

Appendix No. 1

General Rules for the Performance Events of the Chilean Rodeo Federation

A very useful booklet called the *Estatutos y Reglamentos Generales de Corridas de Vacas y Movimiento a la Rienda* can be acquired through the Federación del Rodeo Chileno. The booklet covers the following material in detail:

- 1- Statutes of the Chilean Rodeo Federation
- 2- General Rules
- 3- The Board of Directors
- 4- The Executive Board
- 5- The Committees
- 6- Rules Regarding the Disciplinary Tribunes
- 7- The Associations
- 8- The Clubs
- 9- Official Rules for the Chilean Rodeo and Federation Sponsored Rienda
- 10- The Official Delegates
- 11- The Judges
- 12- The “Half-Moon Arenas”, Infrastructure and Working Cattle
- 13- The Official Rodeo Season and Requesting Dates
- 14- The Various Types of Rodeos
- 15- Requirement of the Horses
- 16- Method in Breaking Ties and Implementing Elimination Tournament
- 17- Classifying Rodeos
- 18- The National Championship Rodeo
- 19- Official Rules for “Running Cattle” in Chilean Rodeo*
- 20- Official Rules of Federation-Sponsored Rienda Contests*

Appendix No. 2

In this annex I will include most of the translation of points 19 and 20 so that there can be a clearer understanding of these two equestrian disciplines that are often touched upon in the text. Anybody seriously interested in the sport of Chilean Rodeo is urged to contact the Chilean Rodeo Federation to obtain a copy of the previously mentioned booklet.

Official Rules for Running Cattle in the Chilean Rodeo

Art. No.1- to assign positive points to a pin, the combination of the entire run and pin must comply with the rules

Art. No. 2- Points will be assigned for pins that result from cattle that run, canter or trot past the “posture line”. The manner in which pins are scored will be the same at any of these gaits. Only cattle that slow to a walk at any point past the “posture line” will not be eligible for scores of the corresponding pin.

Art. No. 3- The pins that comply with the first two articles will be scored in the following manner:

Successfully driving the steer two laps in “holding pen”....	1 point
Neck Pin (head is free)*.....	0 points
Steer turns back in opposite direction.....	0 points
Shoulder Pin (neck is free).....	2 points
Mid-Section Pin (shoulder blade is free).....	3 points
Flank Pin (rib cage is free).....	4 points

(*) *This is not in the rule book, but I have added it to better clarify what earns points. In the early history of the sport, neck pins were awarded one point, but they also resulted in sporadic cases of broken horns and gored horses and/or riders.*

Art. No.4- The penalties are subtracted from the score of the competitor and they shall be calculated in the following manner:

I *Minor Penalties* (pin is scored, but penalties are deducted)

Handing over cow improperly to team mate after the pin receives a penalty of.....1 point

(If the steer has fallen, or has placed both knees, or both hocks on the ground, turning over the steer is not required. Proper handing over of the steer requires that contact not be lost after the pin as the horse sidesteps towards the head of the steer and pushes him in the opposite direction. Circling around the front of the steer would be penalized)

Each “Scissor” (“tijera”) that occurs while in the half-moon arena will be penalized.....1 point
(Scissors are not accounted for if the steer falls)

Abandoning the receipt of the steer.....1 point
(Includes the steer that once pinned, circles around the riders back to the holding pen)

Looping behind pinning horse during the pin.....1 point
(Either horse looping behind in arena movement is not penalized)

II *Neutral Penalties* (these don't cause points to be deducted, but they nullify the pin)

A) “Caballo Abierto”- means the pinning horse lost chest contact and separated itself from the steer after crossing “posture line”
(Suggested English term: “*Horse lost contact*”)

B) “Caballo Derecho en la Cancha”- means the horse did not maintain a posture perpendicular to the steer between the “posture line” and the pin
(Suggested English term: “*Horse ran too straight past posture line*”)

- C) “Atajada sin Remate”-The horse does not bring the steer to a halt when driving into a specific part of the cow’s anatomy. Stopping the steer’s forward motion by more than one impulse on various parts of the bovine’s body is not acceptable (Suggested English term: “*Horse pinned without follow through*”)
- D) “Ramplazo”- means the horse lacked perpendicular posture in the pin itself (Suggested English term: “*Horse lacked posture during the pin*”)
- E) “Raspada”- the pin was not a solid, one-motion thrust (Suggested English term: “Pin lacked definition”)

III Major Penalties (nullifies the pin plus horse is penalized in points)

