

ASSESSMENT OF A MODIFIED LIVESTOCK PROTOTYPE TRAILER TO IMPROVE BIOSECURITY AND WELFARE DURING SWINE TRANSPORT

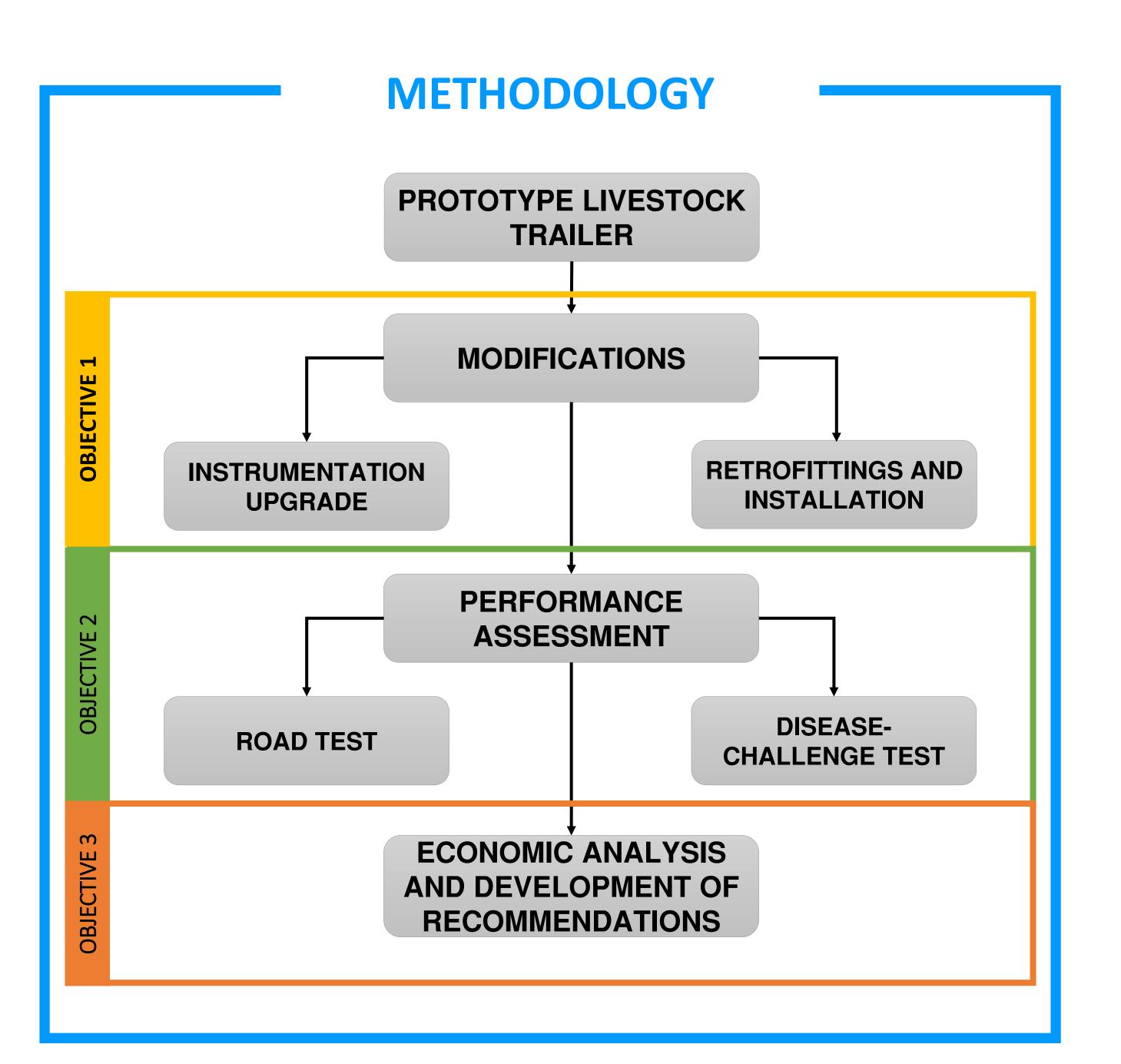
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INTRODUCTION

- Swine farms can suffer devastating losses due to airborne diseases, thus barn air filtration systems are installed to protect the animals.
- Biosecurity risks exist when animals are taken out of the barn for transport.
- Current trailer designs need to be improved to provide enhanced animal welfare during transport.

