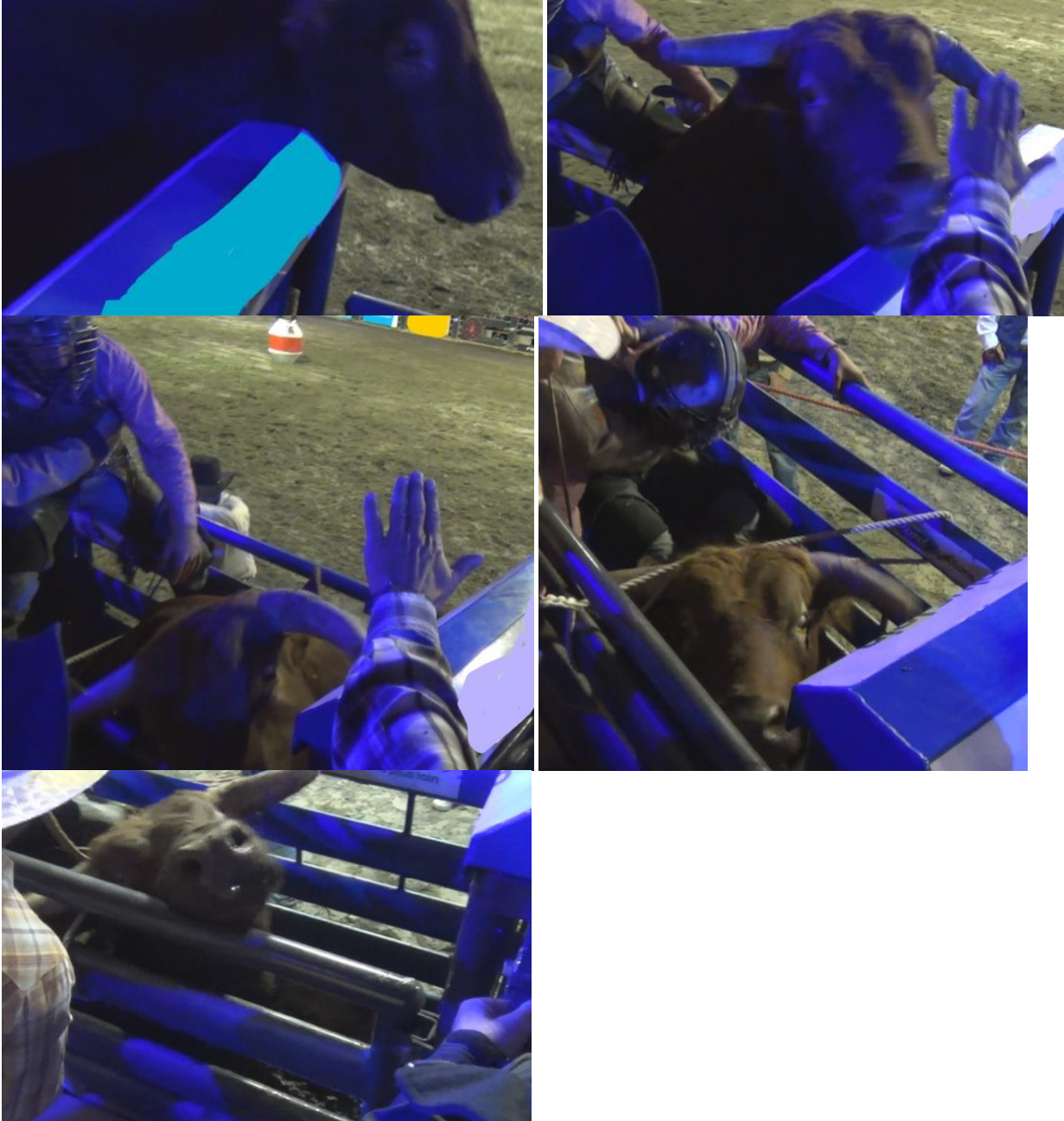


## BULLS (2 EXAMPLES)

### Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)

\* 16 s: the bull panics in the departure chute and tries to jump out when the cowboy attempts to mount him.



\* 2 min 25: the bull still resists the cowboy's multiple attempts to mount it. He is bleeding from the impact of his muzzle against the walls of the departure chute, suffered during his agitation.



\* 6 min 26 s: after several minutes of repeated attempts by the cowboy to mount the bull, the bull still resists the handling and tries once again to get out of the departure chute.



**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)**

\* 1 min 55: the same bull, who is once again moved to the adjacent departure chute, continues to resist the cowboy's attempts to mount him and tries to get out of the departure chute. He does this even after the cowboy leaves and equipment has been removed from him, which suggests that he is still affected by another source of stress: very loud surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flashes? There are even fireworks at some point (see 6 min 8 s, 6 min 43 s when the bull jumps, 7:19).







**Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59)**

\* 1 min 51 s: once again, the same panicked bull tries to jump out of the departure chute.





**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78)**

\* 5 s: the bull resists the cowboy's manipulations and the multiple attempts to mount him (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).

\* 5 min 39 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief absence, starts to panic when the cowboy tries to mount him again (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



\* 7 min 16 s: the bull, who had calmed down after the cowboy's brief absence and who was moved to the adjacent departure chute, starts to panic when the cowboy tries to mount him again.

\* 8 min 28 s, 8 min 38 s: the same bull, who is once again moved to the adjacent departure chute, continues to panic even after the cowboy leaves and the equipment has been removed from him. This suggests that he is still affected by another source of stress: very loud surrounding noise (the rodeo is an extremely noisy activity)? Bright lights and flash? He tries to jump out of the departure chute twice (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56)).