- A) Helping the teammate.....1 point
(This is understood to be when the driving horse reinforces the pinning horse in the act of pinning, or when the driving horse intervenes on the outer half of the cow during the act of pinning)
- B) Any “Scissor” that results during the pinning
 - During first pin.....2 points
 - During subsequent two pins.....1 point
- C) Pinning prior to entrance flag of the pinning pad.....1 point
(This includes animals that are partly within the flag but the point of initial contact of the pin occurs outside the entrance flag)
- D) “Machetazo”- means horse loses contact with the steer during the pin.....1 point
(Suggested term in English: “Horse lost contact during pin”)
- E) Pin on pinning pad but part of the steer touches or crosses the exit flag.....1 point
- F) Incomplete drive.....1 point
(All drives must be completed and a point is deducted for each time the drive does not result in some part of the bovine crossing the entrance flag)
- G) Entire body of the steer passes the “exit flag”2 points
(the pinning pad should be 12 m long and the entrance and exit flags should be marked by a 10 cm (4 inch) wide line painted vertically the entire height of the pinning pad)
- H) Lose animal in the act of pinning or horse strikes the pinning pad without the steer.....2 points
- I) A fall that totally separates either rider from their horse in the arena or the pinning area cancels the race and receives a penalty of (this penalty can only be applied once).....2 points

IV Loss of a Drive (the drive in process will be detained, remaining drives will be initiated, and penalties will be as following)

- Pinning in any part of the arena other than the pinning pad and deliberately reversing the direction of a steer to obtain better positioning, has a penalty of.....1 point
- Reversing the direction of the steer once it has passed the entrance flag (if the bovine turns around the riders should redirect the animal so that the drive can be finished within the confines stipulated in the rule book, still the drive will not be scored plus receiving a penalty of1 point
- Faulty tack in the arena causing the rider stops to correct the problem will be penalized with.....1 point
(if the tack problem is due to an accident while performing there will be no penalty applied)
- Abandoning the steer.....2 points
(this applies when both riders are in the arena and only one rider and the steer have passed the entrance flag)

V *Penalties Inside the Holding Pen* (Apiñadero)

These requirements are applicable whenever the holding pen is used, be it before the first, second or third drive. When the cow is received from the chute, it must be driven two full laps before initiating the first run.

- A) More or less laps than the two stipulated.....1 point
- B) If the steer reverses the direction he is being driven in and gets his head past the chest of the driving horse.....1 point
(Accumulative penalty points each time it occurs)
- C) Each time the steer is struck before it passes the entrance flag there is a penalty of.....1 point
- D) For each “scissor” in which the steer has not fallen.....1 point
- E) Deliberately pushing the steer outside the holding pen receives a penalty of1 point
- F) Deliberately ramming into the steer once he has totally passed the exit flag.....1 point
(Once the steer is past the exit flag it cannot be hit)
- G) If the steer reverses direction before passing the entrance flag of the last pin and re-enters the holding pen.....1 point
(If the steer does re-enter the holding pen there is no penalty)
- H) Abandoning the steer.....2 points
(Any time either competitor detains their run between the holding pen and the entrance flag there is a penalty of.....2 points)
- I) Rider falls from horse after receiving steer from chute...2 points
- J) Any faulty tack in the crowding corral is a penalty of.....1 point

VI *Penalties During Fourth Drive* (refers to driving the steer to exit the arena)

- A) “Scissors” in arena when exiting steer.....1 point
- B) Ramming steer by either horse when exiting the steer...1 point
(This is motive for elimination from rodeo)
- C) Entering the holding pen when the steer is still being exited.....1 point
(For an exit to be considered complete, the entire body of the steer must pass the edge of the exit gate)
- D) If the exiting steer shows any signs of lesions, cramps or anything else that impairs the normal departure from the arena, the rodeo foreman is authorized to take over the departure of the bovine. When the rodeo foreman takes over, the run will be considered officially over, but the competitors are required to cooperate in whatever way possible to help the foreman carry out his duties.

Different Kinds of Falls

- A) If the driving horse falls in the arena or in the pinning zone, the score of the pinning horse is valid, but it will be required that the pinning horse hand over the cow in the opposite direction after the pin, even if the companion horse is not there to receive it.
- B) If the pinning horse falls in the pinning zone there will be no penalties assigned, and if the horse is able to continue, the team will proceed with the next run starting in the holding pen. If the pinning horse falls in the arena, that particular run is re-initiated once the horse has recovered.
- C) Definition of a fall. It is considered a fall when the horse has his abdomen, ribs, hindquarters or muzzle touching the ground. If when pinning, a horse falls back on his haunches and the rider does not fall, the pin is scored. If both the horse and rider fall, then the pin is not scored and no penalties are assigned. Thereafter, the team will prepare to initiate the next run in the opposite direction.

