

## GLOSSARY – GENERAL TERMS

English	Simple Chinese	Explanation of term	Chinese explanation
Abnormal behaviours	异常行为	A behaviour that differs in pattern, frequency or context from those shown by other members of the species who are in an environment that allows for a full range of behaviours to be displayed. Abnormal behaviours usually indicate that an animal is struggling to cope and that its welfare is compromised.	在动物能充分展示其行为的环境下，有些动物表现出模式、频率或内涵有别于与种群内其它成员的行为。异常行为通常预示动物努力适应其福利不好的环境。
Aggression	攻击/打斗	Behaviours that involve either potential or actual harm to another animal.	攻击行为包括潜在或事实上对其它动物造成的伤害。
Agitated	焦躁的	Restless behaviour often the result of psychological or physical stress.	由于身心压力而产生的焦躁行为。
Air pollution	空气污染	The introduction of harmful chemicals, biological materials, or particulate matter into the atmosphere.	进入空气中的有害化学物质，生物物质或者颗粒物
Ammonia	氨	NH <sub>3</sub> is a toxic gas. Urea (excreted via urine) is converted into ammonia and carbon dioxide by an enzyme present in faeces. Levels in the animals environment depend on concentration, ventilation etc. High levels of ammonia can affect animal health e.g. causing eye problems, respiratory issues and reduced feed intake.	氨是一种有毒气体。尿素（从尿液中分离出来）通过粪便中的酶转化成氨和二氧化碳。动物生活环境的氨含量大小取决于其浓度，通风条件等。氨含量过高则会影响动物健康，如：造成眼疾，呼吸问题，以及采食减少。

Animal Health Plan	动物健康计划	Also referred to as an Animal Health and Welfare Plan. An Animal Health Plan is a formalised farm document that outlines the keys areas of animal health and welfare risk to a producer/business. As well as describing these areas of risk it should also outline preventative measures and a programme of action to try and prevent/manage these risks. The Plan should be developed in collaboration with the farm vet using individual farm information and herd/flock records and reviewed annually or more frequently if new risks are identified.	也称动物健康及福利计划。动物健康计划是农场的正式文件，指出了养殖者在动物健康和福利方面容易出现风险的主要方面。此外，文件还要给出针对这些风险的预防措施以及出现问题时的管理措施。文件的制定应基于每个农场的信息及动物群体记录同农场的兽医一起完成；进行年评估，如有新风险出现，评估应更频繁。
Animal protection	动物保护	The prevention of unnecessary human-inflicted physical pain, suffering or death on an animal.	避免人为地对动物造成不必要的肉体疼痛，折磨或者死亡
Animal rights	动物权利	The philosophy that all sentient animals have basic interests that should be protected by human society, for example, the right to be free of unnecessary human-caused pain and the right not to be prevented by humans from engaging in important natural behaviours, such as walking.	所有有感知动物的基本权益都应受到人类社会的保护。比如免受人为造成的不必要疼痛，进行如行走等重要自然行为的权利。
Animal sentience	动物感知力	The ability of an animal to consciously experience sensation or feeling.	清醒状态下，动物体验感受或者感觉的能力
Animal transport	动物运输	The conveyance of an animal from one location to another, e.g. by truck, rail, airplane, or ship.	把动物从一处转移到另一处，比如用卡车、火车、飞机或者轮船

Animal welfare	动物福利	The philosophy that, while it is morally acceptable for humans to own and use animals, e.g. for food production, society should ensure that the animals' basic needs are met and that unnecessary suffering is avoided.	人类拥有和使用动物（如食物生产为目的）既然在道德上可以接受，那么社会应该确保动物的基本需求得到满足，避免不必要的痛苦。
Anthropomorphism	拟人论	The ascription of human characteristics, behaviour, or motives to non-humans, including animals.	用人的特征，行为或动机来解释动物等非人类的有关特征。
Antibiotic resistance	抗生素耐药性	The ability of bacteria to survive or multiply, even in the presence of antibiotic levels that previously would have killed them or stopped their growth. This ability is encoded in genes (segments of DNA), which bacteria can pass onto future generations.	细菌在原本能够杀灭或者阻止它们生长的抗生素水平上仍然存活或者繁殖的能力。细菌能把这种能力计入基因（DNA片段），传给后代。
Antimicrobial resistance	抗微生物药物抗药性	The ability of microbes, such as viruses and bacteria, to survive or multiply, even in the presence of antimicrobial levels that previously would have killed them or stopped their growth.	如病毒和细菌等微生物在原本能够杀灭或者阻止它们生长的抗菌剂水平上仍然存活或者繁殖的能力。
Aquaculture	水产业	The rearing of freshwater and saltwater fish, molluscs, and other animals as well as plants under controlled conditions for food or fibre.	为了获得食物或纤维，在人工控制的条件下饲养淡水或咸水鱼类，软体动物或其他动物以及植物



Artificial insemination	人工授精	A procedure in which sperm is deposited into the female reproductive tract using means other than sexual intercourse for the purpose of achieving fertilization and pregnancy.	为了达到生育或怀孕的目的，通过性交以外的方式把精液放入雌性生殖系统的过程
Assurance assessor	审核员	Person employed to ensure farmers meet certain standards.	检验养殖者达到一定标准的人员。
Barns	猪圈	Another term for animal housing	养殖动物场所的另一说法。
Barren environments	贫瘠环境	An environment that provides little comfort and no stimulation or opportunity to perform motivated behaviours such as foraging or nesting.	贫瘠环境无法为动物提供舒适，也无刺激或机会让它们进行觅食、筑窝等自然行为。
Bedding / litter substrate	垫料	Substrates placed on the floor that provide comfort especially during resting. An example is deep straw bedding.	垫料铺在地板上提供特别是休息时动物的舒适，比如厚垫料。
Bedding system	垫料系统	The type and quantity of substrate used to provide a comfortable resting areas for animals	提供动物舒适休息区而使用的垫料种类和数量。
Benchmarking system	基准参照系统	A system for comparing different methods e.g. for comparing producers on their farm performance.	一种用来比照不同方法的系统，如比较养殖者农场生产状况。
Branding	打烙印	Permanently marking an animal for identification. Depending on method used, may be painful.	给动物做永久性身份标记，动物疼痛与否，取决于所采用的方法

Breed	品种	A stock of animals within a species that have a distinctive appearance and typically have been developed by deliberate selection.	在一个物种内具有某种独特性的动物群，是通过有意识的选择而诞生的。
Breeder	种猪场	A person who selectively breeds carefully selected animals. E.g. farms housing sows are typically referred to as breeder farms.	有选择地饲养精心挑选出来动物的人。如：养殖母猪的养殖场通常被称为种猪场。
CAFO / Concentrated (or Confined) Animal Feeding Operation	集约化动物养殖	Term used in North America to describe an industrial or factory farm.	北美地区用来描述工业化或工厂化农场的术语。
Castration	阉割	The act of neutering a male animal by removing the testicles.	摘除雄性动物睾丸的行为。
Climate change	气候变化	Alteration of the composition of the earth's atmosphere caused, directly or indirectly, by human activity that results in greater climate variability than would naturally occur.	由人类行为直接或间接造成地球大气成分的转变，导致比自然发生的气候变化更大。
Clone	克隆	An artificial copy of another animal. May involve suffering for "surrogate mother" animals and the cloned animals themselves.	人工复制另一头动物。可能会对“代孕”母畜及克隆动物本身造成痛苦。
Cloned farm animals	克隆的农场动物	Pigs, sheep and cattle have all been cloned. Some have grown healthily, but many are born with defective organs such as the lungs.	克隆出的猪、羊、牛。一些生长的很健康，但是很多生来就有肺等器官缺陷。
Cloning	克隆	The procedure used to produce clones.	生产克隆动物的过程。

Close confinement	密集式圈养	Provision of very limited space, severely restricting the animal's movement and expression of natural behaviours. Example: cages and crates.	笼子、限位栏等提供的空间很有限，极大地限制了动物的活动以及其自然行为
Colostrum	初乳	First milk rich in immune factors, secreted by the mammary gland of female mammals a few days before and after the birth of their young.	雌性哺乳动物在产仔前后的几天里所分泌的乳汁，富含免疫因子。
Compassion in World Farming	世界农场动物福利协会	The leading international farm animal welfare charity.	国际领先农场动物福利慈善组织
Composition	成分	Type and quantity of ingredients e.g. in feed	如饲料成分的种类和数量。
Confinement	圈养	Placing animals in environments with restricted space.	将动物饲养于空间有限的环境中。
Controlled atmospheric killing (CAK)	气体宰杀法	Immersing animals in a gas mixture containing high concentrations of Carbon Dioxide or Inert gases (such as Argon or Nitrogen) and low concentrations of oxygen in order to render them unconscious before slaughter. In Controlled Atmosphere Killing (CAK) systems, the animals remain in the gas mixture until they are dead.	将动物浸入含有高浓度二氧化碳或惰性气体（如氩气或氮气）和低浓度氧气的气体混合物中，以便在屠宰前使其昏迷。在使用控制气体宰杀体系法时，动物将一直停留在该气体混合物中直至死亡。
Conventional systems	常规养殖体系	Standard intensive farming systems.	标准的集约养殖体系。



Culling	淘汰／剔除	The removal of animals from the group by euthanasia, sale for slaughter or disposal of animals that died on farm. Recording culling and reasons for culling is important to improve animal health and welfare on farm.	通过安乐死，屠宰或处置农场上死亡的动物将它们从动物群体中淘汰 / 剔除。记录淘汰及其原因有助于改善农场动物健康和福利。
Dehorning	去角	Removing horns from cattle, usually done when they are young. Painful if no anaesthesia or painkillers used.	通常在牛小时候把牛角去掉。如不进行麻醉或使用止疼剂，会很疼。
Disbudding	犊牛去角	Disbudding is a particular dehorning method where horn buds are removed in young animals (calves, kids) using a hot iron or chemical cauterisation.	犊牛去角是一种特殊的去角方法，主要针对小牛，犊牛，用电烙铁或化学烧灼将角去掉。
Dissolved oxygen	溶解氧	The concentration of oxygen available in water. Needed for the survival of fish and other aquatic life.	水中所含氧的浓度。是鱼类和其他水生生物生存的条件。
Doe	雌兔	Reproducing female rabbit.	繁殖母兔
Dominance hierarchy	优势等级	Many animals naturally sort themselves into groups that have leaders and followers.	自然界许多动物以自发排序的方式合群，构成有头领和随从的群体
Downed animal	无法站立的动物	Farm animals who collapse through illness or injury and cannot get up again without help.	因为生病或者受伤而倒下的动物，如果没有外力帮助无法再站起来
Dry system (for ducks)	旱养系统/旱养模式 (鸭)	Ducks kept without access to water in which to immerse themselves.	把鸭子养在无法接触到水域的环境中

