



Queensland

Animal Care and Protection (Code of Practice about Rodeos) Amendment Regulation 2021

Subordinate Legislation 2021 No. 173

made under the

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

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1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Animal Care and Protection (Code of Practice about Rodeos) Amendment Regulation 2021*.

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 January 2022.

3 Regulation amended

This regulation amends the *Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2012*.

4 Amendment of s 2 (Provisions made as codes of practice)

Section 2(1)—

insert—

(h) schedule 3B.

5 Amendment of s 4 (Relationship between particular codes of practice)

Section 4(1)(a), ‘3AA or 3A’—

omit, insert—

3AA, 3A or 3B

6 Insertion of new sch 3B

After schedule 3A—

insert—

Schedule 3B Code of practice about rodeos

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Definitions for schedule

In this schedule—

arena means a fenced area in which rodeo activities are carried on.

bareback bronc riding see section 28(1).

bovine means an animal of the genus *Bos*.

breakaway roping see section 34.

bull riding see section 39(1).

chute means an enclosure from which a rodeo animal is released into an arena.

chute dogging see section 55(2).

designated rodeo association means any of the following—

- (a) Australian Professional Rodeo Assn Inc ABN 49 893 320 145;
- (b) National Rodeo Association Limited ACN 058 447 993;
- (c) National Rodeo Council of Australia Limited ACN 056 100 531;
- (d) The Australian Bushmen's Campdraft and Rodeo Association Limited ACN 002 967 142.

judge, for a rodeo activity, means a person, however called, who scores the performances of competitors in the activity.

organiser, for a rodeo—

- (a) generally, means the person conducting the rodeo; and
- (b) includes a person purporting to conduct the rodeo.

personal use supplier means a person who supplies a rodeo animal owned by the person for the exclusive use of the person or another person for a rodeo activity.

poddy riding see section 44.

protection clown means a person, however called, who, during a rodeo activity, distracts a rodeo animal that has thrown a competitor to try to prevent the animal from injuring the competitor or another person.

responsible person, for a rodeo animal at a rodeo, means—

- (a) the organiser for the rodeo; or
- (b) a rodeo animal welfare officer for the rodeo; or
- (c) another person who is in charge of the animal.

rodeo see section 2.

rodeo activity see section 3.

rodeo animal means a bovine or horse.

rodeo animal welfare officer for a rodeo, see section 5(1)(a).

rodeo official means a judge, protection clown, rodeo animal welfare officer or stock contractor.

rodeo school means an event conducted to train rodeo officials, other persons and rodeo animals for carrying on a rodeo activity.

rope and tie see section 48.

saddle bronc riding see section 28(2).

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steer riding see section 39(2).

steer wrestling see section 55(1).

stock contractor means a person, however called, who supplies a rodeo animal for use for a rodeo activity, but does not include a personal use supplier.

team roping see section 60.

2 Meaning of *rodeo*

- (1) A *rodeo* is an event that includes a rodeo activity.
- (2) A reference to a rodeo includes a reference to a rodeo school.

3 Meaning of *rodeo activity*

- (1) Each of the following activities is a *rodeo activity*—
 - bareback bronc riding
 - breakaway roping
 - bull riding
 - chute dogging
 - poddy riding
 - rope and tie
 - saddle bronc riding
 - steer riding
 - steer wrestling
 - team roping
- (2) A *rodeo activity* includes an activity that is carried on—
 - (a) to allow a person to practise an activity mentioned in subsection (1) at a rodeo; or

- (b) to train a person or a rodeo animal in carrying on an activity mentioned in subsection (1) at a rodeo school.

4 Application of schedule

This schedule applies to the care, handling and use of rodeo animals at a rodeo.

Part 2 General responsibilities of persons involved in rodeos

5 Organiser's responsibilities

- (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.
- (2) If a person, other than the organiser for a rodeo, is

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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 (2)—

- 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

6 Supplier's responsibilities

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.

7 Rodeo animal welfare officer's responsibilities

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

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- (iii) is killed as required under section 20, if necessary for the animal's welfare.

8 Judge's responsibilities

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.

9 Protection clown's responsibilities

- (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).

10 Competitor's responsibilities

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.

11 Veterinary surgeon's responsibilities

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.

Part 3 Facilities for use with rodeo animals

12 Design, construction and maintenance of facilities

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

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- (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.

Part 4 Handling and use of rodeo animals

13 Only rodeo animals may be used

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

14 Suitability of rodeo animal for use in rodeo

- (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.

15 Ensuring adequate space for rodeo animal in a yard

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

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 animal's tail

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

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

- (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.

20 Killing rodeo animal

- (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.

21 Rodeo animal incident record

- (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.

Part 5

Use of equipment on rodeo animals

22 Application of part

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

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

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

25 Use of electrical prod on bovine

- (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

- (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.

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Examples of types of handling aid—

- cane, length of plastic piping
- flapper, metallic rattle

27 Availability and use of conveyance device

- (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

Part 6 Particular rodeo activities

Division 1 Bareback bronc riding and saddle bronc riding

28 Meaning of *bareback bronc riding* and *saddle bronc riding*

- (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

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

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

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

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 can not 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

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.

Division 2 Breakaway roping

34 Meaning of *breakaway roping*

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 division

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

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

- (1) This section applies in relation to a competitor in the rodeo activity if—

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- (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

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.

Division 3 Bull riding and steer riding

39 Meaning of *bull riding* and *steer riding*

- (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 division

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

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

- (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

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.

Division 4 Poddy riding

44 Meaning of *poddy riding*

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

45 Application of division

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

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

- (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.

Division 5 Rope and tie

48 Meaning of *rope and tie*

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

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

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

- (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—

- (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

(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

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.

Division 6 Steer wrestling and chute dogging

55 Meaning of *steer wrestling* and *chute dogging*

- (1) *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

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

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

- (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

A person must not place the person's fingers in the

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steer's eye sockets or nostrils or on the inner surface of its lips.

Division 7 Team roping

60 Meaning of *team roping*

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

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

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

- (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

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

- (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.

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(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.

Part 7 Condition scores for rodeo animals

66 Condition score for bovine

- (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.

Column 1	Column 2
Condition score	Descriptions of bovine
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
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

Column 1	Column 2
Condition score	Descriptions of bovine
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
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
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

- (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.

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Column 1	Column 2
Condition score	Descriptions of horse
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
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
3	the rump is rounded the ribs are just covered but easily felt there is no crest on the neck the neck is firm
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
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

ENDNOTES

- 1 Made by the Governor in Council on 2 December 2021.
- 2 Notified on the Queensland legislation website on 3 December 2021.
- 3 The administering agency is the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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