Fall of Rider in Holding Pen

- A) This is considered one fault with a penalty of2 points

Clarifying Rules

1- The field (cancha) is considered the area between the entrance flags of the right and left pinning areas.

- A) The entrance flags are understood to be the first flags one passes when going from the field en route back to the holding pen.
- B) The exit flags are understood to be the second flags one passes when going from the field en route back to the holding pen.
- C) The space between the entrance and exit flags is considered the pinning zone, and this should be 12 meters (39 feet) in length.
- D) The “posture line” delineates a point 15 meters (approx. 49 ft.) prior to the entrance flags or the beginning of the pinning zone. The posture line should be painted 15 cm (6 inches) wide up the entire height of the external fence of the half-moon arena or medialuna.

2- Each steer that is run (corrida) receives four drives (carreras). Two (the first and third drives) will be clockwise (from left to right), each offering opportunities to pin. The other two (the second and last runs) will be counterclockwise, (from right to left), in which the second drive will offer an opportunity to pin and the fourth drive will simply take the steer out of the arena through the exit gate. It is required that the horses alternate the driving and pinning positions with each steer run in the series. This includes run offs for breaking ties.

3- A proper pin is understood to be one in which the horse is perpendicular to the steer and in permanent contact with the steer. The pin should take place within the confines of the entrance and exit flags. Immediately after the pin, the steer should be turned around and handed over to the teammate, who will now become the pinning rider for the race in the opposite direction. Presenting the cow in the opposite direction is not required when the steer has fallen.

4- “Follow through” (remate) is understood to be the squeeze the steer is given against the pinning pad in a very definite part of the anatomy. A follow through must necessarily detain the forward motion of the steer. The rules do not require a violent follow through. As a result, the pins should be scored according to the rulebook, even when these are not noticeably aggressive.

5- A valid pin can take place when only part of the steer is inside the entrance flag, as long as the follow through takes place on the pinning pad. For a valid pin to take place, the steer cannot touch the delineation of the exit flag during or after the follow through.

6- A valid drive requires that the horse be perpendicular to, and in contact with, the steer after it crosses the posture line. For minimal posture after crossing the posture line, the horse must have at least one of the sides of the chest in continual contact with the cow, the horse’s head must cross over the cow’s back and the horse’s rib cage should be separated from the cow. Once the horse is past the entrance flag and in the pinning zone, it is required that the follow through must take place with the entire chest.

7- A “scissor” (“tijera”) is understood to be when the steer has totally passed back between the team of riders. This could be because the steer has suddenly stopped and the team overrides the steer, or it could be that a steer ducks back around in the opposite direction. However, if the riders pass the steer because he has fallen, then penalties are not assigned for “scissors”.

8- If a steer falls while being pushed towards the pinning pad, but the pin has yet not been implemented, there will be no score due to the lack of follow through. If the steer rests a foreleg on the pinning pad and the horse is able to make a pin driving the cow into the pad, a score will be assigned. If the steer jumps and the horse follows the steer into a pin, the judges will assign a score as long as there was no loss of contact between the horse and bovine.

9- Steers received from the chute will not be exchanged unless the bovine in mention is so aggressive it puts the riders in unnecessary danger. If the bovine jumps out of the half-moon arena during a run or in the pinning zone, all points and penalties are canceled and a new run is started with a different animal. If two bovines come out of the chutes at the same time, they must be taken out of the half-moon arena. Any time a new animal is received from the chutes (“toril”), the two mandatory laps are required before beginning the first race.

10-If a rider grabs the tail of a bovine, or hits it when it has been driven out of the half-moon arena, or punishes it by spurring the loin or the hindquarters, that team is eliminated from the rodeo. The culprit will not be able to participate in the finals with any other horses he classified in other series. The innocent team member can continue to participate in the rodeo with other horses that have a different team member.

Appendix No. 3 Chilean Rodeo Terminology (Spanish: English)

Agarrar la Mano: *Pick up a lead*

Al aguaito: *competitors that are “on deck” waiting for the next turn to compete*

A la Mano de Adelante: *refers to the pinning horse and rider that are in the forehand position.*

The pinning horse and rider will always be on the middle of the arena side of the steer

A la Mano de Atras: *refers the driving horse and rider that are in the backhand position.*

The driving horse and rider will always be in the arena wall side of the steer.

Apiñadero: *Holding Pen*

Eye-shaped corral that used to be a holding pen for a group of cattle (10-30 head) from which contestants selected the individual they wanted to work. Originally it was defined by a line of riders standing side by side rather than a fence. Nowadays this is a fenced holding pen with gates on both ends into which a steer is released. The contestants receive the steer and proceed to drive it around the perimeter 2-3 times (this varies with rodeos) before driving it out to the field to start the pinning portion of the run.

