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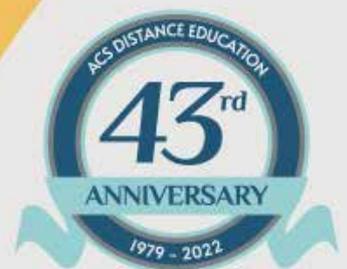
CAREER MAPS & AGRICULTURE COURSES

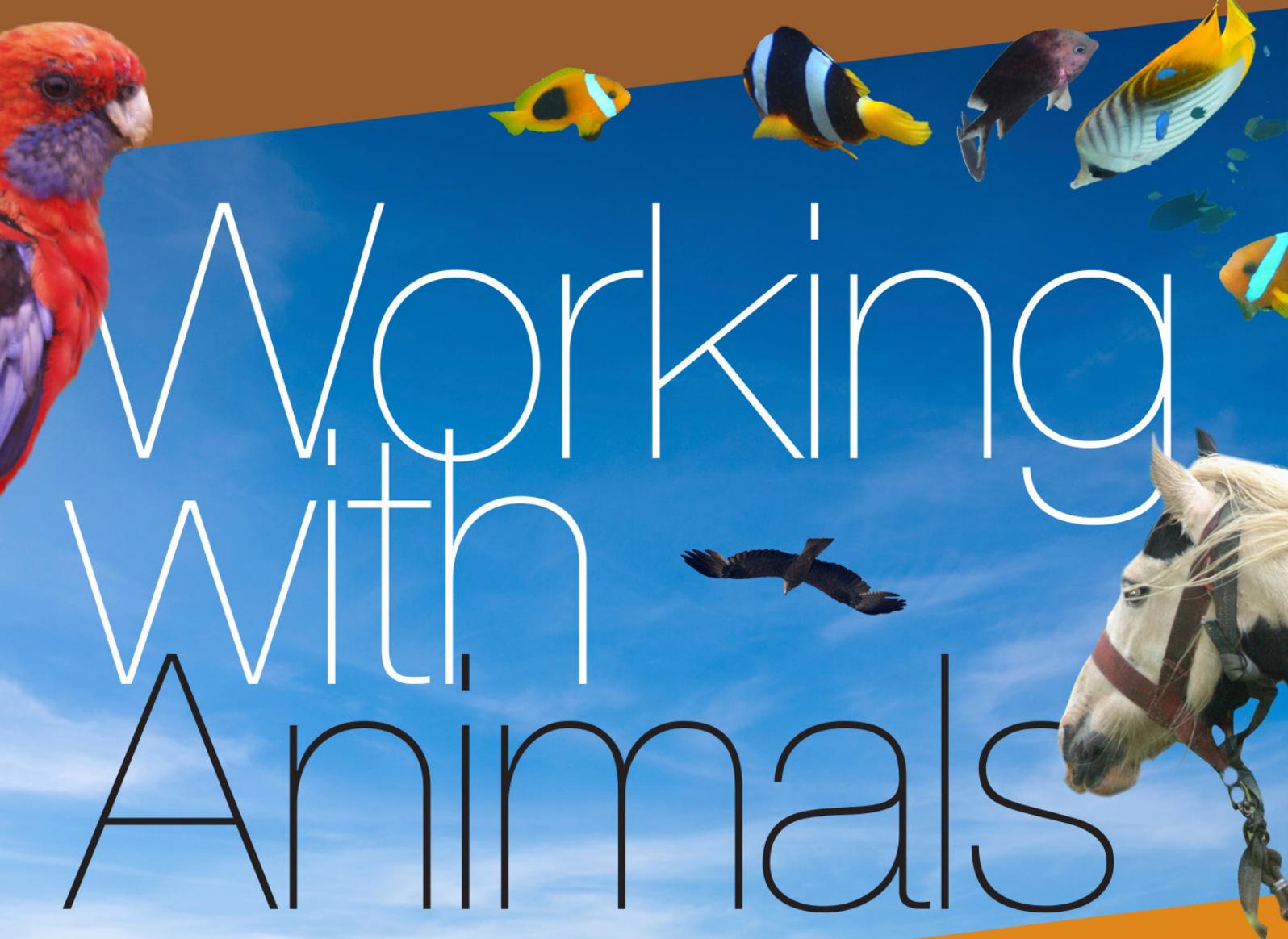
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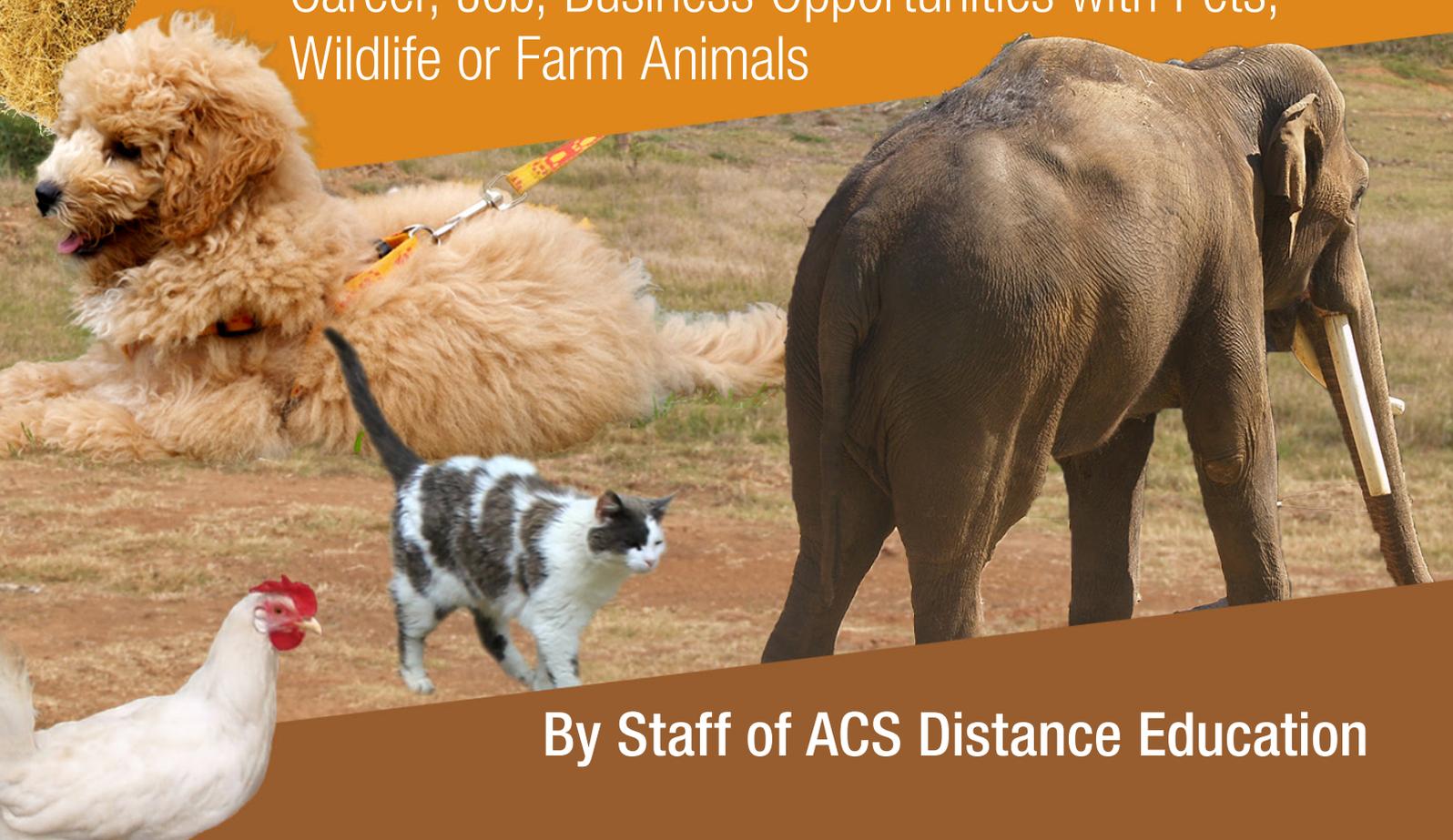
ACS DISTANCE
EDUCATION





Working with Animals

Career, Job, Business Opportunities with Pets,
Wildlife or Farm Animals



By Staff of ACS Distance Education

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CREDITS

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The authors fully recognise that knowledge is continually changing, and awareness in all areas of study is constantly evolving. As such, we encourage the reader to recognise that nothing they read should ever be considered to be set in stone. They should always strive to broaden their perspective and deepen their understanding of a subject, and before acting upon any information or advice, should always seek to confirm the currency of that information, and the appropriateness to the situation in which they find themselves.

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PREFACE

Are you an animal person? Some people are, some are not. If you enjoy interacting with animals, are interested in biological science, or are passionate about wildlife, pets or farming; you may thrive in the type of jobs outlined in this book.

CHAPTER 1 THE OPPORTUNITIES ARE ENDLESS

If you want a career with animals, you need to read this book!

Some people love to make things from inanimate objects more than spend time interacting with other people. Some might say they prefer the company of animals to people. However, it is important to stress that working with animals also involves working with people. It could involve giving keeper talks if you are working in a zoo, advising people about pet care if you are working in a pet shop, or dealing with anxious owners if you are working in a kennels or cattery or in a veterinary surgery. In general, wherever there are animals there are people too, so it is important to realise that a career with animals will also involve interacting with the public.

- Animal trainers are employed by animal owners. The owner will be employing them to train the animal to act in a certain way. The value of their training will depend upon how well they understand the owner.
- An animal lover who loves interacting with animals may not be suited to serving in a pet shop if they have difficulty dealing with the people who are customers.
- A zookeeper may spend a lot of time dealing with animals, but some tasks can require a high level of cooperation with fellow worker; particularly when dealing with large animals.

- A farmer may spend a lot of time alone with animals, particularly on a small farm; but most farmers are also small business owners who need to be able to manage every aspect of the farm, from water resources and equipment to finance, marketing and contracting employees.
- Animal conservationists need to engage public opinion in support of their activities, whether through the media, giving talks or fund raising.
- Academic careers with animals may include teaching or research. Teachers need to be good communicators, to connect with their classes. Researchers need to collaborate with colleagues; and poor communication skills will result in diminished research outcomes.

Clearly, a career working with animals should not be approached as a way of escaping the need to interact with other people. Working with animals almost always involves working with people too.



Ecotour tour guide



Dog grooming requires certain grooming equipment and technology

PUT YOUR MIND TO THE FUTURE NOT IN THE PAST

Many people look at jobs people are doing today, or which they did in the past - and have a perception of what that job might be like, based upon today or yesterday. The world doesn't work that way anymore though. The way we work, the equipment and techniques we use and the actual jobs we do, are changing faster than we can predict in today's world.

It is a mistake to look at a vet, zookeeper or farmer and think "I want a job exactly like that".

Tomorrows veterinarians may be using wearable computer technology to remotely diagnose and prescribe

treatments for animals. Farmers and zookeepers may be using automated machinery or robotics more than they do today. Farm produce may be grown, harvested, processed and marketed in very different ways in the future.

There is very little that is not subject to change. This does not mean everything in the world is going to change. It does mean though that a career with animals is likely to see continual change and in order to be successful in such a career, you will need to be prepared for change. The most successful people are likely to be those who not only accept change, but are proactive about change: staying up to date with trends, information and technology, looking out for opportunities and being amongst the first to act on new opportunities as they arise.

Forward thinking, networking and attitude may be just as important to your success, as knowledge and experience are.

BROADEN YOUR PERSPECTIVE

An understanding of animal husbandry or biology is not a ticket to a career with animals, but it is a foundation for being successful in all sorts of careers. Most people that start out on a career path will usually divert from their original goals as time moves on. This is because:

- The job they have in mind when they start may simply not exist by the time they are trained and experienced enough to do that job.
- Their perception of what a job would be like changes from fantasy to reality, as they study, gain experience, learn, and hence develop a proper awareness of that job.
- The opportunities they anticipated never present - but more attractive opportunities arise that were never anticipated.
- Priorities change; when a person starts studying and gaining experience, for instance; earning money might change to be a higher or lower priority.

WHERE DO YOU BEGIN?

People usually start with either experience, or study. It does not matter a great deal which comes first - but to realize your full potential, you will eventually need both.

Experience may start very informally, perhaps caring for pets at home, taking up a hobby (e.g. bird watching), or having a family that is involved with animals (e.g. growing up on a farm). Alternatively, it may start with a job (e.g. working in a pet shop or farm), or volunteering (e.g. for an animal charity).

Study may start with anything from a short course or vocational certificate through to a university degree.

Whether you start with experience or study - the value of either is the same. The greatest benefit is “learning”, and the second greatest benefit is being seen to have learned. Every time you learn new things about animals, your capacity to work with them improves. When an employer or client sees an indication that you have relevant knowledge, they are more inclined to employ you.

Getting qualifications can be of value too, but in the grand scheme of things, your career is likely to be far more affected by your learning than by your qualifications.

In reality, most graduates end up working in disciplines other than those they studied, partly because opportunities they anticipate do not arise at the time, or in the place, they hoped for - but also because their interests and motivations change.

