

# Animal Transport Guides

## a tool box for the transport industry

### to comply with 1/2005

Hans Spoolder, Kees de Roest, Elena Nalon, Marc Billiet  
and **Nancy De Briyne**  
(....and many others!)





## Federation of veterinarians of Europe

46 national organisations  
38 European countries

## FVE's mission

The European veterinary profession, embodied by FVE, strives to enhance **animal health, animal welfare, public health** and protect **the environment** by promoting the veterinary profession.

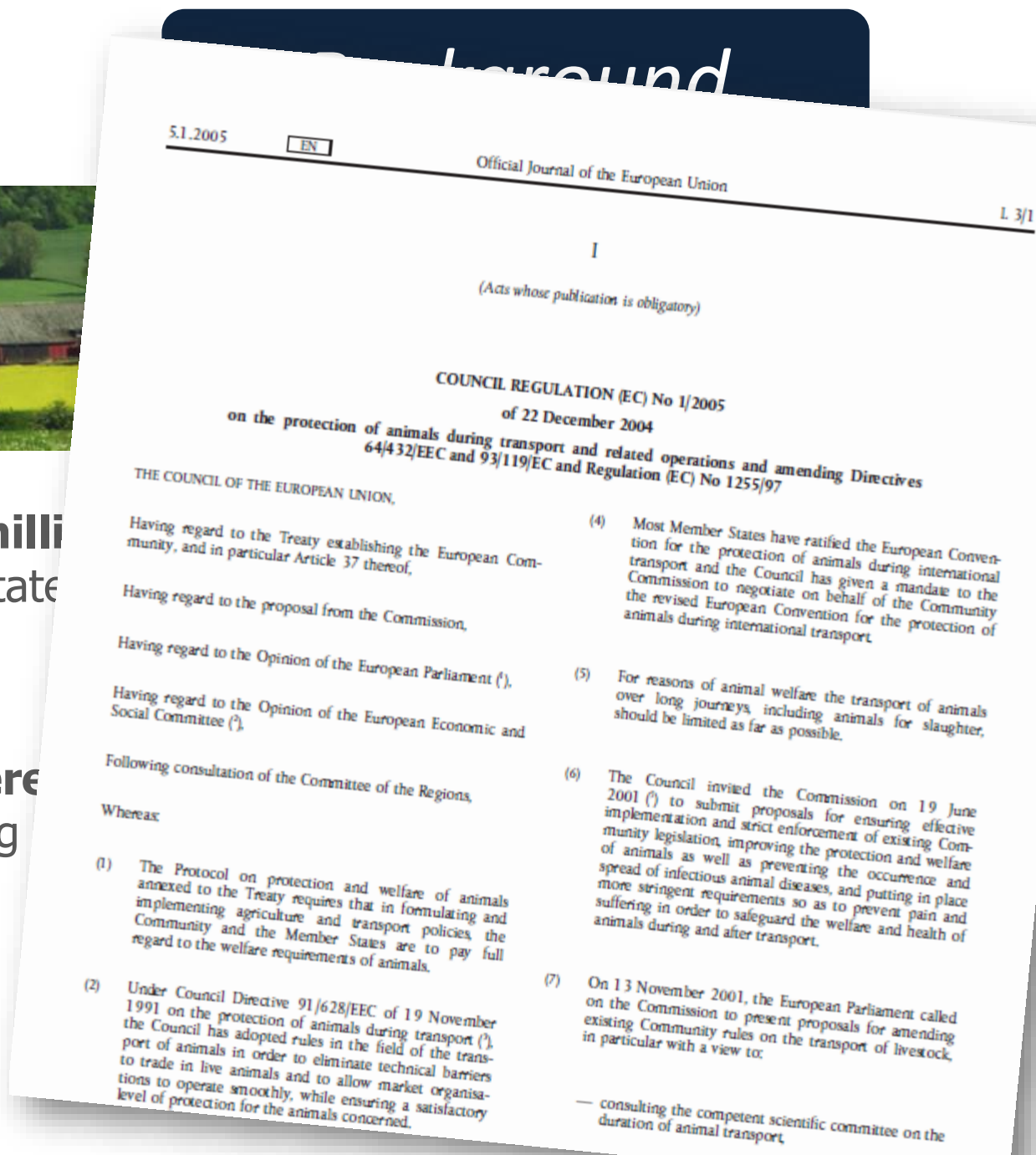




ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES



- Every year nearly **40 million** animals are transported between EU Member States
- There are a lot of **differences** between EU Member States which is affecting the legislation.







ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

# Animal Transport Guides



**IRU**  
Projects

**EUROGROUP**  
**FOR ANIMALS**

**FVE**

# *The aim*



- To develop Guides to Good and Better Practice on the transportation of livestock species in the European Union
- The species are: Cattle - Horses – Poultry – Pigs – **Sheep**



- To reach a large number of transport companies, drivers, competent authorities, farmers, NGO's and veterinarians

# *Transport is about people*

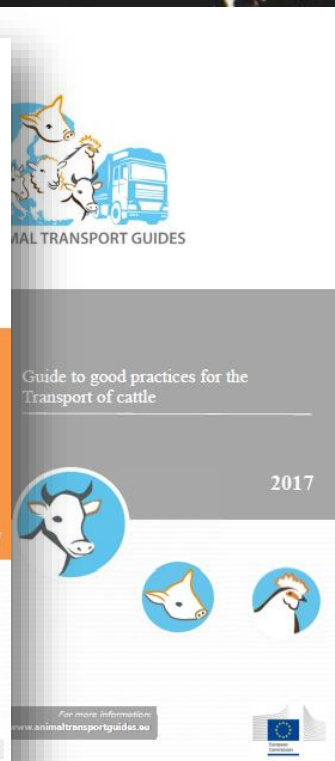
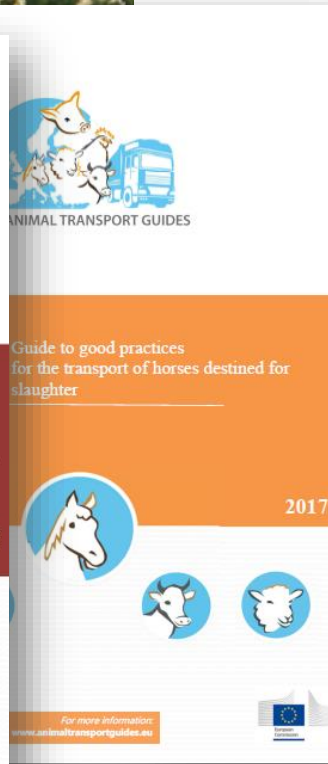
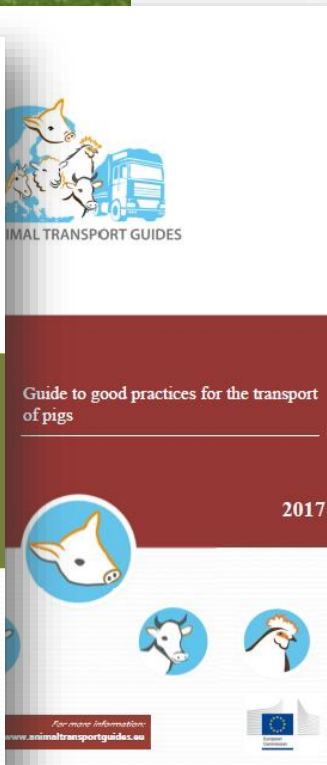
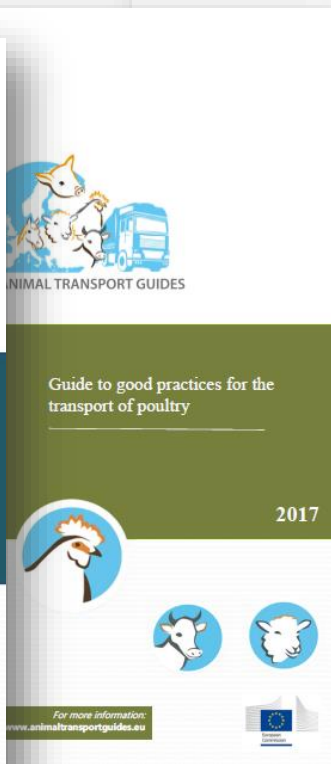


- National working groups
  - National language, single species
- Species Focus groups
  - International, English, single species
- Stakeholder Platform
  - ‘Strategic’ advice
  - Overseeing the whole project





# The Guides





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# The Guides

## 2.2 Planning the journey

The journey shall be as **smooth and quick as possible** in order to limit exposure to transport stress. It shall be planned carefully to assure sheep welfare conditions during the whole transportation. As part of the planning for each journey, **arrangements shall be made to manage any delay**, breakdown or other emergency to minimise risks of impaired welfare during all transport.

The journey shall be **planned and prepared carefully** after the announcement by the farmer or trader of the date and the place of departure and the destination to the final client. Journey plans involve written arrangements regarding start and unloading places, contingency plans, and details on consignment sheets or arrangements that are in place for rest stops, particularly for long journeys.