Area de atajada: *Pinning zone*

The entire length of the pinning pad that lies in the 12 meters between the entrance flag and the exit flag. This is the only valid place in which cattle can be pinned. When the pinning horse is in this area he must have full chest contact with the steer at all times.

Area de postura: *Posture zone*

The area from the posture line to the entrance flag where the horse is required to maintain at least one side of the chest in contact with the bovine, its neck over the bovine's back and its body separated from the bovine's rib cage. Once the horse has crossed the posture line it is required that it maintain contact with the steer at all times until the pin occurs.

Atajada sin remate: *Horse pinned without follow through*

One of the various reasons a pin is nullified and no pints are awarded. Horse either made weak thrust in the pin or made more than one thrust in trying to pin the bovine.

Atajar: *Pin*

Should occur by driving the entire chest into a defined part of the steer's anatomy and in one motion press the steer against the pinning pad halting its forward motion. In order for the pinning horse to have its entire chest on the steer the horse's body must be perpendicular to the side of the steer

Bandera de entrada: *Entrance flag*

A flag and a 10 cm (4 in.) painted vertical line on the arena wall that denotes where the posture zone ends and the pinning zone begins. When the pinning horse crosses this line he must have a perpendicular position to the steer with his entire chest making full contact with the steer.

Bandera de salida: *Exit flag*

A flag and 10 cm (4 in.) painted vertical line on the arena wall that denotes where the pinning area ends, 12m (39 ft.) away from the entrance flag. This is also referred to as the *sentencing line*, as if a steer so much as puts his nose across this line any pin is nullified and a point is deducted from the run. If the steer gets away from the paired team and crosses his whole body past this line, then there is a two point deduction from the tally of the run.

Caballo abierto: *Horse lost contact with the steer once he crossed the posture line*

One of the various reasons a pin is nullified.

Caballo corralero: *A horse that is used in the sport of Chilean Rodeo*

Can be a registered Chilean Horse that can participate in all rodeos including official Chilean Rodeo Federation sponsored events. It can also be a grade Chilean Horse that can participate in Working (“Rodeo Laboral”) Rodeos that are of a more amateurish nature. In reality, it describes any horse that knows how to run and pin cattle.

Caballo derecho en cancha: *Horse ran too straight (not enough perpendicular posture on the steer) past posture line . One of the various reasons a pin is nullified.*

Caballo que arrea: Driving horse

The driving horse will usually start off toward the back portion of the steer, urging him on and move up to work the far side of the steer in the middle of the field before backing off the instant he sets the cow up for a pin by his teammate. It's easy to identify the driving horse and rider as they will always be on the arena wall side of the steer. All competitors alternate as driving and pinning riders.

Caballo que ataja: Pinning horse

The pinning horse will most always be further up towards the front of the steer compared to the driving horse. When he crosses the posture line you will see this horse maintain contact with the steer as he digs in to push him towards the pinning cushion. Once he passes the entrance flag, when the rider commands, he will make a thrust to try and pin the bovine to a standstill on the pinning cushion. The pinning horse is easy to identify as he will always be in the middle of the arena side of the steer. All competitors alternate as driving and pinning riders.

Caballo que va a la mano: This is another term that describes the pinning horse

The pinning horse will always be on the inside of the steer and try to maintain a spot near the union of the shoulder blade and neck while running across arena, then assuring to have at least the point of one shoulder on the steer when past the Posture Line into the Posture Zone and the full chest in contact in with a perpendicular body position when in the Pinning Zone. At the last instant, the rider lets the steer go by enough to drive his horse into a pin in one of the three allotted areas of the bovine's anatomy. All competitors alternate turns as driving and pinning riders with their horses.

Cancha: Arena or main field of the medialuna

Although sometimes the term is used to describe all the area outside the holding pen, technically it should only refer to the middle ground in between the two entrance flags of the half moon arena as the sections on the outside of the entrance flags are referred to as the pinning areas.

Carreras con atajadas: These are drives with pins.

This describes the first three drives of a run, all of which have the final objective of pinning the bovine. The first and third are right hand drives and the second is a left hand drive.

Carrera con puerta: A drive whereby the steer should be exited from the half-moon arena.

This describes the fourth or last drive when a slow left hand drive takes the bovine to the exit gate of the half-moon arena.

Champion (as in "voy a correr el Champion): *Champion* (as in "I am going to run in the Champion") Synonymous with the final of any rodeo, where the Champion paired team will be determined.

Champion de Chile: Champion of Chile

The paired team of horses and riders that win the finals of the National Championship in Rancagua.

Champion de Exposición: Champion of an Exposition

Grand Champion in a halter competition.

