



ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

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For full guides and more information: www.animaltransportguides.eu



'How do I observe the animals during transport and at stops?'

The main points to be aware during transport, stops and upon arrival:





Are the animals calm and quiet? Animals should lie down and not vocalize, cry and/or fight





Are the pigs panting? In hot weather, this is a clear indicator of the need to adjust the ventilation





Observe the position of the pigsAre they standing, lying? When hot, pigs will use all the space. When cold, animals are huddling





Are the animals clean during the journey?
This includes presence of blood, frothing at the mouth, discharge





During journey breaks, do you hear the animals coughing?





Fitness of pigs during transport
Are all pigs fit for further
transport? See 'Practical
Guidelines to Assess Fitness for
Transport of Pigs'



Quick check of the truck equipment at each stop



<u>CHECKLIST</u>

- Regulation of fans and lateral shutters
- ✓ Watering system
- Temperature monitoring in the cabin and probe in the truck
- Alarms
- ✓ Video camera, if available





Observations

Thirst, wrinkled skin, congested mucous

Weight loss

membranes

Adverse

effects

Hunger

Dehydration

Injury / pain

Ease of

movement

Isolation or



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Action

Pigs should not be fed on the truck, as they will suffer motion sickness. Either wait until final destination or unload pigs for 24

Provide fresh, not too cold water. Pigs must have permanent

hours to feed them. Control the watering devices

access to water during the journey

	membranes	
Lack of comfort around resting	Dirty pigs, animals stand all the time, no animals lay down	 Add bedding Adjust the pen size according to the transported pigs Adapt ventilation by regulating forced ventilation and / or inlet of lateral shutters
Poor ventilation	Unusual hyperventilation of pigs with open mouth and quick respiratory frequency	 Check the ventilation and the inside temperature Provide sufficient ventilation to the pigs; open all lateral shutters and switch on forced ventilation if available Avoid to stop the truck in an hot place (e.g. sunny place) Sprinkling water can be required in very hot conditions
Heat stress	Panting	 Immediately open all lateral shutters and switch on mechanical ventilation if available Spraying water can be required in very hot conditions
Cold stress	Shivering, skin color	 Reduce openings and control the temperature inside Use more bedding material (e.g. sawdust) to increase insulation of the floor in contact with the pigs
Exhaustion	Apathy, reluctance to move, prostration, collapse, mortality	Consult a vet
Disease	Prostration, collapse, mortality, nasal ocular discharge,	Consult a vet

Consult a vet

move safely

them at nearest point

Fear Vocalisation, turning away, reluctance to move

• Calm handling
• Groups of pigs
• Chock the dire

Groups of pigs should be kept stable, during loading
Check the direction of the light, when unloading

the alley from, and towards the resting pen

Reduce ramp slope as much as possible

Try to separate the injured pig or pigs, otherwise unload

Provide grip on the flooring of the truck, the ramp and / or

Provide clear and easy access for the truck to the loading

Handle pigs in groups and leave them sufficient time to

Skin lesions, fighting

abnormal respiration, diarrhoea, blood in faeces

Slipping and falling

Lameness, reluctance to move,

abnormal body posture, skin lesions, swollen joints and feet

Avoid mixing unfamiliar pigs

Motion sickness

Pigs are very stressful and can vomit and die during transport

A fasting period before loading and transport is necessary, with a minimum of 6 – 12 hours before loading at the farm, but in