



Pig travelling



ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES

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Be careful when driving!

1. Drive **smoothly**
2. Change gears and accelerate **gently**
3. Maintain **constant** speed
4. Take curves **carefully** (in particular roundabouts)
5. **Avoid** sudden and hard braking, anticipate traffic conditions
6. Use, whenever possible, **highways** (bad road conditions increase the vibration of the vehicle and result in more motion sickness in the pigs)



These techniques will also reduce fuel consumption and decrease CO2 emissions

Keep in mind the effects of driving on pigs

1 Health problems

Of piglets and breeding pigs at arrival:

- Respiratory and digestive disorders
- Locomotion problems
- Diseases that can develop weeks after



2 Quality of meat

- Haematomas and other carcass damages
- Inadequate pH and colour of meat at slaughterhouse

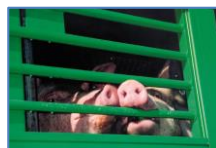


3 Potential stress and discomfort

- Loss of balance
- Motion sickness

CHECK: During the journey

- Thermal adequacy in the truck can be **assessed** by looking for **pig panting** (temperature too high, poor ventilation, overstocking). **Huddling** in pigs might indicate that the animals are experiencing cold
- For a long journey, **forced ventilation** is necessary



Watering the pigs

For journeys more than 8 hours:

- **Watering devices** shall be in good working condition, designed and placed so all pigs can use them
- Total **capacity of water tanks** for every mean of transport shall be at least 1,5% of its max. payload
- **Check** if the pigs are drinking at each stop

Good temperature: 5°C to 30°C

In hot weather: ensure good ventilation!

1. Always **open** all lateral shutters or flaps
2. Start the **ventilation system** when stopping, if available (mandatory for journey more than 8 hours). The ventilation system must ensure even distribution throughout the vehicle, with a minimum airflow of nominal capacity of 60 m³/h/100 kg pig weight of payload. It must be capable of operating for more than 4 hours, independently of the vehicle engine (derogation allowed for Member States with journeys less than 12 hours)
3. **Control the temperature** inside and adjust the ventilation
4. Park the vehicle in a **shady area**
5. Refresh heat stressed pigs by using **sprinklers**, if available, just before the truck moves or together with the mechanical ventilation
6. **Water** the pigs



Good ventilation: open all lateral shutters or flaps at loading, except in case of very cold weather

In cold weather: ensure the temperature stays OK!

1. Regulate the **vent flaps** to increase or reduce the ventilation during transport
2. During stops, **reduce the opening** of the vent flaps on the windy side and open on the other side
3. Make sure the **temperature inside** the truck on all places stays good (5-30°)
4. Add **extra weatherboards**, if available, to protect pigs from wind or freezing rain