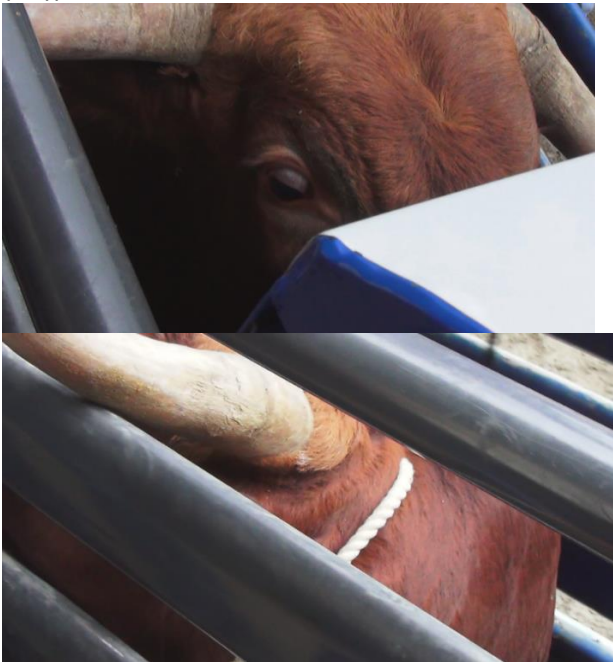


\* 10 min 25 s: the same bull continues to panic and to try to jump out of the departure chute. He knocks his muzzle against the wall of the initial departure chute (blood can be observed around his right nostril, see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).



**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)**

\* 42: the bull shows signs of psychological stress (agitation, ventral tilting of the eye) in the initial departure chute. His left horn is not aligned with the right one and is mobile at its base (swaying with each head movement as well as when the head touches the barrier of the chute), suggesting a fragility at the base of the horn, which can cause injuries in the event of a shock to the horn or to being grasped and pulled by a lasso, or if the horn gets stuck between two bars of the departure chute (see the second photograph, in which the bull turns his head to look behind him; there is danger of injury if the bull butts or rears while his horn is stuck between the bars). This bull, recognizable by his misaligned / rickety left horn and his split right ear, is used in the same trial on 13-09-17 and displays the exact same signs of distress once again (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (56), Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (59), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (78), Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (84)).



\* 1 min 13 s: the same bull panics and tries to jump out of the departure chute.







**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (58)**

\* 1 s: the same bull (see Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (A) (56)), continues to panic in the departure chute when the cowboy tries to mount him (see Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (82), Sony cam Steve 16-09-17 (A) (83)).







\* 2 min 13 s: the same bull, still panicking, is bleeding from the mouth after hitting his head against the sides of the departure chute repeatedly. He displays the same signs of injury when he panics under the same conditions on 13-09-17 (see Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (53)).





**Vidéos Steve 26-08-17 (38)**

\* 4 min 25 s: after having ejected the cowboy who was riding him, bull 107 continues to kick out in all directions and ends up violently striking a barrier with his right side just in front of his right hind limb, which hurls him to the ground on his left side. There is a risk of blunt injuries in the areas involved in the impact (thorax, abdomen, paws), both on the right against the barrier and on the left against the ground. The violent and frenetic, often disordered, bucking poses a risk to the bulls on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground or in the event of a fall. When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent of the jump is exerted at the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is inadequate or if torsion is applied to the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes, only one leg touches the ground during the landing and hence has to bear all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for the animals.





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#### **HORSES (4 EXAMPLES)**

##### **Sony cam JJ 10-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 2 min 8 s to 2 min 16 s: the horse panics in the departure chute and rears.



##### **Sony cam JJ 13-09-17 (22)**

\* 4 min 55 s: after throwing off the cowboy during a saddle-riding event, the mare Big Sky steps with her left hind leg on the rope attached to her halter and dragging on the ground as she is running. This dragging rope can cause a sudden downward pull her neck when the rope is suddenly put under tension by being stepped on. There is a constant risk of hyperflexion of the neck which can cause cervical vertebral lesions and / or a concussion

because of "whiplash". Various further injuries can occur at the time the fall; these may occur because of the cervical / brain trauma or simply because of the loss of balance.



\* 4 min 56 s: the mare Big Sky falls; her head hits the ground violently.





\* 4 min 59 s: immediately after her fall, the mare Big Sky briefly displays signs suggesting an epileptiform seizure (spasmodic contractions of the neck, defecation).