In particular, they shall include:

- o **description of the route of travel** and estimation of its duration
- o analysis of **weather forecast**
- o choice of the **transport company** and of the truck (e.g. type I or II) and/or vessel depending on journey duration and weather conditions, animal number and categories, i.e. breeding ewes, lambs, cull animals,
  - o The reservation for unloading **resting animals in a control posts** when applicable,
- o a **contingency plan**
- o planned **number of drivers**
- o provisions for **bedding material**
- o provisions for **water and feed** to be delivered at control post, depending on trip duration
- o assurances **that the truck is ready** at the place and time appointed for departure

### 2.2.1 Journey duration

The journey duration has to be estimated carefully and include the scheduled rests and stops at control posts. Taking the journey duration into consideration, the right type of vehicle and its equipment should be chosen.

**Good practices** on the nature and duration of the journey

26. The maximum permitted travelling time is 29 hours for adult sheep, and 19 hours for unweaned lambs. If in the interests of the animals, the journey times may be extended by two hours, taking account in particular of proximity of the final destination.
27. After this period (max 29/19 hours), the animals must be unloaded for a resting period of a minimum of 24 hours in a Control Post before travelling further (see Table 2.1 below)





# Good vs Better

## Good practices

136. The temperature within the vehicle should not fall **below 5 °C** or rise **> 30 °C**, with a tolerance of 5 °C.

137. In hot weather, **avoid parking in direct sunlight** for prolonged periods. If practical, park passively ventilated vehicles at right angles to the wind direction, with sufficient apertures open, to optimise air movement through the container.

## Better practices

141. **Temperature should be monitored in combination with humidity.** This allows to automatically calculate the temperature-humidity index (THI).

**Table 4.1.** Recommended temperature ranges for different categories of sheep adjusted to the Relative Humidity (RH) levels within the vehicle (EFSA, 2004).

Type	Recommended temperature ranges with mechanical ventilation		
	Minimum (°C)	Maximum adjusted for humidity (°C)	
		RH < 80%	RH > 80%
Full fleeced sheep	0	28	25
Shorn sheep	10	32	29



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# 17 Fact sheets



## Transport of lactating cows

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### Transport of lactating cows

Lactating cows are vulnerable animals and need to be transported with **special care**. Cows in milk that are not regularly milked **can suffer severe pain**, because of increasing pressure in the udder and the higher risk to develop mastitis or other illness. Special care and good transport practices can prevent this.

**If a cow can not get up anymore (downer cow), call the veterinarian immediately!**



### Preparation for lactating cows

1 Remember - in the first week after calving, transport is prohibited

2 If lactating cows are not accompanied by their calves, they must be milked at least every 12 hours



5 Even better! Provide water and feed when milking and make sure that the cows can eat / drink before you load them to resume the journey

3 If lactating cows are to be transported in long journeys, make sure that the control post(s) has milking facilities

4 Always calmly unload the cows into the milking parlor of the control post

**For lactating cows, optimum temperature is between 5°C to 15°C.**  
Below 5°C, cows need extra warmth - especially if air draught and high humidity.  
**Do not transport when over 30°C.**

## Sheep and lambs: fitness

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

### How do I know if my sheep and lambs are fit for transport?

2 Never transport sheep which are recently dehorned and not healed yet

3 Never transport lambs less than 1 week and highly pregnant ewes (more than 90 % gestation)

All OK? Ready for transport! If in doubt - leave it out!

### Good practices?

1 The driver of any vehicle must be accompanied by a qualified person with knowledge of animal welfare and treatments available for the fitness of sheep and lambs



### Assess fitness during transport?



## Preparing the catching of end-of-lay hens

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

### Farmer

#### How do I check the 'fitness' to travel?

Check the birds before the catching team and the driver arrives. Look out for broken bones, severe difficulties in walking or breathing, or other obvious clinical signs. Do not load unfit birds. You are responsible that they are euthanized humanely by a trained person, without any delay.



### Catching Staff

#### General guidelines for catching

1. The farmer is responsible for catching and should be present to oversee the procedure
2. Catch with an experienced, well trained, well equipped team of sufficient size. Do all catches have a certificate of competence? Even better!
3. Check birds' fitness during catching and act accordingly!
4. Move slowly and reduce noise; herd & catch birds gently
5. Do not overload containers / crates and close them carefully. Always check and release trapped body parts
6. Load the birds with care in an upright position. Put birds lying on their backs upright again

## Monitoring and evaluation of transported pigs

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

### How do I monitor the health of pigs during transport, stops and upon arrival?



1 Check the position of the pigs (standing, lying). When hot, they should be all the space. When they are huddling



3 During journey breaks, do you hear the animals coughing?



4 Are all pigs clean (no blood, no mouth discharge)

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

### Check equipment at each stop

#### CHECKLIST

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

## Feeding and watering of horses

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

### How do I keep horses hydrated and healthy around transport?

1 Horses should be fully hydrated and well fed before transport to prevent health and welfare consequences.



#### Keep in mind

2 Horses should be given water to drink in all weather conditions, even in cold weather. Horses that are dehydrated are unfit for transport, as they will take up the deficit during transportation. Horses that are overweight or in overcrowded conditions can cause them to become dehydrated.