Champion de Rienda: Champion of Chilean reining competition

This is the winner of the finals in national championship for rienda in Rancagua.

Champion del Rodeo: Champion of a rodeo

Winners of the finals in any particular rodeo.

Collera: Paired Team

A pair of horses and riders that compete as a team alternating driving and pinning positions in a Chilean Rodeo.

Contragalope: Counter canter***Correr las vacas: Run the cattle, in other words participate in the Chilean Rodeo sport***

The Chilean terminology is a bit confusing, since they refer to "running cows" and yet all their more detailed descriptions refer to work related to a steer (novillo). Steers or heifers can be used, but in reality most rodeos use three-year-old steers that weigh between 330 and 430 kg, but they can weigh as much as 500 kg (1,100 lbs.). The term probably is a carry over from the origins of the sport when after a massive round up they had to sort the

cattle into classifying pens down raceways. The majority of the animals worked would have been adult cows.

Corrida: *A run*

A run consists of driving the steer 2-3 times around the holding pen, then out of the left hand side of the holding pen onto the field, then across the field in a right hand drive past the posture line, through the posture zone, past the entrance flag and pinning the steer in the pinning zone without touching the sentencing line (also called exit flag). The steer is then turned around riders exchange forehand and backhand position as the steer is taken across the field on a left hand drive to pin on the left side of the half-moon arena. The riders exchange forehand and backhand positions again when the steer is turned around to cross the field on a second right hand drive to pin once again on the right hand side of the arena. The steer is changed directions, the riders exchange forehand and backhand positions for the last time and the steer is slowly taken on a left hand drive past the posture and pinning zones to the exit gate of the “medialuna”. A successful drive in the holding pen earns one point. The maximum score per pin is four points. So a perfect score with no penalty points is 13 points. If a paired team makes it to all four steers in round and theoretically obtained four perfect runs, the maximum possible score for a rodeo without a tie breaker would be 52 points. The national record in Chile is 45 points.

Cruza bien las patas: *Crosses hind legs over well in lateral work*

A good **corralero** horse is expected to have a wide stance behind so that it can cross over the hind legs without resulting in hock interference. The wide stance also gives it a more stable position to react to missteps, which can have disastrous results.

Envoltura: *Steer was able to change directions on his own accord*

Huaso: *Chilean gentleman cowboy*

Huaso Corralero: *Chilean cowboy that participates in the sport of Chilean Rodeo*

Línea de postura: *Posture line*

This is 10 cm (4 in.) vertical line painted on the side wall of the half-moon arena which is exactly 15 meters (approx. 17 feet) prior to the entrance flag of the pinning zone. One the pinning horse crosses this line he point must maintain constant contact with at least one of the points of his shoulder and proper body position in regards to the steer.

Machetazo: *Horse lost contact during the pin ??*

One of the various reasons a pin is nullified.

Medialuna: *Half-moon arena*

Refers to the entire round corral that encompasses the holding pen, the main field and the pinning area. Most small towns in Chile will have one. There are over 700 throughout the country.

Novillos: *Steers*

Most of the cattle run in Chilean rodeos are steers. They are also referred to as “guachos” a term that is similar to the cowboy term “doggie”

Piño: *means a small group of animals*

It can be used as a short term for “apiñadero” or holding pen since originally a small group of animals were kept in this section of the half moon arena.

Postura: *Proper body positioning of horse with the option to pin a steer*

Always implies contact between the horse’s chest and the bovine’s side, the horse’s neck should be over the bovines back and the horse’s sides should be well separated from the bovine’s rib cage. This proper positioning, with at least one point of the shoulder making contact is required once the horse crosses the *posture line* into the *posture zone*. When in the *pinning zone*, full contact with the entire chest is required and this implies the horse’s body must be perpendicular to the steer.

Presentar Novillo: *Hand over the steer*

The pinning rider turns steer around after pin, handing it over to his teammate who then becomes the pinning rider.

Puerta de Salida: *Exit gate*

This 3.20m (10.4 ft.) wide gate should be on the perimeter of the half moon arena just outside the left gate of the holding pen in the part of the field that is closest to the holding

pen gate.

Quincha: *Pinning pad*

This is the only area where pinning is permissible. Originally made of woven reeds, this 12 meter (39 foot) long area is now made of a padded cushion that tilts outward while having a height that permits rolling the pinned cattle over the top edge.

Ramplazo: *Horse lacked posture during the pin ???*

One of the various reasons a pin is nullified.

Raspada: *Pin lack posture and the horse ricochets off to one side due to not hitting squarely ??*

One of the various reasons a pin is nullified.