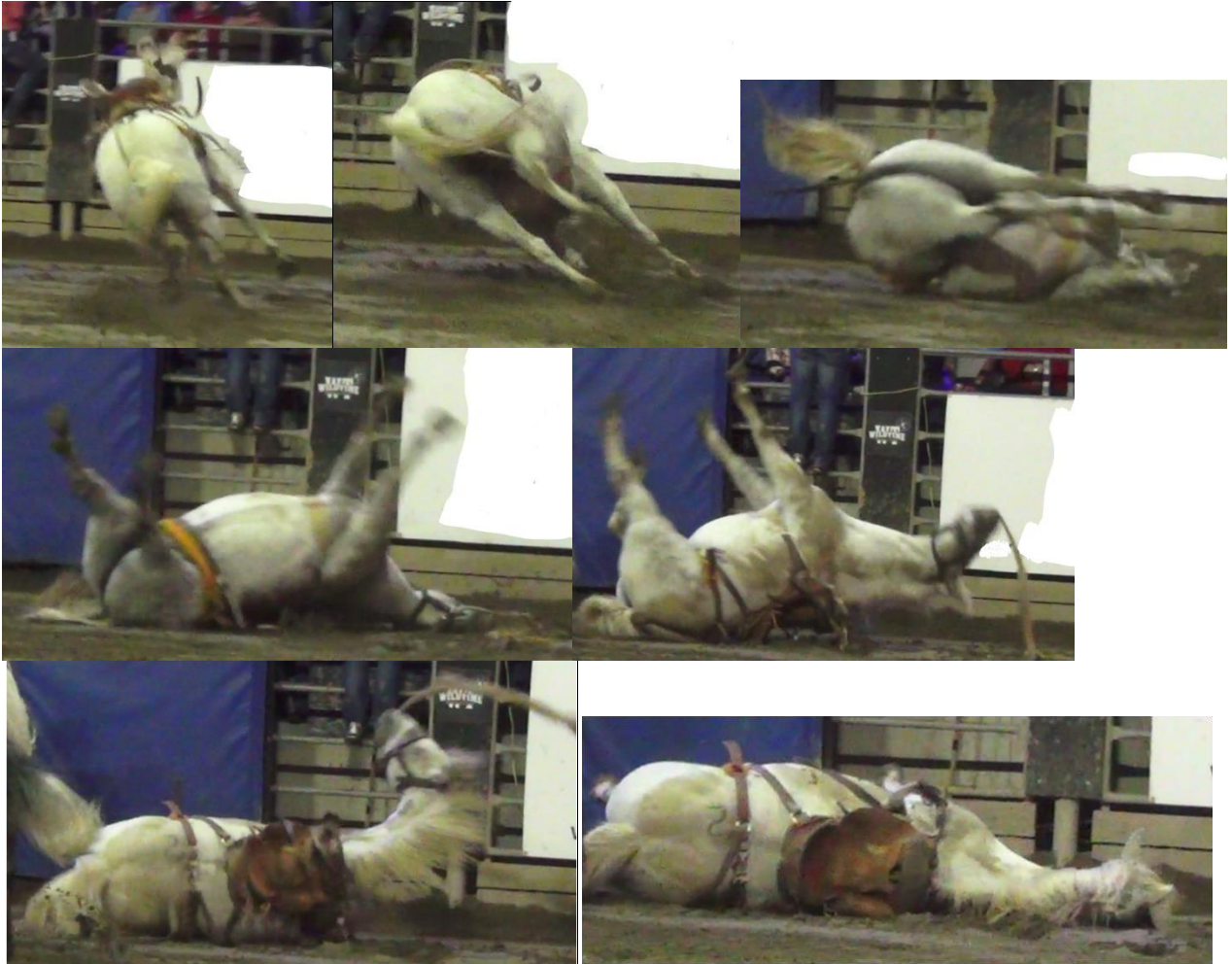


\* 7 min 42 s: the mare Big Sky has just gotten up and started running again, although she is very unstable on her legs. The rope still hangs from her halter and drags on the ground, posing a risk that the accident can be repeated. She falls once more when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head again hitting the ground violently. Faced with an animal as unstable on her feet and as heavy as a horse like Big Sky, there is a further danger of injury to the rescue rider as well as his horse when he approaches Big Sky to catch and control her.



**Sony cam Mike 13-09-17 (34)**

\* 46 s: after throwing off the cowboy during a saddle ride, the mare Big Sky collapses



\* 3 min 32 s: the mare Big Sky falls again when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope, her head hits the ground violently again.



