Criteria of Breeding and Utilization for Minks, Foxes and Raccoons

1 Scope

This standard specifies the contents, such as minks (*Mustela vison*), foxes (*Alopexlagopus; VulpesVulpesfulva; VulpesVulpes*), and raccoons fur farms classification, place, personnel requirements, breeding animal and breeding sources base construction, feeding management, health and epidemic prevention, manure, sewage and garbage disposal, slaughterand pelting, transportation, environmental protection, archives and information management, technical service, and emergency treatment etc.

This standard is applicable to the activities of breeding and pelting of minks, foxes and raccoons and their hybrid posterities for fur processing and utilization, and applicable to the national existing and all expanding, rebuilding, and newly builtmink, fox and raccoon breeding farms.

2 Normative References

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. Of all the reference documents with expired date, only versions with date indications are applicable to this document. Of all reference documents without date indications, their latest version (including all the modification lists) shall be applicable to this document.

GB 16548 Bio-safety Processing Procedures of Animals with Disease and Products of Animals with Diseases

HJ/T 81 Livestock and Poultry Industry Pollution Prevention and Control Technical Specification

LY/T 1291 Living Wild Animals Transport Requirements

3 Fur Bearing AnimalFarmsClassification

Farms engaging in minks, foxes and raccoonsbreeding and utilization are divided into the following three categories according to the farming speciesand population numbers of the domesticated animals:

- Large-scale breeding farms: mink breeding population not less than 10,000, fox (raccoon) breeding populationnot less than 1000. Large-scale breeding unit shall be equipped with reproduction breeding, feeding management, disease prevention and control, and product processing and other professional and technical personnel, and comply with the relevant requirements of this specification.

- General breeding farms: mink breeding with less than head of 10,000, but not less than 1000, fox (raccoon) breeding capacity less than 1000, but not less than 300. The general breeding farmsshall comply with the relevant requirements of this specification.

- Household breeding: mink breeding populationless than 1000, fox (raccoon)breeding capacity less than 300.Householdbreeding shall have independent farming area, cages meeting the standard, and there are relevant units that provide it with professional services.

4 Farm Location

4.1 Farm LocationSelection

The venue shall comply with the relevant state provisions, and adapt to the scale of development; there shall be no epidemic situation at the venue and its surrounding areas;it shall be far away from other animal breeding areas, take necessary isolation andclosure measures, achieve effective prevention and control with the surrounding residential areasand breeding areas; shall take into account the risks of external environmental factors, such as climate, air pollution, noise, vibration, foreseeable development at the surroundings and subsequent breeding farm expansion, as well as infrastructure to meet the mink, fox and raccoon needs for certain different environment facilities, suitable to their breeding and growing; the feed source shall be convenient, with sufficient water and electricity supply, convenient transportation, and quiet environment.

4.2 Function Area Division

4.2.1 General Provisions

On the basis of the growth habitsand physiological characteristics of minks, foxes and raccoons, feeding management and product processing needs, large-scale breeding farm and general breeding farmshall divided its area into health and quarantine area, breeding area and logistics area, with corresponding equipment facilities.The health and quarantine area shall mainly include quarantine area and veterinary office; the aquaculture area shall mainly include shelter, cages; the

logistics area shall mainly include feed room, freezer, tool room, office, dormitory, canteen and living facilities.

4.2.2 Quarantine Area

Areas and cages that meet the quarantine and isolation requirements shall be set at the downwind area far away from the main breeding area for the introduced mink, fox and raccoon quarantine, observation, suspected disease infection or sick animals isolated observation and treatment. The effective isolation distance between the quarantine area, the breeding area, and the logistics area shall comply with the relevant national quarantine regulations.

4.2.3 Veterinary Office

The veterinary office shall provide necessary animal inspection, treatment, or test equipment, meet the mink, fox and raccoon disease prevention, quarantine, laboratory test and treatment needs, and its size shallmatch with the breeding population.

