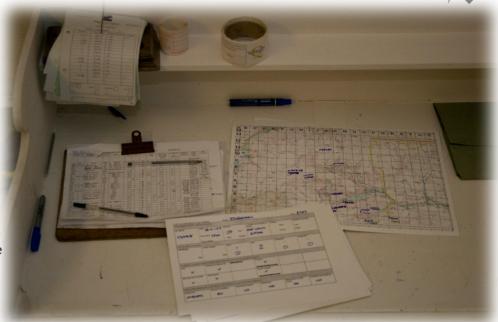




## Data to be recorded

#### Essential data:

If including additional information in the cull record you should be clear as to what it will be used for. Review the data collected on a regular basis to ensure that it is still relevant and is being used for the intended purpose.



- Carcass tag number/declaration number.
- Date shot. (Relates to food hygiene, body condition and reproductive status.)
- 1 A Species.
- **1 A** Sex (M/F).
- Location shot and 6 figure grid reference. (Essential for traceability and useful for management records.)
- 1 A Time culled (to nearest hour).
- 1 Abnormalities to organs such as: the mouth, tongue, lungs, bladder, kidneys, lymph nodes, adhesion between viscera and abdominal wall and any other part of the carcass.
- 1 Abnormal condition or behaviour observed before shooting.
- Carcass contamination.
- Name of individual who signed inspection declaration (trained hunter).
- Butcher weight (gralloched with head, legs and pluck removed, dried) (Kg).

### Data providing added value

- Name of the individual who culled the deer.
- Name of individual who gralloched the deer (if different from above).

- Age class (calf, young, middle, old). If age determination is important to the management objectives, lower jaws must be stored for an independent check at a later date.
- Embryo: Y/N; Number present.
  (Embryo presence/absence relates to reproductive status.)
  Corpus Lutea: Y/N; Number present.
  (Corpus Lutea indicate the number of eggs which have been released, but do not indicate fertilisation, implantation or pregnancy.)
- Milk in udder? (Y/N)

  (Milk presence can indicate a dependent calf; which has welfare considerations.)
- Hill weight (gralloched with head, legs and pluck attached) (Kg).
- Kidney fat cover (percentage cover e.g. 50%). (Relates to condition.)
- Bullet entry (code see fig. I overleaf). (Relates to carcass value and welfare.)
- Bullet exit (code see fig. 1 overleaf).
- Time into chiller.
- Air temperature of chiller (or larder if no chiller) (°C).

An example Deer Larder Record form can be found in the Reference section.

<sup>\*</sup> See DCSG Statutory Returns & Records
\*\* See BPG Supply of Venison