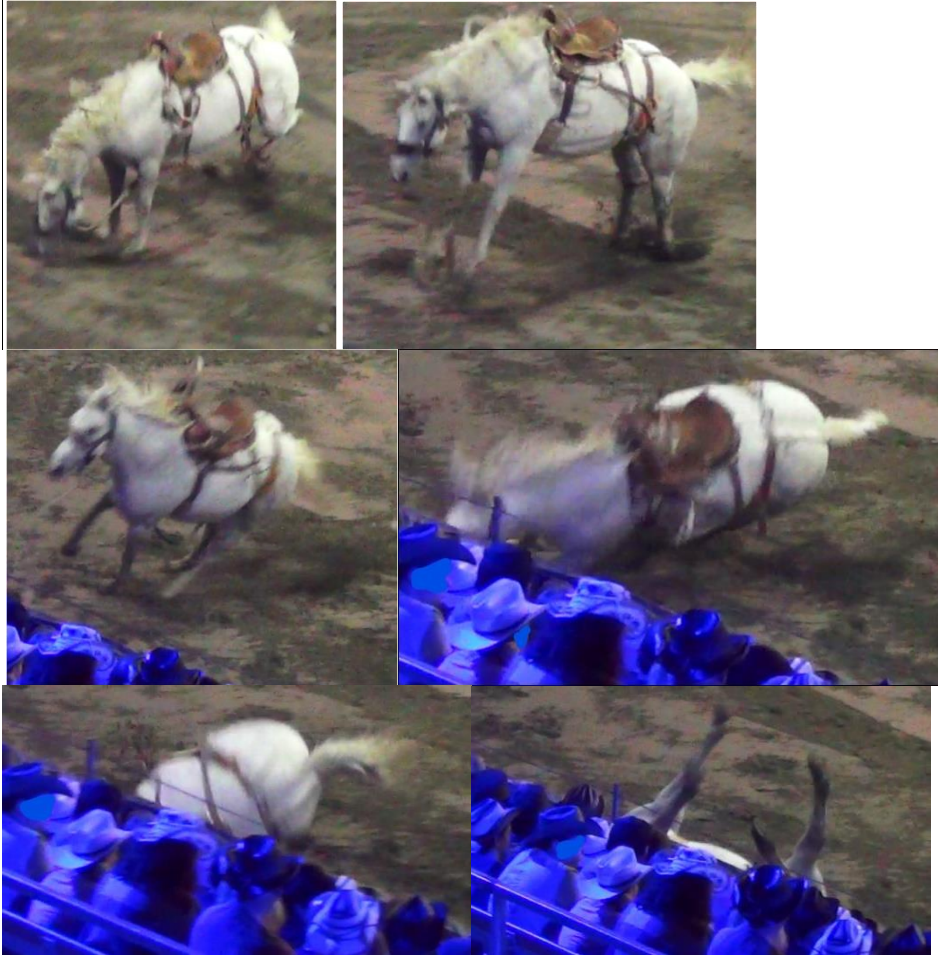




**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (29)**

\* 40 s: the fall of the mare Big Sky follows a concussion caused by a forward "whiplash" effect, when she steps with one of her hind legs on the rope attached to her halter and dragging on the ground, while she is running. The sudden tension of the rope as the mare runs induces a violent and rapid bending of her head possibly causing a shock to the brain. The violent bending also represents a danger of lesions to the cervical vertebrae.

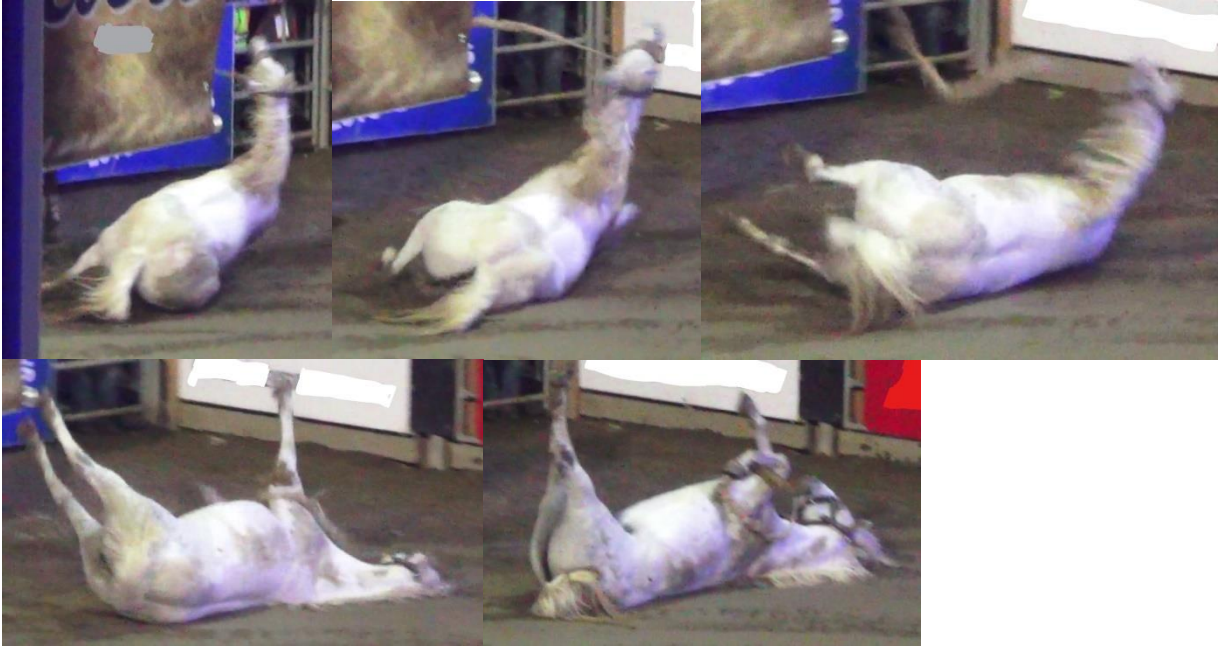




\* 3 min 19 s: the mare Big Sky has just gotten up and started running again, although she is very unstable on her legs. The rope still is still hanging from her halter and dragging on the ground, posing a risk that the accident will be repeated. She falls once more when a rescue rider tries to catch the rope; her head again hits the ground violently.