Remate: *Follow through*

A proper follow through should stop all forward motion of the steer with one definitive thrust of the horse into a specific part of the bovine's anatomy. Impressive "remates" make contact low on the bovine's body and push the steer up and slightly over the top edge of the pinning pad, lifting the bovine off its feet. Although these are real crowd-pleasers, they are worth no more than a less aggressive pin that still meets the requirements of the rulebook. If the horse makes a weak thrust or two thrusts back-to-back in a pin that does not completely stop the forward motion of the steer, he can be called for lack of follow through and no points are awarded.

Sello de Raza: *Seal of the Breed (Best Breed Type)*

In all rodeos, one of the contestants is chosen as the "Sello de Raza". Since the judges must make the choice from individuals that are saddled and mounted for competition, the only criterion used is which horse exhibits the most breed type. The most important characteristics that will be looked for are a ram-like facial profile, abundant coarse, wavy and thick forelock, tuft of mane and tail, attentive and assertive attitude, and a loose and energetic walk.

Serie de Potros: *Stallion division*

A minimum of two and maximum of four steer round only for stallions

Serie de Yeguas: *Mare division*

A minimum of two and maximum of four steer round only for mares

Serie de Caballos: *Gelding division*

A minimum of two and maximum of four four steer round only for geldings

Serie de Criadores: *Breeder's Mixed Series*

A minimum of two and maximum of four steer round of any mix of genders but horses must belong to the breeder.

Serie de Clasificación: *Classifying Series*

This is for specific restricted categories like the previous four mentioned

Serie Libre: *Open Series*

This is a series open to any category or gender horse in whatever combination. There are usually between two to four Open Series and they can be rounds of between two to four steers. Any horse that competed in the Classifying Series is eligible for competing again in the Open Series.

Serie Final: *Finals Series*

This is the last four steer round that is the finals of the rodeo and it confronts the winners and qualifiers from each of the Classifying and Open Series. All horses start off with a clean slate and the winner of this round will be titled the Champion of the Rodeo.

Tijera: *Scissor*

Refers to when the bovine passes back between the pinning and the driving riders. It can be a result of the steer stopping suddenly and the team of horsemen overriding the steer, or it can also happen when a steer cuts back in the opposite direction.

Toril: *Chute*

This is the chute that feeds the animals to the competitors who await their arrival in the holding pen. This is a relatively new aspect of the Chilean rodeo, as in the past a small group of animals were held in the holding pen so competitors could cut out the animal they selected to work. The toril was implemented to make the event more spectator-friendly and action-packed, as well as assuring that the cattle would always be fresh to make impressive

runs when it was their turn to participate. The exit gate from the feeding chute is located inside the holding pen on the perimeter fence of the half-moon arena right next to the right hand side gate of the holding pen. The exit gate of the feeding chute is 60 cm (23.6 in.) wide and when it is closed it should be flush with the arena wall.

Vacas: Cows

Although the sport of Chilean rodeo is synonymous with the term of “running the cows”, adult bovines are, in fact, never used. Young steers or heifers are the most common bovines that are run and pinned, and when given a choice steers are preferred. The sport originates from large roundups of thousands of head of cattle and classifying the bovines by owner and purpose did originally require working many adult cows.

Appendix No. 4

Official Rienda Rules of the Chilean Rodeo Federation

All official rodeos must contemplate a rienda competition immediately prior to the Rodeo finals. To obtain the title of Champion in Rienda, a rider must score a minimum of 25 points. The Champion in Rienda should obtain a prize that is equivalent to the third place in the finals of the Rodeo competition.

The "Complete" Rienda Competition is required in all fair expositions, special official rodeos, national championship rodeos, classifying rodeos and scheduled official rodeos.

The Complete Rienda Competition includes:

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Technical Points</i>	<i>Max. Points*</i>
1-Gaits (walk, trot and canter)	0, 3 or 5 points	5 points
2-Running Stop	0-7 points	10 points
3-Circles	0-7 points	10 points
4-Figure Eight	0-7 points	10 points
5-Rollback	0-7 points	10 points
6-Spins	0-7 points	10 points
7-Mount and Dismount	0, 3 or 5 points	5 points
8-Back up	0, 3 or 5 points	5 points
Phenotypic Evaluation		15 points
Total	0- 50 points	80 points

(*) take note of article number 4

Technical Points 0, 3 or 5 points: 0-horrible, 3-average, 5-optimum

Technical Points 0-7 points: 0-horrible, 1-bad, 2-slightly bad, 3-average, 4-slightly good, 5-good, 6-very good, 7-optimum

Art. No 1- The appearance of the rider, his horse and his tack should coincide with the ideas that are expressed in Article 11 regarding what is considered a well-mounted huaso.