3 Horses will arrive at its destination in better condition if they are hydrated and fed before transport.

#### When do I check?



4 Dehydration can lead to serious health and welfare problems:  
• Horses showing signs of dehydration are unfit for travel, and must not be loaded  
• If the health of any horse gives cause for concern, veterinary advice must be sought

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)



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# 3 Fact sheets for sheep

## Sheep and lambs: fitness

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

**Ensuring sheep are fit for transport**

- Never transport animals in pain (when moving) or injuries (e.g. open wounds), with severe system disorders or animals with lack of coordination
- Never transport sheep which are recently dehorned and not healed yet
- Never transport lambs less than 1 week and highly pregnant ewes (more than 90 % gestation)
- Never transport animals that are blind
- Never transport sheep which are not able to put weight on all four legs or that refuse to stand

All OK? Ready for transport! If in doubt – leave it out!

**What are good practices?**

- Before loading, the farmer should **notify the driver** of any concerns about the sheep to be transported
- Assess** the sheep for **fitness** before loading by a qualified person
- When you have **doubts** on the fitness conditions, **ask veterinary advice** to take proper arrangements for care and treatments
- The **transporter** (as the **farmer**) is **accountable** for the fitness of the sheep

**What do to with impaired fitness during transport?**

- Effective containment in a **suitable holding** area for rest
- Provision of **feed and water**
- Veterinary treatment** if necessary

## Sheep: preventing hot and cold stress

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

**Space on the vehicle**

Sheep need enough room to adopt their preferred spacing strategy and it will prevent them of losing balance, slipping or falling. If space availability is not sufficient, animals will not lie down; even when they are tired. The amount of space needed by each animal **depends on**: body weight, presence of wool and thickness of fleece, presence of horns, temperature and behaviour of animals during transport

- Always keep in mind, the space above the highest point of the sheep should be at least 15 cm on vehicles with forced ventilation and at least 30 cm on vehicles without forced ventilation.

Minimum space allowance	Short journey	Long journey
Shorn ewes	0.44 m <sup>2</sup> for 67 kg	0.44 m <sup>2</sup> for 40 kg
Fleeced ewes	0.56 m <sup>2</sup> for 65 kg	0.53 m <sup>2</sup> for 40 kg
Shorn lambs	0.3 m <sup>2</sup> for 32.5 kg	-
Fleeced lambs	0.4 m <sup>2</sup> for 40.5 kg	-

- Provide **more space** to all animals if they need to be **rested, watered and fed** on the vehicle. In this case, you will enable them to access the feed and water
- Give **25% more space** to unshorn sheep and lambs of  $\geq 26$  kg, than shorn sheep and lambs
- Provide more space during transport at **higher temperatures or higher humidity** or if journey is likely to be **more stressful**
- Provide more space, if the vehicle may be **stationary for a longer period** – unless the vehicle has forced ventilation
- Even better!** Newly shorn sheep should only be transported if they have a staple growth of at least 7.0mm (e.g. re-growth, shearing with suitable comb) and if they have not been shorn less than 24 hours before the start of the journey

**Bedding in the vehicle**

**Cold weather:** increase bedding / insulation and remove wet bedding after each trip (to prevent freezing onto the vehicle)

**Hot weather:** use wet sand, wet shavings, sawdust or rice husks (instead of straw bedding)

## Sheep on long journeys

For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

**Rest, water and feed intervals**

**Journey planning and preparation**

- Bring rests for animals and drivers together where possible, to **minimize transit time**
- Sheep need **longer resting periods** when they are transported for long journeys, or for more vulnerable sheep
- Timing and quality of resting of sheep** on multiple, consecutive journeys should be carefully considered

**Journey time (including (un)loading)**

Adults: max. 14 hours + min. 1 hour rest + max. 14 hours  
Unweaned lambs: max. 9 hrs + min. 1 hour rest + max. 9 hours  
Followed by rest of min. 24 hours (unloaded, and provided with water and feed)

**Keep in mind, when planning the journey:**

- Predicted climatic conditions or proximate thirst (heat, cold (frozen tank))
- Class and fitness of the sheep (e.g. weak, pregnant, lactating, immature)
- Duration of intended journey

**Travelling**

- Before starting the journey or leaving a stop, **make sure that all sheep can access the facilities**. Check water + food quality and quantity. Use food (such as hay and fibre if they are lactating) that the animals are accustomed to eating.
- Check animals at regular rest stops** (also after difficult road or weather conditions). Each sheep should be visible (e.g. design of vehicles, distribution of animals, space allowance).
- Switch on the water system and show the animals that **water is available**. Provide them with water and food at ground level and make sure all sheep have access. Encourage water intake (showing animals how the drinkers work, providing water manually or feed first. In case of hot weather (especially during delays), water the animals manually to guarantee that all animals receive enough water. Is there a general problem with drinking? Check the quality of the water.
- Monitor the animals** during resting (see 'Page 2'). Where there is doubt about the fitness of an animal: extend resting period and seek veterinary advice. If journey can continue by solving the problem, make additional checks afterwards.
- Take special care for **unweaned lambs!** These animals are young and need specific care. They need hands-on assistance of each individual animal (no metal nipples or troughs) and the liquid feeding should have the correct temperature and solution strength, to avoid digestive problems.
- At place of destination: provide **feed and water** to animals (essential for sheep more than three months pregnant, special requirements for unweaned lambs).
- Records should be kept and made available to the competent authority

Acknowledgements: European Commission project (SANCQ/2015/G3/SI2.701422), factsheets developed in collaboration with all Consortium Members, Focus Group Members and Stakeholders


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# Example Fact sheets



## Sheep and lambs: fitness



For full guides and more information:  
[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

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### Ensuring sheep are fit for transport

1

**Never transport** animals in pain (when moving) or injuries (e.g. open wounds), with severe system disorders or animals with lack of coordination

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**Never transport** sheep which are recently dehorned and not healed yet

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**Never transport** lambs less than 1 week and highly pregnant ewes (more than 90 % gestation)

4

**Never transport** animals that are blind

5

**Never transport** sheep which are not able to put weight on all four legs or that refuse to stand



**All OK?  
Ready for  
transport!**

**If in doubt –  
leave it out!**

# Communication



- Disseminate our Guides and Fact Sheets to reach as many veterinarians, transporters and competent authorities as possible



# ATG on FaceBook



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Animal Transport Guides

**~ UPCOMING ROADSHOWS ~**

- ◆ Vic, Spain ..... 14<sup>th</sup> November
- ◆ Livingstone, UK ..... 25<sup>th</sup> November
- ◆ Montichiari, Italy ..... 1<sup>st</sup> December
- ◆ Reus, Spain ..... 1<sup>st</sup> December

Vind ik leuk Volgen Delen ... Chatbericht sturen

Status Foto/video

Schrijf iets op deze pagina...

Geplande evenementen

**ROADSHOW**

Animal Transport Guides

Startpagina

Info

Evenementen

Foto's

Berichten

Community

Een pagina maken

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Rick Jansen 6u

Jerrel Spoolder 6m

Loreen Jansen 8u

Robbert Spoolder 8u

Sanne Spoolder 8u

Bastiaan Stein 8u

Alexander Kerkvliet 23u

Robert Veltmaat 17m

Annet Broeze 8u

Lucy Colby 6u

Wouter Legtenberg 7u

Arjan Spoolder 19u

Community

Community Alles weergeven

Je vrienden uitnodigen om deze pagina leuk te vinden

185 personen vinden dit leuk

191 mensen volgen dit

Katerina Marinou en 1 andere persoon vinden dit leuk.

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## Animal Transport

@ATGuides

Animal Transport Guides, to improve Animal Welfare during transport a consortium consisting of 16 partners has started to develop Guides to Good Practice.

Brussels, Belgium  
animaltransportguides.eu  
Joined October 2015

Tweet to Animal Transport

23 Photos and videos

**DOOR OF THE FATTENING PIGGERY**

**ADJUSTABLE DOOR**

**LOADING RAMP**

**Animal Transport** @ATGuides · Nov 6  
Best practices video for pigs received great praise at Romanian Road Show 🐷 videos for other species and translated versions currently being worked on!

**Animal Transport** @ATGuides · Nov 1  
In colder weather, more caution must be taken for animal welfare requirements! Inform yourself with our species-specific Fact Sheets, available at