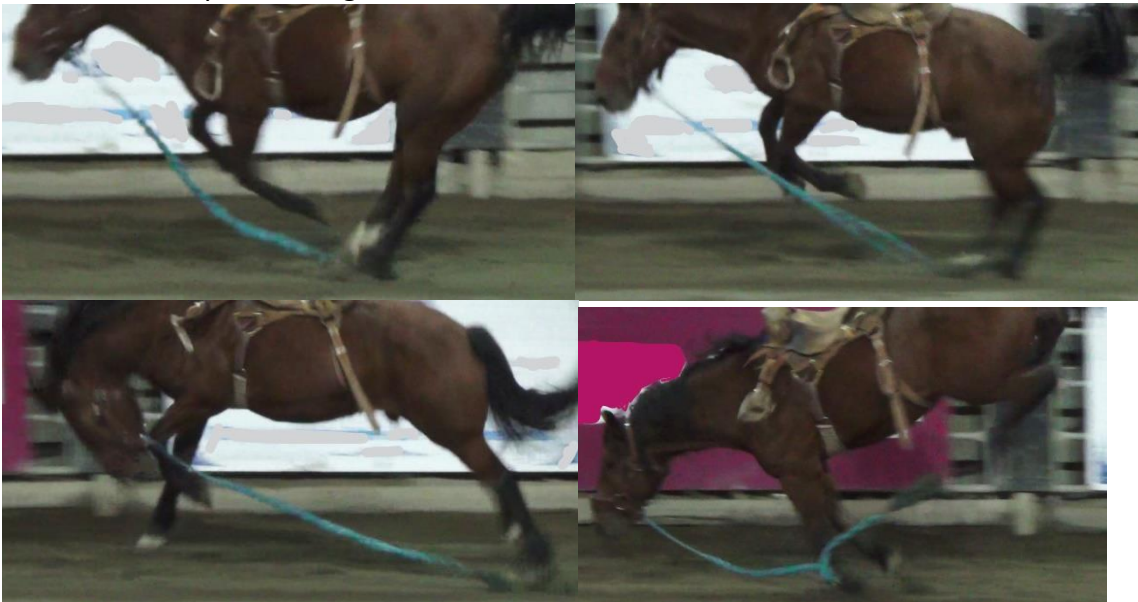






**Sony cam JJ 16-09-17 (C) (29)**

\* 1 min 53 s: while the horse gallops dodging the rescue riders trying to catch him, he tramples with one of his hind legs on the rope attached to his halter and dragging on the ground while he is running. The sudden tension of the rope while the horse runs induces a violent and rapid bending of his head which results in a fall.