4.2.4 Shed

4.2.4.1 The shed shall be ventilated with day-lighting, avoid high temperature and direct sunlight, shelter from the snow, and in the process of shed design, construction and reform, one shall consider the geographical location, water conditions, lighting, air quality, and other various environmental factors, create a living environment fitting for mink, fox and raccoon physiological characteristics, meet their basic behavioral and health needs, keep good health conditions, guard against the occurrence of diseases, prevent confusion, animal trauma and damage of animals to each other from behavior change, and comply with the fire prevention and safety protection requirements.

4.2.4.2 The spatial capacity for the cultivation of minks, foxes and raccoonsshall be calculated according to the specific requirements of a certain species of animal, age, sex, the live body weight, and size of the animal groups. One shall avoid conduct disorder or other diseases that may cause by excessively small spaceor excessively high breeding density.

4.2.4.3 Shed construction shall take place according to the actual situation, while ensuring the day-lighting, ventilation and convenient production conditions, one shall determine on its own the direction and length. The shed specification shall be as follows:

- Mink shed: shed ridge height (2.6~2.8)m, shed eaves height (1.4~1.6)m, shed width (3.5~4.0)m, shed spacing (3.5~4.0)m;
- Fox shed, shed ridge height 3m, shed eaves height 1.7m, shed width (4.0~5.0)m, shed spacing (3.0~4.0)m;
- Raccoon shed: shed eaves height (1.5~2)m, shed width (3.0~4.0)m, shed spacing (3.0~4.0)m.

4.2.5 Cage

4.2.5.1 Cage building shall choose harmless, solid and durable materials for minks, foxes and raccoons, the screen size shall be adapted to the farmed animals, the risksof animals slipping, falling or damaging to their feet shall be minimized.The cage shall be equipped with safety lock to prevent animal escape.

4.2.5.2 The height of the cage to the ground shall not be less than 45cm, ventilated and dry. The cage shall be set with food gathering and eating and water drinking facilities, and at the same time one shall guarantee the minks, foxes and raccoonsfor safety, comfort and activity needs, advantageous or convenient for animal to drink clean water at any time, there shall be enough space for normal spontaneous behavior activities, able to groom, lie down, rest, sleep, and stretch freely without any obstacle, and there will be no hurting.

4.2.5.3 Regarding animal farming cages specifications for minks, foxes and raccoons, please refer to Table A.1 of Appendix A. Mink activity area shall not be less than 1800 square centimeters/piece; fox and raccoon the activity area shall not be less than 5400 square centimeters/piece.

4.2.5.4 The cage ground shall be convenient for cleansing of waste and drainage, avoid mink, fox and raccoon discomfort, depression, or damage.

4.2.6 Feed Room

Area of the feed room shall be determined by the scale of farming, with feed washing, crushing, mixing and processing facilities, and necessary frozen storage capacity, it shall be waterproof, moistureproof, insect-resistant, rat-resistant, fire prevention to ensure feed safety and hygiene.

4.2.7 Enclosure and Blocking Facilities

The breeding farmsshallconstruct enclosure and blocking facilities around the breeding farm with certain height and strength to prevent animal escape.

5 Personnel Requirements

5.1 Veterinary Staff of the Fur Factory Farm

shall undergo professional technical training, with the following abilities:

- Identify the health conditions of the fed animals;
- Understand the behavior characteristics of fed animals;
- Master the feed operation procedures of each production phase of the farmed animals;
- Master the several main feed composition needed by the fed animals;
- Familiar with the basic principles of health and epidemic prevention and basic knowledge of the prevention and treatment of common disease, frequently-occurring disease of the farmed animals;
- Assess whether the overall environment is suitable for the health of the breeding animals.

5.2 Main Technical Director

shall possess the following skills:

- Fully understand the life habits of the fed animals, including reproduction characteristic, growth and development, the normal behavior, etc.;
- Fully understand the physiological characteristics and nutritional needs of the entire life cycle of the fed animals.

5.3 Farms Breeder

shallpossess the following skills:

- Identify the fed animal’s health;
- Understand the behavior characteristics of thefed animals;
- Master the feeding operation procedures of each production phase of the fed animals;
- Understand the corresponding health disinfection knowledge and corresponding skills;
- Healthy, and shall not have infectious diseases that may affect animals' health during the period of work.