This should not dissuade you from studying though, but it should make you understand that a “broad based course” which teaches general skills in your areas of interest, will be more useful in the long term, than what a highly specialised course would be.

CHAPTER 2 ARE YOU READY FOR WORK?

Some people procrastinate, others act - and the majority fall somewhere in the middle.

It is obviously a poor decision to enter any profession which you are totally unsuited to, but it is better to enter a profession that you are a little unsure of, than to spend your whole life considering your options, and never seriously attempting to develop a career in anything.

- Firstly: Make sure you are reasonably suited to this type of work.
- Secondly: Develop your knowledge of animals, through experience, study, or both.
- Thirdly: Capitalize on complimentary skills (i.e. skills that could be of use in any type of job, such as communication skill, IT, managerial, etc.).



Sheep Farming

WHAT TYPE OF PERSON ARE YOU?

One way of looking at your work choices is to consider who or what you might want to work with. Some people are more suited to working with animals than others.

There are in some respects, three types of jobs –

Type 1: There are jobs that focus on interacting with inanimate things. Examples might be a writer or computer programmer who is interacting mostly with computers; a factory worker or truck driver who is focussed on interacting with machinery; a bookkeeper who is focussed on interacting with a set of accounts; or perhaps a builder or artist who focuses on something they are building or creating.

Type 2: These are jobs that involve lots of interacting with other people. Examples might be a teacher who stands in front of a class teaching; a retailer who is selling to people, a doctor or health practitioner who is interacting with clients; or a tour guide who is leading a group of tourists.

Type 3: These are jobs that involve a lot of interaction with animals. Examples might be a veterinarian; farmer, a zoo keeper, an animal trainer, groomer or breeder.

Obviously jobs do not fall cleanly into just one group or another; but before pursuing any type of career, it is wise to understand your own innate nature, and the category that is more comfortable for you

JOBS ARE RARELY WHAT THEY SEEM

The old saying “The grass is greener on the other side of the fence” applies very much to the workplace! Looking at any job from the outside is more often than not, very different to actually experiencing the job. Most jobs involve a multitude of tasks; some can be easy and others difficult, some pleasant and others unpleasant. It’s almost always a mixed bag.

When you consider a career, it is natural to pay extra attention to the positive aspects of a job, and overlook the negative, particularly if it is dealing with something you are passionate about. If someone offers you work that you are disinclined towards, you are likely to exaggerate the negative and overlook the positive. In reality though, every job will have positive and negative features - and it is important to see both in an impartial and balanced way.

For example: Evie loves animals and has since early childhood. She has a wide variety of pets and decides she wants to be a veterinarian when she leaves school. She does some work experience in a vet’s surgery and becomes extremely upset when the vet has to euthanize a dog. She then decides that working as a vet is not for her. She looks at alternative jobs working with pets before deciding she wishes to work at a dog re-homing centre for dogs that have been abused or abandoned. If Evie had not had the work experience in the vets, she may have spent years training to be a vet only to find that it is not a suitable career for her.

Evie is obviously working with animals, but the same applies for working with people. Before starting any career, it is important to determine where your skills lie. If you are good at talking to people, encouraging them to do things, then sales and marketing may be for you, but if you are good at talking, but not so good at encouraging them to buy, then other areas of working with people may be better for you.

So before deciding if you want to work in a particular job, you should consider:

- Are you more comfortable being with people, with animals, or alone (perhaps with a computer)?
- Are you good with live animals?
- Do you like physical activity?
- Do you prefer being outside or inside?
- Are you interested in biological science?
- Do you enjoy being with animals?
- Do you enjoy being with people who like animals?
- Are you uncomfortable standing in front of a group of people?
- Are you able to talk to strangers or do you prefer working with people you know?
- Do you prefer working one on one with people?
- Do you like working in a group situation?

- Do you like helping other people to learn and change?
- Do you like giving people knowledge?
- Do you like helping people to solve problems?

Think about all these questions. They may not all be relevant, but think carefully about where your skills and challenges lie, and where you feel you are likely to feel happiest.

For example, if you do not like talking to groups of people, then maybe some types of animal based jobs are not for you. BUT saying that, people can change and develop, so can develop the skills they require to work in different roles.

It is essential to think about what you are good at, what you are not good at and what you could improve at.

Be realistic – about both your abilities and the actual job role. Being realistic about your abilities will help you to highlight areas that you may need to improve on. It is good to be aware of this from the beginning so you can make improvements and work towards where you need to be. Also, be realistic about the job you are aiming for. It is easy to romanticise about the things you would love about your dream job, but don't ignore the aspects that may not be as enjoyable. For example, if you want to run your own business you may only consider how nice it would be to be your own boss, without considering what it will be like to have the responsibility of a business, pay taxes, and so on. Don't be put off by the challenges, but make sure

you do consider them so you can decide whether the less pleasant aspects are acceptable to you.

Your first step is to make sure you are suited to the type of work you are considering.

- **Step 1:** When you are sure that you are confident about working with animals, then move onto Step 2.
- **Step 2:** Is ensuring you have appropriate knowledge to work with animals. These may involve reading, studying, attending events, volunteering, joining clubs, or other things.
- **Step 3:** Now you need to capitalize on any relevant skills you may have. Think about skills you already have that go with the animal jobs you might consider. Perhaps if you have good organisation and IT skills, you could link this to animal skills and work in an office at a farm, zoo or veterinary business. Consider your people skills and how they complement the skills you need to work with animals.



Horse Riding

CHAPTER 3 GETTING STARTED



Feeding a Sloth at a Wildlife park

DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING RELEVANCE IN THE WORKPLACE

Deciding what you want to do is not the same as doing it. In today's world; the hardest thing about developing a career is getting started. People don't get started for all sorts of reasons. Don't let any of the following reasons become a problem for you:

- **Be Proactive:** In a competitive jobs market, you have to be lucky for a job to find you. Employers are more likely to employ the best people who they see. Being the best is not going to get you a job unless you are also seen. Some people work on being knowledgeable, skilled and experienced; but if an employer doesn't see you; the jobs may well go to less talented and experienced people who are seen. Do not under rate the value of networking.
- **Don't Inflate Your Expectations:** Today's world is full of "hype". It is easy to over inflate your expectations and as a result, never get started on your career. A survey of leading chief executives was reported in the Australian Newspaper was published (April 16, 2014) stating: "Employers struggle to manage the expectations of graduates with "over inflated views of their abilities and unrealistic expectations of entry level jobs". "Universities and other education institutions contribute to an expectation gap because they sell a dream to their students that create an expectation gap where young employees feel disappointed to not be given more responsibility or challenging roles".

- **Unwillingness to Adapt:** Some people hold out for the job “they want”, rather than taking the work “they are offered”. Employers constantly need to adapt, because the world around them is continually changing. Jobs are not stable. The work involved in any job can vary from month to month, and year to year, as the world changes. Employees who are not enthusiastic and positive about change; can be a liability, and that type of person might not ever be offered a job at all.
- **Unwillingness to be self-employed:** Many of the work opportunities available with animals are “self-employment” opportunities. Often people start out with the idea of working for someone else; but over time, the best opportunities that emerge might be, working for yourself. If you steadfastly reject working for yourself though, you may be rejecting the only reasonable opportunities that ever come along to get started on a career path. Self-employment is sometimes the best way to later get into employment for someone else.
- **Unwillingness to Travel:** Today’s world is mobile. In the past you would compete for work with others who lived and worked in your local area. People didn’t move, and jobs didn’t move, but that has all changed. Today you can be competing with people from anywhere in the world for your first job. And jobs that might be around today in your locality might be relocated to another part of the country or world tomorrow.



Mobile Dog Grooming Service

The world keeps changing. You need to keep changing direction with it, adding to your skills, build your awareness, networking, knowledge, experience etc.

Learning does not stop when you get a job. Life should always be an ongoing process of change and development, and even more so today than ever before.

You may get the job you wished for, but you will need to continue to develop your abilities if you wish to maintain and progress your career. For example, as a farmer, you may need to keep updating on changes in how produce is grown, harvested and marketed. If you are unaware of new technologies, techniques and trends; you can quickly find that your position in the industry will become out of date and irrelevant.

It is important to continue to update your knowledge and skills to develop and maintain your relevance in the workplace. So how do you continue to improve your skills and knowledge?

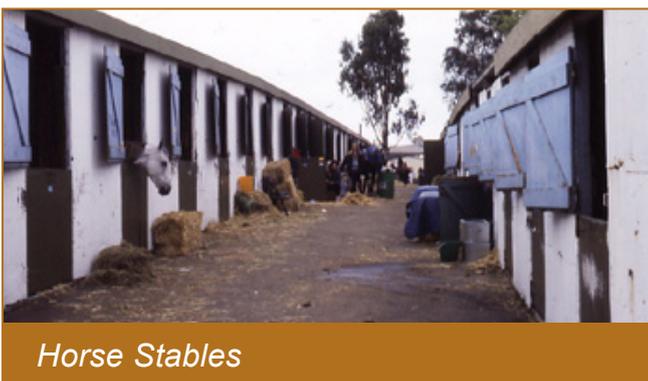
There are many options including the following:

EDUCATION

Learning anything about animals will not only help you get a job, and experience, it will (more importantly), help you keep the job, progress in that job, and develop a sustainable career.

Getting qualified alone is never going to guarantee a sustainable career. Learning can come from doing formal courses or informal in house training within your job, training with an external agency, taking a course and so on.

An effective animal course is holistic. It involves progressing through a sequence of different learning experiences about animals that has been contrived by someone who understands both animals and how the mind learns. It requires the student to have “faith” in the school and teaching staff who are guiding them through those experiences. It requires the educator to monitor the learning progress, and interject when and if necessary.



Training may involve in house training within your job, training with an external agency, taking a course and so on. Some jobs will require people to continually update their training and knowledge, for example, some jobs will require a person to update their continuing professional development points to keep their job. For some people, this may involve short training courses, whilst for others it may involve taking courses that take several years to complete.

It is important to understand the differences between different types of courses, and to choose what you study according to what will help your career the most.

Foundation Courses: Some courses are designed to give you a comprehensive foundation in a subject. These courses should be preparing you for a lifelong career. They should enable you to understand the language used by people who work with animals; comprehend literature you encounter, and give you a capacity to grow and develop your knowledge and skills. A good foundation course might not prepare you to simply walk into a workplace and do a job; but it will put you in a position where you can learn much faster and better on the job, than anyone who does not have a foundation course behind them. (Examples are:

Substantial 500+ hour certificates;
1000+ hour diplomas; or 3,000+ hour
Degrees)

Skills Courses: These teach you how to do a particular job. They may allow you to enter a workplace and do a job without too much extra training; but they don't give you the same foundation to grow and develop your career. (Examples are: Competency Based Training or CBT courses; and Practical Workshops).

Professional Development Courses: These are designed to expand the learning that started in a foundation course. They are frequently shorter than a foundation course; and should be undertaken for a purpose, most commonly to learn about something that will enhance your career. These courses would usually assume that the participant is working currently in the field that they are studying.

Post Graduate Courses: These are similar to professional development; but they do not always have the same purpose. Post Graduate courses assume that participants have graduated in previous courses, and that they all have prior knowledge of the subject at a certain level. These courses don't assume the participant is currently working in the field they are studying.

Self-education: Some people make a mistake when preparing for a job or business, in thinking that they can achieve the same level of learning by reading books, as what can be achieved by undertaking a course. Courses involve much more than gathering and reading information.

NETWORKING

Networking can impact upon your career just as much as any form of education. Neglect the importance of networking at your own peril. Build up the contacts you have in industry. Get involved. Success often comes from who you know, just as much as what you know.

Join organisations such as agricultural societies, animal protection bodies, professional associations, pet clubs, or anything else to do with animals. Don't just pay the fees and collect newsletters though. Get involved with one or more bodies. Meet like-minded people and interact with them regularly.

Volunteer, get experience, attend seminars, meetings, shows/exhibitions; immerse yourself in relevant social media groups. Do all of these things; but in balance. Too much of one thing and neglect of others, does not work.



Farm Tourism

DEVELOPMENT

Development is also important. Development is not quite the same as training, but does involve you improving on your existing skills and knowledge. For example, Jay is a manager of an animal rescue service. Jean is her assistant manager. Jay wishes to be promoted and for Jean to take her place as manager there are some areas of management that Jean is not too skilled at. Jay develops a development plan to ensure that Jean develops the skills and knowledge she needs to develop. For example, this may involve skills, such as chairing a meeting, taking notes, preparing a report, taking a staff development review, etc. All of these skills can be developed under Jay's guidance and ensure that Jean develops the skills that she is currently lacking or needs to improve upon.



Handling a Baby Tortoise

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE

Gaining other work experience can also be beneficial to any career in different ways:

It indicates things to employers. Employers can see what you may have learned elsewhere, and whether there is a positive pattern in your career development. They can also see if you stay in a job for a long time or keep changing employment.

You can actually learn things, develop industry contacts and increase your awareness of the industry through experience.

Experience can help broaden your skills and knowledge, and that can increase your ability to adapt. Today's world is changing faster than ever, and it is really important to be both prepared for change, and more capable of changing your career direction.

