

Animal Welfare Regulations and Guidelines

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National Rodeo Council of Australia Limited

Plan application:

National Rodeo, Horse Sports and Camel Race Events

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GENERAL INFORMATION

OVERVIEW

The Queensland Animal Care Welfare Regulations and Guidelines for animals at rodeos has been reviewed and updated to contains the minimum acceptable standards of welfare for all animals being used at rodeos and rodeo schools. It applies to all cattle and horses which are used in the different rodeo activities.

The update is based on the Queensland Animal Care and Protection (Code of Practice about Rodeos) Amendment Regulation 2021.

By adhering to these regulations and guidelines, persons involved in rodeos demonstrate their commitment to animal welfare.

This document will be revised from time to time to take into account new knowledge of livestock physiology and behaviour, technological advances, developments in standards of livestock welfare and changing community attitudes and expectations about the humane treatment of animals at rodeos.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to state the regulations and guidelines to ensure the welfare of livestock at rodeos in Queensland.

The risk to welfare of livestock used in rodeos is any factor that potentially affects the welfare of livestock in a way that causes pain, fear, injury or distress to livestock. The outcome could include serious stress, including from heat stress, nutritional disorders, dehydration, exhaustion, abortion, injury, metabolic conditions, or death. Risks can be managed by undertaking reasonable actions to prevent or reduce them.

The purpose of these regulations and guidelines is to:

- Protect the welfare of animals used in rodeos and rodeo schools.
- Ensure rodeo officials and other persons are aware of their responsibilities when conducting a rodeo
- Provide requirements for equipment used at rodeos and rodeo facilities such as arenas, yards and chutes.
- Outline the key requirements for competitors and other people handling and caring for animals used in rodeo activities at rodeos and rodeo schools.

The regulations and guidelines provide the basis for developing and implementing compulsory requirements for the care and use of animals at rodeos under the Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (ACPA), and guidance for all those responsible for livestock at rodeos. They reflect available scientific knowledge, current practice and community expectations at the time of drafting the standards and guidelines.

The regulations and guidelines must be reflected in the industry-based rules and regulations that include livestock welfare provisions.

SCOPE

These regulations and guidelines apply to all animals used at rodeos in Queensland. These regulations and guidelines are not intended to prohibit barrel racing, which may be held in conjunction with a rodeo.

The regulations and guidelines apply to all people responsible for the care and management of animals at rodeos including rodeo associations, rodeo organisers, animal welfare officers, stock contractors, judges, protection clowns and competitors.

These regulations and guidelines must be considered in conjunction with other livestock welfare requirements, including the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines relevant to the animal species.

Animal cruelty and unacceptable animal welfare practices can be prosecuted under the ACPA.

INTERPRETATION

This document has been restructured to align with the Queensland Animal Care and Protection (Code of Practice about Rodeos) Amendment Regulation 2021 and the numbering systems adopted by the regulation.

Each section outlines the regulation requirements and additional guidelines where relevant.

Regulations:

Regulations are the animal welfare requirements designated in this document (i.e. the requirements that must be met under law for livestock welfare purposes). Regulations also identify responsibilities of certain persons involved in the rodeo process. The regulations are intended to be clear, essential and verifiable statements. However, not all issues are well defined by scientific research or quantified. Science is not always available to provide an objective or precise assessment of an animal's welfare and consequently, where relevant science is not available, the regulations reflect a value judgement that has to be made for some circumstances.

Guidelines:

Guidelines are the recommended practices to achieve desirable animal welfare outcomes. Guidelines use the word 'should' and complement the regulation. Noncompliance with one or more guidelines will not necessarily constitute an offence under law unless the recommendation is also identified in the regulation.

Note:

Further detail on livestock management practices can be found in other industry and government publications.

Some regulations describe the required welfare outcome without prescribing the exact actions that must be done. These actions can appear under the Guidelines.

DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Animal Welfare Officer	A person who has completed a Judge and Livestock contractor clinic and is approved as an animal welfare officer by the Australian Rodeo Federation.
Arena	A fenced area, usually surrounded by seating, in which rodeo events are held.
Australian Rodeo Federation	The representative organisation for all rodeo associations in Australia.
Bareback Bronc Ride	An event where a competitor attempts to ride a bucking horse using a rigging with a handle.
Breakaway Roping	When the animal is roped and the horse stops, the rope becomes taut, which breaks a string attached to the saddle horn. The competitor does not dismount the horse and tie the calf's legs.
Bull Ride	An event where a competitor attempts to ride a bucking bull.
Chute/box	An enclosure from which animals are released into the arena.
Chute Dogging	A rodeo event similar to Steer Wrestling where the competitor starts the event in a chute and wrestles the steer to the ground after it is released from the chute.
Competitor	A person who competes in a rodeo.

Term	Definition
Contract Stock	Stock trained and maintained for rodeo purposes and kept by a Stock Contractor.
Conveyance device	A device on which an animal may be placed to transport them from an arena without causing unnecessary stress or injury to the animal and includes rubber matting or a sled.
Event Veterinarian	A registered veterinarian engaged by the Rodeo Organiser to be available to provide treatment or advice for sick or injured animals at a rodeo.
Humane killing	A process causing rapid loss of consciousness in an animal with death before regaining consciousness and is otherwise humane.
Judge	A person who is approved by the Australian Rodeo Federation to score the performance of competitors in a rodeo event.
Junior	A competitor aged 18 years or less.
Poddy Ride	An event similar to a bull and steer ride where a child competitor attempts to ride a bucking calf.
Protection clown	A person who is engaged by the rodeo organiser for the purpose of distracting a bull from a thrown competitor.
Rope and Tie (calf roping)	An event that involves a calf and a competitor mounted on a horse. The calf is released from a chute into an arena and the competitor while mounted on a horse, chases and ropes the calf, then dismounts from the horse, grounds the calf by hand, a manoeuvre called flanking, and places it on its side and restrains the calf by tying three legs together.
Roping safety device	A device approved by the Australian Rodeo Federation designed to reduce the impact of the rope on the calf during the Rope and Tie event.
Rodeo	<p>For the purposes of these standards, a rodeo is a competition using cattle and/or horses which includes one or more of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddle Bronc Riding • Bareback Bronc Riding • Bull Riding • Steer Riding • Rope and Tie/calf roping • Steer Wrestling • Team Roping • Breakaway Roping • Poddy Riding • Chute dogging <p>This includes any rodeo school in which animals and riders are trained to compete in rodeos.</p>
Rodeo Association	An incorporated association established for the purpose of coordinating and assisting in the running of rodeos and/or governing the sport.
Rodeo Organiser	A person who instigates and promotes a rodeo. If a committee undertakes these tasks, one of the committee members must be designated to take on the responsibilities of the Rodeo Organiser under these Standards and Guidelines.
Rodeo Official	A judge, protection clown, animal welfare officer or stock contractor.
Rodeo School	An organised event for the purpose of instructing correct techniques of various rodeo disciplines, training of time event horses and for teaching trainee judges.