6 Breeding Animals and Breeding Source Base Construction

6.1 Breeding Animals

As fur animals of breeding stock, the pedigree of the individual shall be clear, with good physical health, high quality, and reasonable age structure. The breeding animals shall be introduced and updated in a timely manner.

6.2 Introduction of Breed

The introduced breeding animal must meet the above breeding animal conditions, and deal with relevant formalities according to relevant laws and regulations, and they shall not be introduced from anarea of epidemic.

6.3 Species Breeding

Shall not use any breeding methods that cause or may cause pain or injury.

No electric stimulation for semen collection shall be used except when there is no other method available upon veterinarian confirmation. Under special circumstances, the implementation of electrical stimulation for semen collection shall be executed under strict veterinary surveillance.

6.4 Fed Animal Epidemic Prevention

15~30 days before breeding (December or January), there shall be canine distemper and enteritis vaccine injection. For fox, for encephalitis vaccine needs to be injected. As to fox and raccoon abortion conditions, relevant vaccines shall also be injected.

6.5 Cage for Fed Animals

For breeding animal cage specifications of mink, fox and raccoon, please see Table A.2 of the appendices . The mink breeding animal activity area shall not be less than 2700 square centimeter/piece; the fox and raccoon breeding animal activity area shall not be less than 6300 square centimeters/piece.

6.6 Breeding Source Base

Intensive farming unit and aquaculture developed regions shall establish high quality mink, fox and raccoon breeding source bases, the breeding source base shall be equipped with corresponding technical management personnel, meet the corresponding prevention conditions; and there shall be complete breeding materials.

7 Breeding Management

7.1 General Provisions

The various breeding farmsshall establish and implement the corresponding rules and regulations, the raising or feeding management worksshall adapt to the physiological characteristics and nutritional needs of the minks, foxes and raccoonsof their different biological periods.

7.2 Nutrition Feeds

It is required that the feed shall be fresh, varieties stable, rich in nutrition, nonpoisonous and harmless, with strong palatability, the feeding system and method shall be scientific and reasonable. Establish feed formula that meet their growing, reproduction, breeding and molting needs according to the physiological characteristics and nutritional needs of minks, foxes and raccoons of different biological period, and guarantee their full nutrition.

During the breeding season, it is appropriate that supply of protein, fat and carbohydrates to the feeds of minks, foxes and raccoonsshall be increased; and supply of vitamin and trace elements shall be appropriately increased.

During the growth period and molting period, it is appropriate that the content of protein and fat of mink feed shall be increased, contents of carbohydrate shall be reduced, and supply of fats and vegetable oils of fox and raccoon feed shallbe increased.

7.3 Feeding

7.3.1 The main tasks of raising management is to meet the nutritional needs of the minks, foxes and raccoons in their different biological periods, and create environmental conditions that are conducive to their lives, growth, reproduction and molting. The breeding farmsshall carry out post setting according to their size or scale, with clear responsibilities and, in the process of breeding and production, ensure the safety of the personnel and minks, foxes and raccoons.

7.3.2 The herd shallbe scientifically arranged according to the variety type, age, sex, life habits and physiological needs of the minks, foxes and raccoons, and prevent their accidental harm.

7.3.3 It shallbe ensured that the cages are clean,sanitaryand wasteis cleaned up in time.

7.3.4 There shallbe clean water supply and reasonable feeding, and feeding of corrupt and decomposed feed is strictly prohibited. Provision of food or drinking water with methods that may result in pain or harm to minks, foxes and raccoons shall not be used, food or drinking water shall not contain substances that may lead to animal suffering or harm.

7.3.5 Protect minks, foxes and raccoons from adverse weather conditions; in winter, heat preservation material such as bedding or cushion grass etc. shall be added in the cage; in summer, cage shading and sunstroke prevention measures shall be taken to ensure that there is a comfortable living environment.

7.3.6 Adopt appropriate ways to observe the domesticated animals, at least once a day, oneshall not interfere with the normal activities of the animals. Thorough observation shall be conducted towards the minks, foxes and raccoons, and attention must be paid to their health conditions during the observation.If their health conditions are obviously poor, or they showed obvious signs of abnormal behavior, reasons shall be found in a timely manner, and appropriate remedial measures be taken.

