



# Tips for Animal Truckers



## Going all the way for welfare!

with advice given by experienced livestock drivers.





#### **Chapters:**

#### 1. Documents you should always carry with you:

- 1.1 Contingency plan.
- 1.2 Valid transport authorization (Type 1 or Type 2)
- 1.3 Certificate of competence for drivers and attendants
- 1.4 Certificate of approval of means of transport by road for long journeys (if applies to your journey)
- 1.5 Documents related to animals.

#### 2. Tips before and during loading/ Tips für das Verladen

- 2.1 Planning of the journey / Planung des Transportes
- 2.2 Weather forecast/ Wettervorhersage
- 2.3 Traffic forecast/ Verkehrsvorschau
- 2.4 Inspection of truck/ Fahrzeugüberprüfung
- 2.5 Inspection of animals/ Überprüfen der Tiere
- 2.6 Loading of animals/ Beladung der Tiere
- 2.7 Planning ahead group size and density/ Gruppengröße
- 2.8 Animal behavior / Verhalten der Tiere

### 3. Tips during transport/ Tipps während des Transportes

- 3.1 Visual inspection of animals/ Kontrolle der Tiere
- 3.2 Tips for feeding and watering/ Füttern und Tränken
- 3.3 Extreme temperatures/ Extreme Temperaturen
- 3.4 Fighting on board/ Rangkämpfe
- 3.5 Unfit animals/ Verletzte, kranke Tiere
- 3.6 Bedding getting too dirty/ Verschmutzte Einstreu





#### 1. DOCUMENTS YOU SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY WITH YOU

#### 1.1 Contingency plan

The contingency plan includes the contact phone numbers of who to contact in the case of an emergency. The contingency plan should be clearly marked and placed inside the driver cabin where is easy to find.



#### 1.5 Documents related to the animals:

- 1.5.1 Journey log (journey more than 8hrs.) or other document (short commercial journeys of more than 50 km and duration of less than 8 hours) **stating the**:
  - Origin and the ownership of the animals.
  - Place of departure of the animals.
  - Date and time of departure of the animals.
  - The intended place of destination of the animals.
  - The expected duration of the intended journey with the animals.

#### 1.5.2 **Veterinary documentation**:

- Intra Trade Certificate (for long and short distance transports between the member states or export to the third country).
- Veterinary authorization for the transport of slightly injured or sick animals to the veterinary clinic or to the slaughterhouse (short distance transports).
- **1.5.3** Documents regarding the **identification of the animals** (Applies to all transports regardless of the duration of the journey)
  - > Equine
  - Bovines
  - Swine
  - Ovine / Caprine

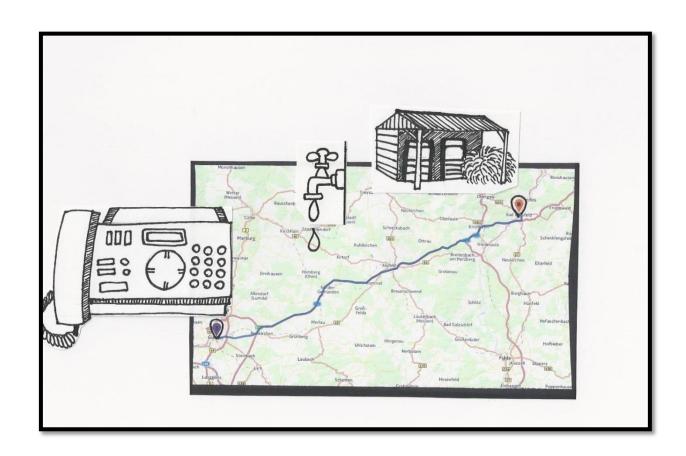




#### 2 TIPS BEFORE AND DURING LOADING

### 2.1. Planning of the journey

- Check where along your route you can get water and where there are control posts located.
- Send a fax to control post and ask for confirmation that there is space to unload your animals there on the day you want to arrive.







#### 2.2. Weather forecast







Increase the quantity of bedding





Load acc. to recommended surface area



Adjust the side openings (close one side)







Increase ventilation



Load less animals



Adjust the side openings





## 2.3. Traffic forecast

















## 2.4. Inspection of truck



Water system working?