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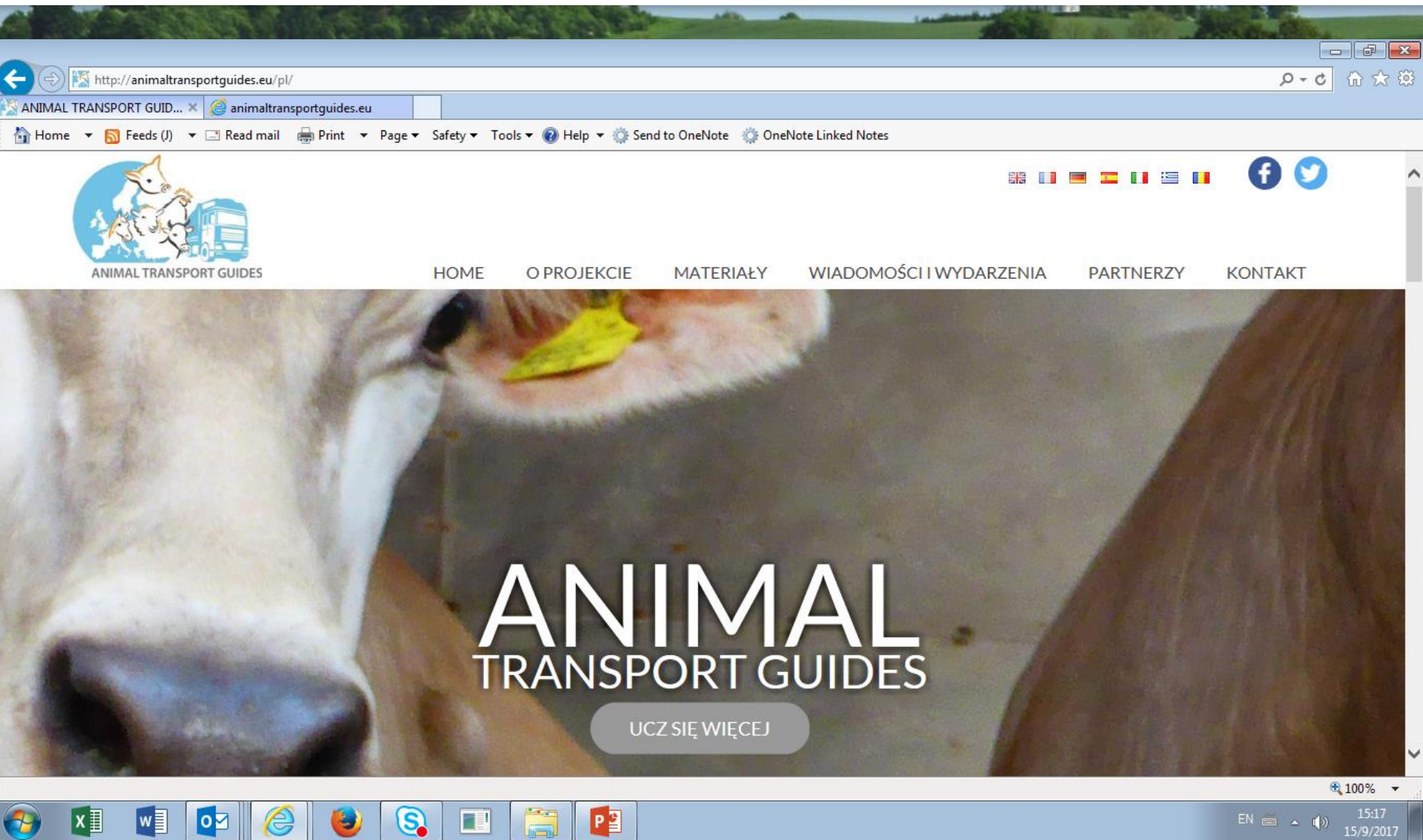
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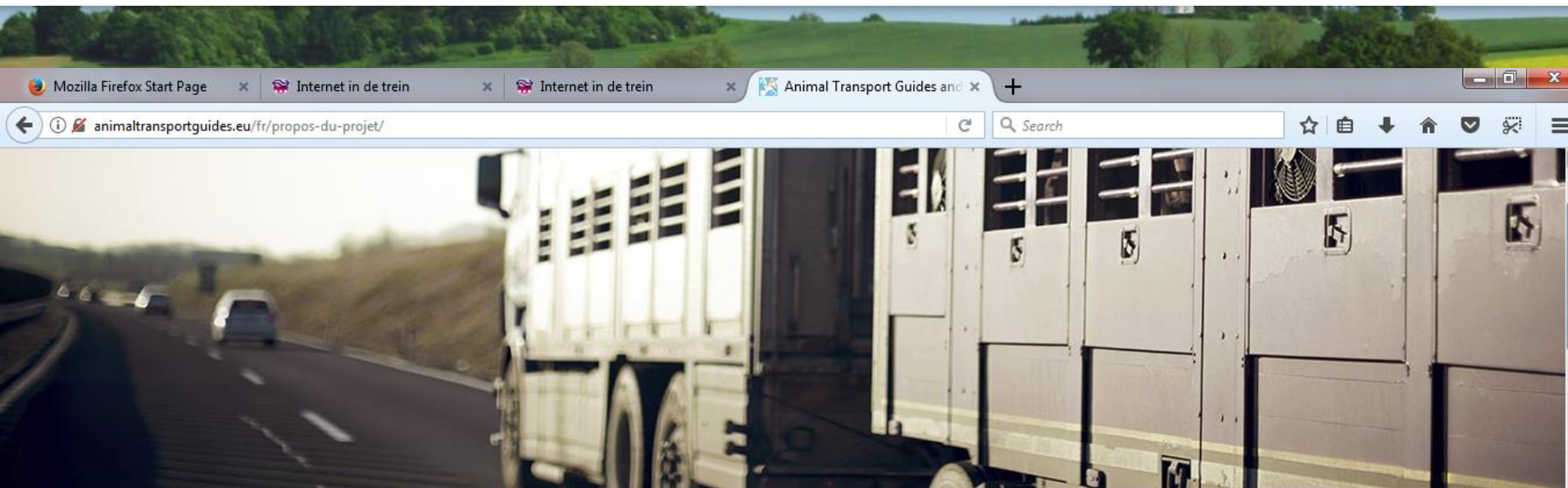