7.3.7 When breeding animals are raised in the same cage, one shall ensure appropriate numbers to avoid animal fightingand harming between them.

7.3.8 Contact of minks, foxes and raccoons with continuous or sudden noise shallbe avoided. Noise generated from the structure, placement, operation and maintenance of feeding machine or other equipment shall be minimized as much as possible.

7.4 Parturition and Lactation

7.4.1 During parturition and lactation, interference to farms shallbe minimized, irrelevant personnel must not enter the feeding area to avoid excessive tension to cause the mother's miscarraige or damage to the young.

7.4.2 Parturition and lactation need special care,sufficient nutrition feed shall be provided to the mother and the young.

7.4.3 During the parturition and lactation period, heat preservation materials such as appropriate bedding shall be provided to the mother, the bedding may be made of straw, hay, or shavings (untreated wood). The bedding materials shallbe soft and highly absorbent, and be kept clean and dry.

7.4.4 Problematic bedding can't be used, for instance, the bedding materials may contain harmful substances to minks, foxes and raccoons that may cause skin problems (such as barley straw, of which, the barley awn may not have been removed completely, asthey may irritatethe baby animal's skin) to the baby animals.

8 Hygiene and Epidemic Prevention

8.1 Quarantine

Introduction of minks, foxes and raccoons or buying of feed from the epidemic area is strictly prohibited, newly introduced minks, foxes and raccoonsshall be isolated for feeding for more than 30 days, and feeding with the mixed flocks upon qualification after quarantine inspection. When there is doubt that the minks, foxes and raccoons arewith infectious diseases or death for unknown reasons, it shall be immediately reported to the local wild animal and veterinary departments for proper treatment as soon as possible, at the same time, the area shall subject to emergency disinfection, isolation and blockade.

8.2 Vaccination

Baby animals: non-epizootic foxes and raccoons between 40~45 days of age shall subject to canine distemper, enteritis and encephalitis vaccination, for foxes and raccoons in the epidemic area, the second vaccination shall be 15~30 days after the first immunization. Minks around 55 days of age shall subject to canine distemper and enteritis vaccination injection; in the epidemic area, the second vaccination injection shall be 15~30 days after the first immunization. In the epidemic and non-epidemic area, hemorrhagic pneumonia and clostridium botulinum toxin inactivated vaccines shall be injected in the early of July.

8.3 In and Out Management

In order to reduce the risk of disease transmission, entry and exit of the breeding farm of personnel or animals shall be controlled, disinfection tank and sterilization room shall be set up at the gate of the breeding farms, all vehicles and personnel must be sterilized before they can enter the farms, and during the farrowing or parturition period, entry and exit of the breeding areas shall be restricted.

8.4 Sanitary Disinfection

Minks, foxes and raccoonsshall be fed in a healthy environment, ensuring the sanitation of feed, drinking water, cages, sites, feed processing health facilities and feeding equipment, and they shall be regularly cleaned, washed and disinfected.

If farmsmix the feed by themselves, all the feed processing areas, equipment and utensils shall be cleaned once a year after use.All vehicles used for feed transport, containers and plates shall be cleaned once a day after use. Any perishable wastematerialsshall be placed in the trashcan with cover, and cleared on a regular basis.

8.5 Sick or Injured AnimalsHealth Care

Sick, injured or wild animals shall be detected as early as possible, and treatment or care of these animals shall be arranged, isolated feeding and quarantine treatment shall be conducted when necessary.

8.6 Disposal of the Dead

Bodies of minks, foxes and raccoons died because of reasons other than deaths of infectious diseases shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of GB 16548.

8.7 Pharmaceutical Administration

Reasonable use of drugs shall be under aveterinarian's guidance.

8.8 Epidemic Response and Treatment

Sudden outbreak of infectious diseases shallbe reported to the higher authorities in a timely manner, and be handled in accordance with law.

9 Manure, Sewage and Garbage Disposal

Corresponding facilities and equipment shall be set up according to relevant state provisions. Feces shall be promptly cleaned up, non-hazardous treatment and pollution prevention shall be

conducted, contact of minks, foxes and raccoons with gases of high concentration and harmful to health shall be prevented to avoid adverse impact on animals.Manure, sewage and garbage treatment method shall be according to theHJ/T 81provisions.

10 Slaughter and Pelting (pelting?)

10.1 Pelting house(pelting house?)

10.2 For farms that independently euthanise, peltingconditions may set up pelting house(s) on their own. Breeding farms that do not meet the conditions shall choose a unified pelting center nearby.

10.2.1 The peltinghouseshallbe far away from other mink, fox and raccoon breeding areas, so that the animals won't be disturbed, and at the same time their needs for operation such as euthanisation, pelting, degreasing, washingand drying etc. shall be met, the scale shall be in line with the breeding population.

10.2.2 The euthanisations and pelting operation shall formulate and implement the standard operating procedures. The euthanisationand related operationsmay only be carried out by personnel with the corresponding level of abilities.

10.3 Pelting season (pelting season)

- The pelting process shall be carried out after the fur is mature, under normal circumstances, the mink skinget mature in late November to early December; the fox and raccoon get mature in the early and middle of December.

- Pelting of animals whose fur skin is not yet mature may not be carried out in advance.

10.4 EuthanisationMethods

10.4.1 General Provisions

~~Slaughter~~Euthanisationof mink, fox and raccoon should adopt safe and environmental protection methods, implementation thereof under excited, frightened and painconditions should be avoided, interference with other animals should be avoided, frightening of other animals should be prevented.

10.4.2 Electroporation

10.4.2.1 Electrocutionof fur animals such as fox and raccoon shall be in the mouth and rectum(0.3 ampere minimum current, 110V the minimum voltage, 3 seconds the shortest time), causing them to immediately lose consciousness before death. The electrical equipment should be operated under safe conditions and operated by trained personnel.

10.4.2.2 It is not appropriate to use electrocutionmethods for euthanising mink.

10.4.3 Medicinal Methods

Use suxamethonium chloride (50 times diluted, according to the dose of 1mg per kilogram of body weight) or other anesthetics of similar effect by intramuscular injection to result in deep general anesthesia of the animal before their death. The unit using the medicinal methods should strengthen its drug management to ensure medication safety.

10.4.4 AsphyxiationMethods

In an enclosed chamber (box), use carbon monoxide or similar gas (concentration at least 1% of the volume ratio) to make the animals die in deep slumber after 5 minutes under anoxic conditions.

10.5 Check before Skinning

There shall be inspection before skinning operation, and death shall be identified by way of disappearance of vital signs.

10.6 PeltingProcessing

10.6.1 Pelting

Peltingshould be conducted 30 minutes after confirmation of death of mink, fox and raccoon. Peltingis strictly prohibited when the mink, fox or raccoon has not yet been in thoroughdeath. Carcass of the animals should undergo non-hazardous treatment.

10.6.2 Degreasing

Damage and pollution of fur should be avoided;the degreased fat should undergo non-hazardous treatment.

10.6.3 Sawdust Degreasing

Skim sawdust shall be adopted to further degreasing of skins in the drum;fresh side shall be cleaned first, followed by hair side, and finally the sawdust in the turning cage removed, the drum and drum cage speed shall be 18~20 RPM, and the rotation operation shall be 5~10 minutes respectively.

10.6.4 Last Process

Last board of standard specification shall be adopted, and the Last process shall be carried out in accordance with the operating rules, and excessive stretching shall be strictly prohibited. For mink Last board specification, please see Table B 1 of Appendix B; for fox and raccoon skin Last process specifications, please see Table B 2 of Appendix B.

10.6.5 Drying

Generally, equipment drying method is adopted, the drying temperature shall be 18~25℃, the relative humidity shall be 55~65%, the drying time shall be 12~24 hours.Fur should not be dried in high temperature (>28℃) or under strong sunlight.

10.7 Skin Size Classification Standard

For mink, fox and raccoon skin size standard, please see Appendix C.

11 Transportation

11.1 Mink, fox and raccoon transportation shall adopt special transportation cage, please execute in reference to the relevant LY/T 1291 provisions, transportation personnel must ensure that the transport process (loading, transportation, and unloading) shall not bring pain or harm to the animals, and animal death, escape and leakage of wastes in the process of transportation shall be prevented.