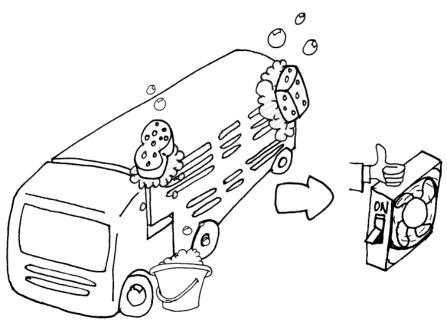
Water tank full?

Ventilators working?

Extra food and bedding on board?

Temperature alarm system working? etc...





Check ventilation system after washing the truck and let it run for 5-10 minutes!





## 2.5. Inspection of animals

Do not load unfit (sick, injured, very young or very pregnant) animals!









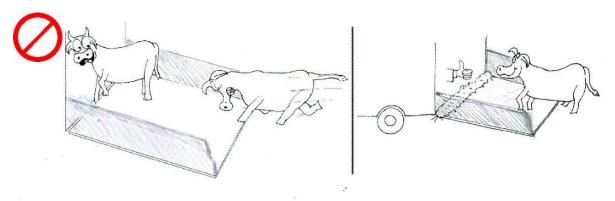




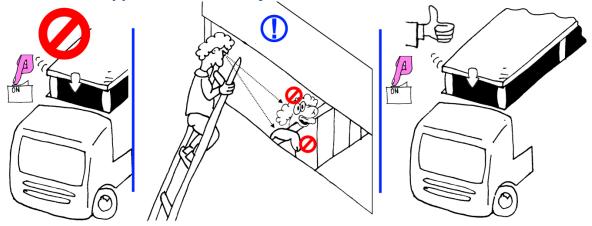


## 2.6 Loading of animals

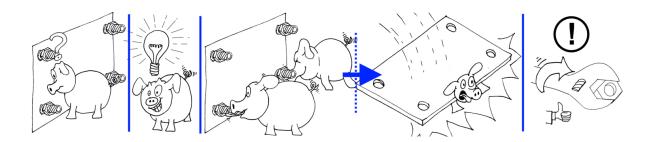
Avoid injuries, put straw on the ramp and in between gaps



\*\* Check the upper decks, before you lower down the roof of the truck



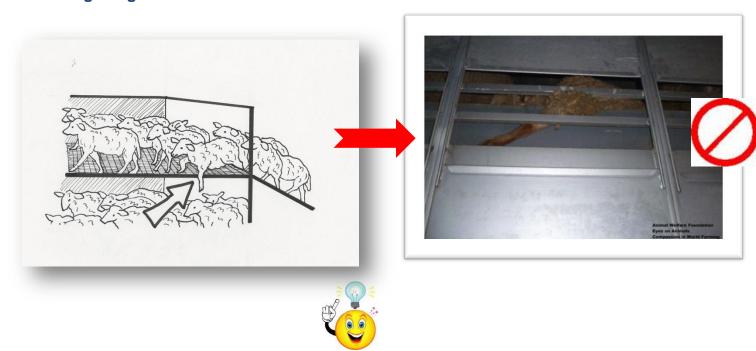
\*\* Check before loading, that all the bolts are really tight (especially when you load pigs)







# Check on both sides of truck, when using the hydraulik to avoid animals getting stuck









## 2.7 Planning ahead group size and loading density



Think before you load!

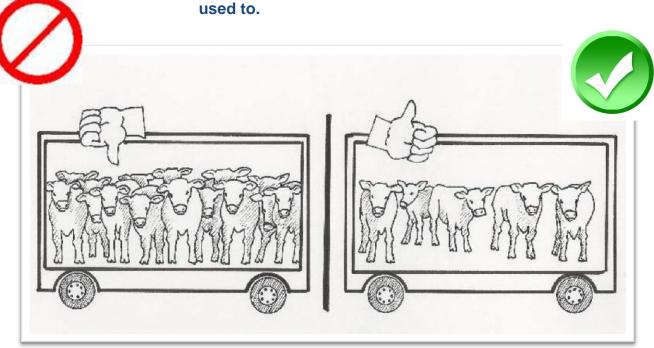
All animals must have enough space to stand in a natural position and to lie down at the same time. Keep in mind that you cannot feed and water them properly when they are loaded too tight!

How many animals do you need to load?

How much space do you have?

How can you put them in groups with enough space?