Different careers and work positions will have different requirements and encourage us to do different things. A veterinarian who provides routine services to farmers may require some different skills and personality traits to a vet working in a private practice dealing with pets.

VOLUNTARY WORK

Voluntary work is another way in which we can gain other work experience. Often people do not have the time to do voluntary work, once their career gets

going; but volunteering can also be a good way to get a career kick started when it is going nowhere.

There are many animal charities and public enterprises that are always looking for volunteers. Examples include:

- Animal Rescue and Welfare Organisations
- Zoos and Marine Parks (May have “Friends of the Zoo Organisations)
- Events such as Pet Club Shows, Agricultural Shows, Equestrian Events.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES/ CODES OF CONDUCT/ QUALITY ASSURANCE

Ethical guidelines, codes of conduct, quality assurance and so on can also give you useful knowledge on how you should perform within a work situation to ensure you are offering a good quality service to your clients/customers. Laws and Codes that are adhered to can vary from one country to another; the way in which farm animals are transported and slaughtered, for instance, may be very different from country to country. Become familiar with those relevant to your industry. These may change, so keep updated with any changes.

ANIMAL WATCHING

Silly as it may sound, you can learn a lot about animals by watching them. Observing behaviour can help you better understand how to manage behaviour; and observing anything out of the ordinary can be an excellent way of learning about health issues and how to detect them.

PUSHING YOURSELF

With any of the things we have mentioned, an important way to maintain your relevance to the workplace is through pushing yourself. We can all be complacent and think that our job is ours for life and that we do not need to train or learn or improve or develop. But today, with the global market and many new technologies and knowledge coming up all the time, it is essential to push yourself and ensure that you continue to change and develop to be the best you can at the role you do.



Farm Tourism - “Catch your own” Fishing

CHAPTER 4 JOBS WITH ANIMALS



Working with Lemurs at a Zoo

As explained earlier, the jobs you might get today, and those you might get in the future are constantly changing. This chapter will provide some insights - but don't consider anything you discover here or elsewhere as being set in stone for your entire career.

There are however some things that are unlikely to change throughout your entire career, and those things are:

- People will always keep pets
- People will always use products derived from animals
- People will always seek to manage wild animals
- People will always have a desire or need to observe animals

The ways in which people do these things, the animals they are involved with, and the jobs associated with are different today to what they were in the past; and are likely to be even more different into the future.

Jobs with Animals are diverse, and can include:

- Pet Industries
- Farming
- Sport: racing dogs, horses, camels, showing
- Captive wildlife management
- Free wildlife management
- Animal health
- General: writing, photography, tourism, pest control, etc.



Breeding Poultry

Animal Industries are serviced by businesses that manufacture and supply products and equipment; as well as enterprises that deliver services.

- Manufacturing involves making things from raw products. These things can vary greatly and may include: animal food, pet treats, medicines (pharmaceuticals), fencing (e.g. for farms), pet products (e.g. leashes, coats, collars, pet toys, food bowls, saddles, bridles, electronic tags for people doing wildlife surveys, and much more).
- Retailing involves selling things for animals. These may include pet shops, large pet barns, online stores, departments in chain stores, farm suppliers, etc.
- Animal Traders and Producers are enterprises that supply animals, or products derived from animals. They can include breeders and stock agents; meat producers, milk and wool producers, and others. Some animal trading can be illegal; particularly trading protected wildlife.
- Animal Industry Services are different to the above, in that you are not supplying a product or animal that can be physically touched. Examples include selling veterinary services, grazing rights, boarding kennels, catteries, dog walkers, health care/ medical, grooming, animal rescue/ shelters; dog catchers, funeral services, carcass disposal, abattoirs, etc.
- The scope and nature of animal industries is continually expanding; and with that, the variety of jobs working with animals, is also continually changing.

PET INDUSTRIES

Pets are big business, particularly in places where people have the disposable income to pay for them. Pet industries employ a lot of people, from highly qualified university graduates, to unqualified manual workers, trained in the workplace. Most people who work here are working in private enterprises; and many will be small businesses.

To understand the scope of this industry; consider the fact that a person in Australia can easily spend over \$30,000 (in 2014) to buy, feed and care for a pet dog, across the course of that dog's lifetime.

Some jobs deal with a wide range of different animals, while others deal with only one type of animal. Certain animals may be more popular as pets in some countries than others (e.g. Birds are more popular in China, dogs are more popular in England).



Pet Ferret

Pet Shop Assistant

Pet shops sell companion animals to the public. These usually include rabbits, guinea pigs, rats and mice, fish and caged birds. Some countries also sell cats and dogs but in many countries this is illegal on welfare grounds. Shops will also sell a wide range of food, equipment and other accessories associated with pet care. In this job you will need to be confident handling many different domestic animals. You will also need the ability to carry out routine tasks such as cleaning out cages and have good people skills.

Pet ownership has led to a huge demand for pet related products. Many pet shops are now part of multi-national chains and may even include a veterinary practice. There are still privately owned and run pet shops but it would very much depend on their location and proximity of alternative suppliers as to whether these would be viable. Pet shops also have to compete with internet suppliers. However, pet shops have the advantage of selling pets that people can see before they buy and also of providing customers with advice about their potential purchases from knowledgeable staff.

Risks and Challenges

This is a good opportunity for people who like working with animals but who also have good people skills. The work would not only involve advising customers on their potential choice of purchase but also of how to look after their pets and may be even persuading a customer to change their purchase if you think it is inappropriate with regards to animal welfare. It would be important

that you are competent handling a whole range of species from small rodents to cage birds and even snakes and other reptiles as these become more popular in the pet trade.

How to Become a Pet Shop Assistant

You don't need any particular qualifications to get into this job. However, there is a range of courses that may help you to prepare for this type of work. You may also be able to get into this job through an apprenticeship. An interest/qualification in marketing or business skills would also be useful. To run your own shop you would need to have the necessary capital to finance the operation especially in the first 3 years whilst the business is being established.



Working with Cats

Groomer

In this job you will wash, clip and groom mainly dogs but also cats, rabbits and other pets. It is important to know the characteristics of different breeds and types of pets, as well as recognising and advising on animal skin disorders and parasite control.

Animals are groomed to maintain their health and wellbeing. Without grooming, fur can become matted, contaminated (e.g. with grass seeds and other matter). For some breeds the fur can become too long for the place where they live. Consider a long haired dog that originates in a cold climate; which now lives with its owner in a hot climate.

Ungroomed animals can grow long nails or claws - this can lead to serious health problems which can be very painful. Ungroomed animals can be more susceptible to skin problems. Grooming is also carried out for aesthetic reasons. Owners have pets groomed so they will look the way they want them to look.

Animals that are entered into competitions are groomed (e.g. dog shows, agricultural shows, horse shows), are groomed according to what is required for the competition.

On the farm, animals may not be groomed as much as a house pet - but horses are still brushed and shod, horns are removed from cattle, and beaks may be trimmed on poultry.

In the wild, rhinoceros horns are removed to dissuade poachers, and in a zoo, animals may be washed or groomed in other ways from time to time.

Groomers may offer services at a fixed location (e.g. a salon); or a mobile service. Some will work from other outlets such as veterinary surgeries, pet shops or kennels. There are opportunities to start your own business or even specialise in a certain type of grooming i.e. show grooming.

Risks and Challenges

To be a good groomer you need to have the ability to handle animals of different temperaments and have the patience to handle uncooperative animals. Good hand to eye coordination is important in order to be able to groom the animal and also to ensure that at no point the animal is in danger of receiving a nick or cut from a slipped pair of scissors. Good customer service and business skills are highly desirable.

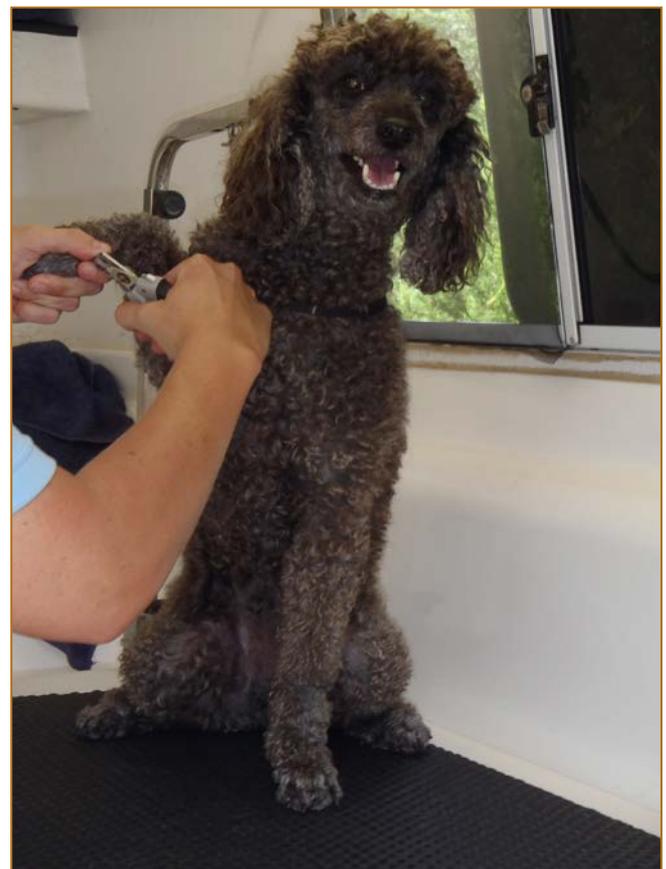
How to become a groomer

To become a groomer, you need knowledge of grooming and animal psychology, as well as the opportunity to learn the practicalities of grooming. Most groomers are also self-employed, small business operators. In large cities, you may find the occasional grooming job where you can work for someone else; but if you are wanting to make good money, and be assured of a sustainable career as a groomer, you probably need to be prepared to not only be a groomer, but also a small business owner.

Before you even start, you should be someone who loves animals, and is comfortable with animals. You should also be the type of person who loves talking to other people about their animals. If this describes you; this may be a viable career for you.

Next, you need to develop knowledge - about grooming, and about handling animals. A substantial “Animal Grooming” course can be ideal. It does take close to 100 hours of study, or more, to get a sound foundation in the subject though. If you have the time and money, further studies in small business, animal psychology and animal health will greatly strengthen your opportunities to work in this industry.

With some knowledge and studies under your belt; the next step may be to get some hands on experience. Some people are lucky enough to find a paid job at this point. Others will need to undertake some volunteer work (e.g. at an animal shelter or animal rescue facility). Practical experience with any type of animal will be valuable; even if you eventually end up working with different animals.



Trimming dog nails

Another way of getting experience is to get involved with clubs and societies (e.g. agricultural shows, dog clubs, pony clubs, etc).

As a person follows a path, building up knowledge and experience they will increase their employability, perhaps getting work in a pet shop or veterinary clinic; and eventually being able to slowly build up a client list of animals you service part time, and eventually full time.

A business and career that evolves step by step, like this will often be the most solid and sustainable career of all.

Walker

Traditionally a dog walker is someone who is employed to exercise an animal. Their duties may extend into other areas of care for the dog such as training, feeding, grooming etc. This may be a service that is arranged on a routine basis or for periods of time.



Dog Walking Service

An essential part of dog ownership is giving it regular exercise. A dog walker gets paid for exercising other people's dogs. They would normally pick them up from the owner's house and take them back afterwards. Dog walkers may have regular clients, walking the dogs on a daily basis or may supply a service to people who may have a short term problem such as injury or health which restricts their ability to walk their dogs.

Dog walking is becoming a very popular business as many people are now working longer hours and do not have the time to exercise their pet. The dogs may have to be left alone for long hours which can lead to behaviour problems

Risks and Challenges

There is a great responsibility in looking after somebody else's dog, especially in a situation where it has the potential to run off if not under proper control.

Many local councils have specific rulings on the numbers of dogs that can be walked at any one time. It is recommended that no more than 4 dogs are walked at one time by any single person. Any more than and they may develop a pack mentality and become difficult to control.

Insurance is not compulsory but should be seriously considered in case the dogs in your care damage property or injure anyone.

How to become a dog walker

No formal qualifications are needed to become a dog walker but obviously its beneficial if you have experience of owning and walking dogs and a love for

dogs in general. You also need to be quite fit.

Dog walkers are self-employed, and need to be able to manage dogs of different temperaments, shapes and sizes. You must be capable of communicating effectively with both people (owners and passers-by), and with animals (yours, and others that dog socializes with). To do so, you need an understanding of dog psychology, and human psychology (we have courses in both). You must also understand the basics of how to run a business; handling money, keeping records, advertising your services, etc. A small business course is also valuable.

Potential clientele will be local, so advertising may work best with leaflets dropped in letter boxes, adverts placed in local media or in shop windows. You may also start your own website or social media account to promote the service.

A certain type of person will employ dog walkers; and opportunities are only strong in localities where that type of person lives. Generally these are affluent people in families where both the husband and wife work, and in localities where dogs have limited outside access. This might for example, be inner suburban locations in places like Europe, UK, Nth America and Australia; where there are a lot of young families with pet dogs, living in units or flats with only balcony or courtyard gardens.