Earthen	土质地面	Compressed earth.	夯实的地面
Electric Current	电流	During electrical methods of slaughter an electrical current passes through the head of the animal to disrupt brain function. In stun-kill systems a current also passes across the thorax to stop the heart. Consciousness can be regained by the animal after electrical stunning and therefore the stun needs to be followed by effective bleeding as soon as possible to cause the death of the animal.	使用电击屠宰法时，电流会通过动物头部而破坏脑功能。使用致晕屠宰法时，使用电流穿过胸膛使心脏停止跳动。在电击致晕时，动物会恢复意识，因而致晕后应尽快进行屠宰，致使动物死亡。
Electric prod	电击棒	A stick which gives the animals a mild but painful electric shock to make them move faster. Should not be used.	给动物温和但痛苦的电击使他们移动更快的棍子。不应该使用。
Electrical stunning	电击致昏	Electrical stunning is used during the slaughter process to induce unconsciousness. An electrical current can either be passed just through the brain (head-only stunning) or through the brain and body (in electrical water bath stunning).	电击致昏使用在屠宰过程中，使动物意识消失。电流可通过脑部（脑致昏）或脑部和身体（电水浴击昏）。
Embryo transfer	胚胎移植	Taking an embryo from one animal and placing it in the uterine tract of another. Often several embryos from a high-value cow are transferred to low-value cows who act as surrogate mothers. Painful procedure if no anaesthesia used.	从一头动物的体内取出胚胎，移植到另一动物的子宫内。通常高产值母牛的多个胚胎被移植到几头代孕的低产值母牛体内。如果未施行麻醉，过程会很痛苦。



Environmental enrichment	环境丰富化	Adding substrates and objects to the housing of farm animals, to make their living conditions more interesting, comfortable and encourage natural behaviours such as foraging, pecking, scratching and perching. For pigs this includes manipulable materials such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such, to enable proper investigatory behaviour (rooting). For laying hens and broilers this includes perches, straw bales, pecking substrates and friable litter.	为农场动物的居所提供垫料或其它物体，让它们的生活环境更有趣、舒适并促进觅食、啄食、抓挠、栖息等自然行为。提供给猪只的可翻弄材料可以是稻草、干草、木材、锯末、蘑菇堆肥、泥炭或是它们的混合物，使猪只进行适当的探究行为（挖掘根茎）。蛋鸡和肉鸡的材料包括栖架、稻草捆、可啄食垫料和易碎鸡沙。
Euthanize	(施行) 安乐死	Cause death in a humane manner calculated to minimize pain and stress.	为了减少疼痛或焦虑，以一种人道的方式导致死亡
Euthanasia	安乐死	The act of causing death in a humane manner that minimizes pain and stress.	以人道方式造成死亡的行为，使疼痛和压力最小化。
Extensive	散养	Typically free range systems where animals have more space, are not confined and have plenty of space to perform important natural behaviours such as rooting and foraging.	典型的自由放养体系，动物拥有更多空间，不被限制，有足够的空间进行重要的自然行为（如挖掘根茎和觅食行为）。
Factory farm	工业化农场	An intensive animal production operation where large numbers of animals are kept in barren, crowded or confined conditions, often indoors. (We regard a large CAFO-sized feedlot to be a factory farm, even though it's not indoors.)	把大量动物养在贫瘠拥挤或限制自由条件下的密集化动物生产运作。
Factory farming	工业化养殖	The act of operating a factory farm.	运作工业化农场的行为

Fan assisted	风扇辅助	Fans are used to assist with ventilation within the housing environment. Ventilation systems are important for maintaining good air quality.	在养殖环境中，风扇常用来辅助通风。通风系统对保持良好的空气质量至关重要。
Farm animal welfare	农场动物福利	Good farm animal welfare is met when the animal is free from suffering, fit and happy.	动物免于折磨，健康并快乐时就实现了良好的农场动物福利。
Feed conversion ratio	饲料转化率	The total weight of food consumed by an animal divided by its live weight (or dead weight) gain over a given period.	动物消耗的食物总重除以一段时间内的活重（或静重）。
Feedlot	饲育场	One kind of factory farm or CAFO used to fatten farm animals, particularly cattle, with special feeds in the months before slaughter. Often comprised of large mud fields holding thousands of animals. Inadequate as no grazing or shelter.	一种用来育肥农场动物，尤其是牛的工业化农场或集约化动物养殖。在屠宰前几个月内喂特殊饲料。通常把成千上万头动物养在一大片泥地上。因为没有牧草和庇荫处环境较差 / 不充足。
Feed intake	采食量	The amount of feed an animal eats. Usually expressed as a daily feed intake.	动物吃的食物量，通常以日采食量来表示。
Five Freedoms	五大自由	Established in 1965. 1. Freedom from hunger and thirst; 2. Freedom from discomfort; 3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease; 4. Freedom to express normal behaviour; and 5. Freedom from fear and distress.	由RSPCA1965年建立。1.免于饥渴的自由。2.生活舒适的自由。3.免于疼痛伤害和疾病的自由。4.进行正常行为的自由。5.免于恐惧和痛苦的自由。
Foraging	觅食	The act of pigs, poultry and other animals searching food such as insects and roots.	猪只、鸡和其他动物搜寻食物如昆虫、根茎的行为

