















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

Early detecting of thermal stress is essential.

If horses are sweating, they are experiencing heat stress:

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

If the destination cannot be reached within two hours and temperature on the truck cannot be lowered sufficiently, activate the contingency plan and unload the animals at the nearest emergency unloading facility.

If horses are shivering, they could be experiencing cold stress:

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

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

## At arrival



### Protect horses 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. Air circulation takes place above the heads of the animals.

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

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



**Trucks with poor ventilation should be unloaded as a priority.**