# ATG Website - home





# ATG Website - intro



## À PROPOS DU PROJET

Share



### Projet pour les bonnes pratiques du transport des animaux

La DG Santé de la Commission Européenne a pour objectif d'améliorer le bien-être des animaux au moment du transport. Le projet va développer et diffuser des Guides de bonnes pratiques pour les animaux transportés en Europe et vers les pays tiers pour l'abattage, l'engraissement et la reproduction. Les guides seront élaborés pour le

#### RECENT NEWS



**French Guides presented at SPACE, France**  
Following the successful presentation of the ATG Project at the SPACE...



**Italian Transport Guides – Agricoltura Review**  
We are proud to announce that the Italian coordination team...





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# ATG Website materials

Material - ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

animaltransportguides.eu/it/material/

ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES



## MATERIAL

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### Ovino: prevención del estrés por calor o frío

ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

Pág 1

Guías completas y más información: [www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)

#### ✓ Espacio en el vehículo

Las ovejas necesitan espacio suficiente para adoptar su estrategia de separación preferida y esto evitará que pierdan el equilibrio, se resbalen o caigan. Si la disponibilidad de espacio no es suficiente, los animales no se tumbarán; incluso cuando estén cansados. La cantidad de espacio necesario para cada animal depende de: peso corporal, presencia de lana y grueso del vellón, presencia de cuernos, temperatura y comportamiento de los animales.

- Siempre tenga en cuenta que el espacio por encima del punto más alto de la oveja debe ser de al menos 15 cm en los vehículos con ventilación forzada y al menos 30 cm en los vehículos sin ventilación forzada.

Peso vivo (kg)	Ovejas sin esquilado		Corderos y ovejas esquiladas	
	Trayecto corto (m²)	Trayecto largo (m²)	Trayecto corto (m²)	Trayecto largo (m²)
20			0,21	0,27
30			0,28	0,36
40	0,39	0,51	0,34	0,43
50	0,45	0,60	0,35	0,50
60	0,51	0,67	0,40	0,57
70	0,56	0,75	0,44	0,63
80	0,61	0,82	0,48	0,69

- Proporcione **más espacio** a todos los animales si necesitan descansar, beber o comer en el vehículo. En este caso, permítalos el acceso a la alimentación y al agua.
- Proporcione **un 25% más de espacio** a las ovejas y corderos de  $\geq 26$  kg sin esquilas, que a los esquilados.
- Proporcione más espacio durante el transporte a **altas temperaturas o humedad elevada** o cuando sea probable que el viaje sea **estresante**.
- Proporcione más espacio, si el vehículo puede estar estacionado por un **periodo largo de tiempo** - a menos que el vehículo tenga ventilación forzada.
- ¡Aun mejor!** Solo se deben transportar las ovejas que tengan el vellón de por lo menos 7,0 mm y si no se han esquilado 24 horas antes del inicio del viaje.

#### ✓ Material de cama en el vehículo

**Clima frío:** aumente material de cama / aislamiento y quite el material de cama húmedo después de cada viaje (para prevenir la congelación dentro del vehículo).