When the culture of employing dog walkers is under developed; there may be a stronger opportunity to build a business; because there could be less competition. In this situation though,

you may need to not only find potential clients, but also convince them that they need you. If the culture is well developed though, the market may also be well developed; and the competition could be stronger. It may be easier to 'sell' your services as a walker to a client; however un-serviced clients may be harder to find.

Boarding Kennel/Cattery

A boarding kennels or cattery looks after dogs and cats whilst their owners are away. Usually this may be due to a holiday but it could also be due to other circumstances such as family illness, moving house, a domestic upheaval such as a new baby or a separation or in some cases if the owner dies and the family are deciding what to do about the pet.



Cattery

The dogs and cats are usually kept in individual pens (unless there are more than one from the same household and then they can be kept together). The pen will usually consist of an indoor area and

an outdoor run or exercise area. Dogs will usually be walked and exercised outside of their runs at least twice a day.

Jobs would include feeding, cleaning out, grooming and exercising the dogs. Good customer service skills are also required. To run a boarding kennels you will need good management skills as well as an excellent knowledge of dogs care and behaviour. Most countries require boarding kennels to have a licence to prove they meet the required standards.



Puppies asleep in kennel

Kennels and catteries are found in most locations providing good scope for job opportunities. Many will employ staff, but often the bulk of the work might be done by the owners and their family.

If you want to earn top money in this type of job, you will probably need to be an owner/operator.

Risks and Challenges

Animals in new or strange environments may become stressed and unpredictable. This may lead to aggression so if not handle correctly there is a danger of being bitten or scratched by the animals in your care. Also insurance may be quite high if you are starting a kennel or cattery, as there may be high risks working with animals.

How to become a kennel or cattery worker

A love of dogs and cats is essential. It is a good idea to get as much experience within this environment as possible before deciding on this as a career choice. Courses in dog or cat care are very helpful to support the practical experience as well as more specialist subjects such as Dog Psychology and Training.

Other related jobs

- Organisations such as the RSPCA, which look after stray, abandoned or mistreated animals.
- Kennels run by organisations like the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association breeding or quarantine kennels other kennels such as hunt or racing kennels.

Pet Trainer/Therapist

A dog trainer helps owners to work with their dogs to achieve a basic level of obedience which is a vital part of responsible dog ownership. They also teach puppy owners/handlers about bite inhibition, natural dog behaviours,

socialisation/habituation and the needs of their dog. They also help owners to understand how their dog learns so they can teach their dog anything they would like it to understand.

A therapist may address behavioural problems that dogs may develop often as a result of lack of training. These may include separation anxiety and destructive behaviour, excessive barking and aggression.

It is advisable to have a good understanding of dog behaviour and a real empathy with the dogs and their owners.

With pet ownership on the increase there is a great demand for pet trainers and therapists. They may find employment with private training companies, for animal welfare organisations in behaviour assessing and rehabilitation, for animal security companies and in training animals for the entertainment industry. There are many opportunities with various kinds of animals and purposes.

How to become a Pet Trainer or Therapist

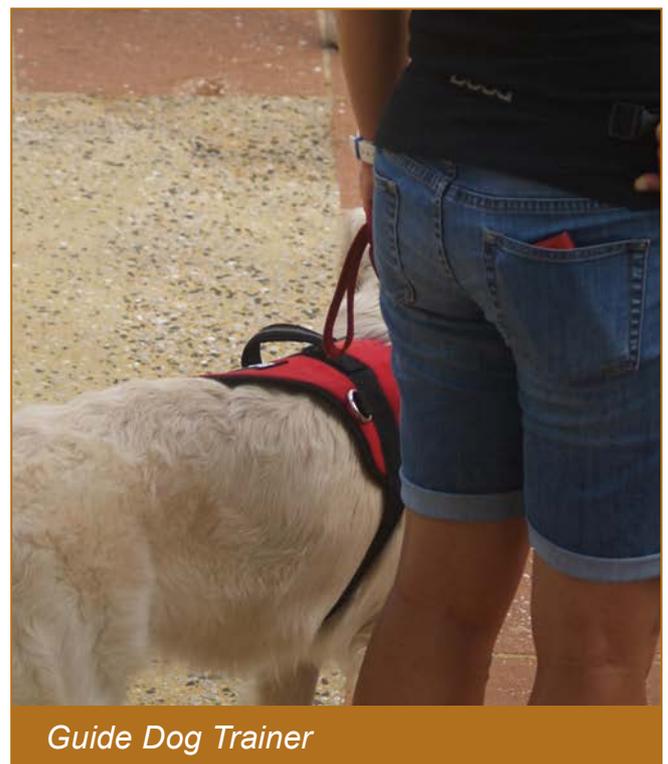
The best way to get involved in this industry is to contact a local dog training group (details of which can be found on the internet) and ask if you can observe their sessions. There are many courses and books on the market to help learn about dog training but there is no substitute for actually becoming involved with a dog training club to get the practical experience. Pet therapist would also need specific training specifically in animal psychology and behaviour.

Guide Dog or Assistance Animal Trainer

This is a specialized area of animal training. This would involve training and socialising of guide dogs or other assistance animals. Assistance animals are usually canines however a variety of animals can be trained in assistance including miniature horses, parrots and monkeys. An assistance animal trainer may be employed by a charity organisation such as Guide Dogs association.

Getting started

Some people start out working alongside established animal trainers; and progress to assistance animals such as guide dogs later on. Consider starting by undertaking an animal behaviour course as a foundation. Build on that learning by observing animals, and networking. Volunteering to raise puppies or other animals may be a good place to get started beyond that.





Working with Cattle

FARMING

Farming involves growing things (plants or animals), harvesting produce, processing that produce and then selling the produce.

Growing produce has in many countries long been largely carried out by small family owned businesses. Processing has mostly been undertaken in factories, often owned by farmer cooperatives. The produce has then been sold through retail outlets. Changes in international marketing, technology and financial dynamics have impacted upon the agricultural sector in many ways.

- Farmers - there has been a trend in recent decades (in some countries), toward small family farms being merged into large enterprises through acquisition by large business entities. This trend has been changing the nature of farming; and may well significantly change the nature of employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.
- Retailing - big supermarket chains growing and dominating; reaction against this by growers with a rise in grower markets.
- Factories - merging, taken over, closed down, overseas pressure, an unstable business; reaction by growers in value adding and self-marketing produce.

Farm Manager

Farm managers may or may not own the farm they are managing. They are generally responsible for the overall day to day operation of the farm; and the level of responsibility and complexity of that job can be variable, according to the size and scope of operation involved. Some farms may employ only a handful of part-time staff, whereas others can be very large scale operations with scores of employees. The farm manager of a smaller property can be very much a 'hands-on' position, working in the paddocks tending to animals or crops; undertaking repair and improvement work to facilities, and directing other staff and contractors. The farm manager on a larger property may be more involved in management and coordination of employees, with less hands-on work.



Hay to feed livestock

Opportunities

There is a trend toward larger companies buying and operating multiple farming enterprises. Investors from America, Europe, China and other parts of the world, own vast tracts of farmland, both in their own countries and other countries; and employ farm managers to operate their farms.

Typical jobs may include:

- Ordering equipment and supplies
- Planning work programs
- Directing staff (and contractors)
- Managing the maintenance of facilities and equipment
- Managing stock levels and quality
- Managing animal or crop health/condition
- Managing pasture
- Managing breeding programs
- Budget control
- Record keeping
- Staff training
- Workplace health and safety
- Employing and managing farm contractors

Environmental factors such as droughts can affect the remuneration level within the agriculture industry. When times are good, work opportunity and

remuneration can be good in this industry however 'bad years' can reduce the remuneration levels available to farm managers. These years (i.e. good or bad) are very much controlled by the weather and the market.

In some areas within the industry there is much less vulnerability for farm managers, so it is worth doing your research beforehand before applying for a position.

Risks and challenges

Stress levels and risk in this industry can be high due to such external factors as weather (drought, flood) and markets (supply and demand; both local and overseas prices). When times are good, work opportunity and remuneration can be good; but when times are bad, the workplace can become more stressful and opportunities less certain. Enterprises that are less susceptible to such fluctuations are likely to be more secure, less stressful and offer more opportunity for advancements. This varies depending upon the type of farm, and the financial position of the employer.

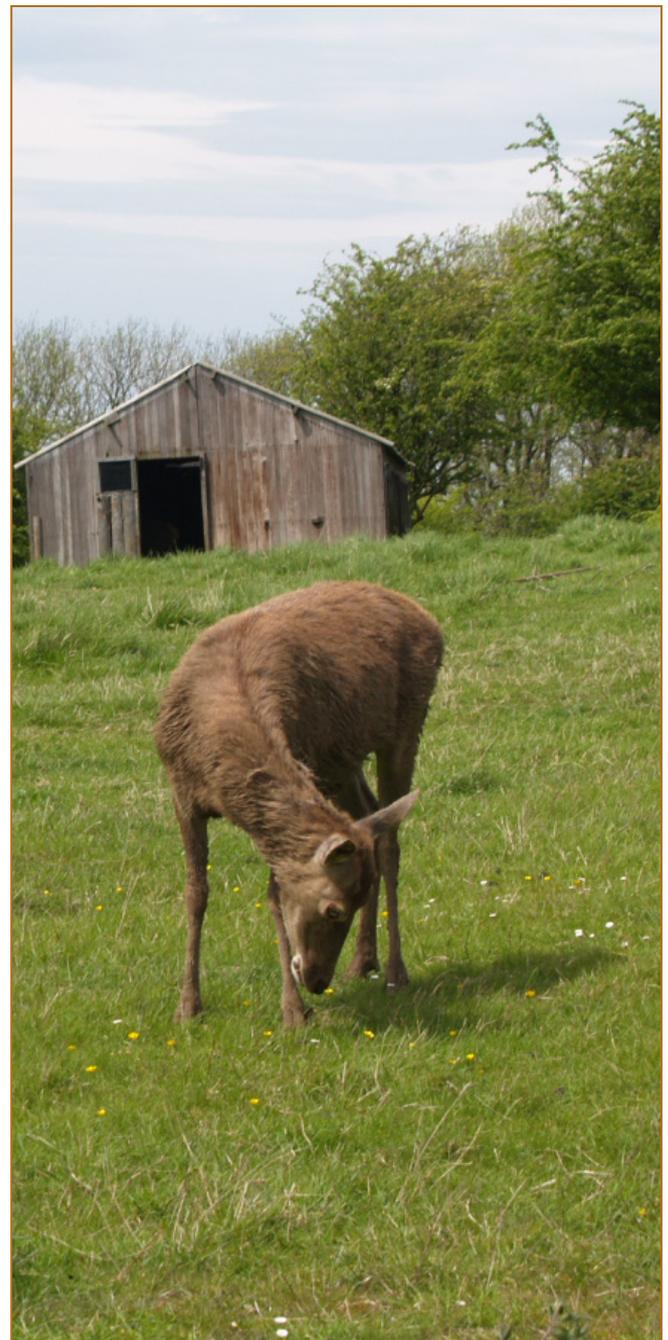
How to become a Farm Manager

Experience and knowledge are invaluable qualities in a successful farm manager. Some farm managers may not have a desirable length of experience in the field, but may have acquired invaluable knowledge to gain employment.

If you are thinking of gaining some knowledge in the industry it is worthwhile to study a different combination of modules or varied

courses. Be sure to only study courses that enhance your ability to think laterally - something that is critical for success in research.

You may also wish to gain more experience in the field before moving into the position of farm manager. This may mean working as an assistant to a farm manager and this will give you invaluable skills and knowledge to move up in the industry.



Deer Farm

Farm Hand

Farm hands don't actually own farms, but they work on farms. They may work on the same farm for their full week, or may split work between several farms. Sometimes the work is seasonal; and they may find work in different localities at different times of the year. Working as a farm hand can be physically demanding but very rewarding. If you enjoy working outdoors or with animals, but have minimal experience, then this could be the job for you



Farm hand in the dairy industry

Typical Jobs may include:

- Animal husbandry tasks
- Handyman work
- Checking feed and water
- Cleaning/harrowing paddocks
- Cleaning stables, barns, sheds, stock yards
- Repairing fences
- Weed control
- Driving machinery (ploughing, etc)
- Moving or loading stock

As this is a start level job, the remuneration can be quite low. It will vary however, depending on the size of the farm and responsibilities involved in the job. On larger farms there is room for advancement e.g. Herd Manager. This would require some experience in the field and possibly some training (e.g. Certificate in Agriculture), but remuneration increases significantly with increased responsibility.

Risks and challenges

The viability of any agricultural enterprise is dependent upon external factors such as weather (drought, flood) and markets (supply and demand; both local and overseas prices). When times are good, work opportunity and remuneration can be good; but when times are bad, the workplace can become more stressful and opportunities less certain. Enterprises that are less susceptible to such fluctuations are likely to be more secure, less stressful and offer more

opportunity for advancements. This varies depending upon the type of farm, and the financial position of the employer.

As work can also be seasonal (depending on the type of farming) there may not be a lot of job security for farm hands. It is a good idea to do some research on the type of farming available and your strengths before applying for work.

How to become a Farm Hand

Employers generally seek honest and reliable workers. Some experience or knowledge, a driver's license and your own transport will be necessary to get employed. If it is an animal farm, you also need to be at ease working with animals.