Art. No. 2- The contestants must execute all the phases of the competition, barring disqualification. The order of appearance will be configured by an official worksheet and will not be altered for any reason.

Art. No. 3- Once each phase of the competition is completed, the judges must relay the score obtained by each competitor. This is an undeletable obligation that cannot be changed by any jury, even as a matter of exception. If for any reason this is not implemented, the competition will lose its official status.

Art. No. 4- The technical rulebook will assign certain phases an additional score for a speed factor. The speed score will only be assigned to horses that have achieved at least 50 percent of the possible points based on technical skills. The points allotted for speed are based on the following table:

Slow Speed.....0 points

Medium Speed.....1 point

Fast Speed.....3 points

As a result, any phase executed with perfect technique and performed at a fast speed, would obtain the maximum score possible of 10 points.

Art. No. 5- Motives for disqualification are:

- A) A runaway horse
- B) A horse that twitches his tail
- C) A horse that does not relax after implementing two phases of the competition
- D) A horse with clear signs of insubordination
- E) A horse that has not obtained any points in the first three phases of competition

Art. No. 6- Horses using a cavesson, noseband, martingale, tie down, tongue tie or other untraditional aids in regard to the Chilean Horse tack will not be permitted to compete.

Art. No. 7- Horses six years old and younger can be shown in leather bit (guatana), or snaffle bit, but older horses have to be shown in solid bits (Chilean bit is traditionally a beaded O-ring bit with a medium port and practically no shank).

Art. No. 8- The various phases of the rienda competition should be performed in a continuous manner, without delays of any nature. As a result, the rider cannot take time to introduce his horse to the arena in any of the phases of competition.

Art. No. 9- “Older horses” are understood to be horses that are seven years old or more.

Art. No. 10- Organizers must seek authorization of the Chilean Rodeo Federation to carry out the rienda competition.

Fundamental Considerations

For the Rider: good seat and positioning, correct use of the legs, reins and body weight in cueing the horse.

For the Horse: The principal characteristics Chilean Horses should be taught in Chilean Horse training methods are: to be energetic, to be dependable, to be flexible, to possess speed, to be agile in movements, to have a good mouth and to maintain a proper hind leg posture.

Criteria for Judging each Phase of Competition

Phase 1- Gaits

This phase implies showing the walk, trot and canter gaits of the horse.

Key elements for scoring: The walk should be solid, sustained and fast without inadvertently changing to a trot before being asked. The trot is extended and the rider should post. The canter should be a transition from the trot and it should be picked up on the inside and implemented in a relaxed but collected manner. The stop should be performed in front of the judges, while noticeably tucking in the hind legs. The horse should finish by standing squarely on all four legs.

Phase 2- Running Stop

This phase implies running a horse in a straight line to an abrupt stop with the haunches well under the horse. Once the horse is tranquil, it is turned over its haunches 180 degrees to the side that faces the judges. The horse is then asked to cross the arena at a run in the opposite direction, coming to an abrupt stop near the opposite wall. Once the horse is tranquil, it should be turned 180 degrees over the opposite hind leg, again on the side that faces the judges. The horse should then pick up another run and proceed halfway across the arena where the horse is brought to an abrupt stop in front of the judges. The exercise should end with a quarter turn that places the horse facing the judges. Each time the horse runs by the judges, the rider is asked to spur his horse at least once with both legs.

Key elements for scoring: A moderate slide with the hind legs is desirable. Deeper penetration with the hind legs is appreciated more, even if the forequarters are elevated higher in the process. The judges look for a relaxed horse after the stop. Inner hind leg should be the pivoting leg for the half turns, and the horse should not take a step backwards in implementing these turns. All the runs across the arena should cover the same tracks. The horse should show a good mouth when reins are pulled to ask for the stop. Reactions such as opening the mouth or elevating the muzzle too high should be penalized. Spurring in front of the judges is critical to show the horse is tolerant of the spurs. Correct head posture is emphasized, but a higher carriage than normal is tolerated.

Author's comment: As is also the case in the mother country of Spain, in Chile the stops were meant to show that horses could stop “on a dime”, or over a handkerchief that was placed on the ground. As a result, long slides did not meet these objectives, whereas a powerful stop with the legs well under the body did.

Phase 3- Circles

A six-meter (approx. 20 feet) circle should be implemented at a high speed, making at least two laps in each direction. An abrupt stop should end the circles in the first direction, and a half turn over the haunches should be made to the outside of the circle before resuming the circles in the opposite direction. These circles should be terminated with a sudden stop in front of the judges, followed by a quarter turn to the outside of the circle, leaving the horse facing the judges. The tracks of the first circle should be traced in subsequent circles in either direction.