**Clima caliente:** use arena húmeda, virutas húmedas, serrín o cáscaras de arroz (en lugar de un lecho de paja).



### Good practices for the transport

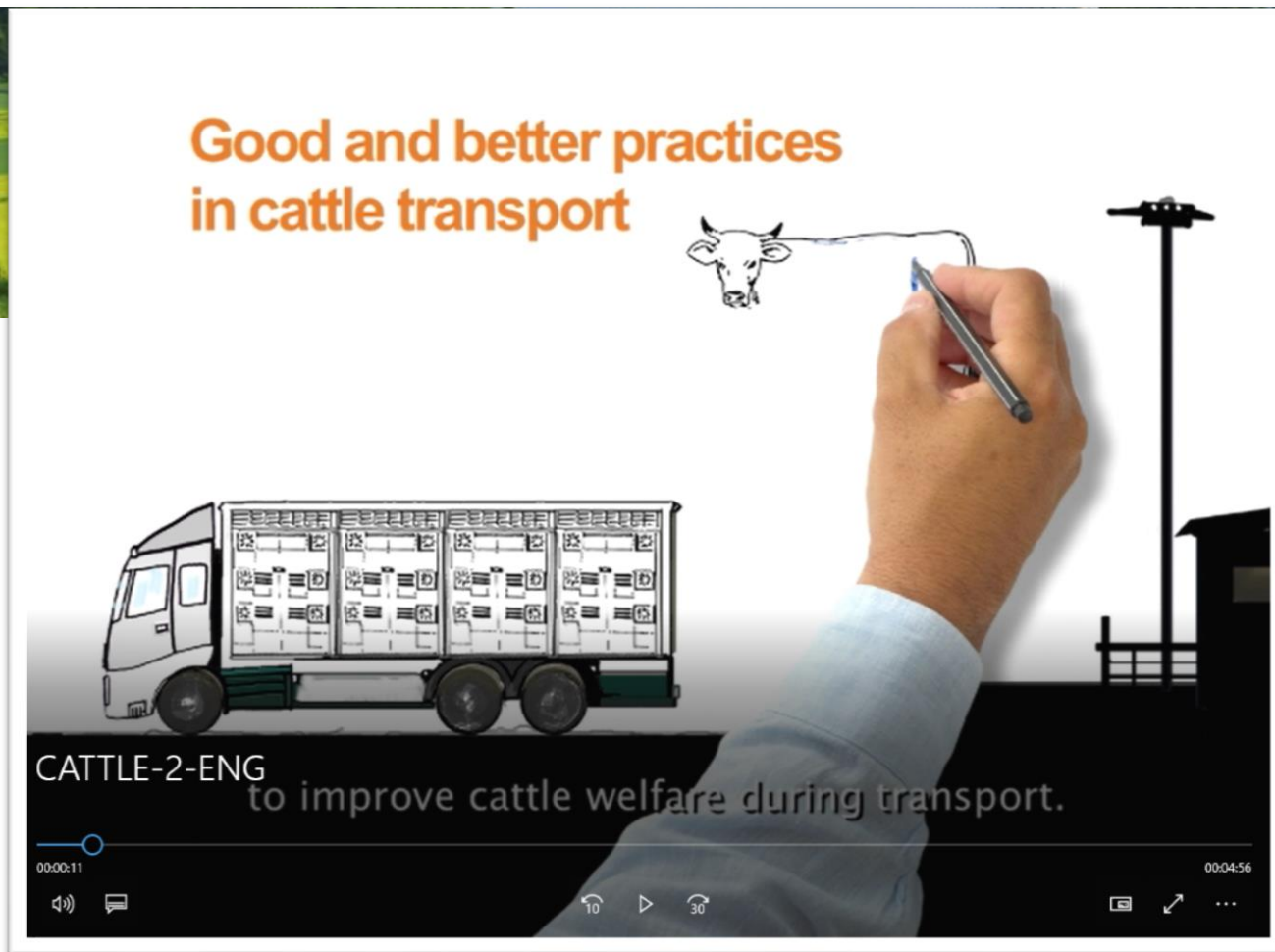
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For more information: [www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)



# Video



[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)



# Road Shows



## Previous events:

1-2 Sep, Viehfahrtreffen (**Neuekirchen-Vorden, DE**); 9 Sep, Agromalim (**Arad, RO**); 12-15 Sep, SPACE (**Rennes, FR**); 14-24 Sep, Intern. Automobil Austelling (**Hannover, DE**); 30 Sep, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut (**Celle, DE**); 4-6 Oct, Sommet d'Elevage (**Clermont – Ferrand, FR**); 4-6 Oct, Veterinary Research Institute (**Thessaloniki, GR**); 6 Oct, SGGW (**Warsaw, PL**); 26 Oct, Health Ministry (**Rome, IT**); 25–29 Oct, Indagra (**Bucharest, RO**), 14 Nov (**Vic, ES**), 20 Nov (**Forli, IT**), ...



# Save the Date



## Coming up:

25 Nov 2017	Northern UK Roadshow	Livingston	UK
1 Dec 2017	Centro Fieristico	Montechiari	IT
7 Dec 2017	World Horse Welfare event	Somerset	UK
8 Dec 2017	World Horse Welfare event	Lancaster	UK
1 Dec 2017	Government event at IRTA	Reus	ES

[www.animaltransportguides.eu](http://www.animaltransportguides.eu)



# Spread the message



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feel free to use the materials

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