Try to keep them in the same groups as they are

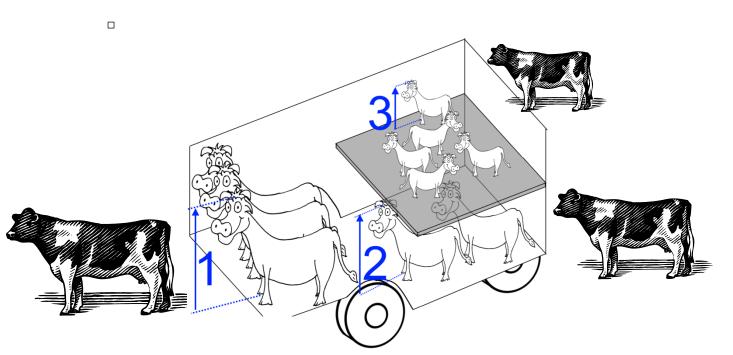






Headspace (acc. To EFSA recommendations): 20 cm between highest part of the animal and the overhead structures

If possible make groups according to the size of the cattle, load the biggest cattle into the swanneck and the smallest on the upper deck.







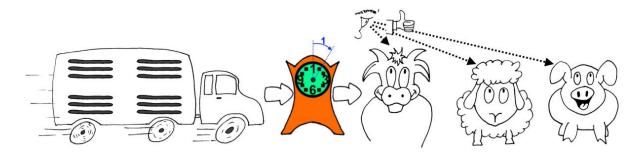






#### 3. TIPS DURING TRANSPORT

- 3.1. Visual inspection of the animals/ Kontrolle der Tiere
- Check the animals after one hour of departure, then every 4,5 hours



Check the animals on all levels *at least* every 4,5 hours during the entire journey!



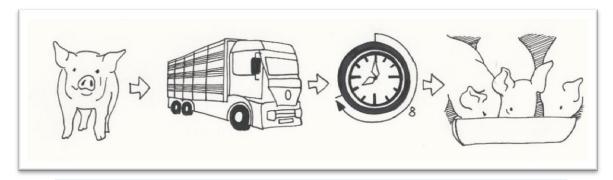




## 3.2. Tips for feeding and watering/ Füttern und Tränken

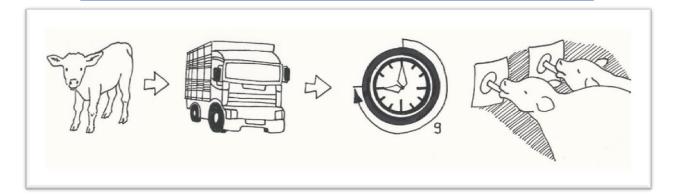
(according to EFSA Recommendation)

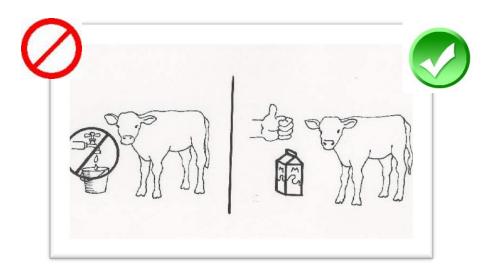
Pigs should be loaded on an empty stomach, but need feed every 8 hours (in small amounts as they are prone to motion sickness)



Small calves must be fed after 9 hours!

They should not drink water and need to be unloaded at stable (control post) and receive electrolyte or milk replacement\*

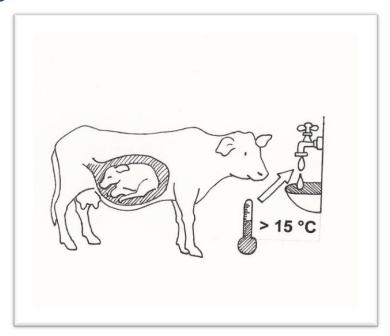








Pregnant cows should receive water that is not too cold\*

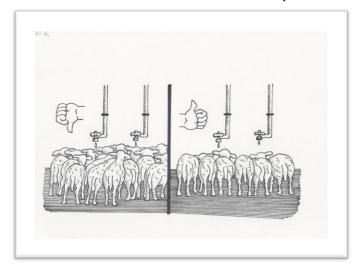


Keep drinking devices clean during the journey!





