



Figure 1:

Evaluation of the straw filled burdâa and adequacy of fit on the mule's back.

- a. Superficial sore distal and caudal to the tuber coxae.
- b. Boney prominence of the tuber coxae.
- c. Depression in the burdâa's stuffing to accommodate the tuber coxae.



Figure 2:

Evaluation of the wear and adequacy of fit of the burdâa. The *Accompagnateur* here is pointing to the area of excessive wear that, on the contra-lateral (left) side has resulted in the formation of a sore.

- c. Depression in the burdâa's stuffing to accommodate the tuber coxae.
- d. Actual position of the tuber coxae and resulting area of wear.
- e. Straw filled tubular pad running the length of the burdâa.
- f. Raised area at the caudal end of the pad.



Figure 3:
Traditional Berber bit. Note the use of twisted metal rings reflecting the relative scarcity of metal working and welding skills.



Figure 4:

Mule wearing traditional Berber bit pictured in figure 3. The twisted metal rings have the potential to cause injury although the mule has so far escaped such injuries in this case.

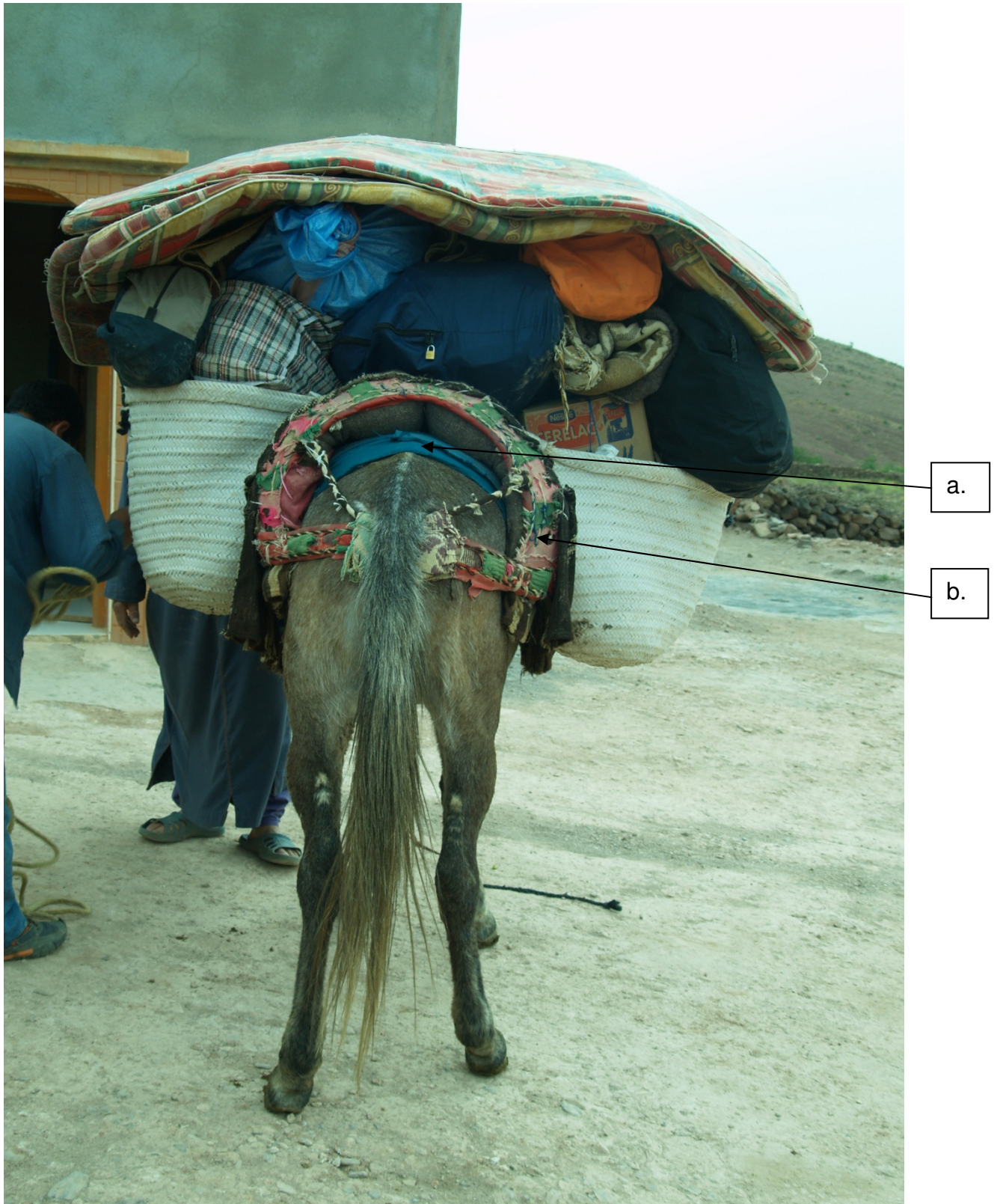


Figure 5:

Loading the mule at the start of the expedition. The load is likely to have been in excess of the 100kg maximum. The blue cloth (a) seen under the burdâa (b) was placed there by the muleteer in an attempt to protect the sore.



Figure 6:

The unprotected (i.e. unshathed) rope used to secure the lad is passed across the ventral midline. No girth strap is used. A double layered piece of cloth is the only thing interposed between the rope and the skin.



Figure 7:

Rope burns to the dorsal aspect of the mule's left pastern. A circumferential white scar line (a) can be seen reflecting previous wounds.



Figure 8:

The rope burns to the dorsal aspect of the left pastern after cleaning at the end of the first day.



Figure 9:

Mule grazing beside a stream during lunch stop on day 2. The muleteer has been persuaded to use the cotton hobble. This has been placed around the mule's right pastern. The wound to the left pastern is now dressed.



Figure 10:

Pastern wound on the evening of the fourth day. The wound dressing has just been removed after three days. The wound appears less angry and has epithelialised well over its dorsal aspect.