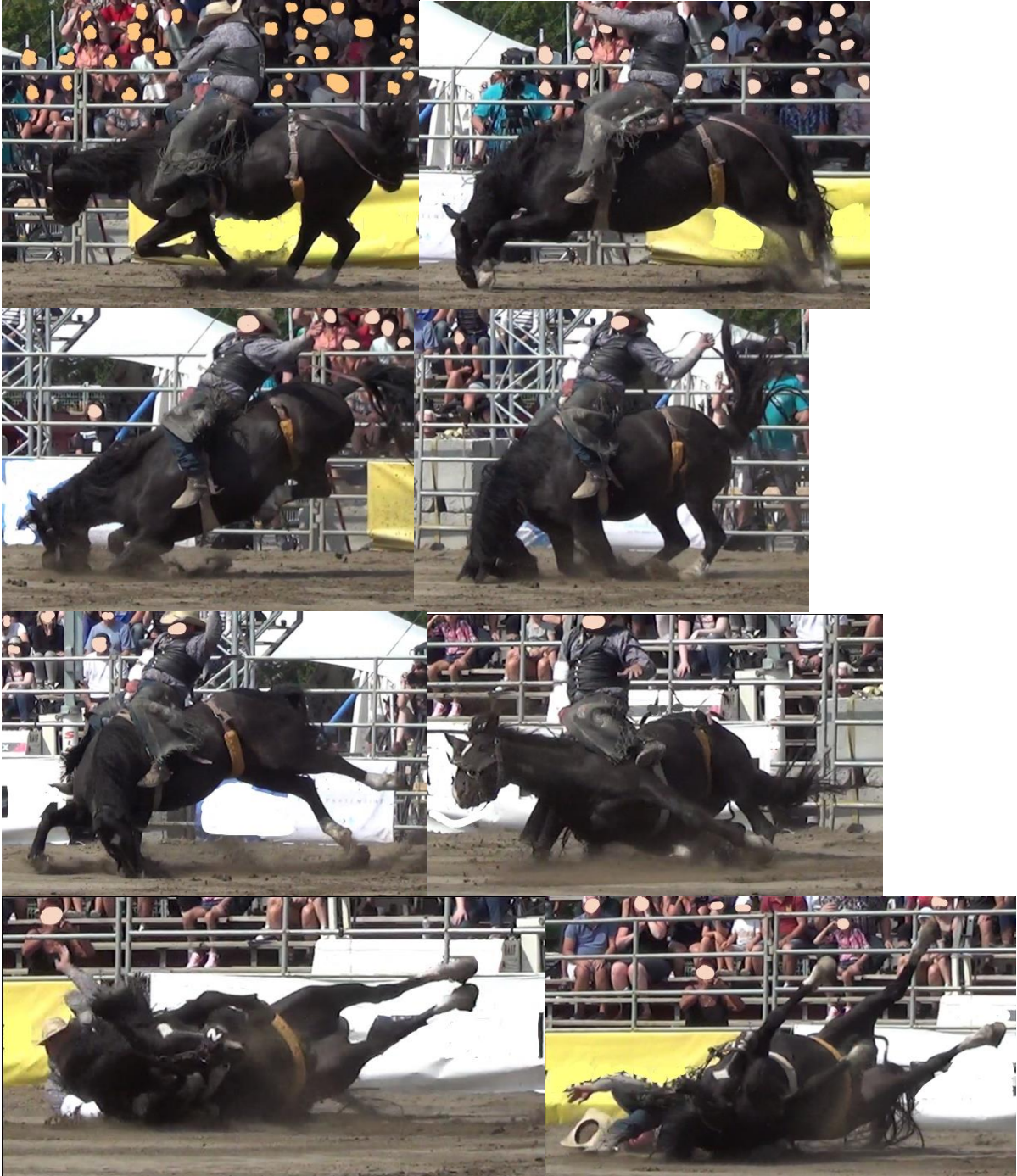






**Steve Videos 27-08-17 (9)**

\* 11 s: during a saddle-free riding event, the horse falls head-first while running; his forehead strikes against the ground. This poses a risk of injury to the head (skull fracture, concussion, and facial, nasal and ocular lesions) and neck (fracture and cervical vertebral dislocation). Next, the horse ends its fall by collapsing with all its weight onto its forelimbs which are drawn under his body and subjected to a marked stretching which can cause myo-arthroskeletal injuries. The violent and frenetic bucking, often disordered, poses a risk for the horses on several levels, especially for their limbs upon contact with the ground or in event of fall (as here). When a force generated by several hundred kg and amplified by the descent of the jump is exerted on the end of a leg, there is a risk of fracture, especially if the angle is bad or if a torsion is exerted on the appendicular skeleton when the animal rotates while landing. Sometimes only one leg touches the ground upon landing; that leg hence bears all the resulting pressure, which increases the risk of fracture. This kind of accident has already occurred in other rodeos, including in Saint-Tite, with sometimes catastrophic consequences for animals.





### STEERS (3 EXAMPLES)

#### **Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (B) (72)**

\* 45 s: steer 30 first undergoes a sudden lateral flexion of the neck followed by a sudden cervical twist of 180 degrees on the longitudinal axis of the spine in the opposite direction. This mechanical stress creates a risk of severe cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



#### **Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 50 s: the steer undergoes a sudden 180 degree cervical torsion on the longitudinal axis of the spine. There is a risk of serious cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.





**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (197)**

\* 7 s: the steer first undergoes a sudden lateral flexion of the neck when the cowboy catches him, then a second when the cowboy lies down on his already twisted neck. There is a risk of severe cervical lesions, especially vertebral and spinal.



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**CALVES (9 EXAMPLES)**

**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (27)**

\* 42 s to 55 s: calf 4 is "strangled horizontally" as the rope pulled tight by the horse drags him in the sand for several meters, with the competitor tying his legs forced to follow him.





**Sony cam Steve 09-09-17 (A) (33)**

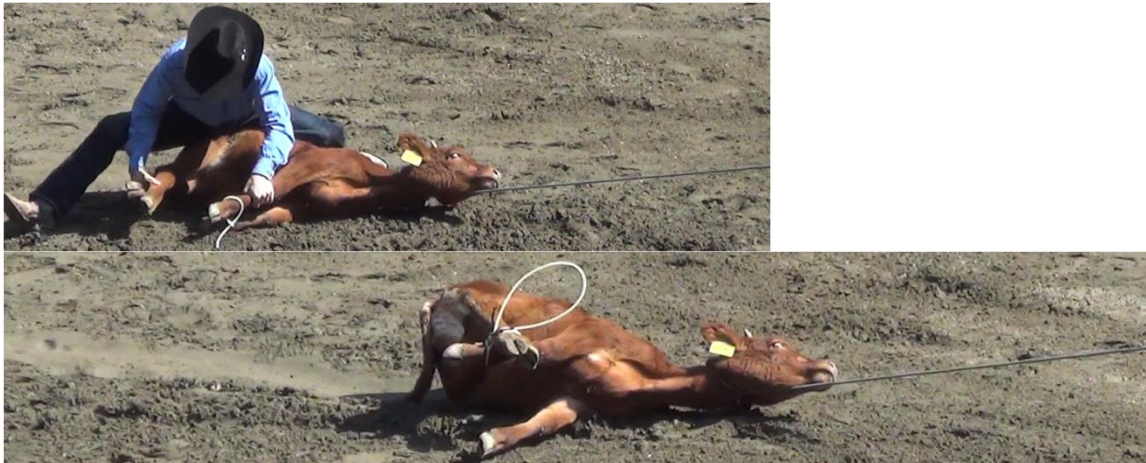
\* 14 s: calf 14 is abruptly stopped in mid-run by a lateral traction on his neck which makes him spin 180 degrees through the air. This creates danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



\* 17 s: the calf 14 is lifted about one meter then hurled to the ground without support in a violent impact to the side of the thorax.



\* 17 s to 30 s: calf 14 is being hung horizontally while the rope is pulled tight by the horse who is backing up, dragging him through the sand across several meters. The cowboy is forced to follow to tie his legs.



**Sony cam Mike 09-09-17 (B) (23)**

\* 25 s to 49 s: calf 9 is hurled to the ground without any cushioning of his fall. His spine hits the ground. This creates a risk associated with the sudden increase in intrathoracic pressure upon contact with the ground, which can cause damage (alveolar, pulmonary contusions, pneumothorax, rib fractures). Damage to the spine is possible upon impact.

Then the calf is dragged across the sand by the tight rope attached to the horse because the horse has not stopped. When the horse moves and changes direction, calf 9 is dragged in the sand 180 degrees to be hung horizontally once again but in the opposite direction, while the horse to which he is attached via the rope continues to move.



**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (A) (31)**

\* 38 s: calf 1730 is taken down mid-run by the lasso which tightens around his legs, which causes a head-first fall to the ground. This fall is associated with a risk of injury, including vertebral cervical and spinal. Gripping him by the paw while the calf is in full run represents a risk of injury from hyperextension of the limb when the rope is suddenly pulled tight. There is a risk of injury, such as cranial, cervical and ocular injuries, at the time of impact with the ground. The trail visible left in the sand across about one meter also suggests the possibility of skin (facial) and ocular injuries due to friction against the sand after falling in mid-run, as well as sand inhalation through the nose and mouth.