11.2 Size of the mink transportation cage shall not be less than (length x width x height: 120x50x25)cm; size of the fox and raccoon transportation cage shall not be less than (length x width x height: 90x30x60)cm. Inside the transportation cage there shall be partition board, each shall be placed with 1 only, with built-in water box and iron bottoming.

11.3 Transportation of mink, fox and raccoonin extreme weather conditions should be avoided.

11.4 If the expected transportation or shipping time lasts for more than 4 hours, normal water drinking of mink, fox and raccoon shall be ensured.

12 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection shall comply with the relevant state provisions, necessary measures shall be adopted to prevent soil, water, air, and other environmental pollution, including but not limited to the following measures:

- Feces, garbage, and waste bedding shall be cleaned up in time, and they shall be collectively stacked and processed;
- Sewage must undergo purification treatment and meet the standards before discharged;
- Animal carcasses epidemic prevention and harmless disposal;
- Large-scale fur factory farms should conduct non-hazardous feces and garbage treatment, take appropriate measures to prevent sewage and waste etc. from infiltration into the underground.

13 Files and Information Management

13.1 Breeding farms shall formulate and implement corresponding rules and regulations, and establish relevant technical files.Mainly includes the following contents: pedigree table, breeding plan, breeding records, parturition records, vaccination records, euthanisation records, diet plan, animal grease and carcass treatment records table etc.

13.2 The breeding farms and various centralized processing centers should possess the necessary computer file management conditions, including herd living status, reproduction breeding, feeding management, disease prevention and control, skinning and processing and other archive materials.

14 Technical Services

14.1 In the centralized mink, fox and raccoon feeding, breeding, pelting, processing and utilization area, technical service units for the breeding and utilization of mink, fox and raccoon shall be established to provide technical guidance and support for the breeding and utilization units (households) with small scale of breeding and utilization.

14.2 The mink, fox and raccoon breeding and utilization technical service units or establishments shall have at least two or more above intermediate technical title professional personnel in the field of related fields, with also equipment and conditions of internet access for query of policies, technology and market and other information.

15 Emergency Treatment

Mink, fox and raccoon breeding farms shall establish necessary contingency plans, and if there are animal escapes during emergency circumstance, it shall be reported to the local administrative department, and shall also be responsible to catch the escaped animals back or bear the resulting related expenses.

16 Relevant Laws and Regulations, Standards and Procedures

For relevant laws and regulations, standards and procedures, please refer to Appendix E.

Appendix A
（Specification Appendix）
Mink, Fox and Raccoon Hide Box/Breeding Animal Box Specifications

Table A.1 Mink, Fox, and Raccoon Hide Box SpecificationUnit: cm

eding Animal	Cage （L×W×H）	Screen Size	Cage Type (Welded Wire Mesh）
Mink	60×30×45	2.5×2.5	No. 15
Fox	100×70×80	3.0×3.0	No. 14
Raccoon	90×60×70	3.0×3.0	No. 14

Table A.2 Mink, Fox and Raccoon Breeding Animal Cage Specification Unit: cm

eeding Animal	Cage （L×W×H）	Cell （L×W×H）	Screen Size	Cage Type (Welded Wire Me
Mink	90×30×45	25×32×45	2.5×2.5	No. 15
Fox	100×70×90	60×50×45	3.0×3.0	No. 14
Raccoon	90×70×70	60×50×45	3.0×3.0	No. 14

Appendix B

（Specification Appendix）

Mink Last Board Specification

Table B.1 Mink Last Board SpecificationUnit: cm

Male Skin Last Board		Female Skin Last Board	
Distance (staring from the tip of the last board）	Width	Distance (staring from the tip of the last board）	Width
2	3.6	2	2
13	5.8	11	5
100	11.5	71	7.2

Note: the male skin last board shall be 120cm long, 1.1cm thick; the female skin last board shall be 100cm long, a)cm thick.