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance and optimize the current prototype trailer by installing new features in the trailer;
- Assess the performance of the improved trailer through road, and disease-challenge tests, and
- Conduct analysis economic 3. and recommendations for commercialization



ON-GOING ACTIVITIES PLANNED ACTIVITIES ROAD TEST: Based on findings and observations from previous project and inputs Evaluation of the following parameters under summer from various swine stakeholders, desired features such as misters, pig and winter conditions: drinkers, emergency and inspection access, and permanent sensors and devices for real-time monitoring of thermal conditions were prototype trailer. \checkmark General welfare of the pigs during transport. Refilling port for Prairie Swine Centre water supply Tessier Emergency door Rosetown C Underbed storage Regina Swift Current O Figure 4. Planned route for the road test **DISEASE-CHALLENGE TEST:** • The trailer with 10 pigs inside will be exposed to exhaust air from an IAV-infected barn - with or without LED light air filtration (Treatment vs. Control). Misting nozzle minimum exposure duration. Temperature control sensor the air inlet of the trailer - with or without air filtration. Exposure Temperature, RH, air temperature, and blood samples will be collected. Observation flow, and CO_2 sensors Video camera Figure 5. Overall framework of the disease-challenge test **INDUSTRY IMPLICATIONS** Pig drinker The improved air-filtered trailer can fill the biosecurity gap to mitigate the transmission of airborne pathogens during transport. New trailer design features incorporated in the trailer can help address critical issues with existing livestock trailers currently used in industry. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund and Canadian Agrisafety Applied Research Program (through

develop

TRAILER MODIFICATIONS:

installed in the prototype.



Figure 1. Prototype livestock trailer

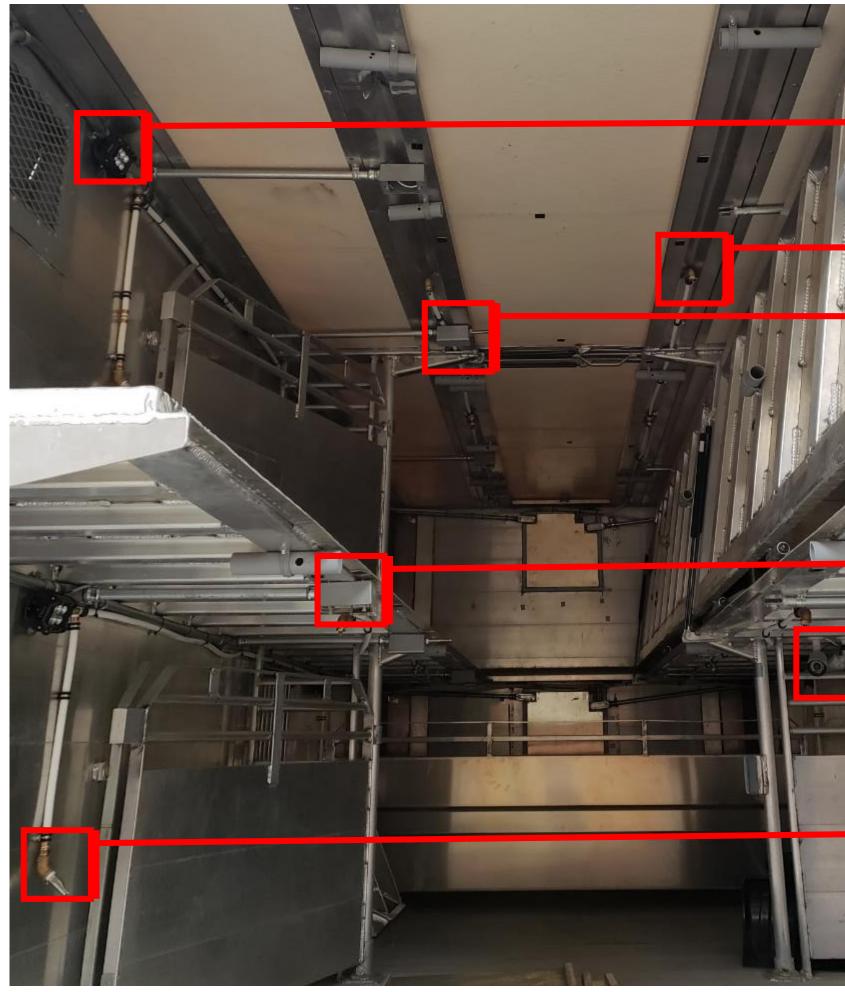


Figure 2. Animal compartment.





Figure 3. Front compartment. A) Environmental control system, B) Control for lighting, pig drinkers, and ancillary systems (ventilation, heating, and misting), C) Water supply container for the mister and pig drinkers, and D) Supplemental heater for the animal compartment.





 \checkmark Performance of installed ventilation, heating, and misting systems and functionality of sensors and devices to record real-time conditions inside the



• A group of 40 weaned pigs (approx. 25-kg BW) will be transported in the trailer over a 5-hr trip.

• A total of 4 trips (n = 2)per season) will be conducted.

Establish various parameters such as airborne viral load and

I Flexible ducts will convey exhaust air from the infected barn to

Pigs will be observed in the trailer over 14 days for clinical signs of Influenza A infection. Body weight, rectal

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada), SK Pork, MB Pork, AB Pork, ON Pork, and Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture.