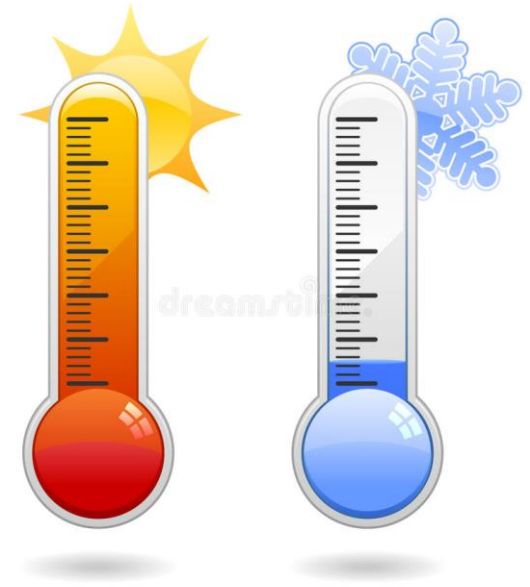


AWP Subgroup Transport

- Extreme temperatures

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Animal Welfare Platform meeting 17 June 2019



Actions

1. Factsheets
2. Scenario-solution Document
3. Research Gaps
4. Advise on communication





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Factsheets

Transport guide extreme temperatures



pigs

✓ Be aware of the risks of thermal stress

Heat stress can be caused by:

Cold stress can be caused by:

Thermal stress (hot or cold) can lead to:

- Weight loss
- Disease
- Death

Transport guide extreme temperatures



sheep

Be aware of the risks of thermal stress

Heat stress can be caused by:

Thermal stress (hot or cold) can lead to:

Transport guide extreme temperatures



horses

✓ Be aware of the risks of thermal stress

Heat stress can be caused by:

- Hot weather conditions
- Poor ventilation
- Poor watering provision

Cold stress can be caused by:

- Cold weather conditions
- Water ingress by rain or snow
- Local convective cooling

Thermal stress can lead to:

- Weight loss

which has negative consequences for productivity and profitability

Transport guide extreme temperatures



poultry

✓ Be aware of the risks of thermal stress

Heat stress can be caused by:

- Poor ventilation
- Overcrowding
- Too much crop fill during transport

Cold stress can be caused by:

- Overventilation
- Not using the covers

Thermal stress (hot or cold) can lead to:

- Stress
- Suffering
- Death

which has negative consequences for animal welfare and future productivity or meat quality (colour changes of meat)

Transport guide extreme temperatures



cattle

✓ Be aware of the risks of thermal stress

Heat stress can be caused by:

- Hot weather conditions
- Poor ventilation
- overcrowding

Cold stress can be caused by:

- Cold weather conditions
- Water ingress by rain or snow
- Overventilation
- Local convective cooling

Thermal stress (hot or cold) can lead to:

- Weight loss
- Disease
- Death

which has negative consequences for...



In cold weather conditions, ventilation rates are often low. This brings the additional risk of low air quality, which may lead to respiratory problems.

Factsheets

- Factsheets need to be completed
- Distinction between EU legal requirements and best practices/recommendations
- Assistance requested from other members of the subgroup



App

- The working group suggests that it would be more effective to upload this information on an app, rather than producing printed materials
- Example: New Zealand “Fit for transport” app
- We identified the following users: transport companies, farmers, engineers, slaughterhouse staff, official vets, animal scientists, NGOs.





Fit For Transport

Ministry for Primary Industries Education

3 PEGI 3

Add to Wishlist

Install



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Animal Welfare Law

The purpose of this App is to provide guidance when determining if bovines, cervines and ovines are fit to be transported.

Section 23 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999 states

- ⓘ a person commits an offence who, without reasonable excuse, confines or transports an animal in a manner or position that causes the animal unreasonable or unnecessary pain or distress.
- ⓘ a person commits an offence who, being the owner of, or the person in charge of, an animal, permits that animal, without reasonable excuse

to be driven or led on a



Animal Welfare Law



Conditions



Contact

Conditions



Lame



Injury



Poor Body Condition



Horns/Dehorned



Antlers/Velvetted



Late in Pregnancy



Conditions of the Eye



Mastitis



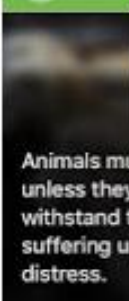
Animal Welfare Law



Conditions



Contact



If an animal shows signs of distress or abnormal behaviour during the journey, a declaration of fitness to transport must only be made once a veterinary declaration has been completed.

An animal must be fit to be transported



Animal Welfare Law

This application has been produced to improve animal welfare outcomes and promote timely interventions for sick and injured animals.

Scenario-solution document

Problematic situations and detailed possible actions

→ Mostly from real cases

→ Outcomes may be:

- included in contingency plans for transporters
- used as case studies for BTSF

→ Format ready and **uploaded to the digital tool**



Scenario-solution document

SCENARIOS/SOLUTIONS – EXTREME TEMPERATURES

SITUATION

- Description: **Long journey of cattle for breeding - hot summer days**
- Category: 80 heifers
- Type of journey: long journey, 63 hrs
- The roads in the planned itinerary: motorways
- Temperature at the place of departure (min/max): inside temperature at the end of loading: 27,1°C; 27,7°C; 25,6°C; 25,4°C; outside temperature: no data – time of measurement 19:26 p.m.
- Journey planning (length, stops): 63 hrs, stops planned 2hrs in Hungary, 24hrs at approved control post; Exit point and the border for 6hrs

EVALUATION

- Weather conditions: departure at 20 p.m.; outside temperature not the maximum predicted; weather forecast - hot days above 30°C

- Temperature during journey (min/max):

	Start	Minimum	Maximum	End	Average
Temp 1	27,9	13,5	41,3	35,7	26,7
Temp 2	28,2	12,8	43,7	32,2	26,6
Temp 3	26,8	11,6	42,5	33,2	25,6
Temp 4	25,8	12,4	42,4	31,5	25,3

- Conditions during the journey: no info
- Other obstacles: no

Checks at Control Post 23/08/2018 – Physical check yes - satisfactory/Welfare check



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Research gaps

The EU Animal Welfare Platform:
promoting dialogue on animal
welfare issues relevant at EU level.



#EU4AnimalWelfare

Sub-Group ANIMAL TRANSPORT

RESEARCH GAPS ON THE TOPIC OF ANIMAL WELFARE DURING TRANSPORT UNDER EXTREME TEMPERATURES

General topics

- **Biosecurity measures for animal transport under extreme temperatures**
Develop a set of preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of common pathogens in animal transport under extreme temperatures
- **Physiology and Behavior of Thermal Stressed Animals**
Identify and measure physiological and behavioral responses of farm animals to thermal stress during transport
- **Thermal Stress Risk Assessment**
Identify and analyze potential (future) risks that may negatively impact livestock welfare during transport under extreme temperatures to
- **Nutritional needs and energy balance**
Identify and measure nutritional needs and energy balance of livestock during transport under extreme temperatures
- **Economic, Environmental and Societal effects**
Develop sustainable models to monitor animal welfare during transport under extreme temperatures;
Financial, environmental and societal effects of the existing network of slaughterhouses across Europe, especially in relation to rural development, and possible impact of encouraging short transports in order to limit the impact of extreme temperatures on live animals;
Financial, environmental and societal impact of the establishment of a maximum 8-hour limit for the transport of animals sent for slaughter, thus limiting the adverse effects of extreme temperatures

[1]

- **Transport facilities designs**
Truck design and engineer to improve animal welfare during transport under extreme temperatures
- **Risk reduction**
Financial impact of transport of bulls sperm/semens instead of cattle for breeding purposes
- **Scientific evaluation of the frequency of long distance transports that are on the road when it is >30 degrees**
- **Scientific comparison of animal transports < 8 hrs and long distance transports in terms of infringements of legal animal welfare standards related to adverse weather conditions and extreme temperatures**
- **Animal welfare benefits in relation to extreme temperatures when long-distance journeys are replaced by maximum 8-hour journeys, or meat or semen transport**
- **Survey of potential rise of acceptance of agricultural practices by society about a general 8 hrs limit when linked to the issue of extreme temperatures**

Species specific topics

- Transportation of research animals
- Prevention of dehydration of poultry
- Transport of rabbits, fur animals, fish
- Transport of companion animals
- Transport of wild and captive animals

[2]

Advise on Communication

Aim:

Make factsheets and other deliverables and information accessible and used by identified categories of end users in a targeted fashion that responds to their needs, thus producing actual change in the way animals are transported within the EU and for all journeys originated in the EU.





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Thank you for your attention

