















## Stop regularly to check the condition, behaviour and spatial distribution of the animals

If animals are panting or sweating, they are experiencing heat stress:

- ✓ Provide drinking water as often as possible.
- ✓ Increase ventilation.
- ✓ Prepare operators at the place of destination for immediate unloading

If animals are shivering or huddling, they are experiencing cold stress:

- ✓ Provide food if they show signs of hunger.
- ✓ Improve protection from precipitation and wind.

If animals have watering eyes, nasal discharge or are retching, they are suffering from bad air quality:

- ✓ Remove animals from situation or
- ✓ improve ventilation or
- ✓ otherwise lower level of noxious gas.

If these measures cannot be implemented, animals should be unloaded at the nearest place available.

## At arrival



### Protect cattle from adverse weather conditions during unloading



### Provide adequate housing conditions

Temperature within the housing facilities should be kept within the thermo-neutral zone (see page 1). To achieve this, facilities should be equipped with:

- ✓ Building insulation to prevent frost.
- ✓ Adequate mechanical or natural ventilation.

If temperatures are not within the thermo-neutral zone (see page 1)

- ✓ Too low: apply additional heating (especially for calves).
- ✓ Too high: provide more floor space, additional fans for ventilation and water spraying.



Trucks with less effective ventilation should be unloaded as a priority.