Study a different combination of modules or a different course. Be sure to only study courses that enhance your ability to think laterally -something that is critical for success in research.

This will also show that you are committed to the job and are looking to move forward the industry. Employers like to see this in their employees it also is a sign of stability.

Livestock Farmer

Farms are generally arable (crops), dairy or livestock, and are run by management companies or single-owner farmers. Most livestock farm would specialise in for example dairy cattle, beef cattle and or sheep. Alternatively they may have pigs, poultry or other animals. Mixed farms are less common.

Livestock farmers raise animals, organise farm administration, work

machinery, organise associated businesses and manage staff. They need to have technical and practical competence, as well as the ability to make sound business decisions.

There are three ways to work on a livestock farm:

1. Owning the land and farm
2. Using another owner's land i.e. share farming or leasing
3. Being employed by the farm owners

The biggest impediment to working on a farm for many may be to acquire land to use. Many farms are owned by families; and that type of farm may offer limited opportunities unless you are part of the family that owns it. Some farms though, are owned by entities who do not want to directly farm the land themselves (e.g. Public land that is leased to farmers on a long term basis; land that is given over to share farmers; farms owned by large companies that employ teams of people to operate them).

Many farmers own and run farms that have been owned by their family for several generations.

- It is possible to start as a stockman and gain experience by being employed on a commercial farm.
- Some people study agriculture, develop the skills and start out farming on a small scale; gradually building the enterprise over time.
- Some people borrow money to buy a farm in the same way that others borrow to buy a house.

- Some people enter a contractual arrangement with the land owner (often retired farmers) to share-farm their land. The landowner supplies the land and some or most of the equipment, and usually maintains the fences and farm structures or provides funding for their upkeep. The share farmer supplies labour and stock and manages the farm. Profits are split. This can be very beneficial to retired farmers, especially dairy farmers whose land may be worthless if they let their milking license expire; the license is often worth more than the land!

Technological and other changes in the nature of livestock production are creating different opportunities that never existed in the past. Consider:

- Livestock production can be far more intensive than ever before; feed lots are very common now i.e. animals are feed grain in large open air sheds rather than allowed to free range all day. This means a financially viable farm may be less acreage. Land costs can be lower, but more intensive farming can also mean higher technology costs.
- Some farmers are able to make smaller farms more profitable; with less initial capital outlay, by innovative value adding to their produce before selling it. Consider a meat producer who operates a smaller farm but processes the meat to produce smallgoods.
- Some types of animals can require less acreage to be viable than others (e.g. a poultry farm does not need to be as large as a cattle farm).

- Laboratory farming, whether you like it or not; is poised to possibly become a viable industry in the future (growing meat in a laboratory without actual living animals).

How to become a livestock farmer

In the past, the best way may have been to work on a farm (e.g. as a stockman, labourer or anything) and gain as much experience as possible. These days you are expected to gain qualifications so you may need to work and also study. There are courses that can be studied whilst working on the farm or there are a range of qualifications that can be studied at college. Eventually it may then be possible to get a supervisory or managerial position in a large farming company; or with enough savings accumulated - the possibility of buying a farm, or share farming may have presented itself.

This traditional pathway to livestock farming may continue into the future; but with a world changing as fast as it is, there are likely to be other many other scenarios!



Grooming Cattle for Show

Aquaculture Farmer

Aquaculture is one of the fastest growing animal production industries in the world. Fish and other aquaculture species have very efficient feed conversion ratios. An aquaculture farmer is someone who breeds and rears aquatic livestock; this includes fish, oysters, prawns etc. They may work indoors in tanks, outdoors with mariculture tanks in the ocean, rivers, lakes or other outdoor tanks. Requires you to monitor and control (if possible) the water quality, feed aquatic livestock, protect them from predation i.e. birds, bigger aquatic animals etc. This requires a good knowledge of the specific aquatic species, how to breed the species, feeding and diet requirements of the species.



Broadly speaking there are four types of fish farms:

- Salt water farming in saltwater in cages (e.g. tuna in floating caged areas in the sea).
- Salt water farming in on shore ponds or tanks (e.g. salmon, prawns, oysters).
- Farming salt water muscles, oysters, pearls, etc in estuarine areas.
- Farming freshwater fish in tanks or ponds.

A newer introduction is aquaponics:

Aquaponic farms grow freshwater fish in water runoff from hydroponic beds. The farmer harvests plant produce (e.g. vegetables) from the hydroponics which is fed by nutrients extracted in part from fish faeces.

Work can involve construction of ponds, cages or other infrastructure, supply and management of water, feeding the fish, monitoring health, responding to health problems, maintaining equipment (e.g. machinery, pumps, etc), harvesting, post-harvest processing, treatment and storage, and marketing.

Opportunities

Fish farms can be small scale, employing only one person; or larger scale employing dozens. Most people who have previously made a successful career from fish farming, are self-employed, owner operators; some fish farmers have become millionaires. Others struggle at times, like many other farmers.

Fish farming requires clean unpolluted water. It can work in any coastal area, if you are growing appropriate species, but it will usually be better away from major population centres. Rivers that flow through agricultural or industrial area are prone to contamination from pollutants; and that can affect the suitability for aquaculture. Inland areas that have reliable and plentiful water supply (e.g. from melting snow, underground water etc) can be very well suited to aquaculture.

The demand for fish has been increasing steadily, while the supply of wild fish has been in decline. The likelihood of aquaculture remaining a boom industry well into the future is high. There is uncertainty about exactly what will be grown, how it will grow and what the career opportunities might be.

Risks and challenges

A fish farmer will be involved in the development and/or maintenance of farms. They may work in research centres and may have to be constantly collecting water samples or perhaps organisms that are involved in the research, so feeling comfortable in handling a variety of water organisms is a must. A fish farmer will need to be physically fit and healthy enough to overcome weather variations, as well as willing to work for longer hours in certain situations where the organisms need to be under care and vigilance.

Good communication skills are a must because fish farmers will most likely work with or around other staff members and they must be able to discuss their work and duties.

Fish farms may be in a body of water directly exposed to currents and

weather variations, as well as to other animals that belong to that ecosystem. Sometimes this may cause problems - for example, a sea lion biting underwater fish nets. In this case, a fish farmer should be able to assess the situation and quickly find a solution (e.g. to send a qualified diver to repair the net, so that the fish being farmed don't escape or aren't eaten by the sea lion. You must be alert for any signs of problem if you don't want the farm to be at risk from loss, due to unexpected events.

Becoming a fish farmer can be a fascinating and rewarding job but as with all farming is subject to technical and environmental problems which can promote financial losses – fish farming is very prone to this.

How to become a Fish Farmer

To become a fish farmer you will need to be knowledgeable in regards to the functions of water ecosystems, and the organisms and animals that live within it including marine, freshwater and estuary organisms. A passion for the conservation and preservation of aquatic organisms is also a must. You will also need a very broad understanding of all aspects involving water quality (toxicological, bacterial, physical, chemical and biological). You will the ability to improvise and also to make considered and assertive decisions regarding any problems that may arise - for example: the effect of changing environmental conditions on the water and also changed water quality through pollution or other means and how to control and treat it; the occurrence of diseases or sudden deaths of organisms; technical problems (electrical issues, water pumps, filters, leaks, etc and so on.

Dairy Farmer

Dairy farmers produce milk from dairy cows. They provide the dairy cows with appropriate nutrition, shelter and medical care. Dairy farmers milk the herd twice a day, usually in a dairy with some degree of automation, although some specialised dairy farmers may still milk by hand. A dairy farmer has to have a solid knowledge of:

- Dairy cattle breeds
- Nutrition
- How to maintain herd health
- Signs of common health problems
- Breeding and genetics
- Calving
- Milking (and milk constitutes)



Raising Calves on a dairy farm

Poultry Farmer

A poultry farmer is someone who produces chickens for either meat (broiler chickens) and/or eggs (layer hens). They have to care for the chickens' needs by providing them with shelter, perches, feed, water, medical care and any of their husbandry needs. Employment or volunteering as a farm hand or taking a foundation course in poultry production may be the best way to get started in the industry.



Free Range Layer Hens

Horse Breeder

A horse breeder may be involved in the buying, selling breeding and studing of stallions, mares and foals. A horse breeder is someone who has to have a great deal of skill in handling horses and a knowledge of horse breeding and genetics. It can be a high responsibility job and they may have to plan and carryout the successful breeding of expensive racehorses.



Horses being prepared to show

Jillaroo/Jackeroo/Drover

A jackeroo/jillaroo is someone who is involved in the rounding up and managing of livestock. This position requires a high level of horse riding skills, livestock handling skills and they must enjoy working outdoors and often in remote areas and may have little human contact for periods of time if they work in remote areas. There are opportunities for employment as a

jackeroo or jillaroo on cattle stations, feedlot production systems and other livestock production systems. This would require a great horse and livestock behaviour knowledge and experience. Someone might get started in this career by studying a foundation course in horse behaviour and handling as well as gaining knowledge of livestock production such as cattle or sheep.

Horse Riding Instructor

A horse riding instructor is someone who teaches people with varying levels of horse riding experience to ride horses, conducts trail rides and other equine recreational activities and events i.e. pony club. To get started in this type of employment you would have to gain a considerable amount of equine knowledge perhaps by taking an equine foundation course and gain a solid level of experience either through paid or volunteer work experience. Some people volunteer as stable hands, at horse riding academies, horse studs and for charities such as riding for the disabled.

Stable Hand

A stable hand is someone in charge of the caring for the husbandry needs of horses. They perform tasks such as feeding, watering and exercising horses, mucking the stables, grooming the horses and getting them ready for riding and other events. A stable hand is required to be experienced in handling and caring for all types and temperaments of horses, they would also have to possess a genuine interest in horses and their care.

Shearer

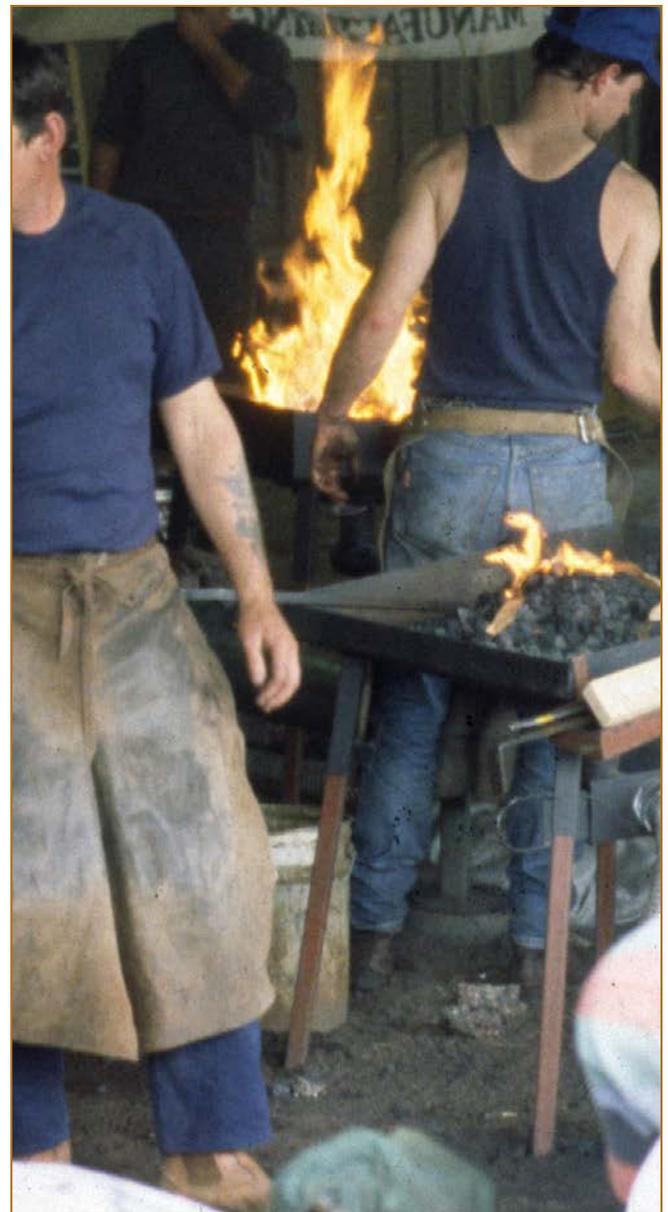
Wool grows continuously on sheep and it needs to be removed regularly to help maintain the health of the sheep. The wool fibre can then be sold, depending on the quality of the fibre. It is the job of a professional shearer to remove this wool. This requires sheep handling skills and shearing skills. Due to the large quantities of sheep that usually require shearing a shearer needs to be fast and skilled at shearing i.e. be able to avoid cutting the sheep or damaging the fleece.



Grooming Sheep with manual clippers

Farrier/ Blacksmith

A Farrier is someone who shoes horses (with metal 'shoes'). Horses may require to be shod in order to prevent hoof and foot problem developing although there is also a big move towards bare-foot maintenance of hooves – this is usually carried out by a farrier that specialises in this. To get started as a farrier, a person would need to develop their horse behaviour knowledge and their horse handling skills. This is a job, as any other work that involves close work large animals, can be high risk.