Table B.2 Fox and Raccoon Skin Last Board SpecificationUnit: cm

Fox, Raccoon										
Width	3	6.4	11	12.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.5	15
Distance （starting from the)p of the last board)	0	5	20	40	60	90	105	124	150	160

Note: there is no distinction between male and female fox and raccoon last board, for both, the length shall be 180cm

Appendix C

（Specification Appendix）

Mink, Fox, and Raccoon Hide Size Specification

Table C.1 Mink, Fox, and Raccoon Hide Size SpecificationUnit: cm

Size（No.）	Mink（Length L）	Fox, Raccoon (Length L）
“0000000”		＞151
“000000”		142<L≤151
“00000”		133<L≤142
“0000”	＞95	124<L≤133
“000”	89 <L≤95	115<L≤124
“00”	83<L≤89	106<L≤115
“0”	77<L≤83	97<L≤106
1	71<L≤77	88<L≤97
2	65<L≤71	79<L≤88
3	59<L≤65	70<L≤79
4	53<L≤59	
5	47<L≤53	
6	≤47	

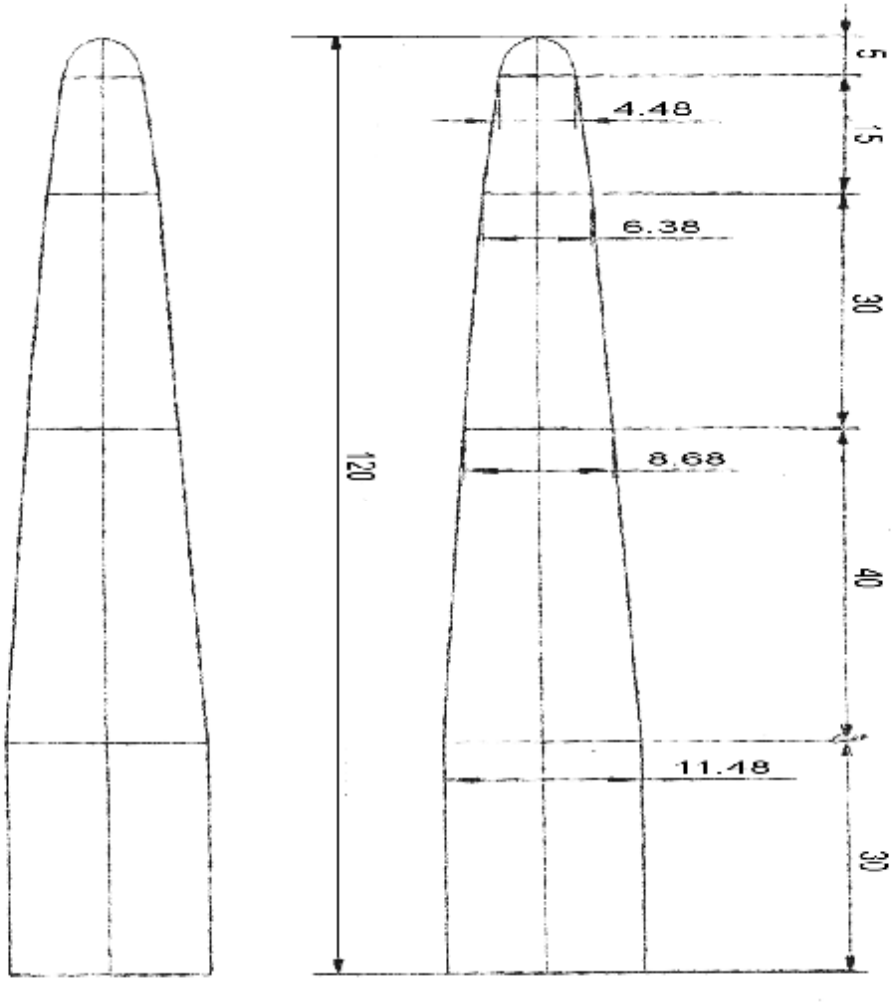
Note: The length of hide refers to the length from the nasal tip to the tail. For length of hide in between, the siz umber shall follow the size of the lower length.