Free range	放养	Operations, or animals from operations, that allow animals continuous, unrestricted and meaningful access to appropriate open air environments, e.g. pastures, field or forests. Shelter must be provided. Living conditions should accommodate the health and natural behaviours of animals.	能够让动物持续地、不受限制地、有意义地进入到适当的户外空间（如牧场、田野、森林）的做法。必须提供遮蔽物。生活环境应该适应动物的健康以及自然行为。
Freedom Food	自由食品	Freedom Food is the RSPCA's farm animal assurance scheme.	自由食品是英国皇家防止虐待动物协会的农场动物保证计划。
Gas Stunning (or Controlled Atmosphere Stunning or CAS)	气体击昏 / 气体宰杀法	A method of stunning or slaughtering animals. Controlled atmosphere methods of slaughter include all methods using gas mixtures and also Low Atmosphere Pressure Stunning (LAPS). Controlled atmosphere methods work by limiting the oxygen available to the animals. These methods can either be used to stun or kill the animals, dependent on the concentrations of gases used and length of time for which the animals remain in the gases.	一种致晕或宰杀动物的方法。控制气体宰杀法包括所有使用气体混合物的方法以及低气压致晕法（LAPS）。控制气体宰杀法通过限制可用氧气而达到目的。这些方法可以用来击晕动物或杀死动物，取决于所用气体浓度及动物被困在这些气体中的时间长短。
Genetic selection	遗传选择	The process of breeding for desired traits. In many instances selection for high production efficiency has negative impacts to welfare	选育某种理想特质的过程。在多数情况下,选育高生产效率对福利有负面影响。



Global warming	全球变暖	Another term for climate change. Alteration of the composition of the earth's atmosphere caused, directly or indirectly, by human activity that results in greater climate variability than would naturally occur.	气候变化另一种说法。由人类行为直接或间接造成地球大气成分的转变，导致比自然发生的气候变化更大。
Grass fed	草食动物	An animal, or the meat from an animal, whose feed source consisted primarily (for example, in ruminants, 95% or higher after weaning) of grass or forage, rather than grain.	动物或动物肉品，其饲料来源主要是（例如，在反刍动物中，断奶后达95%或更高）草或草料，而不是谷物。
Greenhouse gases	温室气体	Atmospheric gases that contribute to climate change, such as carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), and nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O). The animal agriculture sector is responsible for 18% of greenhouse gas emissions.	造成气候变化的大气，比如二氧化碳，甲烷和一氧化二氮。畜牧业造成温室气体排放的18%。
Higher welfare assurance scheme	高福利保障计划	A certification scheme with a specific focus on farm animal welfare standards, including requirements for, for example: environmental enrichment, bedding, more generous space allowance, humane slaughter and restrictions on mutilations and transport times.	一个特别关注农场动物福利标准的认证计划，其要求包括：环境丰富化，垫料，更多生存空间，人道屠宰，限制致残及运输时间。
Higher welfare indoor system	高福利室内饲养体系	An indoor production system providing the animals with environmental enrichment, natural light, comfortable resting places (bedding / perches) and increased space allowance.	为动物提供环境丰富化、自然光、舒适的休息场所（垫料 / 栖架）并扩大生存空间的室内饲养体系。

Humane rearing	人道饲养	Employing methods of raising animals that meet basic welfare needs, e.g. free range.	采用满足基本福利需要的方式养殖动物，比如放养
Humane slaughter	人道屠宰(致昏屠宰)	Slaughtering animals in ways which minimise distress and suffering. Usually refers specifically to using good methods to stun the animals before their throats are cut, so that they are unconscious and feel no pain.	以把焦虑和痛苦降到最低的方式屠宰动物。通常特指在割喉之前通过良好的方法使动物致昏，使之失去知觉而感觉不到痛苦。
Incentives	激励	The provision of a motivation for a certain achievement, e.g. premiums.	提供某种成就的动机，如奖金。
Individual paddocks	独立活动区	Outside areas with boundaries so each animal has its own area.	有边界的室外区域，以使每个动物有自己的区域。
Industrial farming	工业化养殖	Another term for factory farming.	工业化养殖的另一种说法
Inert gas mixture	惰性气体混合物	Usually a mixture of nitrogen and argon or other inert gases, used in stun-kill controlled atmosphere systems for slaughter.	通常是氮气和氩气或其他惰性气体的混合物，用于控制气体宰杀。
Injections	注射	Introducing a liquid into the body via a syringe. Injections may be administered for many reasons such as to medicate or vaccinate.	通过注射器将液体注入体内。施用原因多样：用药或接种疫苗。
Instantaneous loss of consciousness	瞬间失去意识	The immediate loss of an animal's consciousness and its ability to experience pain and stress.	动物意识、体验疼痛和压力能力的直接丧失。
Intensive farming	集约化养殖	Rearing large numbers of animals for food or fibre in relatively small, crowded spaces.	为了获得食物或纤维，在相对窄小的空间里养殖大量的动物。

Intensive systems	集约化养殖系统	Systems where stocking density is high and the environments are barren. Animals do not have enough room or environmental complexity to perform important behaviours. These systems are focussed on maximising yields from the animal.	饲养密度很高，饲养环境贫瘠的养殖体系。动物没有足够的空间或丰富的环境进行重要的行为活动。这些体系关注在动物产量最大化。
Irreversible stunning	不可逆性致昏	A method of stunning from which an animal cannot regain consciousness.	使动物无法再恢复意识的一种致昏法。
Isolation pen	隔离圈	A separate area away from other animals usually used for sick or injured animals.	同其它动物分隔开的区域，通常用于生病或受伤的动物。
Journey times	运输时间	The time taken from farm gate to the slaughterhouse, from the first animal loaded to the removal of the last animal from the lorry.	从农场到屠宰场的时间，从装载第一只动物到从卡车取出最后一只动物的时间。
Key Welfare Indicators	关键福利指标	Measureable indicators of animal welfare which are considered most relevant to the species they apply to.	可以衡量的动物福利指标，它们被认为是与其适用物种最相关的。
Lameness (all species)	跛足（所有物种）	Disability, often of one or more limb, that impairs mobility. Lameness may have a direct physical cause or be associated with selective breeding for fast growth (broilers) or high productivity (dairy cows).	影响灵活性的肢体残疾（一处或多处）。跛足可能由直接的生理原因引起，或者与生长迅速（肉鸡）或者高产（奶牛）的选育品种有关。



