Practical handling skills during road transport of fattening pigs from farm to slaughterhouse: A brief review

Bert Driessen1*, Ester Peeters2, Jos Van Thielen1, Sanne Van Beirendonck1

1Department of Bioengineering Technology, KU Leuven | Thomas More, Geel, Belgium; 2Department of Animal Welfare, Federal Government Service, Brussels, Belgium

Received 24 October 2013; revised 25 November 2013; accepted 17 December 2013

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ABSTRACT

The transport of fattening pigs is characterized by a strong human-animal interaction. Consequent handling is important because of animal welfare, meat quality and matching economic consequences. During road transport, human impact can be divided in different steps: 1) driving pigs from the pens via an alley to the trailer, 2) loading, 3) actual transport, 4) unloading to the lairage, and 5) the final phase driving pigs to the stunning. An inadequate design and a poor condition of the facilities will negatively affect the ease of handling pigs. Because of the consequences, acute stress during transport and slaughter should be minimized by acting on the education of people, on equipment and on preparation of animals for the journey. Education programs have to be repeated regularly so that knowledge can be refreshed.

Keywords: Handling; Pigs; Transport; Slaughterhouse; Training

1. INTRODUCTION

After a raising period of several months under specific housing conditions, pigs are transported on road from the farm to the slaughterhouse. The transport phase to the slaughterhouse has been identified as a stressful event for fattening pigs [1,2], mainly because the transport procedure is characterized by an intensive contact between animals and humans, in contrast with the fattening period. The handling of animals should be done with care because it can cause a fear reaction in pigs that are unacquainted with humans. Fear can make handling difficult and potentially causes a dangerous situation to both animal and handler. Only after repeated (friendly) handling in combination with appropriate equipment, these fear responses will be minimized [3].

Because of the combination of several stressors in a very short period of time, the transport procedure may have a large effect on the welfare of pigs. Physical exercise during the loading of animals into the transport vehicle is one of these stressors. Furthermore, moving pigs from their familiar environment into unknown, novel surroundings can cause psychological stress. Therefore, the manner of handling pigs is very important because of the impact on animal stress, welfare, meat quality and the economic implications that come with it. The glycolysis rate of meat increases in acutely stressed pigs which can result in poor meat quality after slaughter, namely pale, soft and exudative (PSE) meat [4]. On the other hand, chronic stress depletes body energy reserves before slaughtering which results in a high final pH value 24 h after slaughter and dark, firm, and dry (DFD) meat [5].

Although the human impact on the ease of handling pigs and pork quality is well known, it is still an ongoing research topic. Nowadays, the emphasis is on training drivers and handlers to reduce rough handling, optimize animal welfare, and reduce deterioration of meat quality and the financial losses that are associated with it. The next step will be the evaluation and optimization of the training programs [6].

This review summarizes the interactions between humans and pigs during all phases of the transport procedure, focusing on practical handling skills (Table 1).

2. MOVING FROM PEN TO TRAILER

Loading can cause fear in animals that are not habituated to human contact. Pigs exposed to management pro-
Table 1. A summary of the handling steps during the transport of fattening pigs from farm to slaughterhouse.

<table>
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<th>Handling steps</th>
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<td>Farm</td>
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pigs are standing and sitting most of the time, while during a rough journey a higher number of pigs remain standing compared to a smooth journey [1]. The first kilometers usually generate panic because in most of the roads the conditions in the beginning (often rural roads) are bad, causing a higher frequency of stops, accelerations and de-accelerations [32]. When animal trailers are driven badly, animals are subjected to substantial lateral movement which results from driving too fast around corners, too high accelerations, or too violent braking. This may cause toppling, sliding and excessive corrective muscular action, resulting in bruising, muscular fatigue, fear and injuries to the animals [33,34]. Also the ability of the pigs to rest during the journey will be reduced [35]. The best practice is to drive well so pigs can adapt the standing or lying position in order to cope with the high level of vibrations [36].

Of course, driving the vehicle is related to the driving style of the trucker, but also to the truck type, the suspension characteristics and the quality of the road surface [37].

5. UNLOADING

Although unloading is considered less stressful than loading, a few attention points must be taken into account. To avoid jamming and panic in the unloading group, the truck should be emptied gradually by unloading pigs by transport pen group rather than by deck [38].

Handling problems due to hesitation and refusals of pigs to go forward can also be caused by poor lighting (dark area) and inappropriate design and location of the unloading area. Different colors and shadows may frighten the animals and they preferably walk form a dark to a lighter place [18,27]. A plane level ramp or a hydraulic ramp should be used to unload the pigs. Abbott et al. [7] reported a longer unloading time and more slips and falls in winter due to the unloading facility design, where the unloading ramp had an aluminum base that became slippery when temperatures dropped below zero. The unloading area should not have corners to negotiate, pigs should walk straight into the lairage pen in their truck-group, a solid-gate should be dropped behind the group in order to encourage pigs to walk forward and thus be locked into position allowing an adequate space for the size of the group [38]. Height differences exceeding 20 cm between the truck and unloading ramp can cause handling problems due to refusal or hesitation of the pigs [24]. Narrow passages [39] and noise [8,40] also negatively affect the unloading process.

Smooth unloading of pigs by the handlers should be standard. Rabaste et al. [41] reported that pigs being handled gently (with boards) at unloading were less stressed and adapted faster to the lairage pen environment than pigs being handled with electric prods. Frequent use of electric prods while encouraging the animal to move to the target location results in fear and stress [28].

6. STUNNING

Moving pigs forward to the stunning point is an important source of stress in slaughtering pigs. The number of turns and corners should be minimal and the route the animals take should encourage forward movement. One-way gates, run-through lairage pens and elimination of right-angled corners in the system have a positive impact on the efficiency of guiding pigs to the stunning area. Moreover, using automatic push gates to move animals reduces the interaction with the handlers and minimizes the use of electrical prods in the slaughterhouse. The handling method is characterized by the stunning system. In a CO₂ gas system the pigs are handled in groups. In contrast, a few pigs are moved up the single-file chute into the restrainer of the electrical stunning system which requires the use of electric prods [42]. The use of prods increases mounting behavior between pigs in group, results in more fatigued pigs and a higher proportion of bruised carcasses and PSE pork [41]. Grandin [42] recommends stiff scrub brushes on the end of a stick as an electric prod alternative for moving pigs up a single-file race. However, a total ban on electric prods used on animals that refuse to move at the entrance of the stun box or restrainer, is not recommended because of the probable increase of the frequency of beating, tail twisting and poking sensitive areas of the animals by the handlers after such a ban [42].

Pigs will be encouraged to move forward by lighting that gradually becomes brighter towards the stunning point, without shining directly into the pigs’ eyes. Where a restrainer conveyor is used, there must be a system to reduce groups into single files, e.g. a labyrinth system. The conveyor should be tight enough to prevent excessive movement but not so tight that it causes pain or discomfort [43].

7. TRAINING PROGRAMS

The consequences of acute stress during transport and slaughter should be minimized by acting on the education of people, on equipment and on preparation of animals for the journey [44]. The education includes training, evaluation of achieved knowledge and skills certification for the people involved, as planned, for instance, by the Regulation EC 1/2005 since the 1st of January 2007. The latter have to follow special training courses which include several items related to the human-animal relationship, such as animal behavior, practical aspects of animal handling and the impact of driving behavior on the welfare of the transported animals and on the quality
of meat. After a successful examination they achieve a certificate of competence to transport animals. As shown by Grandin [45], the improvement of handling and stunning practices after the audit programs can be relevant. Also shown by [45], there is only a short effect of an education program. Therefore, education programs have to be repeated regularly so that knowledge can be refreshed.

In the light of Regulation (EC) 1/2005, each EU member state has to organize a training course for drivers and handlers of animal transports. There are large differences (speed of implementation, animal species, purpose of transport, training course, type of examination, validity duration of the transport certificate) between Member States in how the Regulation has been implemented and enforced [6]. Given the fact that implementation and enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1/2005 varies among Member States and its implementation and enforcement is still in progress, the impact of the Regulation may not become clear for a number of years.

Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 came into force on 1 January 2013 in all EU Member States. The Regulation covers all aspects of the operations of slaughter-houses from the arrival of animals at the lairage area through to the animals’ death. It also introduces new requirements relating to the training of all slaughterhouse staff involved in the handling of live animals, and in the appointment of Animal Welfare Officers. A successful examination after an appropriate course leads to a certificate of competence for the slaughterhouse staff.

8. CONCLUSION

Despite decennia of research and recommendations, handling is still an important topic and a major cause of distress for slaughter pigs. Animal transport has a high importance for the pork chain economy, as mistakes made at this level have irreversible effects on carcass and meat quality. Also, the efforts made by the producers to improve animal welfare are lost. An adequate handling of fattening pigs should be a point of attention during the transport procedure. All actors must realize that there is an important interaction between handling and the infrastructure. The ease of handling pigs starts with a good infrastructure. Also, training programs for caretakers to handle animals correctly and to understand the basic behavioral principles are necessary. However, for an optimal result the contents and the concept (theory, practice or a combination of it) of the training programs are important. Therefore the existing programs should be evaluated and, if necessary, optimized.

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