Term	Definition
Roping Event	A rope and tie event, team roping event or break-away roping event.
Rough Stock	Animals used for bareback, saddle bronc and bull/steer riding events.
Rowel	The spoked revolving disk of the spur.
Saddle Bronc Ride	An event where a competitor attempts to ride a bucking horse with a saddle.
Stock Contractor	Person or organisation approved by the Australian Rodeo Federation to provide stock to be used at a rodeo.
Steer Ride	An event similar to Bull Riding where a competitor attempts to ride a bucking steer or heifer.
Steer Wrestling	An event which features a steer and two competitors mounted on horses. One competitor rides parallel with the steer to ensure it runs in a straight line. The other competitor attempts to grab the steer's horns and wrestle it to the ground.
Team Roping	An event that features a steer and two competitors mounted on horses. One competitor ropes the head or horns of the steer. The second competitor then ropes the steer by its hind feet.

LEGISLATION AND RELATED CODES OF PRACTICE AND GUIDELINES

The ACPA provides high levels of care and protection to all animals in Queensland. In addition to cruelty offences, the ACPA places a duty of care on the person in charge of an animal. This duty of care means people are legally obliged to care for animals by providing for their needs for food and water, accommodation, living conditions, the display of normal patterns of behaviour, the treatment of disease and injury and handling. In deciding what is appropriate, regard must be given to:

- a) the species, environment and circumstances of the animal; and
- b) the steps a reasonable person in the circumstances could reasonably be expected to have taken.

Compliance with these standards does not remove the need to comply with other sections of the ACPA, Biosecurity Act 2014, local laws and subordinate legislation.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RODEO ANIMAL WELFARE

Sufficient consideration and standards are given to protect the health and welfare of animals used at rodeos.

Events and procedures at rodeos are specifically designed to minimise the impacts on the welfare of the animals. Furthermore, people who have responsibilities in the organisation and operation of rodeos have appropriate training to ensure that animal welfare requirements are complied with.

Rodeo Organisers and Associations have written rules aimed to achieve animal welfare outcomes that, as a minimum, ensure compliance with these regulations and guidelines.

Based on these regulations and guidelines, Rodeo Associations have accreditation programs for Judges, Animal Welfare Officers and Stock Contractors and actively promote these standards and guidelines to all participants at rodeos.

It is recommended that organisers of a rodeo are affiliated with a rodeo association.

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF RODEO PERSONNEL

The numbering system adopted in this section is aligned with the Queensland Animal Care and Protection (Code of Practice about Rodeos) Amendment Regulation 2021.

5 ORGANISER RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

5.1 The organiser for a rodeo must—

- a) appoint a person (a rodeo animal welfare officer) to be responsible for the welfare of rodeo animals at the rodeo; and
- (b) appoint other rodeo officials required for conducting the rodeo; and
- (c) ensure each rodeo official at the rodeo is approved by a designated rodeo association; and
- (d) engage a veterinary surgeon to treat rodeo animals on the site of the rodeo, or to be available for consultation, while the rodeo is being conducted; and
- (e) ensure that each person involved in carrying on a rodeo activity has the experience, knowledge and skills required to carry out the person's responsibilities under this code of practice.

5.2 If a person, other than the organiser for a rodeo, is required under this code of practice to do a thing or omit to do a thing at or for the rodeo, the organiser for the rodeo must take reasonable steps to ensure the person complies with the requirement. Examples of steps that may be reasonable for subsection

- giving an oral direction to a person about compliance with a requirement
- conspicuously displaying a sign about compliance with a requirement
- giving instruction or training to rodeo officials about compliance with requirements applying to them

Guidelines / Organiser Responsibilities:

The rodeo organiser must ensure the following guidelines are met to comply with the above standards:

- Ensure the appointed rodeo animal welfare officer, rodeo officials and on-site veterinarian have the required skills, qualifications, knowledge and experience and have been approved by the designated rodeo association.
- The appointed Veterinary surgeon is on-site while the rodeo is being conducted and can treat accordingly.
- Equipment that is owned by the club or association or individual organising the rodeo complies with the requirements of these standards.
- Ensure the rodeo officials, animal welfare officer, veterinarian have a clear understanding of their role and responsibilities at the rodeo.
- Ensure rodeo officials are provided with and understand relevant standard operating procedures. This also includes veterinary protocols and management of sick and injured rodeo animals
- The rodeo organiser is responsible for preparing incident reports (rodeo report) if an animal is sick or injured (see incident report standard)
- Has the duty to report any potential breaches of the standards
- Ensuring all rodeo animals are inspected by the rodeo animal welfare officer/s or on-site veterinarian.

6 SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

- 6.1 A person who supplies a rodeo animal for use at a rodeo must
- (a) ensure that—
 - (i) if the animal is a bovine less than 3 months old—the animal is not prevented from accessing feed or water for more than 2 hours; or
 - (ii) otherwise—the animal is not prevented from accessing water for more than 6 hours; and
 - (b) ensure that if the animal becomes lame, sick, distressed or otherwise unsuitable to be used for a rodeo activity, the animal—
 - (i) is not used for, or is withdrawn from, the activity; and
 - (ii) receives appropriate care, including, if appropriate, veterinary treatment; and
 - (iii) is killed as required under section 20, if necessary for the animal's welfare.

Guidelines / Suppliers Responsibilities:

Suppliers to the rodeo must ensure the following guidelines are met to comply with the above standards:

- All animals less than 3 months old, must not be restricted from food and water for more than 2 hours
- Any animal that becomes lame, sick distressed or deemed not suitable by the animal welfare officer or on-site veterinarian must be immediately withdrawn from the rodeo activity, receive immediate treatment or humanely culled if impacting the animal's welfare.
- The supplier has been approved by a designated rodeo association
- All animals used in rodeos have been preconditioned to move through facilities and exit the arena

7 RODEO ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS RESPONSIBILITIES

Standard:

- 7.1 A rodeo animal welfare officer for a rodeo must:
- (a) have the experience, knowledge and skills relating to the welfare of rodeo animals to enable the person to carry out the person's responsibilities under this code of practice; and
 - (b) ensure that each rodeo animal to be used in the rodeo has been supplied by—
 - (i) a stock contractor approved by a designated rodeo association; or
 - (ii) a personal use supplier; and
 - (c) inspect each arena, chute and yard to be used for conducting the rodeo to check it is safe for rodeo animals and persons to use; and
 - (d) ensure that any aggressive or injured rodeo animal is managed to minimise the risk of injury to persons or other animals at the rodeo; and
 - (e) ensure that—
 - (i) a rodeo animal that is a bovine less than 3 months old is not prevented from accessing feed or water at the rodeo for more than 2 hours; and
 - (ii) another rodeo animal is not prevented from accessing water at the rodeo for more than 6 hours; and
 - (f) ensure that a rodeo animal that becomes lame, sick, distressed or otherwise unsuitable to be used for a rodeo activity—

- (i) is not used for, or is withdrawn from, the activity; and
- (ii) receives appropriate care, including, if appropriate, veterinary treatment; and
- (iii) is killed as required under section 20, if necessary for the animal's welfare

Guidelines / Rodeo Animal Welfare officer's responsibilities:

The animal welfare officers must ensure the following guidelines are met to comply with the above standards:

- The animal welfare officer has the approved qualifications, experience, knowledge and skills relating to the welfare of rodeo animals.
- Has been approved by the designated rodeo association
- Decisions are carried out under the code of practice
- Check suppliers of animals have been approved by the designated rodeo association and checking to ensure suppliers are abiding by their supplier responsibilities
- Inspection of each arena, chute, yard and other places where animals are present to ensure area is safe for animals and people.
- Aggressive animals are moved away from other animals/people to reduce the risk of injury
- Checking all animals under the age of 3 months are not restricted from food and water for more than 2 hours
- If any animals become lame, sick or distressed, or deemed not suitable for the rodeo activity, the animal welfare officer must confirm the animal has been withdrawn from the rodeo and receives appropriate care, seeks veterinary treatment or humanely culled.
- Ensuring all animals are provided water, feed and can move freely in their designated area

8 JUDGES RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

- 8.1 A judge for a rodeo activity must ensure a rodeo animal in a chute is safely released from the chute and withdrawn from the activity if—
- (a) the animal lies on the ground; or
 - (b) the animal tries to climb out of the chute twice; or
 - (c) the judge reasonably believes it is in the interests of the animal's welfare to withdraw it from the activity

Guidelines / Judges Responsibilities

- Judges have the responsibility to inspect competition equipment is compliant with accepted standards prior to competition use.
- The judge has the responsibility to withdraw the animal from the rodeo event if the animal lies on the ground, tries to jump out of the chute twice or if the judge believes the chute is causing harmful distress to the animal and impacting the animal's welfare.
- Judges are required to liaise with the animal welfare officers and veterinarian for any animal welfare concerns or injuries.

9 PROTECTION CLOWN RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

9. (1) A protection clown may distract a rodeo animal used for a rodeo activity to try to prevent it from injuring a person competing in the activity or another person.
- (2) However, a protection clown must not provoke a rodeo animal to a greater extent than is necessary for carrying out the protection clown's responsibility under subsection (1).

Guidelines / Protection Clown Responsibilities

- The protection clown can only distract the rodeo animal whilst participating in the rodeo activity and only to prevent the animal from not injuring the other person/people in the area.
- Assisting in removing cattle from the arena where necessary and assisting with any severely injured animal in the arena.

10 COMPETITOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

- 10 (1) A person who competes in a rodeo activity at a rodeo must comply with all reasonable directions given to the person by a rodeo official or a veterinary surgeon about carrying on the rodeo activity.

Guidelines / Competitor Responsibilities

- All competitors must comply with all rodeo rules and regulations.
- All competitors must take directions/advice by rodeo officials, animal welfare officers and veterinary surgeons.
- All competitors must put animal welfare as first priority and not use/ride any animal that is lame, injured or deemed not suitable for the rodeo activity by a rodeo official/animal welfare officer or veterinary surgeon.

11 VETERINARY SURGEONS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Regulation:

11. A veterinary surgeon who is engaged for a rodeo for a purpose mentioned in section 5(1)(d) must—
- (a) if present on the site of the rodeo while the rodeo is being conducted—treat all sick, injured or distressed rodeo animals—
- (i) at the request of the organiser for the rodeo; or
 - (ii) as the veterinary surgeon otherwise considers appropriate; or
- (b) otherwise—be available for consultation while rodeo animals are on the site of the rodeo.

Guidelines / Veterinary surgeon's responsibilities

- The veterinarian must have experience with relevant rodeo species and the diagnosis and treatment of the types of injuries and health conditions encountered at rodeos.
- The veterinarian is approved by the designated rodeo association
- The veterinarian must be on site at the rodeo for the entire duration of the rodeo
- Able to treat all sick, injured, or distressed rodeo animals at the request of the organiser of the rodeo, rodeo officials, animal welfare officer
- Intervene if suspect an animal is lame, sick, distressed and treat

FACILITIES FOR USE WITH RODEO ANIMALS

12 DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

Regulation:

- 12 The organiser for a rodeo must ensure—
- (a) each chute, fence, gate and race used at the rodeo—
 - (i) is structurally sound; and
 - (ii) is designed to allow rodeo animals to be handled quietly and efficiently; and
 - (iii) is constructed and maintained to minimise the risk of injury to rodeo animals; and
 - (b) each chute used at the rodeo is large enough to allow a rodeo animal in the chute to stand freely; and
 - (c) each arena, lane and yard used at the rodeo is large enough to minimise the risk of injury being caused to a rodeo animal by contacting the fence bounding the arena, lane or yard; and
 - (d) each yard used at the rodeo is large enough to allow the rodeo animals in the yard to—
 - (i) move reasonably freely; and
 - (ii) lie down and rise without help.

Guidelines / Design, construction and maintenance of facilities:

- The rodeo organiser is responsible for the chute design, construction, safety (animal and people) and maintenance of the facilities.
- The rodeo organiser must inspect each chute, fence, gate, race and any other area where animals are housed, walking through or in an event.
- Animal holding spaces must be large enough to allow the rodeo animal to stand freely and to minimise risk of injury to the animal.
- The rodeo organiser must confirm each area is strictly sound, able to facilitate quiet and efficient handling of animals.
- The arena surface should provide traction, stability, minimal shock and safety for animals.
- The surface of the animal areas must be free from rocks, holes and any obstacles that may result in injury to the rodeo animals
- The arena surface must be an approved soil-based material, loosened or softened to a depth of 5 - 10cm or as approved from the rodeo association.
- Arena fences are a minimum of 1.8 metres and clearly visible to the rodeo animal
- Cattle and horses are not to be housed together.
- Shade and/or cooling systems are required for animals being held in yards in hot weather.

HANDLING AND USE OF RODEO ANIMALS

13 ONLY RODEO ANIMALS MAY BE USED

Regulation:

13 A person must not use an animal, other than a rodeo animal, for a rodeo activity.

14 SUITABILITY OF RODEO ANIMALS FOR USE IN RODEO

Regulation:

14 (1) A person (the relevant person) may supply a rodeo animal for use at a rodeo only if the animal is suitable for use under this section.

(2) A responsible person for a rodeo animal at a rodeo (also the relevant person) may allow a rodeo animal to be used at a rodeo only if the animal is suitable for use under this section. (3) For subsection (1) or (2), a rodeo animal is suitable for use at a rodeo if—

(a) the animal is in good health; and

(b) for a rodeo animal that is a bovine—the animal has a condition score of 2, 3 or 4 under section 66; and

(c) for a rodeo animal that is a horse—the animal has a condition score of 3 or 4 under section 67.

(4) However, a rodeo animal is not suitable for use at a rodeo if the relevant person knows, or ought reasonably to know, the animal is—

(a) pregnant; or

(b) lactating with dependant or unweaned young; or

(c) suffering from a condition that is likely to cause the animal pain. Note— Additional requirements for suitability of rodeo animals for particular rodeo activities are provided for under part 6, divisions 1 to 7.

Guidelines:

- Only approved rodeo animals are to be used at the rodeo .
- The person responsible for the rodeo animal must ensure the rodeo animal is in good health and suitable for use at a rodeo.
 - o Ensuring a bovine rodeo animal complies with the condition score of 2,3 or 4
 - o Ensuring a rodeo horse complies with a condition score of 3 or 4
- Animals that are pregnant, lactating, have unweaned young, or has an injury is not permitted for use at a rodeo.

15 ENSURING ADEQUATE SPACE FOR RODEO ANIMAL IN A YARD

Regulation:

15 A responsible person for a rodeo animal in a yard must ensure the animal has adequate space to—

(a) move reasonably freely; and

(b) lie down and rise without help

16 HANDLING A RODEO ANIMAL IN A CHUTE

Regulation:

- 16 A person must not provoke a rodeo animal in a chute to a greater extent than is necessary to use the animal to carry on the rodeo activity in which the animal is involved.

Note— See also sections 24 and 25(4)(b) about using particular equipment on a rodeo animal in a chute.

17 PULLING OR TWISTING A RODEO ANIMALS TAIL

Regulation:

- 17 A person must not pull or twist a rodeo animal's tail unless the pulling or twisting is necessary to prevent the animal from falling or is otherwise in the interests of the animal's welfare.

18 PROHIBITION ON USE OF DOGS

Regulation:

- 18 A person must not use a dog to assist in the control or movement of a rodeo animal.

19 EXPOSURE TO FIREWORKS AND OTHER NOISE

Regulation:

- 19 (1) The organiser for a rodeo must take reasonable steps to prevent a rodeo animal from being unduly disturbed by noise at the rodeo.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the organiser must ensure—

- (a) no rodeo animal is in an arena while fireworks are being used in the arena; and (b) a rodeo animal is kept far enough away from fireworks to prevent the animal from being unduly disturbed by noise from the fireworks.

Guidelines for regulations 19, 18, 17, 16, 15:

- The responsible person for the animal must inspect the chute/yard and other areas where the animal can be housed to ensure there is adequate room for the animal to either move around freely and lie down/get up without help.
- It is not permitted to provoke an animal entering the chute
- It is not permitted to pull or twist an animal's tail, unless it's an aid in prevention and in the interest of the animal's welfare
- No dogs are permitted near the rodeo animals and are not allowed to assist with the movement of rodeo animals
- The rodeo organiser must ensure there is no animal in the area whilst fireworks are being used and all rodeo animals are away from the fireworks and in a secure fenced area.
- Cattle and horses are removed from the arena as quickly as possible after completion of the event
- Cattle and horses are conditioned to the sights and sounds they are likely to encounter at a rodeo prior to being used.
- The preferred method of removing bulls from the area is using quieter bulls or time event cattle to lead the recalcitrant bull from the area and a skilled person on horseback
- All animals used in rodeos have been preconditioned to move through facilities and exit the arena
- Horses, bulls and steers have been preconditioned to flank straps or ropes prior to being used in rough stock events at a rodeo
- Equipment for livestock handling must be the type and specification generally used for transport and handling of horses and cattle and should comply with the relevant guidelines for that species.

20 KILLING RODEO ANIMAL

Regulation:

- 20 (1) A person may kill a rodeo animal at a rodeo if—
- (a) the person is a veterinary surgeon; or
 - (b) the person is acting under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon.
- (2) A person, other than a person mentioned in subsection (1), may kill a rodeo animal at a rodeo if—
- (a) it is necessary to kill the animal to prevent it from suffering; and
 - (b) it would be inhumane to delay killing the animal until a person could kill it under subsection (1).
- (3) A person who kills a rodeo animal at a rodeo must—
- (a) ensure the animal is killed humanely; and
 - (b) confirm the animal is dead by reference to at least 2 of the following indicia—
 - (i) the absence of a heart beat;
 - (ii) the absence of rhythmic breathing;
 - (iii) the absence of a blinking reflex.

Guidelines

- Only the rodeo veterinarian can approve and humanely cull the rodeo animal
- This should be done out of the view of the general public or blockout screens to be used if inside the arena

DESTRUCTION OF HORSES

Guidelines:

The recommended methods for humane destruction of horses include:

- i. lethal injection
- ii. a firearm or captive bolt aimed in the frontal position

A rifle shot by the frontal method is the preferred method of humanely destroying horses. The ideal site is slightly above (1cm) the intersection of two imaginary lines drawn from the eye to the opposite ear.

A rifle should deliver at least the muzzle energy of a standard 0.22 magnum cartridge.

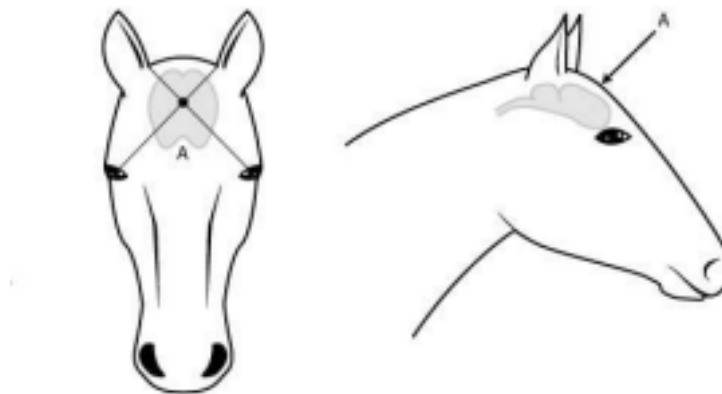


Figure 1 - Humane destruction of horses using the frontal method

Note: (A) indicates the frontal method. The dot indicates the point of aim and the arrow indicates the direction of aim.

DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE

Guidelines:

The recommended methods for humane destruction of cattle include:

- i) adult cattle, other than bulls: a firearm or captive bolt able to deliver at least the muzzle energy of a standard 0.22 magnum cartridge.
- ii) larger cattle and bulls: a firearm or captive bolt able to deliver at least the muzzle energy of a standard 0.30-calibre high-power cartridges.
- iii) calves: a rifle or captive bolt should deliver at least the muzzle energy of a standard 0.22- long rifle cartridge.
- iv) all cattle: lethal injection.

Frontal method – suitable for firearm or captive bolt

The firearm or captive bolt should be directed at the point of intersection of lines taken diagonally from the top of each ear to the inside corner of the opposite eye (position A).

Poll method

The poll method is not recommended in cattle and must only be used if accessing the frontal position is not possible.

The animal is shot from above (position B) mid-way between each ear with the direction of aim down towards the muzzle of the animal.

Temporal method – suitable for firearm only

The animal is shot from the side so that the bullet enters the skull midway between the eye and the base of the ear on the same side of the head (position C). The bullet should be directed horizontally.

Should only be used if frontal position is not possible

Although concussive methods (captive bolt or firearm) should result in death, this does not always occur if the bolt or shot does not destroy a vital centre in the brain. Therefore, bleeding should be initiated as soon as possible after the bolt or shot to ensure death occurs.

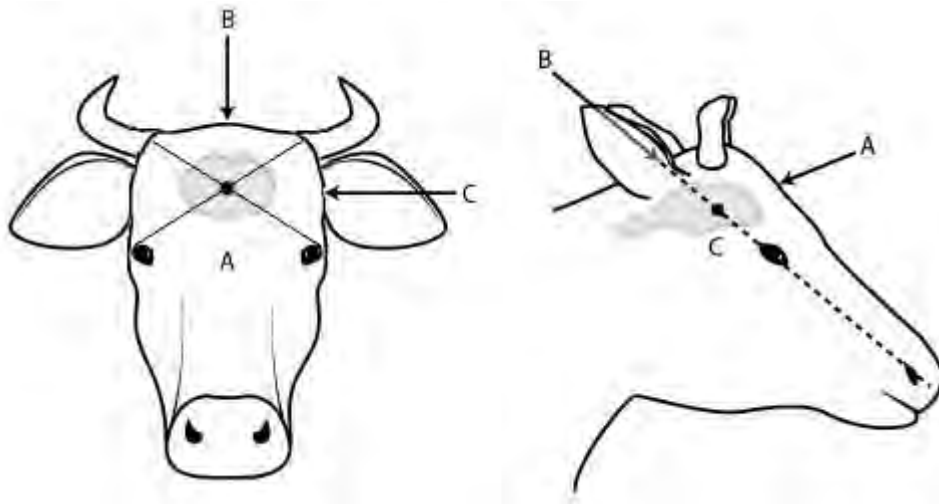


Figure 2 - Humane destruction of cattle

Note: (A) indicates recommended position for frontal method (preferred), (B) indicates the poll method and (C) indicates the temporal method.

21 RODEO ANIMAL INCIDENT RECORD

Regulation:

- 21 (1) This section applies if a rodeo animal becomes sick or is injured or killed at a rodeo (each of which is an incident).
- (2) The organiser for the rodeo must ensure—
- (a) a written record, complying with subsection (3), is prepared about the incident; and
 - (b) a record prepared under paragraph
 - (a) is kept for at least 2 years after the rodeo ends.
- (3) The record must state—
- (a) the date and location of the rodeo; and
 - (b) the name of the organiser; and
 - (c) a description of the incident, including, if relevant, the number and types of injuries to the rodeo animal; and
 - (d) details of the action taken in response to the incident, including any veterinary treatment given to the rodeo animal; and
 - (e) if a veterinary surgeon treated, or was consulted about, the rodeo animal—the name of the veterinary surgeon; and

(f) if the incident happened during, or was otherwise related to, a rodeo activity—the name of—

(i) each person involved in carrying on the rodeo activity; and

(ii) anyone else who was involved in the incident.

Guidelines:

- The rodeo organiser is responsible to complete an incident report (event report) form if a rodeo animal becomes sick or injured at the rodeo

USE OF EQUIPMENT ON RODEO ANIMALS

22 APPLICATION OF PART

Regulation:

22 This part applies generally to using equipment on a rodeo animal at a rodeo.

Note— Additional requirements for using equipment on rodeo animals for particular rodeo activities are provided for in part 6, divisions 1 to 7.

23 COMPETENCY TO USE EQUIPMENT ON RODEO ANIMAL

Regulation:

23 The organiser for a rodeo must ensure each person who uses equipment on a rodeo animal at the rodeo—

(a) has the experience, knowledge and skills required to use the equipment under this code of practice; or

(b) uses the equipment under the supervision of a person who has the experience, knowledge and skills mentioned in paragraph (a).

24 USE OF SPURS

Regulation:

24 A person must not use a spur as a goad on a rodeo animal while the animal is in a chute.

25 USE OF ELECTRIC PROD ON BOVINE

Regulation:

25 (1) This section applies to a person for using an electrical prod on a rodeo animal that is a bovine.

Note— See section 6A of this regulation under which an electrical prod is prescribed for horses for section 18(2)(e) of the Act.

(2) A person may use an electrical prod on the bovine only if—

(a) the person is in charge of the bovine; and

(b) either—

(i) the bovine is at least 3 months old; or

(ii) it is necessary to use the prod in the interests of the bovine's welfare; and

(c) the person has made reasonable efforts to move the bovine without using an electrical prod and the bovine has not moved; and

(d) the bovine is able to move away from the prod; and

(e) the person uses the prod as sparingly as possible.

(3) However, a person must not use an electrical prod on the face, udders, anus or genitals of the bovine.

(4) Also, a person must not use an electrical prod on the bovine if it is—

(a) in an arena; or

(b) in a chute, unless—

(i) the use of the prod is necessary for the safety of the bovine or a person riding the bovine; and

(ii) the prod is used only on the shoulder or hindquarters of the bovine.

26 USE OF HANDLING AID

Regulation:

26 (1) A person must not use a handling aid on a rodeo animal in a way that causes pain to the animal to a greater extent than is necessary to encourage the animal to move.

(2) In this section— handling aid means a device, other than an electrical prod, that is used to encourage a rodeo animal to move, whether by hitting the animal with the device or causing the device to emit sound.

Examples of types of handling aid— • cane, length of plastic piping • flapper, metallic rattle

27 AVAILABILITY AND USE OF CONVEYANCE DEVICE

Regulation:

27 (1) The organiser for a rodeo must ensure a conveyance device is available to move a rodeo animal at the rodeo as may reasonably be required.

(2) Subsection (3) applies if a rodeo animal in an arena at a rodeo is injured to the extent that it cannot safely move out of the arena.

(3) A responsible person for the rodeo animal must ensure the animal is placed on a conveyance device and moved to an appropriate place where the animal may be examined and given veterinary treatment.

(4) In this section— conveyance device means a device on which an injured rodeo animal may be placed and moved in a way that minimises further pain and the risk of further injury to the animal.

Examples of types of conveyance device—

- a rubber mat
- a sled

Guidelines for regulations 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27:

- The rodeo organiser must confirm each person who uses equipment on a rodeo animal has the knowledge, skills and approved equipment
- Spurs are not permitted to be used on the rodeo animal when in the chute
- Any handling aid that is used to harm the rodeo animal and causes excessive pain is not to be used.
- Electrical prodders are permitted on the use of bovine rodeo animals only if the person in charge of the bovine animal is using the prodder, the bovine is under 3 months of age, has made reasonable efforts to move the bovine without the prodder, in the best interest of the animal's welfare and the bovine can move away freely from the prodder.
- Electric prodders must be low amperage and only powered by a dry cell battery
- The preferred method of removing bulls from the area is using quieter bulls or time event cattle to lead the recalcitrant bull from the area and a skilled person on horseback
- All animals used in rodeos have been preconditioned to move through facilities and exit the arena
- Horses, bulls and steers have been preconditioned to flank straps or ropes prior to being used in rough stock events at a rodeo
- Equipment for livestock handling must be the type and specification generally used for transport and handling of horses and cattle and should comply with the relevant guidelines for that species.

PARTICULAR RODEO ACTIVITIES

DIVISION 1 Bareback bronc riding and Saddle bronc riding

28 MEANING OF BAREBACK BRONC RIDING AND SADDLE BRONC RIDING

Regulation:

- 28 (1) Bareback bronc riding is an activity in which a competitor rides a bucking horse using a rigging with a handle.
- (2) Saddle bronc riding is an activity in which a competitor rides a bucking horse using a saddle.

29 APPLICATION OF DIVISION

Regulation:

- 29 This division applies in relation to using a horse for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of bareback bronc riding or saddle bronc riding at a rodeo.

30 SUITABILITY OF HORSE

Regulation:

- 30 A responsible person for the horse may allow the horse to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the horse is at least 3 years old; and
- (b) the horse is used for the activity no more than twice in a day

31 SUITABILITY OF RIGGING AND SADDLE

Regulation:

- 31 A person must ensure—
- (a) no sharp thing is attached to, or used with, a cinch, girth or saddle; and
- (b) a rigging or saddle is not fitted to the horse in a way that may cause injury or pain to the horse; and
- (c) a front girth for a rigging or saddle is at least 125mm wide; and
- (d) a pad used under a rigging is soft and non-abrasive and extends at least 50mm past the back of the rigging

32 SUITABILITY OF SPUR

Regulation:

- 32 A person must ensure—
- (a) the rowel on a spur—
- (i) rotates freely; and
- (ii) is at least 20mm in diameter; and
- (b) each point on a rowel of a spur—
- (i) is at least 3mm wide at its narrowest part; and
- (ii) is blunt enough so that it cannot penetrate the horse's skin.

Note— See also sections 34 and 35 of the Act for other restrictions on the possession and use of spurs.

33 SUITABILITY OF FLANK STRAP

Regulation:

- 33 A person must ensure that a flank strap—
- (a) is at least 25mm wide; and
 - (b) is of a type that releases quickly; and
 - (c) is lined with soft and flexible material; and Examples of types of material for paragraph (c)— felt, sheep skin
 - (d) is not brittle, damaged or worn; and
 - (e) is positioned so that it covers the horse’s flank and belly; and
 - (f) is not attached to, or used with, any sharp thing; and
 - (g) is not applied to the horse’s genitals; and
 - (h) does not cause injury to the horse.

Guidelines:

- A minimum clearance of 100 mm under the gullet of the saddle
- The back girth of the saddle or flank strap is not overtightened
- The bareback rigging should not be more than 260 mm in width at the handhold and not more than 160 mm width at the D Rings
- A horse must receive a minimum of one (1) hour rest before being reused in the next event

DIVISION 2 Breakaway roping

34 MEANING OF BREAKAWAY ROPING

Regulation:

- 34 Breakaway roping is an activity in which—
- (a) a calf is released from a chute into an arena; and
 - (b) a competitor, mounted on a horse—
 - (i) chases and ropes the calf; and
 - (ii) stops the horse, causing the rope to tighten and break a string tied between the rope and the competitor’s saddle horn

35 APPLICATION OF THIS DIVISION

Regulation:

- 35 This division applies in relation to using a calf for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of breakaway roping at a rodeo.

36 SUITABILITY OF CALF

Regulation:

- 36 A responsible person for the calf may allow the calf to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the calf is at least 100kg; and

- (b) the calf is used for the activity no more than 3 times in a day; and
- (c) for a calf that has been used for the activity once or twice in a day—the calf is not used for the activity again on the same day unless it has been rested for at least 1 hour since it was last used for the activity.

37 WITHDRAWAL OF COMPETITOR FOR FAILING TO COMPLETE RODEO ACTIVITY

Regulation:

- 37 (1) This section applies in relation to a competitor in the rodeo activity if—
- (a) the judge considers the calf has reached a relevant area near the opposite side of the arena and the competitor has failed to rope the calf as required; or
 - (b) 30 seconds have elapsed after the calf has been released from the chute and the judge considers the string tied between the rope and the competitor’s saddle horn has not been broken as required.

(2) The judge must direct the competitor to withdraw from the rodeo activity.

(3) The competitor must comply with the direction.

(4) In this section—

Opposite side, of the arena, means that part of the side of the arena, regardless of its shape, that the judge considers is approximately opposite the chute.

Relevant area, near the opposite side of the arena, means an area the judge considers is near enough to the opposite side of the arena for giving the direction under subsection (2).

38 USE OF HEAD ROPE

Regulation:

- 38 A person must ensure a head rope used for the rodeo activity is removed from the calf—
- (a) as soon as possible after the calf is roped by the competitor; or
 - (b) if the competitor is required to withdraw from the activity under section 37 or otherwise fails to properly complete the activity.

BULL RIDING AND STEER RIDING

39 MEANING OF BULL RIDING AND STEER RIDING

Regulation:

- 39 (1) Bull riding is an activity in which a competitor rides a bucking bull.
- (2) Steer riding is an activity in which a competitor rides a bucking steer.

40 APPLICATION OF THIS DIVISION

Regulation:

- 40 This division applies in relation to using a bull or steer for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of bull riding or steer riding at a rodeo.

41 SUITABILITY OF BULL OR STEER

Regulation:

- 41 A responsible person for the bull or steer may allow the animal to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the animal is ridden by a person whose weight is no more than 20% of the live weight of the animal; and
 - (b) the animal is used for the activity no more than 3 times in a day.

42 SUITABILITY OF ROPES

Regulation:

- 42 (1) A person must ensure a bull rope or steer rope—
- (a) is not attached to, or used with, any sharp thing; and
 - (b) does not have knots or hitches to prevent the rope falling freely after a competitor has dismounted or been thrown from the bull or steer; and
 - (c) does not cause injury to the bull or steer.
- (2) A person must ensure a flank rope—
- (a) is made of soft cotton and has a diameter of at least 16mm; or
 - (b) is covered or lined

43 SUITABILITY OF SPUR

Regulation:

- 43 A person must ensure—
- (a) the rowel on a spur—
 - (i) can move at least a quarter of a turn; and
 - (ii) is at least 20mm in diameter; and
 - (b) each point on a rowel—
 - (i) is at least 3mm wide at its narrowest part; and

(ii) is blunt enough so that it can not penetrate the bull's or steer's skin. Note— See also sections 34 and 35 of the Act for other restrictions on the possession and use of spurs.

Guidelines

- A rider is not permitted to re-set and re-pull the rope more than twice if the bull / steer is standing quietly in the chute.

DIVISION 4 Poddy riding

44 MEANING OF PODDY RIDING

Regulation:

44 Poddy riding is an activity in which a competitor who is a child rides a bucking calf.

45 APPLICATION OF DIVISION

Regulation:

45 This division applies in relation to using a calf for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of poddy riding at a rodeo.

46 SUITABILITY OF CALF

Regulation:

46 A responsible person for the calf may allow the calf to be used for the rodeo activity only if—(a) the calf is ridden by a child whose weight is no more than 20% of the live weight of the calf; and
(b) the calf is used for the activity no more than twice in a day.

47 HANDLING OF CALF

Regulation:

47 (1) An adult must not ride the calf for the rodeo activity.
(2) A person must ensure—
(a) spurs are not used on the calf; and
(b) the calf is not pulled by its ears or tail.

ROPE AND TIE

48 MEANING OF ROPE AND TIE

Regulation:

- 48 Rope and tie is an activity in which—
- (a) a calf is released from a chute into an arena; and
 - (b) a competitor—
 - (i) while mounted on a horse, chases and ropes the calf; and
 - (ii) dismounts and grounds the calf on its side; and
 - (iii) restrains the calf by tying 3 of its legs together.

49 APPLICATION OF DIVISION

Regulation:

- 49 This division applies in relation to using a calf for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of rope and tie at a rodeo.

50 SUITABILITY OF CALF

Regulation:

- 50 A responsible person for the calf may allow the calf to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the calf is at least 100kg; and
 - (b) the calf is used for the activity no more than 3 times in a day; and
 - (c) for a calf that has been used for the activity once or twice in a day—the calf is not used for the activity again on the same day unless it has been rested for at least 1 hour since it was last used for the activity.

51 WITHDRAWAL OF COMPETITOR FOR FAILING TO COMPLETE RODEO ACTIVITY

Regulation:

- 51 (1) This section applies in relation to a competitor in the rodeo activity if—
- (a) the judge considers the calf has reached a relevant area near the opposite side of the arena and the competitor has failed to rope the calf as required; or
 - (b) 30 seconds have elapsed after the calf has been released from the chute and the judge considers the competitor has failed to restrain the calf as required.

(2) The judge must direct the competitor to withdraw from the activity.

(3) The competitor must comply with the direction.

(4) In this section—

Opposite side, of the arena, means that part of the side of the arena, regardless of its shape, that the judge considers is approximately opposite the chute.

Relevant area, near the opposite side of the arena, means an area the judge considers is near enough to the opposite side of the arena for giving the direction under subsection (2).

52 HANDLING OF CALF

A person must not -

Regulation:

- 52
- (a) pull the calf off its feet backwards; or
 - (b) cause the calf to stop suddenly; or
 - (c) use excessive force to ground the calf; or
 - (d) suddenly throw the calf sideways; or
 - (e) throw the calf onto its spine; or
 - (f) drag the calf more than 1 metre; or
 - (g) hit, jump on, or kick the calf.

53 USE OF APPROVED ROPING SAFETY DEVICE

Regulation:

- 53
- (1) A person must use an approved roping safety device for the rodeo activity.
 - (2) In this section— approved roping safety device means a device—
 - (a) designed and constructed to reduce the risk of injury to the horse and calf used for the rodeo activity by reducing the force applied to the horse and calf when the calf is roped; and
 - (b) approved by a designated rodeo association.

54 USE OF HEAD AND TIE ROPES

Regulation:

- 54
- A person must ensure the head rope and tie ropes used for the rodeo activity are removed from the calf—
- (a) as soon as possible after the calf has been restrained under section 48(b)(iii); or
 - (b) if the competitor is required to withdraw from the activity under section 51 or otherwise fails to properly complete the activity

Guidelines

- The recommended weight for cattle roping and tying is 115 kg, with the maximum live weight of 140 kg

STEER WRESTLING AND CHUTE DOGGING

55 MEANING OF STEER WRESTLING AND CHUTE DOGGING

Regulation:

- 55 Steer wrestling is an activity in which—
- (a) a steer is released from a chute into an arena; and
 - (b) a competitor, mounted on a horse, rides parallel with the steer to ensure it runs in a straight line; and
 - (c) a second competitor grabs the steer's horns and wrestles it to the ground.
- (2) Chute dogging is an activity in which—
- (a) a steer is released from a chute into an arena; and
 - (b) a competitor grabs the steer's horns and wrestles it to the ground.

56 APPLICATION OF DIVISION

Regulation:

- 56 This division applies in relation to using a steer for, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of steer wrestling or chute dogging at a rodeo.

57 SUITABILITY OF STEER

Regulation:

- 57 A responsible person for the steer may allow the steer to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the steer is at least 200kg; and
 - (b) the steer is used for the activity no more than 3 times in a day; and
 - (c) on the day of the activity, the steer has not been used for any of the following rodeo activities—
 - (i) breakaway roping;
 - (ii) rope and tie;
 - (iii) team roping;
 - (iv) for using the steer for steer wrestling—chute dogging;
 - (v) for using the steer for chute dogging—steer wrestling.

58 WITHDRAWAL OF COMPETITOR FOR FAILING TO COMPLETE RODEO ACTIVITY

Regulation:

- 58 (1) This section applies in relation to each competitor in the rodeo activity if—
- (a) 30 seconds have elapsed after the steer has been released from the chute; and (b) either—
 - (i) for steer wrestling—the judge considers the second competitor has failed to ground the steer as required; or
 - (ii) for chute dogging—the judge considers the competitor has failed to ground the steer as required.

(2) The judge must direct the competitor to withdraw from the rodeo activity.

(3) The competitor must comply with the direction.

59 HANDLING OF STEER

Regulation:

59 A person must not place the person's fingers in the steer's eye sockets or nostrils or on the inner surface of its lips.

Guidelines:

- The recommended live weight of cattle used in team roping events is 250 kg

TEAM ROPING

60 MEANING OF TEAM ROPING

Regulation:

- 60 Team Roping is an activity in which—
- (a) a steer is released from a chute into an arena; and
 - (b) a competitor, mounted on a horse, chases the steer and ropes its head or horns; and
 - (c) a second competitor, also mounted on a horse, chases the steer and ropes its hind feet.

61 APPLICATION OF DIVISION

Regulation:

- 61 This division applies in relation to using a steer in, and otherwise carrying on, the rodeo activity of team roping at a rodeo.

62 SUITABILITY OF STEER

Regulation:

- 61 A responsible person for the steer may allow the steer to be used for the rodeo activity only if—
- (a) the steer is at least 200kg; and
 - (b) the steer is used for the activity no more than 3 times in a day; and
 - (c) on the day of the activity, the steer has not been used for any of the following rodeo activities—
 - (i) breakaway roping;
 - (ii) rope and tie;
 - (iii) steer wrestling;
 - (iv) chute dogging.

63 WITHDRAWAL OF COMPETITOR FOR FAILING TO COMPLETE RODEO ACTIVITY

Regulation:

- 63 (1) This section applies in relation to each competitor in the rodeo activity if—
- (a) 30 seconds have elapsed after the steer has been released from the chute; and (b) the judge considers the second competitor has failed to rope the steer's hind feet as required.
- (2) The judge must direct the competitor to withdraw from the rodeo activity.
- (3) The competitor must comply with the direction.

64 HANDLING OF STEER

Regulation:

- 64 A person must not—
- (a) rope the steer's hind feet unless the steer's head or horns have been roped and the steer has changed direction; or

(b) use a rope to pull the steer to the extent that 1 or both of its front feet lift off the ground.

65 SUITABILITY OF HORN WRAPS

Regulation:

65 (1) A person must ensure—

(a) the steer has been fitted with horn wraps; and

(b) the horn wraps—

(i) are made of a suitable material; and

(ii) are fitted securely around the steer's head at the base of its horns; and (iii) do not obscure the steer's vision.

(2) In this section—

horn wraps mean pieces of material, fitted to a steer, that are designed and constructed to protect the ears and the base of the horns of the steer from injury

Guidelines :

- The recommended live weight of cattle used in team roping events is 250 kg

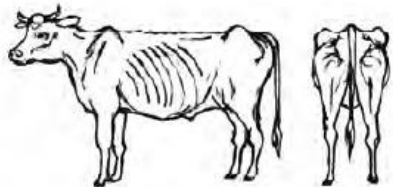
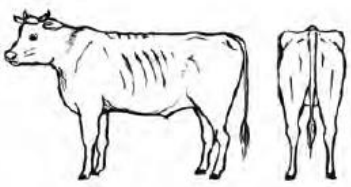
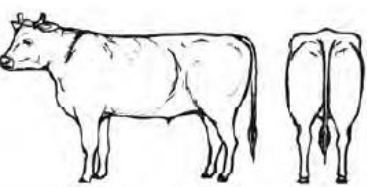
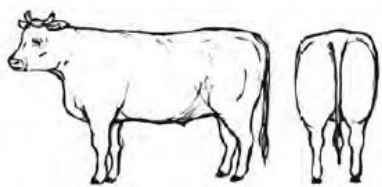
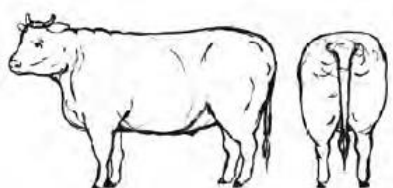
CONDITION SCORES FOR RODEO ANIMALS

66 CONDITION SCORE FOR BOVINE

Regulation:

(1) A bovine that satisfies the descriptions mentioned in column 2 of an entry in the following table has the condition score mentioned opposite the descriptions in column 1 of the entry.

(2) The entries for condition scores 1 and 5 in the table are included for information purposes only.

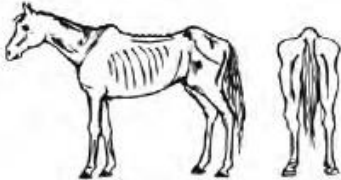
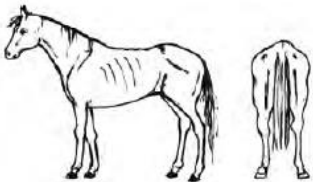
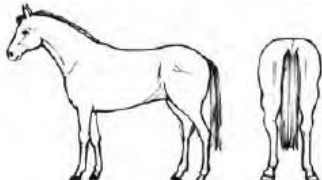
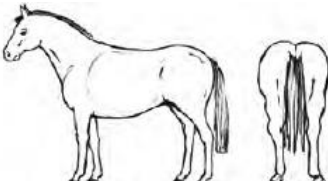
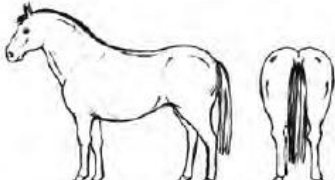
Condition Score	Description of bovine
Condition score 1 	the back bone is prominent the hips and shoulder bones are prominent the ribs are clearly visible the tail-head area is recessed the body outline is skeletal
Condition score 2 	the back bone is visible the hips and shoulder bones are visible the ribs are faintly visible the tail-head area is slightly recessed the body outline is skeletal
Condition score 3 	the hip bones are faintly visible the ribs are not visible the tail-head area is not recessed the body outline is almost smooth
Condition score 4 	the hip bones are not visible the ribs are well covered the tail-head area is slightly lumpy the body outline is well rounded
Condition score 5 	the hip bones show the deposition of fat the ribs are very well covered the tail-head area is very lumpy the body outline is bulging with fat

67 CONDITION SCORE FOR HORSE

Regulation:

(1) A horse that satisfies the descriptions mentioned in column 2 of an entry in the following table has the condition score mentioned opposite the descriptions in column 1 of the entry.

(2) The entries for condition scores 1, 2 and 5 in the table are included for information purposes only.

Condition Score	Description of horse
Condition score 1 	the rump is sunken the poverty line in the hindquarters is prominent there is a cavity under the tail the ribs are prominent the backbone and croup are prominent the neck is narrow and slack
Condition score 2 	the rump is flat on either side of the backbone the poverty line is visible the ribs are just visible the neck is narrow but firm the backbone is covered
Condition score 3 	the rump is rounded the ribs are just covered but easily felt there is no crest on the neck the neck is firm
Condition score 4 	the rump is well-rounded there is a gutter along the back the ribs and pelvis are hard to feel there is a slight crest on the neck
Condition score 5 	the rump is bulging there is a deep gutter along the back the ribs are buried there is a marked crest on the neck there are folds and lumps of fat around the neck

APPENDIX INDEX

- Appendix A: Animal Welfare Checklist for Rodeo Organisers
- Appendix B: Animal Welfare Checklist for Rodeo Animal Welfare Officer
- Appendix C: Animal Welfare Questionnaire
- Appendix D: Event Summary Report
- Appendix E: Stock Incident Report