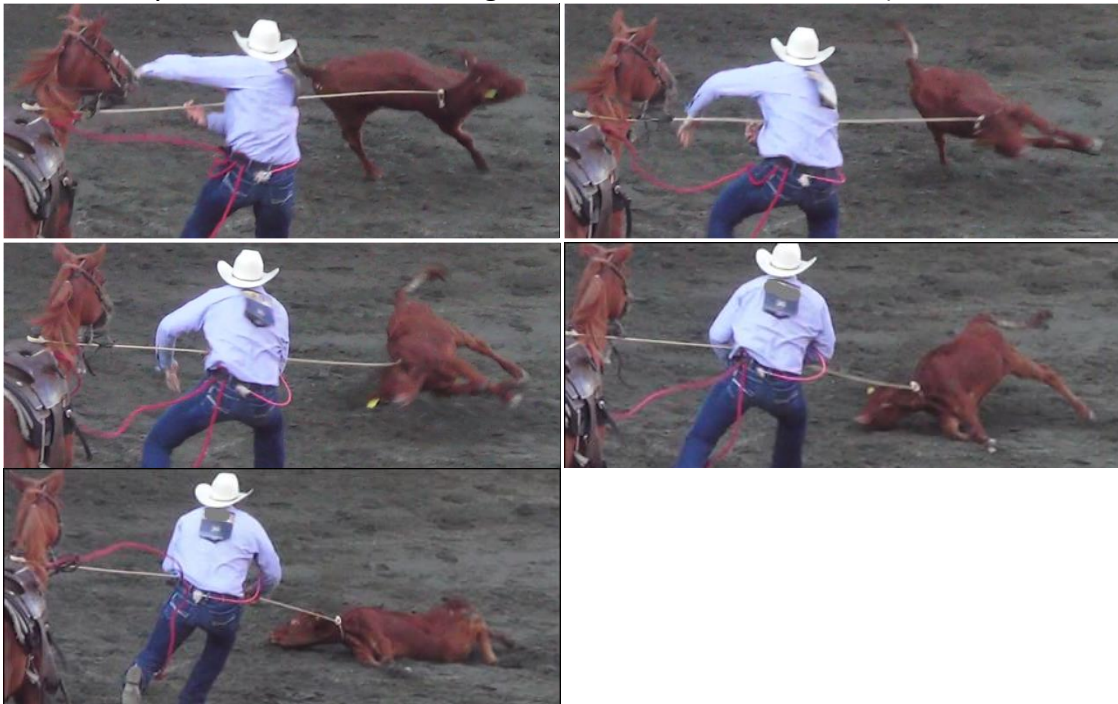






**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (17)**

\* 49 s: calf 14 is abruptly brought to a halt in mid-run by a traction on the neck which makes him spin in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).