Blacksmiths

LEISURE INDUSTRY JOBS

Animals have been used by man as both entertainment and sports for a very long time for example industries such as circuses, horse and dog racing have been around for hundreds of years. Horses are also used in polo. Other animals are also raced in some parts of the world (camels in the Middle East and pigeon racing are just two examples). Showing animals in competitions is also a big business with some animals, in some places e.g. showing horses, cattle, pigs, cats, dogs even birds is common.

Hunting and fishing have been very significant leisure pursuits in the past, and remain so in some places; however attitudes and fashions are changing and these pursuits have either changed in approach or diminished – but more so in some places than others.

The use of animals in circuses is in decline and in some cultures is increasingly considered unethical.



Horse Rider/Jockey

This is a niche profession and you must have superb horse riding skills. Jockeys are usually small in stature and have specified weight restrictions. Jockeys usually get their start at a young age by applying for a jockey apprenticeship.



CAPTIVE WILDLIFE JOBS

Wildlife parks and zoos employ people at a range of levels and also in management roles. A small enterprise may only have one manager; but large enterprises can employ many staff in a series of departments. To manage such an organisation can require a CEO as well as department heads and lower level supervisory staff to head a series of small teams. Job titles vary from place to place and time to time (e.g. Curator, Director, Superintendent, Supervisor, Foreman, Team leader); but the essence of each of these jobs is the same: to manage the physical, human and animal resources which they are in charge of.

Wildlife is kept in zoos, wildlife parks and even private collections for a variety of reasons - including conservation and tourism.



Training an owl

Some zoos are publicly funded; some are private collections held by philanthropist/conservationists; many need to be self-sustaining businesses, generating income from paying visitors in order to survive. To be viable it needs an adequate number of visitors.

Zoos and wildlife parks may employ a veterinarian and veterinary assistant, along with one or more zoologists. More often than not though, most of the jobs on offer at a zoo are menial positions involving a significant amount of physical labour such as gardening, cleaning cages, toilets and other areas and construction work.

Zookeeper

The priority of a zoo keeper is to maintain the health and welfare of the animals in their care. This includes ensuring the animals are well fed and have everything



Reptile enclosure at a wildlife sanctuary

they need to be comfortable. Zoo keepers are also expected to clean out animal enclosures daily.

Another role of zoo keepers is to educate the visitors as keepers will often be the first point of contact. They may even have to give presentations or demonstrations to the public or help with conservation and research projects.

Opportunities

This job provides the opportunity to work with a wide range of animals anywhere in the world. There are also wildlife reserves, aquariums and animal centres.

Risks and Challenges

Working with wild animals carries an element of risk and it is very important to always adhere to the zoo's health and safety guidelines. Challenges include offering the animals a stimulating environment and being able to run successful breeding programmes to help with the conservation of the species.

How to become a zookeeper

A career in a zoo environment can be very competitive, so you need to have a lot of experience. Therefore it best is to start by getting voluntary work experience at animal organisations - whether a kennel, an animal sanctuary or similar. Voluntary work improves your CV – it shows you have experience in working with animals but as importantly, it also shows that you are dedicated to working with animals. There are also a variety of animal care qualifications that you can take which will improve your chances.



Captive Polar Bear

FREE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

There are potential implications for humans if free wildlife is not properly managed. That fact alone provides a significant reason for the creation of jobs and subsequent work in this field. Although the importance of wild populations of animals is better understood today than ever before - it is still limited. Populations of many species in the wild are under threat, due to the activity of man. The world is one large ecosystem, with complex interactions and important co-dependent relationships between different species of plants and animals. When the population of one species diminishes or increases (or worse becomes extinct), there are implications that flow on to other species and potentially back to humans

Zoologist

A zoologist is a biologist who studies the structure, function, ecology, environments and characteristics of animals. For example they need knowledge of:

- Animal environment interactions
- Animal growth, nutrition, predation, prey, reproduction and social interactions
- Anatomy and physiology of animals
- Population surveys

Zoologists will usually specialise in a specific species or specific area of study.

Conservation Biologist

A conservation biologist is related to the role of a zoologist however they have a specific focus of conservation of a species or an ecosystem.

Marine Biologist

A marine biologist is someone who studies marine ecosystems and species. They usually have diving skills and experience and solid marine studies knowledge. Many marine biologists receive funding from governments and other organisations for their studies, which may take many years to complete.



Ornithologist

Ornithology is the study of birds; hence an ornithologist is someone who studies birds. To get started a person would have to possess a keen interest in and love of bird watching and working outdoors. They may conduct population surveys or collect other data regarding bird species, populations and environments. Taking a foundation course in ornithology may be a great place to start for a career in ornithology.



White Faced Scops Owl

Park Ranger

Rangers are responsible for the monitoring and overall care of an environment and its ecosystem. They usually work at a national park, forestry or other state reserves. They are responsible for the wildlife, plants, facilities and people who visit the park or reserve. They usually have some sort of wildlife, environmental and recreation knowledge.



Carpet Python

Rangers also help with habitat restoration and ecology efforts. Although wildlife management may be part of a ranger's role it can also be a specialist field. Wildlife managers are not only involved in conserving threatened mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs and fishes, and their habitats; they also work to control the populations of wildlife 'pests' such as rodents, or feral pigs, cats or goats (vary in different countries), and manage populations of

wildlife that are being harvested.

Opportunities

Job opportunities include:

- Wildlife Officer
- Park Ranger
- Conservation Officer
- Research Assistant
- Flora and Fauna Survey Consultants

Where could you work?

- Wildlife Parks and Sanctuaries, Game Parks.
- Government Agencies - National Parks, Marine Parks, State Forests, Departments of Agriculture.
- University or Government Research Centres.

Remuneration as a Park Ranger can vary but most full-time positions earn an average salary. Managers or specialised positions (i.e. wildlife manager, research program coordinator) within a wildlife team can earn a more comfortable salary, but it may take some time and experience for advancement. NGOs and Wildlife Organisations may pay more or less, depending on funding. There is some scope for advancement within government agencies as higher-level roles do open up from time to time. These higher-level roles generally require several years' experience therefore already being employed within the agency is an advantage. Experience with other organisations such as

land-care groups, wildlife reserves, conservation funds, or a land trust is also valuable in gaining employment within government departments in the future.

Risks and challenges

There are risks associated with every career, but some are particularly pertinent to rangers and wildlife managers, including the following:

- Some jobs require you to deal with hazardous materials (e.g. toxic chemicals, animal faeces).
- The bureaucracy involved in Government funded institutions can be stressful and can limit what is achieved for conservation of species.
- Whilst handling animals there is a risk of being bitten or the transfer of parasites and disease.
- Another risk may involve working in remote areas undertaking surveys or habitat restoration.

How to become a Park Ranger

There is always strong competition within the natural sciences and conservation sector. They are popular jobs and many people want to work in such a diverse role (i.e. working outdoors, in a laboratory or an office, running community education programs, doing scientific research). A lot of jobs that do become available are advertised in major newspapers. However it is worth getting to know the organisations that offer these kinds of jobs by sending your CV and also networking with the

people working within the industry may help. Sometimes casual or short-term assignments become available without advertising and if you are in the right place at the right time you have a good chance of getting the role.

Hands-on experience also goes a long way in gaining the role you seek and can put you ahead of other applicants. This may be from previous employment in a similar role, volunteering and work experience. A lot of jobs tend to arise internally and if you are involved in the organisation you will be the first to find out about these roles.

There is a lot of scope for people with specialist skills to branch out into specific divisions. For example, someone with a history of experience working with marine mammals will be a more favourable applicant for a role working on species recovery plans, in a marine national park. There are many directions you may choose to go once you have gained some experience in the industry. However, this strong focus on one group of animals can sometimes limit the roles you can apply for.

The jobs listed above generally require a Diploma or Degree level qualification. Select a course that will give you practical skills and experience as well as theoretical knowledge. If you have a goal in mind then try to find a course that caters to your aspirations and consider volunteering while you study. Employers look for people with initiative and skills specific to the job, not just qualifications. In order to advance within the industry higher qualifications will assist you, such as a Master's degree or PhD qualifications.

Membership to relevant professional bodies is a great way to network. It shows that you are serious and focused on a career in this industry and can also help you gain skills and knowledge in a different arena: through participation in conferences and workshops, and seminars, and various field trips organised by wildlife groups.

Some examples are listed below:

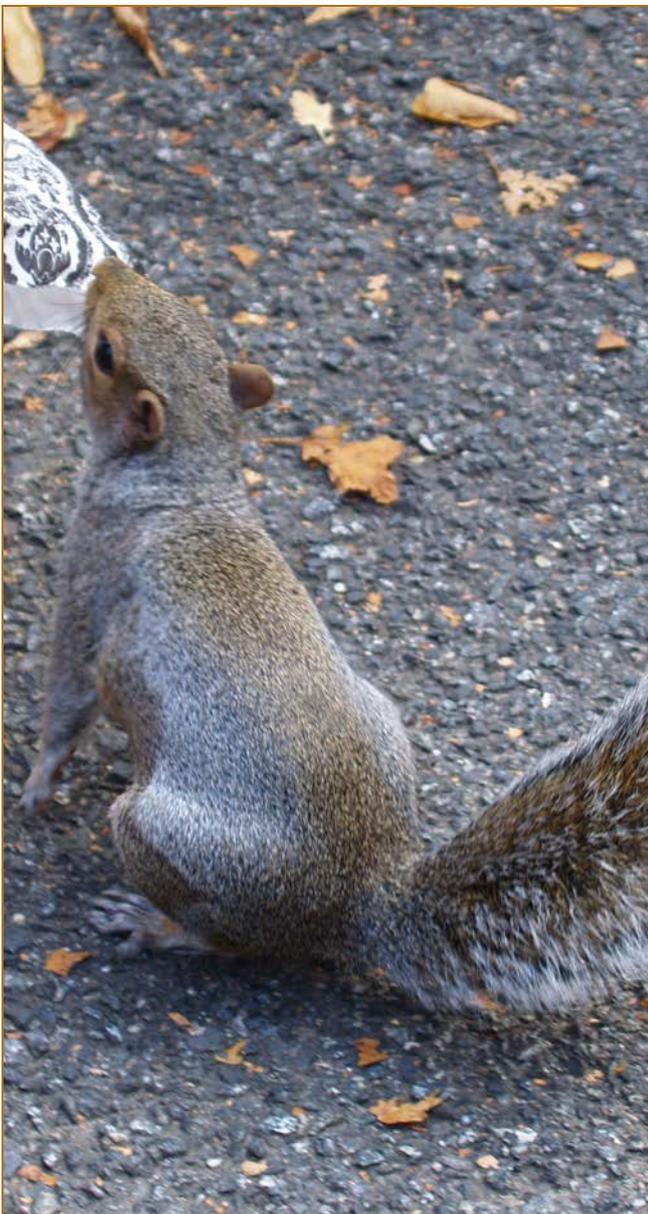
- Herpetological Societies
- Mammal Societies
- Avian and Bird Watching groups or Organisations
- Wildlife Trusts
- Conservation Volunteers
- WWF

Most of these simply require an annual fee. Included is usually a newsletter or publication, opportunities to be involved in seminars and conferences, field excursions and practical activities. You can gain a great deal of experience by being involved in some of these groups expanding your employment opportunities.

To work as a contractor in this field, you should consider personal indemnity insurance. A Professional Indemnity policy aims to shield the professional's assets in the event of a claim, therefore ensuring that he/she is able to carry on their business. Most of the roles mentioned above are not filled by contractors and are more commonly recruited as casual or permanent positions. To minimise risk of liability,

you must investigate and learn about the legal and professional requirements for practicing in this field.

To work as a Ranger or Wildlife Manager you do not require a licence. However, if you are working on pest eradication programs you will need licences to handle some substances and possibly a firearms licence. You may also need a licence for using chainsaws or heavy equipment. The requirement differs depending on the role. It is worth doing a little research into the role you are interested in.



Squirrel in a city park

Wildlife Officer

A wildlife officer has the responsibility to maintain the conservation of the wildlife of a certain area. They may work for government or conservation organisations or private companies such as mining companies etc who have to employ someone to monitor and minimise the impact of mining on the local environment and wildlife. This role would suit someone with an environmental science knowledge.

Some people start volunteering with Wildlife Parks or National Parks guiding tours or by caring for wildlife. After gaining the skills and knowledge during volunteering, they may obtain paid work. If you want to progress further (once having obtained a job in this field) you may need further study e.g. studying a Certificate, Diploma, or Degree; most people working in Wildlife Parks have some kind of qualification in animal husbandry or wildlife handling and care.

Opportunities

Job opportunities in wildlife education, and interpretation:

- Wildlife education officer
- Tour guide
- Wildlife Keepers
- Show presenters
- Veterinary assistant
- Wildlife carer
- Teacher

- Writer, broadcaster, film maker
- Research assistant

Where could you work?

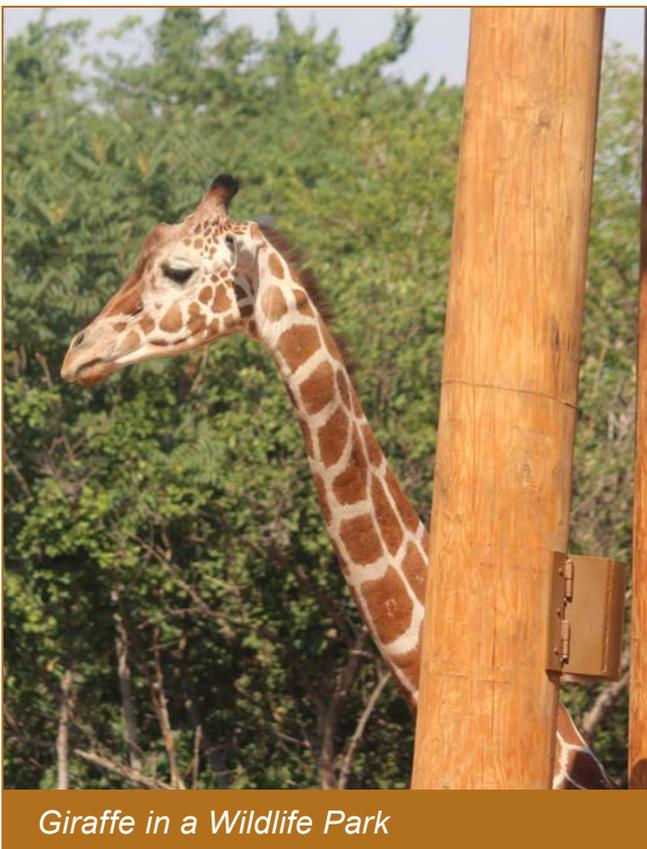
- Zoos and wildlife parks and sanctuaries
- Veterinary surgery/animal hospital
- National parks, wilderness areas
- Animal welfare leagues or refuges
- Research centres

salary, but it may take some time and experience for advancement. NGOs and Wildlife Organizations may pay more or less, depending on funding capabilities. People who pursue these types of jobs are not in it to gain high salaried positions, of course it would be a bonus, but the main benefit is working with wildlife and ensuring their conservation and protection. Rates of pay can be below or at the minimum wage for people starting out (irrespective of whether they have a qualification or not), but those who have formal training and can demonstrate useful skills, are likely to advance faster than others.

Risks and challenges

There are risks associated with every career, but some are particularly pertinent to wildlife handling and education, including the following:

- Some jobs require you to deal with hazardous materials (e.g. toxic chemicals, animal faeces).
- The bureaucracy involved in Government funded institutions can be stressful and can limit what is achieved for conservation of species.
- Most jobs require animal handling and there is a risk of being bitten or the transfer of parasites and disease. This is also a risk to children and members of the public during presentations and tours.
- Another risk may involve working in remote areas collecting animals or releasing animals. This introduces a number of risks but is generally only undertaken by experienced individuals.



Remuneration as a Wildlife Education Officer or Wildlife Keeper/Interpretation Guide can vary but most full-time positions earn an average salary. Managers or specialised positions (i.e. Conservation Officers, Research Program Coordinator) within a wildlife team can earn a more comfortable

- People who work closely with wildlife often create a bond with particular animals. Death, injury, or removal of an animal may induce an emotional response from the carer.

To avoid the risk of erratic work, people working with wildlife often maintain full-time employment by diversifying their work. They may for example, teach or run education programs with schools or as an independent company, work as a casual tour guide, or work in a completely different area and volunteer until work becomes available.

How to become a Wildlife Officer

There is always strong competition for jobs within this industry. To compete with others when seeking a job, you need to be able to present yourself as a “complete package”; offering more than just qualifications. Successful candidates are not necessarily the best qualified. They will need to show a certain level of knowledge, but other things like communication skills, experience, passion and attitude can be every bit as important as the qualification.

In recent years more Wildlife Parks and Reserves holding captive species have emerged out of the need to preserve the increasing number of endangered and threatened species. There are more opportunities but also more people wanting these jobs. A lot of the positions that do become available are filled internally or by people moving across parks (i.e. from London Zoo to Taronga Zoo).

Hands-on experience goes a long way towards gaining the role you seek and can put you ahead of other applicants.

Experience may be gained from previous employment in a similar role, also often through volunteering. A lot of jobs are not advertised and selection is often from those that are volunteers within the organisation looking for paid work; volunteering may mean that you will find out about these roles first. Many people have started as volunteers or veterinary nurses in a zoo or wildlife park and have moved on to become wildlife keepers, then supervisors, in the end leading threatened species programs or animal hospitals.



Tropical Reef Tours

There is a lot of scope for people with specialist skills to branch out into specific divisions - for example: someone with a history of experience of handling birds of prey, whether it is from interaction as a young naturalist or from studies or work experience, will be able to work as a specialist with these species in aviaries or other captive facilities. They may even become

involved with research. There are huge opportunities for advancement once you are in the industry.

Most of the jobs mentioned above do not require any qualifications. However, more technical roles such as veterinary nursing and research assistants do require qualifications. Select a course that will give you practical skills and experience as well as theoretical knowledge. If you have a goal in mind then try to find a course that caters to your needs and aspirations and consider volunteering while you study. Employers look for employees with initiative and skills specific to the job, not just qualifications.

Membership in relevant professional bodies is a great way to network, and does look impressive on your resume. It shows that you are serious and focused on a career in this industry and can also help you gain skills and knowledge in a different arena through participation in conferences and workshops, and seminars, and various field trips organised by wildlife groups.

Some examples are listed below:

- Zoos have societies or groups of volunteers who organise various social events and activities.
- Herpetological Societies
- Mammal Societies
- Avian and Bird Watching groups or Organisations
- Zookeepers' Association

Most of these organisations simply require an annual fee. Included are (usually) a newsletter or publication, opportunities to attend and be involved in seminars and conferences, field excursions and practical activities (i.e. wildlife surveys, bird watching). You can gain a great deal of experience by being involved in some of these groups, expanding your employment opportunities.

To work as a contractor in this field, you should consider personal indemnity insurance. A Professional Indemnity policy aims to shield the professional's assets in the event of a claim, therefore ensuring that he/she is able to carry on their business. Most of the roles mentioned above are not filled by contractors and are more commonly recruited as casual or permanent positions.

To minimise risk of liability, you must investigate and learn about the legal and professional requirements for practicing in this field.

To work with wildlife whether it is as an education officer, zookeeper, veterinary nurse, tour guide or interpretation officer doesn't require a licence. However, some of the work involved within this industry may; if you are working with crocodiles for example, you do not need a licence but you will need proper training to handle these creatures. To capture and keep wild individuals usually requires a licence. You will need to do some research if you are looking to undertake some of these activities; if you are already employed within a wildlife park they will be able to advise you.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Most people think of animal health work being “veterinary science”; but in reality, a minority of people who work in animal health are veterinarians. You are more likely to find employment in animal health care as a veterinary assistant, animal attendant, animal rescue officer or another animal support role.

Veterinarian

The veterinarian is responsible for the prevention of disease and for the medical and surgical treatment of animals including household pets, zoo animals, farm animals and horses.

Opportunities exist in practices that specialise in small animals, food producing animals, equine work or in mixed practices dealing with both small and large animals. Many veterinary surgeons working in practice choose to further their knowledge by studying for additional qualifications.

How to become a veterinarian

Becoming a veterinary doctor usually requires a specialist university degree of at least 5 year’s duration. In most countries it is a difficult course to get into due to the high level of competition for relatively few places and the high entry scores required. However, it is a most rewarding career for someone who has a genuine love of animals and the entry scores to gain a position at university.

It is time consuming and very expensive to qualify as a veterinary doctor and to set up a veterinary practice. An option

is to start off with shorter courses such as a certificate or diploma, and gradually move your career toward becoming a vet. The path to becoming a veterinary doctor may be a long one, and usually begins long before gaining a place at university! Few people are accepted straight into a veterinary degree straight from school; many have to find alternate routes. It is best to gain experience and skills in handling a wide variety of animals either through volunteering or through employment in the industry e.g. as an animal attendant or veterinary nurse etc. An introductory or foundation courses in animal husbandry, behaviour and health care is highly recommended as a good starting point.

Other related jobs

Veterinary researchers play a vital role in advancing our understanding of diseases. Research in veterinary sciences enhances the health, welfare and usefulness of both food producing and companion animals. Veterinary doctors or surgeons may also work for the government in the public sector.



Veterinary Nurse/Veterinary Technician

A veterinary nurse or technician works as a member of the veterinary team, providing expert nursing care for sick animals. They also play a significant role in educating owners on maintaining the health of their pets. They carry out technical work and are skilled in undertaking a range of diagnostic tests, medical treatments and minor surgical procedures, under veterinary direction.



Maintaining healthy pigs

Opportunities

Every veterinary practice employs nurses or technicians so there are a wide range of job opportunities.

How to become a veterinary nurse or technician

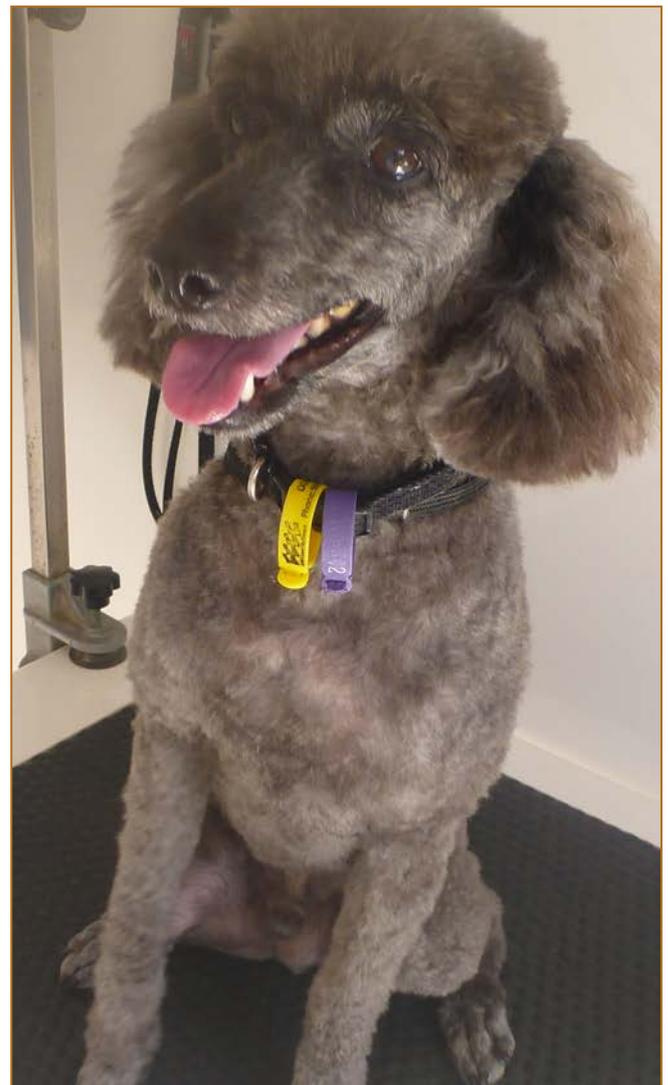
To be a veterinary nurse requires training and a formal qualification, which usually takes two years on a part time basis whilst working in a veterinary practice

Getting started

You may be able to start out in the animal industry by taking an introductory type course and gaining volunteer or paid work experience. This will give you a solid foundation to later find work as a veterinary nurse or technician.

Veterinary Dentist

Just like humans animals require oral care. They can suffer from many of the same dental problems that humans do. Some of these issues may be treated by a regular veterinary surgeon, however some require specialised treatment.



Dental Care

Animal Physiotherapist/ Rehabilitation

Animal physiotherapy is now widely accepted as an important component of the treatment of many conditions. An animal physiotherapist is someone who works with animals recovering from surgery or injury, they use treatments aimed at speeding up the rehabilitation process or help with conditions which limit animal mobility such as arthritis. They devise exercise plans that may include hydrotherapy (water therapy) or a tread mill to help the animal regain muscle strength and mobility. This is a specialised job that needs formal qualifications in animal health care and anatomy/physiology plus strong animal handling skills.

Opportunities

Work as a private practitioner or there may be employment opportunities with veterinary clinics, with animal welfare organisations or with private businesses.

How to become animal physiotherapists

Animal physiotherapy is a specialised skill – some veterinarians specialise in physical therapy other practitioners do concentrated studies in this field. However you may be able to start out in the animal health care industry and work in the rehabilitation of animals whilst continuing your education and eventually qualifying as a physiotherapist.



Healthy Horse Conformation

Animal Nutritionist

An animal nutritionist is someone who may study, develop, formulate and/or consult in animal nutrition. This may include developing and consulting in feeding wildlife, agriculture livestock or companion animals.

Opportunities

You may find work in laboratories analysing and studying different feeds; for private businesses in consulting on pet nutrition; or in zoos or wildlife parks monitoring and developing feeding plans. You may find employment in large farming enterprises such as beef cattle feedlots or broiler chicken producers. There is also the potential for a pet nutritionist to start their own business and consult with private clients. There is a growing trend for holistic animal health which looks at more natural means of maintaining animal health – balanced nutrition is key component to the holistic approach.

How to become an animal nutritionist

An animal nutritionist would have to have a solid knowledge of the nutritional requirements, health care, physiology and anatomy of various animals. Strong scientific knowledge and laboratory skills may be required if you are seeking work with a research laboratory.

Knowledge of animal eating behaviour would also be an essential part of being a successful animal nutritionist.

A natural health care consultant would also incorporate animal nutrition into their recommendations. This may mean studying a course in natural health care for animals as a starting point towards a career in holistic animal health care.



Labrador Retriever

Animal Ambulance Driver

An animal ambulance driver is someone who transports injured or rescued wildlife or companion animals for medical treatment or to holding facilities. The animals being transported would most likely be distressed and frightened if they are wild and/or injured and in pain – specialised handling skills would be needed.

Opportunities

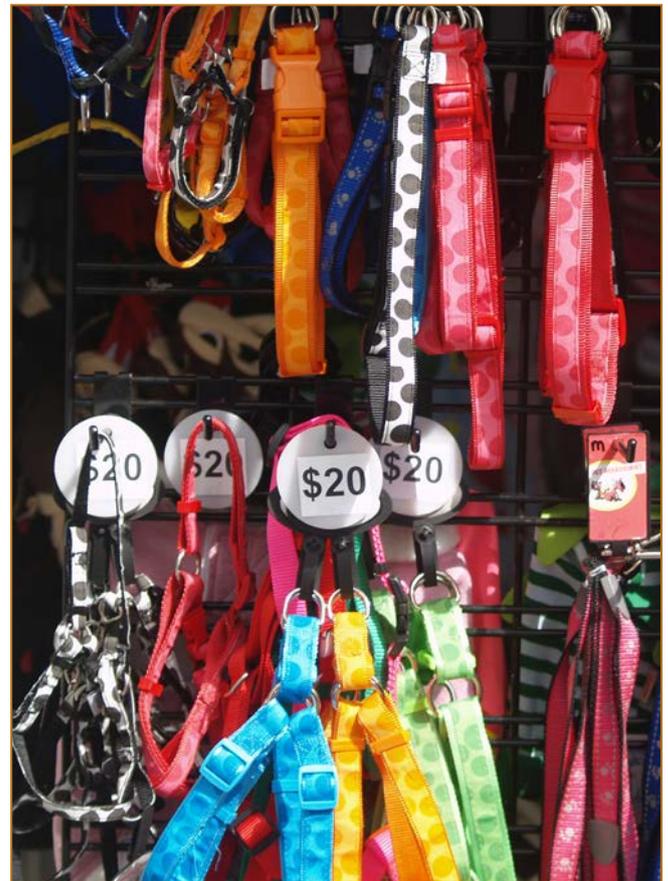
Wildlife conservation and other rescue organisations are now starting to employ specialised personnel to transport rescued or injured animals. Volunteer or paid employment opportunities exist with larger rescue organisations. There may also be openings at larger veterinary clinics for this service. Private animal transport businesses also offer transport for pets to and from owners' homes to vet clinics, boarding kennels etc. The vehicles are equipped with basic first aid and other medical equipment such as medical oxygen.

How to become an animal ambulance driver

Knowledge of animal health care, and first aid, animal behaviour as well as skills and experience in handling animals, is mandatory for employment in this type of role. Obviously a current driver's licence would also be required. Perhaps experience at a vet clinic would also be recommended as a starting point towards employment in this industry.

GENERAL

There are many other jobs associated with animals which do not fit easily into any of the major categories discussed above. When you are closely associated with the animal industry, (you know and understand animals or have worked within them in a volunteer capacity or as an employee), you may sometimes come across great opportunities that you would never otherwise know about. For example you may see a product or service that is needed, but not being supplied; or you may be asked to do something (e.g. teach a course, broadcast on radio or write an article). There are many such opportunities!



Leashes

Product Manufacturer/ Supplier

There is a great deal of boutique products available now for pets and livestock, from saddles and specialty food to toys, treats and animal outfits. You would most likely be self-employed and own your own business if you went into animal product manufacturing. It would be helpful to have good business knowledge. Opportunities also arise from time to time for work within the retail sector e.g. specialised suppliers of horse products and gear; pet food and associated products suppliers; pet shops and so on. If you want to work in this sector you should have a passion for animals and good knowledge of the products you are selling – a basic sales skills course, plus a pet care/ horse care course is a great starting point.



Greyhound Adoption Scheme

Wildlife Tour Guide

Wildlife tour guides are employed by wildlife parks, zoos, conservations organisations, tourism companies etc. The role involves providing information about wildlife to tourists, guiding them and helping them to view wildlife in their natural habitats; this requires a fair amount of knowledge on wildlife, environments and ecosystems. A great starting point would be a course in wildlife and ecotour guiding.



Emu

Animal Welfare Educator

An animal welfare educator is employed by an animal welfare organisation (i.e. WSPA or RSPCA) to educate the public and raise awareness of various animal welfare issues. It may also entail fund raising or accepting donations on behalf of the organisation. This job would require someone with highly developed communication and public speaking skills, along with a solid knowledge of animal and wildlife welfare issues.

Pest Control

Pest control professionals are employed to remove unwanted wildlife or pest animals from certain areas such as metropolitan or residential areas. This may include pest animals such as foxes, possums or raccoons and wildlife such as reptiles, small native mammals, bears etc. Removal methods include baiting, trapping and relocation etc. It can be a dangerous and dirty job which requires someone who is confident around all different types of animals along with a solid knowledge of animal behaviour.

Teacher

Teachers in areas such as environmental studies, agriculture, biology etc. may involve some work with animals. To be a teacher you would have to have an interest in working with children and in education. A broad knowledge of animal behaviour, animal anatomy and physiology, environmental science and biology would be extremely useful along with knowledge on teaching methodology and pedagogy. A teacher can be employed by state or national

government schools, private schools, private tutoring or other companies which offer education services.

Research Scientist

This is a broad field that studies at animal and environmental issues. Research subjects vary from farm animals, to domestic pets, to wildlife and ecosystems. It may mean working out in the field, on a farm, for a university or other research centre, in a lab or other medical facility. This usually requires a strong scientific background and scientific foundation knowledge in order to apply this scientific knowledge to study animal issues and industries.

Mobile Petting Zoo

A mobile petting zoo can be hired out by schools, day care centres, family fun day events, children's parties and other events for entertainment and education. Animals usually include smaller domestic farm animals, such as pygmy goats, miniature ponies, alpacas, donkeys, calves, ducks, chickens, piglets, lambs, domestic animals such as dogs, and perhaps some wildlife such as reptiles. Experience in very confidently handling a variety of animals and some experience with children would be an advantage. Foundation knowledge in animal husbandry and animal care would also be highly regarded to gain employment in this area, (or to start a mobile petting zoo business). If you do intend to start a business then you may wish to take a short business course in order to gain foundation business knowledge.

Dog Catcher/Animal Control

Animal control officers are usually employed by a government council to enforce the companion animal laws of the region. Pet owners have a responsibility to contain and care for their animals. Animal control officers are called in when an owner fails to abide by animal containment laws i.e. to contain their animal or provide it with appropriate care. Animal control officers also deal with stray or feral animals. A foundation knowledge in the companion animal laws appropriate to your region would be highly regarded as well as a solid knowledge and some experience in animal handling and behaviour. A basic knowledge in animal health care and animal first aid would be useful.



Dog off lead in Public

Pet Funeral Service

Pets are increasingly seen as family members by many people. This means that when pets pass away many people now choose to give their beloved pets a burial or cremation like any other family member. This creates a need for specialised funeral service businesses that cater for animals.

Pet funeral services may include: transporting the body, arranging for either a burial plot or for cremation, the provision of a plaque or urn and conducting a memorial service.

This could be a growing niche area for someone looking to start a business or an already established funeral service looking to expand. People skills and experience in counselling would be greatly desired for this area as it is a role where you would have to interact with grieving people regularly.

Animal Assisted Therapy

This is someone who uses animals in the therapy or the counselling treatment of humans. This may be in hospital wards, in psychology or other counselling sessions i.e. grief counselling. Animals are believed to have a calming effect on people and bring comfort to many who are going through physical or emotional problems. Animal assisted therapies have been used successfully to help adults and children with a variety of issues, including: trauma and abuse, developmental challenges, autistic spectrum, attachment issues, ADHD etc. Animals can also be used to help children who have speech impediments and/or literacy and learning disabilities

to read. The child sits with and reads to a trained therapy dog to build the child's confidence.

Opportunities

Animal therapists usually set up a private counselling business or sometimes as volunteer or paid placements with charities that help people affected by trauma or sickness i.e. hospitals.

How to become an animal therapist

To work in this profession you need to have human counselling or psychology qualifications and experience. It would also be useful to have animal behaviour experience and access to an animal which is heavily socialised with humans and to all situations. You would also have to be aware of the ethical and legal requirements involved with taking animals into public places such as hospitals, clinics and schools.

Media Journalist, Writer, Broadcaster, Photographer

Humans love animals and this means they also enjoy watching media reports and programs on animals and wildlife. This creates opportunities in the media sector to work with animals and includes working on things like wildlife documentaries, wildlife programs, domestic pet TV shows, and also working as an animal magazine journalist or photographer etc. This type of employment would require knowledge and skills in media or journalism paired with knowledge of animal industries, animal behaviour and skills in handling animals.

APPENDIX

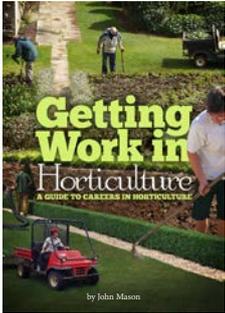
DISTANCE LEARNING AND ONLINE COURSES

The authors of this book have developed a large variety of distance learning courses, online, on CD or by correspondence, which are available through various colleges that are part of the ACS Global Partners Network. See <https://www.acs.edu.au/courses/Default.aspx>

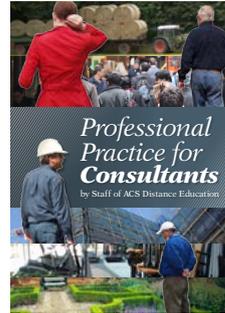
Courses that may particularly helpful to readers of this book include:

- Dog Care
- Pet Care
- Animal Psychology
- Animal Grooming
- Horse Care
- Beef Cattle
- Goat Husbandry
- Pig Husbandry
- Sustainable Farming
- Zookeeping
- Wildlife Conservation
- Marine Studies
- Agriculture
- Ornithology
- Herpetology
- Primates

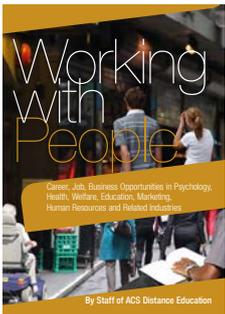
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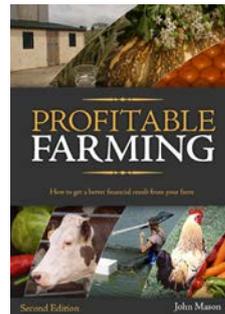
Getting Work in Horticulture



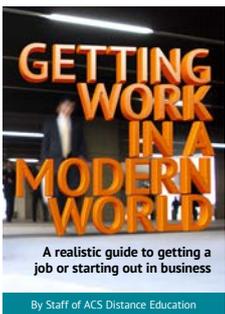
Professional Practice for Consultants



Working with People



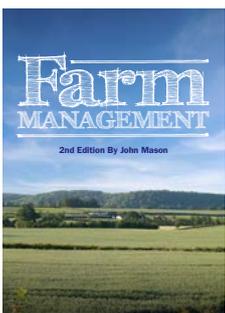
Profitable Farming



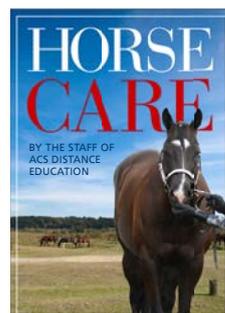
Getting Work in a Modern World



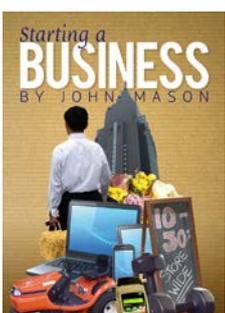
Dog Care



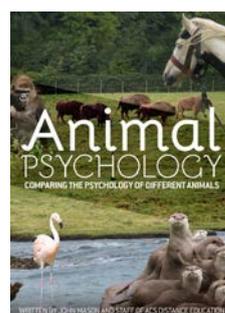
Farm Management



Horse Care



Starting a Business



Animal Psychology

PRINTED BOOKS BY JOHN MASON

John Mason has been writing books since the 1970's and has over 100 titles published, some as printed books, others as ebooks. Some (print) titles are out of print, and now only available as second hand books or e books. If you have difficulty finding any of Mr Mason's titles, you can enquire by email to admin@acs.edu.au

Print Books by John Mason include:

Fun and Fitness Trails, Victorian Dept. of Sport and Recreation, 1978
Starting a Nursery or Herb Farm, Night Owl, 1983 (revised 1994)
The Environment of Play, Leisure Press, New York, 1982
Herb Review, self published, 1987
Landscaping with Herbs, self published, 1988
The Native Plant Expert, self published, 1989
Let's Grow Gardens, self published, 1990
Growing Ferns, Kangaroo Press, 1990
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