Live Animal Transport	活体动物运输	The conveyance of a live animal from one location to another, e.g. by truck, rail, airplane, or ship. Because this is stressful, welfare groups believe it should be carried out in good quality vehicles and distances should be as short as possible.	将活体动物从一处转移到另一处，如用卡车、火车、飞机或轮船。因为这会引发动物焦虑，福利组织认为应使用优质运输工具，距离应尽可能短。
Long distance transport	长途运输	any transport of a live animal that exceeds 8 hours, from loading to unloading; welfare has been shown to decrease significantly across species in journeys lasting more than 8 hours.	从装载到卸载，任何活体动物的运输时间超过8小时就是远距离运输；在长达8小时以上的旅程中，动物福利显示出显著下降。
Loose bedding material	疏松垫料	Substrate which provides comfort while lying. May be straw or other suitable material depending on climate/geography. Should be provided in suitable quantity to provide a comfortable layer to lie on.	在躺下时提供舒适的材料。可以是稻草或其它适当材料，这取决于所处环境/地理。要提供适当的垫料量才能保证舒适。
Management and Communication of audit data	监测数据管理和传输	Processing of audit data to allow an in depth analysis of information and that the information produced is further communicated and used.	对审计数据进行处理，以便对信息进行深入分析，并将所得信息进一步进行传达和使用。
Manure handling systems	粪便处理系统	Systems to remove, handle and often store manure.	清除、处理并存储粪便的体系。

Malnutrition	营养不良	The condition that develops when the animal does not receive adequate vitamins, minerals or other nutrients needed to sustain normal organ function and healthy tissues.	当动物没有获得维持正常器官功能和健康组织所需的足够维生素、矿物质或其他营养素时，就会出现营养不良。
Manual catching	人工捕捉	Catching poultry by the body. Often the birds are carried upside down by the legs and then put into crates for transport to slaughter.	人类亲自抓禽类。通常抓其腿部，头朝下拎起来，然后放到运去屠宰场的笼子里。
Manure lagoon	蓄粪池	A pond or small lake, often the size of a football field, composed of liquid manure (faeces and urine) from animals housed in factory farms. Manure lagoons may leak, flood, or burst, causing water, soil, and air pollution.	通常是一个足球场大小的池塘或小湖，装有工业化农场中动物的液体排泄物（粪便和尿液）。蓄粪池会泄露、流出或破裂引起水、土壤和空气污染。
Mastitis	乳腺炎	Painful inflammation of the breast or udder tissue in mammals, commonly affecting dairy animals.	哺乳动物乳房或乳房组织的疼痛炎症，常常会影响到乳畜。
Mechanical stunning	机械击昏	The stunning of an animal using a captive-bolt stunner, which renders the animal unconscious by applying a powerful percussive force to the skull.	使用击昏栓将动物致昏的方法，通过对颅骨施加强大的冲击力使动物昏迷。
Medication	药物治疗	Treatment given to animals to treat an illness, disease or injury.	给予动物疾病或受伤的治疗。
Mental wellbeing	精神康宁	A positive psychological state where an animal is not stressed or frustrated.	动物没有压力或沮丧的积极心理状态。

Metabolic stress	代谢应激	Occurs when an animal's metabolism or physiological systems is accelerated that they cause stress. May result from breeding for fast growth or productivity. May be seen as high heart rate.	当动物的代谢或者生理系统活动加速时会导致应激。这可能由快速生长或者产量选育引起。可能表现为高心率。
Metabolism	新陈代谢	The chemical processes in the body, especially those using food for energy and growth.	身体内的化学过程，尤其是食物转化为能量和生长的过程
Mortality	死亡率	The number of animals that have died. Usually expressed as a percentage of total herd/flock.	死亡的动物数量。通常以占群体的百分比来表示。
Mucking out	清粪	Cleaning and removal of manure.	清理并移除粪便。
Mulesing (sheep)	割皮防蝇法 (绵羊)	Removal of skin from the hind-quarters, in sheep breeds with excess folds of skin on their rumps in order to prevent flystrike, often without adequate pain relief.	由于绵羊臀部有过多皮肤褶皱，为防止蝇蛆病，割掉绵羊臀部的大块皮肉，这一操作通常没有充足的止痛缓解。
Mutilation	肢体残毁	A painful procedure that interferes with the bone structure or sensitive tissues of an animal. These procedures, often carried without adequate pain relief, may be done to prevent abnormal or unwanted behaviours (e.g. tail biting in pigs, injurious pecking in laying hens), to improve meat quality (e.g. castration), or to ease handling (e.g. dehorning).	改变骨架或动物敏感组织的一种疼痛操作。这些操作过程中通常不使用足够的止痛剂，或是为了防止动物的异常或多余行为（如：猪只的咬尾行为，蛋鸡的有害啄伤行为），又或是为了改善肉质（如去势），或减轻处理（如去角）。