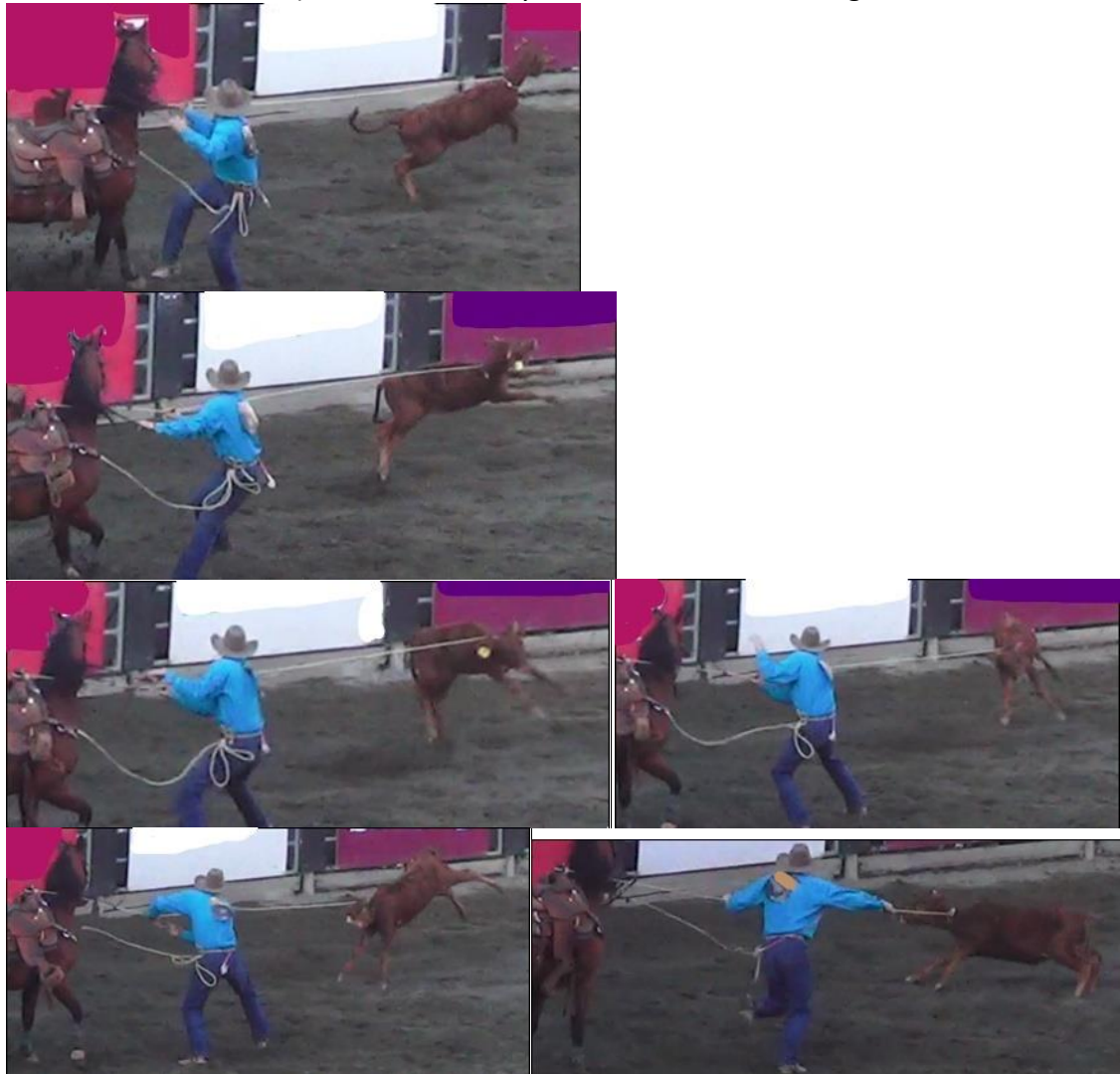


\* 51 s: calf 14 is strangled by the cowboy who pulls the rope tight around his neck to lift him up to hurl him to the ground. This causes a danger of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels). Then, calf 14 is hurled to the ground unrestrained with a violent impact to his side. The sudden resultant increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact from being hurled to the ground can also cause rib fractures.



**Sony cam Mike 10-09-17 (B) (19)**

\* 23 s: calf 8 is abruptly brought to a halt mid-run by a violent traction to the neck which makes him lift off f the ground and spin in the air through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).



Then calf 8 is hurled to the ground unsupported with a violent impact to the side of his thorax. The sudden resulting increase in intrathoracic pressure is likely to cause alveolar damage, lung contusions, pneumothorax. The impact with the ground upon being hurled down can also cause rib fractures.

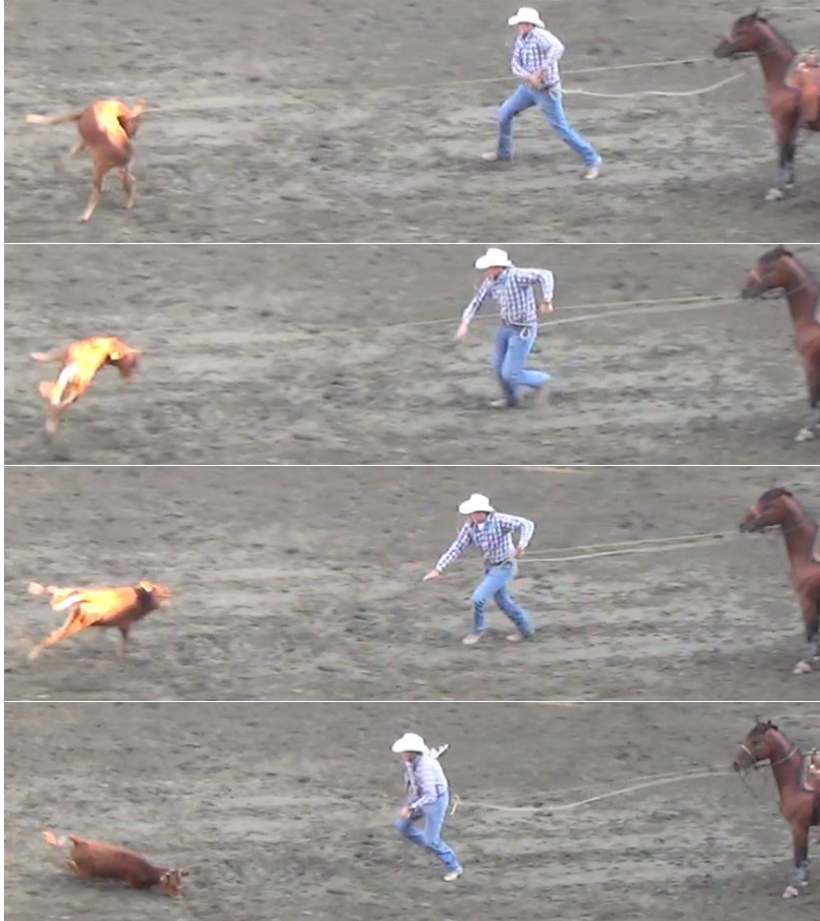


**Sony cam Steve 10-09-17 (B) (35)**

\* 40 s: the rope passes across the eyes of calf 24, which causes a risk of ocular trauma (including abrasion / laceration / corneal perforation and intraocular hypertension) as well as eyelid trauma when the rope is pulled tight and makes him spin through the air 180 degrees. The calf's neck is subjected to a sudden lateral flexion that stops him mid-run, which can cause vertebral lesions.







\* 57 s: even after the end of the event, the rope remains tight over the eyes of calf 24, who remains lying on the ground and is defecating probably under the effect of the stress.





**Sony cam Steve 13-09-17 (18)**

\* 28 s: the calf tries to get up but falls to the side because three of his legs are tied and he is left to himself. In his fall, he crushes his neck, with all his weight bent under him 180 degrees. There is a risk of injury to the cervical vertebrae.





**Sony cam Mike slack 13-09-17 (148)**

\* 15 s: calf 17 is abruptly brought to a halt mid-run by a traction on his neck which makes him spin through 180 degrees. This causes a risk of damage to the cervical structures (skin, muscles, larynx, trachea, vertebrae, ligaments, nerves, blood vessels).