Appendix D

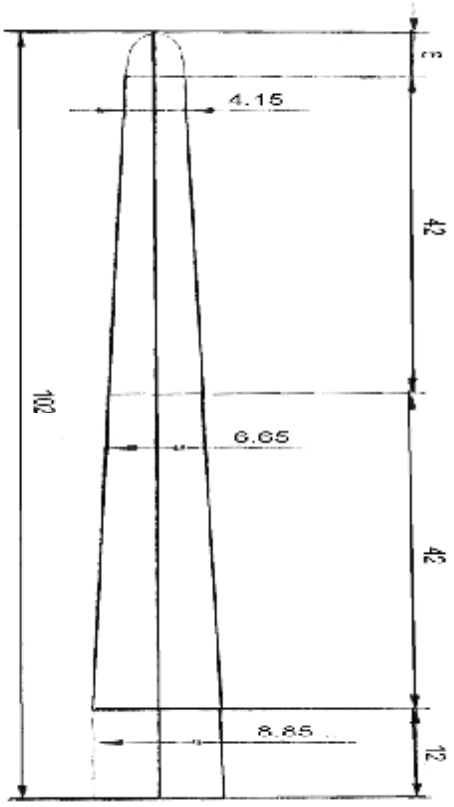
（Specification Appendix）

Last Board Schematic Diagram

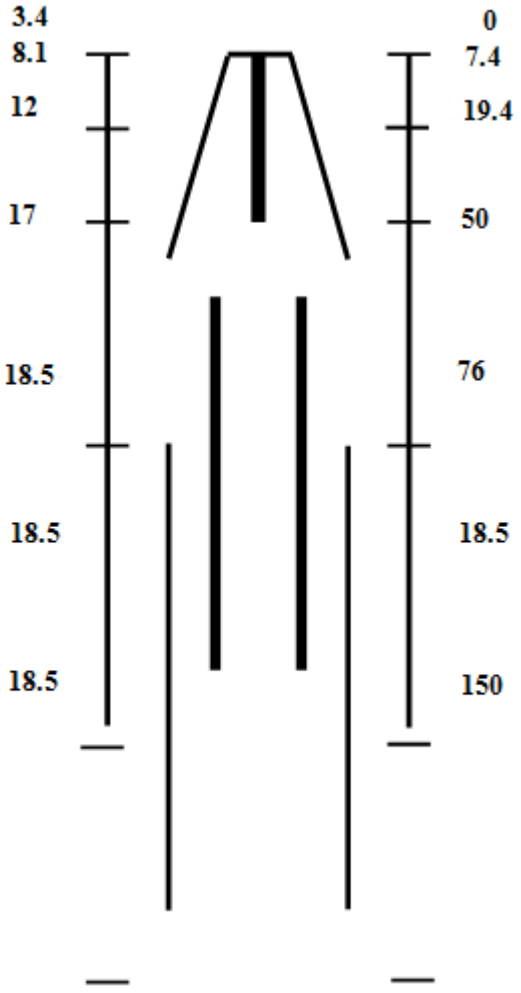
D.1 Male Mink Last Board (unit:cm)



D.2 Female Mink Last Board (Unit:cm)



D.3 Fox and Raccoon Last Board (Unit:cm)



Appendix E

（Data Appendix）

Relevant Laws and Regulations, Standards and Procedures

Table E.1 Relevant Laws, Standards and Procedures

No.	Description	Standard Serial No.
1	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife	
2	Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China	
3	Raising Techniques of Blue Fox	LY/T 1290-2005
4	Common Technical Standards of Terrestrial Mammal Farms	LY/T 1563-1999
5	Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals. Mustla Vison	LY/T 2195-2013
6	Technical Code of Feeding and Management for Wild Animals. Raccoon	LY/T 2197-2013
7	Monitoring Technical Norms for Terrestrial Wildlife-Borne Infectious Diseases	LY/T 2359-2014
8	Hazardness Classification of Terrestrial Wildlife-Borne Infectious Diseases	LY/T 2360-2014
9	Technical Code of Wildlife Feed and Management-Silver Fox	LY/T 2361-2014
10	Wild Animal Farm Construction General Specification	LY/T 2499-2015
11	European Breed Mink, Skunks, and Fox Care and Management Practice	The European Fur Breeder's Association (September 1999, 2nd Edition)
12	Fox Breeding Care and Management Practice	The Fox Breeding Association of Canada and National Farm Animal Care Council (2013)
13	Animal Slaughter Protective Measures	Finland Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (261/00-99)