National farm assurance scheme	国家农场保障计划	A certification scheme that ensures certain standards of safety and quality are met, often including some animal welfare standards similar to the legislative requirements of the market(s) in which they operate.	一个确保某些安全和质量标准达标的认证方案，通常包括一些类似于它们所在市场立法要求的动物福利标准。
Natural behaviour	自然行为	A set of actions that animals are instinctively or culturally inclined to undertake, e.g. nest building and bathing for hens and pigs, and the development of social hierarchies in some species.	动物本能地或自身倾向于进行的一系列行为。比如筑窝、鸡尘浴和猪泥浆浴以及某些物种的社会等级制度的发展。
Natural light	自然光	The provision of light from outside into the shed either by windows or through other structures.	通过窗户或其它结构从外部向棚屋提供光线。
Nest box	产蛋箱	A box provided for hens to lay their eggs in. Used mainly in free range and barn (cage-free) systems.	让鸡在其中产蛋的盒子。主要用在放养和棚养系统中
Nontherapeutic antibiotic use	非治疗性的抗生素使用	Giving antibiotics to animals not to cure disease (therapeutic use) but to prevent disease (prophylactic use) or to promote growth. May lead to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.	给动物服用抗生素不是为了治疗疾病（治疗用途），而是为了预防疾病（预防性使用）或促进生长。可能导致抗生素耐药菌的发展。
Oestrus / Estrus	发情	A regularly recurring period of sexual receptivity in female mammals other than primates that immediately precedes or occurs during ovulation, when the animal is fertile.	雌性哺乳动物（除灵长类动物之外）的性接受性有规律地重复出现，当动物具有生殖能力时，在排卵期稍早或过程中发生

Organic	有机	Organic farming uses no chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Farm animals in organic systems should be fed organic feed and kept in high welfare conditions.	有机农业不用化学肥料，除草剂和杀虫剂，有机系统中的动物应该饲喂有机饲料，养殖环境具有很好的福利条件。
Outdoor access	可到户外活动	Allowing animals who are kept inside to go outside.	允许室内养殖的动物到户外去。
Outdoor systems	户外养殖系统	Operations that allow animals continuous, unrestricted and meaningful access to appropriate open air environments, e.g. pastures, field or forests. Should provide shelter.	允许动物持续性地、不受限制地、有意义地到适当的户外环境中去，比如草场，旷野或树林中，应该提供遮蔽物。
Overall mortality	总死亡率	Calculated as the number of birds found dead or culled on farm divided by the number of birds placed and represented as a percentage.	按照在农场发现死亡或被扑杀的鸟的数量除以总数，以百分比来表示。
Pain relief	止痛剂	The easing of pain via medication (oral, topical or injection).	通过药物缓解疼痛（口服、局部或注射）。
panting	气喘	High breathing rate. Commonly seen with heat stressed animals.	高呼吸频率。常见于热应激动物。
Pasture-based / Pasture-raised	牧场养殖（放养美国说法）	US term similar to free range, indicating that the animal has had continuous meaningful access to pasture throughout the life-cycle and has not been confined to a feedlot or other large CAFO.	和放养相近的美式词汇，指动物在一生中都能持续地有意义地到草场上去，而不是被限制在饲养场或者其他大的集约化动物养殖系统中

Pen dimensions	围栏的尺寸	The measurements of a pen to obtain total area and calculate stocking density.	测量围栏大小以计算饲养密度。
Physical wellbeing	身体康宁	Physical state of an animal- includes health and body condition.	动物的身体状态 - 包括健康和身体状况。
Prevalence	患病率	The frequency of a condition, for instance, the prevalence of disease.	某种情况的发生频率，如：疾病发生率
Primary products	初级加工产品	Goods that are available from cultivating raw materials without further processing.	可直接从原材料中获得而不需要进一步加工的产品。
Provision	提供	To provide/add in to the environment e.g. the provision of feed and water.	提供/添加到环境中，如：提供饲料和水。
Rapid bleeding	快速放血	The cutting of the major blood vessels in the neck, or the in the chest, of the animal in order for the blood to be released quickly.	切割动物颈部或胸部的主要血管，以便迅速放血。
Replacement rate	替代率	Annual percentage of breeding animals which leave the herd and are replaced.	养殖动物离开畜群并被替代的年度百分比。
Reversible stunning	可逆性致昏	A stunning method from which the animal may regain consciousness.	一种动物有可能会恢复意识的致晕方式。



Restrain	保定	Use of physical or mechanical methods to limits an animals movement e.g. by head/body restraint or tethering. Animals may be restrained for a variety of reasons including for the administration of veterinary care or examination or for performing mutilations.	采用人力或器械限制动物活动，如头部、肢体保定/拴捆。须保定的原因很多，如兽医护理、检查或施行切除手术的需要
Restraining pen	保定栏	A small area used to hold separated animals and restrict the animals movement.	用来存放被隔离动物并限制其活动的小区域。
Risk assessment	风险评估	Accurately identifying the potential hazards on farm, evaluating risk and recording significant findings.	准确识别农场潜在危害，评估风险并记录重大发现。
Routine mutilations	常规肢体残毁	The mutilation of all animals done at herd/flock level rather than individual level. Procedures carried in a preventive manner before a problem occurs and without trying to identify the underlying issues (such as inappropriate housing, feeding, handling) making the mutilation necessary.	对整群而非个体动物进行的切割手术。该操作是问题出现前的防范措施，并不指明根本问题（如不当的养殖，饲喂和处理，）因而是必须的。
Routine use of antibiotics	常规使用抗生素	When antibiotics are given in prevention before any medical need is diagnosed (prophylactic) that is practiced routinely through a production system, for instance at a certain time in lay.	在生产体系内，任何医疗需要在确诊前（预防性）给动物常规使用抗生素进行预防，如产卵期的某个特定时间。
RSPCA	英国防止虐待动物协会	The oldest and largest British animal welfare organisation.	历史最悠久，也是最大的英国动物福利组织。

