

Minimum standards for keeping animals

Animals must be kept in accordance with the requirements of any code of practice approved by resolution of the local government.

Animal enclosures

- Enclosures built specifically for the keeping of animals are to be maintained to an acceptable structural condition; and
- Uneaten food scraps, manure and any other material likely to become offensive (i.e. faeces, soiled bedding, litter) and create a nuisance must be collected at least daily and if not immediately removed from the premises, must be kept in a suitable vermin proof container prior to disposal; and
- Vermin and pests including fleas, flies, ticks, lice, and rodents, must be controlled in and around the enclosure; and
- Run off from animal enclosure(s) must not be allowed to discharge to any adjoining property.

Animal identification

- Dogs and cats must wear the tag supplied by the local government.
- Stock must have a distinguishing brand, bolus, ear tag and/or be micro chipped. The owner of one or more head of stock or 100 or more poultry including caged birds must be registered with Biosecurity Queensland.
- Birds, excluding poultry, must have an identifying leg band or be micro-chipped.

Minimum distance from boundary

- Roofed or fully enclosed (caged) structure for the housing of animals must be a minimum 1.5 metres from any property boundary.

Minimum standards for keeping particular animals

The minimum standards for keeping particular animals are identified in the table below:

Species or breed of animal	Minimum standards for keeping particular animals
Racing pigeons	Racing pigeons must be confined to their home loft after their designated race or exercise period.
Ratites (ostrich, emu, and other similar birds)	A person must not on any premises keep ratites in densities greater than: (i) Chicks 0 to 12 weeks of age - a shed density of not more than 3 chicks per m ² with an additional outside run of 5m ² per chick; or (ii) Juveniles 12 weeks to 6 months of age – a maximum density of not more than two per m ² with an additional outside run of 40m ² per chick; or (iii) Yearlings 6 months to 18 months of age – a maximum density of not more than 100 per hectare; or (iv) Mature ratites over 18 months of age – a maximum density of not more than 18 per hectare.