Number of water devices should be adequate to the number of animals







#### Signs for thirst and hunger!







Biting and licking bars

**Dry nose** 

On long distance transports animals <u>must ALSO be fed and</u> <u>watered manually</u> (automatic water system on trucks does not guarantee that each animal is getting enough)



- 1. Feed the animals!
- 2. Give them water!
- 3. Make sure that each animal gets enough to drink and eat- don't let the dominant ones bully the submissive ones away.
- 4. Give them a minimum of 1 hour rest to digest!









## 3.3. Extreme temperatures

Hot weather: have the water system and ventilation turned on all the time during transport

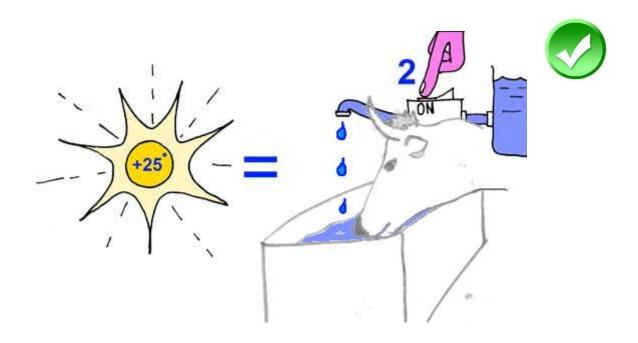


Too hot inside your truck??

Turn on the ventilation system!

Start driving or park your truck in the shade or in the wind!

Have the water system turned on all the time!



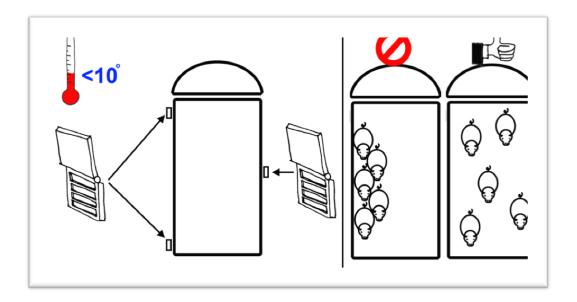




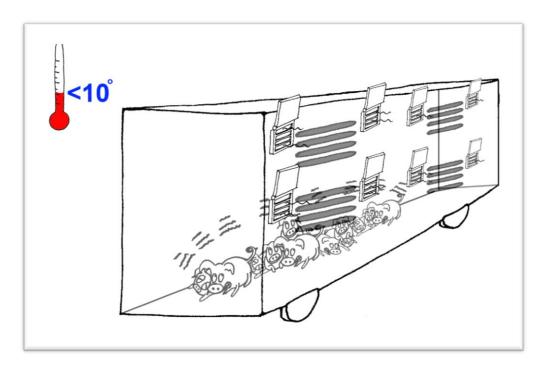
Cold weather: open only a few side-flaps per deck and check behaviour of animals.

If the animals group tightly together it is too cold and you need to close some flaps.

Check for condensation building up along the inside walls of the truckcondensation is a sign that it is too warm inside and you need to open more side-flaps.



If animals are all on one side of the truck, close more side-flaps







## 3.4 Fighting / mounting on board or stables





A good way to stop the bulls mounting eachother is to brush a small amount of diesel oil on their backs!





Use flexible anti-mounting roof for the transport of bulls





## 3.5. Unfit animals during transport



Animal that cannot standup:

**Never continue journey with** a downer!

Never use electrical prodder on downer!

Give water + sugar + salt!

Leave him/ her to rest a bit!





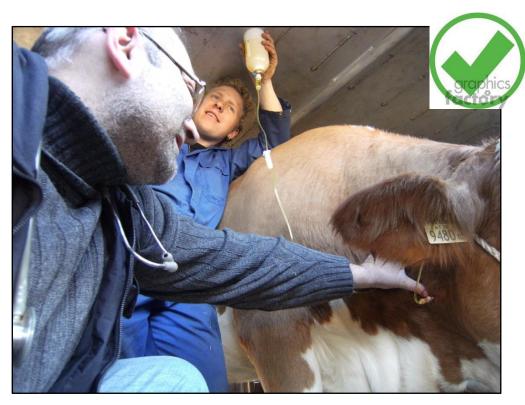






Seriously sick or injured animal real a veterinarian









## 3.6. Bedding getting too dirty















Add the extra bedding material that you have on board with you. If you ran out of it stop at the nearest control post and get fresh bedding.