Run off	泄漏	Liquid animal waste that leaks out of containment, causing pollution, including of area water bodies. Can result from the excessive application of manure on spray fields or from leaking, spilling, or bursting manure lagoons.	液体动物粪便泄漏出来，造成包括地区水体在内的污染。可能是由于粪便肥料在喷雾场上过度施用，或由于粪便泄漏，溢出或蓄粪池爆裂造成的。
Scrape	刮去/清理	The movement of a sharp tool across the floor to remove manure.	使用锋利的工具刮除地面上的粪便。
Selective breeding	育种/选育	Selecting e.g. the fastest-growing animals and breeding new generations from them. Over time, a whole flock or herd inherits this trait. Usually used to increase productivity. May have adverse effects like lameness in broilers.	选择如生长快速的动物，并用它们来繁殖下一代。随着时间推移，一群或一窝都继承了这种特性。通常用来增加产量，可能具有反作用，如肉鸡跛足现象。
Sentient animals	有感知力的动物	Sentient animals are those that are aware of their surrounding environment and of sensations in their own bodies including feelings of hunger, pain, temperature and emotions. Farm animals, along with most animals, are sentient beings.	有感知力的动物是指那些能够感知周围环境和自己体内感觉的动物，包括饥饿，痛苦，温度和情绪。农场动物和大多数动物一样，都是有感知力的。
Slatted floor	漏缝地板	A floor usually made of concrete or metal with gaps in between, where urine and faeces can run through. Not comfortable for the animals.	一种用混凝土或金属制成的中间有缝隙的地面，尿液和粪便可以漏下去。对动物很不舒服。
Spaying	卵巢切除	Removal of the female reproductive organs using abdominal surgery.	通过在腹部开刀移除雌性动物的生殖器官。

Spray Fields	喷雾场	Crop, pasture, or forage lands regularly irrigated with liquefied animal waste. Those associated with factory farms may be sprayed with more manure than the soil can absorb, resulting in runoff and pollution.	定期用液化动物粪便浇灌作物，牧场或者饲草地。工业化农场旁边的喷雾场可能会被喷上超出土地本身吸收的量，引起堆积和污染。
Standard systems	标准体系	Intensive farms that provide inadequate manipulable material, have high stocking densities and commonly perform routine mutilations such as tail docking and teeth clipping. Sows are confined in farrowing crates and outside the UK also in sow stalls during part of their pregnancy.	集约农场提供不充分的可翻弄材料，饲养密度大，进行常规致残（如剪尾，剪牙）。母猪被困于产仔限位栏，在英国以外的其它地区，母猪甚至部分孕期被饲养于妊娠栏。
Stereotypies (stereotyped behaviours)	刻板行为	The repetitive behaviours which animals perform when they are unable to perform natural behaviours, usually due to confinement.	动物通常由于受限制而无法进行自然行为的重复行为。
Stocking density	存栏密度 / 饲养密度	The number of animals kept in any given space, e.g. number of chickens per square meter.	一定空间内饲养的动物数量，如每平方米鸡只的数量
Stockmanship	饲养管理	The handling and management of animals.	对动物的处理和管理。
Straw bedding	稻草垫料	Straw covering on the floor to provide a comfortable resting area.	在地面上铺满稻草，提供舒适的休息环境。
Stress response	应激反应	Actual physiological activity in the animal due to its stressed state, e.g. release of hormones.	由于自身应激状态，如荷尔蒙的释放，而产生的动物自身的生理行为



Stunning	击昏/电麻	Causing an animal to become unconscious, using a stunning method. When stunned effectively, animals are unconscious and unable to experience pain or stress.	使用致昏法使动物失去意识。致昏得当，那么动物就会变得无意识，不会感觉到疼痛或压力。
Stunning gun / Captive bolt	击昏枪 / 致昏枪栓	A stunning gun, or captive-bolt gun, is a type of stunner that propels a bolt at high speed against the head of an animal. The bolt remains attached the stunner but transfers a powerful percussive force to the skull of the animal, causing the animal to become unconscious. Some of designs of the captive bolt stunner have a bolt which penetrates into the skull (penetrative), whereas other designs just hit the surface of the skull (non-penetrative).	击昏枪，或者致昏枪，是一种致昏法，它以高速推动枪栓撞击动物头部。枪栓并不脱离击昏枪，但却可以对动物颅骨传递强大的撞击力，导致动物失去知觉。某些致昏枪带有穿透颅骨的螺栓（穿透性的），而其他致昏枪恰好撞击颅骨的表面（非穿透性的）。
Stun to kill using biphasic CO <sub>2</sub>	使用双相二氧化碳击昏致死	This is a slaughter method which involves exposing animals to carbon dioxide in two stages. The first stage features a gas mixture containing up to 40% carbon dioxide in atmospheric air. The second stage features a mixture containing a minimum of 70% carbon dioxide in atmospheric air. The first stage causes unconsciousness and the second stage causes death. Some systems use more than two stages and these are called "Multi-phase CO <sub>2</sub> systems".	这是一种屠宰方法，涉及分两个阶段将动物暴露在二氧化碳中。第一阶段特点是在大气中含有高达40%的二氧化碳气体混合物。第二阶段是在大气中含有最少70%二氧化碳的混合物。第一阶段导致无意识，第二阶段导致死亡。一些系统使用两个以上的阶段，这被称为“多相二氧化碳系统”。

