



Figure 11:

Necrotic plug of tissue sitting in the tethering wound on the caudal aspect of the mule's left pastern.





Figure 12:

Nylon ropes provoke friction burns when used to tether mules. The white banding around this mule's pastern and cannon bone reflects the chronic trauma, scarring and depigmentation that such trauma can provoke.





Figure 13:

The mule in this picture has a typical circumferential tethering wound round its right pastern. Fortunately this wound is granulating and does not require further treatment. The cause of the wound needs to be eliminated, however, and the use of cotton hobbles is therefore being demonstrated here. These hobbles have the advantage that they distribute the pressure over a wide area and cannot tighten around the pastern.





Figure 14:

Heavily laden mule descending a steep mountain path, on a loose surface.





Figure 15:

Sweat marks should be examined after removing the burdâa. The points of contact between the burdâa and skin can be evaluated. Areas of reduced sweating can reflect chronic damage to the dermal tissues, whilst areas of rapid sweat evaporation and skin drying may reflect increased local inflammation.