Stun to kill using CO <sub>2</sub> mixture	使用二氧化碳混合物致昏致死	This is a slaughter method which involves exposing animals to high levels of carbon dioxide (in a mixture with various other gases such as nitrogen or argon) to cause unconsciousness and death.	这是一种屠宰方法，包括使动物接触高浓度的二氧化碳（与多种其他气体如氮气或氩气混合），造成昏迷和死亡。
Stun to kill using inert gas mixture	惰性气体混合物致昏致死	This is a slaughter method which involves exposing animals to inert gases (such as nitrogen or argon) to cause unconsciousness and death.	这是一种屠宰方法，包括将动物暴露于惰性气体（如氮气或氩气）中，导致其昏迷和死亡。
Substrates	垫料	Materials that animals can manipulate e.g. straw.	动物可以翻弄的材料，如稻草。
Sustainable agriculture	可持续农业	Agriculture which benefits farmers, the environment, the animals, rural communities, and consumers.	对农民、环境、动物、农村和消费者都有益的农业
Tail docking	断尾	Removal of part of the tail (usually up to two-thirds) using a hot docking iron, sharp cutter (pigs) or tight rubber ring (lambs, cattle). Tail docking is usually done to reduce the risk of tail biting (pigs) or to ease handling and hygiene and health management (cattle, lambs). Routine tail docking is prohibited in the EU (but carried out on most farms).	使用电烙铁，锋利的刀具（猪只）或橡胶圈紧勒（羊、牛）切除尾巴的一部分（通常高达2/3）。断尾通常是为了降低（猪只）咬尾或为了减轻处理及卫生和健康的管理（牛、羊）的安全。欧盟禁止常规断尾（但多数农场在实施）。

Target setting	目标设定	Where targets are set for a certain measure to either ensure a minimum level is met or to indicate the level that should be aimed for.	目标是为某一措施设定的，以确保达到最低水平，或指明应达到的水平。
Tether stall	拴系栏舍	An enclosure with an open back in which a sow or calf is chained to the floor by a neck collar or girth.	一种后面开放式的围栏，其中母猪或者小牛被颈夹或者肚带套住，另一端固定在地面上。
Tethering	拴系	Tying of an animal (usually grazing animals such as cattle and goats, but also sows) to a fixed point; tethering prevents an animal from carrying out its normal behaviour. Tethering is no longer permitted in the EU for calves and sows.	将动物（通常是放牧动物如牛，山羊和母猪）系留于某个固定点；这种系留阻止了动物进行其正常行为。欧盟禁止对小牛和母猪进行系留。
Thermal comfort	温度舒适度	When the animal is comfortable with the environmental temperature. The temperature when the animal is most comfortable is called the Thermal Neutral Zone.	动物对环境温度感觉舒适。动物最舒适的温度被称作热中性区。
Thermometer	温度计	A tool for measuring temperature.	用来测量温度的工具。
Total mortality	总死亡率	The total number of animals that have died within a certain period.	一定时间内死亡动物的总数。
Traffic light system	红绿灯指示灯	A simple way of informing farmers of areas of good practice (green) and areas for improvement (amber) and risk (red). The thresholds can be adjusted to suit a particular key welfare indicator.	一个简单的方法告诉养殖者哪些是良好做法（绿色），需要改善的地方（琥珀色）和风险（



			红色) 区。标准可以调整，以适应特定的关键福利指标。
Transport times	运输时间	The total time taken from farm gate to the slaughterhouse, from the first animal loaded to the removal of the last animal from the lorry.	从农场到屠宰场的时间，从装载第一只动物到从卡车取出最后一只动物的时间。
Veal crate	小牛栏	A pen or box to confine a single dairy calf; calves are often tethered in these systems and do not have adequate space to turn around. Veal crates are now prohibited in the EU and in some US states.	一个限制小公牛活动的围栏，非常狭窄，公牛无法转身，在欧盟和美国一些地区禁止使用这种围栏。
Walking ability	行走能力	The ability of an animal to walk with a natural motion. Gait scoring is often used as a method of assessing the quality of an animals walking ability.	动物自然运动行走的能力。步态评分通常被用作评估动物行走能力的一种方法。
Water pollution	水污染	The contamination of water bodies, e.g. underground water tables, rivers, lakes, and seas, by the discharge of harmful substances. Run off of animal waste from factory farm may cause severe water pollution, threatening human health, damaging the environment, and killing wildlife.	通过排放有害物质污染水体如地下水位，河流，湖泊，海洋等水体，工业化农场动物废料的排放可能导致严重的水污染，威胁人类健康，破坏环境，杀死野生动物。

Weaning	断奶	Withholding from a young mammal its mother's milk and providing other nourishment.	停止用母乳喂养小哺乳动物，而是提供其他的食物
Welfare labelling	福利标签	Placing statements pertaining to the treatment of animals, e.g. "Free range," on animal products.	在动物产品上贴上如何饲养动物的声明，如放养。
Welfare outcomes (welfare outcome measures)	福利成果（福利成果评估）	A method of assessing animal welfare. Outcome measures are animal based measures and assess the effect of resources (e.g. space, environmental provisions) on an animal's welfare.	一种评估动物福利的方法。成果评估是基于动物的措施，并评估资源（如空间，环境条款）对动物福利的影响。