Key elements for scoring: In implementing the exercise it is acceptable that the horse angles his head slightly towards the outside of the circle, in order that a perfect and clear hind leg posture can be attained. Attention is placed on how well the horse retraces the tracks of his first circle. Signs of agility and speed count a great deal in this exercise.

Phase 4- Figure Eight

The figure eight is performed in an area that has a total diameter of no more than 10 meters (approximately 33 feet). A minimum of two laps is required on each side of the figure eight. Riders will be penalized for not following the first tracks of the figure eight. The flying change of leads should occur in the center of the figure eight.

Key elements for scoring: Following the original tracks is crucial. The forelegs and hind legs should change leads simultaneously with no cross firing in any stride. Rider aids of shifting body weight and leg positions should coincide with the horse's change of leads. Good hind leg posture denoting that inner hind leg is main support leg is valued.

Phase 5- Roll Back

The horse is started on a fast run straight across the arena, and it is asked to slide on his haunches and, without stopping, make a rollback over the hind leg on the side of the judges and take off at a run in the opposite direction. On the other end of the arena, the horse is asked to slide on its haunches once again and, without stopping, roll back over the opposite hind leg, again towards the side of the judges. Continuing the run, the horse should now come to an abrupt stop in front of the judges and then perform a quarter turn so that it finishes facing the judges.

Key elements for scoring: Judges will look for the correct posture that puts the weight on the internal hind leg as the pivot foot. The horse should not come to a complete stop or back up when making the roll back.

Phase 6- Spins

Begin by standing still, facing the judge. Then begin two to three spins in one direction and immediately go into two to three spins in the opposite direction.

Key elements for scoring: Correct positioning of the pivot leg. Ideally, the horse should stand in one place. Backing is penalized more than moving forward. The rider's leg placement is critical. A correct and natural head placement of the horse is desirable. Penalties will be given for horses that dip or bury their heads while spinning.

Phase 7- Dismount and Mount

Both the dismount and the mount should be performed naturally, with no exaggerations. After dismounting, the rider should back off a ways from the horse, before approaching and mounting once again. When mounting, the horse should not move its legs or dip its back.

Key elements for scoring: Judges look for a horse that stands squarely and perfectly still.

They want to see a solid loin. Judges look for natural movements of the rider. The stirrup should be placed so that it doesn't pressure the horse's elbow or ribs. Ideally, it should be placed parallel to the horse, using the leverage of the knee to mount and dismount. The left hand should have the reins and

the tuft of mane (gatillo), and the right hand should be braced on the saddle near the stirrup leather of the opposite side.

Phase 8- Backing

The backing should be done in a straight line and in a uniform movement. The horse should not open its mouth while backing. The horse should back naturally and with a continuity of movement.

Key elements for scoring: Natural and continual movement of the legs, which should displace themselves in diagonals symmetry (opposite hind and foreleg moving together). The horse should not deviate from the imaginary straight line trajectory while backing.

Appendix No. 5**Chilean Rienda Terminology (Spanish: English)**

Aires : Gaits
A la marcha: Walk
Andar: Walk
Apoyar la bien la pata: Distribute weight on pivot foot in turns
Arrancada: Accelerated departure at a run
Ayudas: Aids
Cambio de manos: Change leads
Deslizamiento: Slide
Desmontar y montar: Dismount and mount
Desnalgada: Tuck in the haunches when slowing or stopping from a run
El ocho: Figure eight
El volapie: Roll back
Enfrenadura: Giving the mouth to the bit
Entrada de patas: Running stop
Galope: Gallop or canter
La troya: Working circles
Metida de Patas: Sliding stop
Pullazo: Stab horse with spurs
Remolinos: Spins
Retroceder: Back up
Trote: Trot
Volverlo sobre su pata: Turn horse around over one of his hind legs
Vuelta sobre parado: Spins

Appendix No. 6

Winners of the Chilean National Championship Rodeo (Champion de Chile)

Year	Horse	Horse	Rider	Rider
1949	Chunga	Bototo	José Gutierrez	Ernesto Santos
1950	Satin	Caduca	J. Regalado Bustamante	Roberto Palacios
1951	Prestigio	Pachanguero	Manuel Bustamante	Arturo Rios
1952	Algún Día	Jovencita	Francisco Jara	René Urzua
1953	Picantita	Secretaria	Nano Ramirez	René Urzua
1954	Perro	Estropajo	Mario Molina	Alberto Montt
1955	Mentita	Marmota	Santiago Urrutia	Atiliano Urrutia
1956	Cerveceros	Latocito	Avelino Mora	Eliseo Calderón
1957	Roñoso	Cuspe	Luis Mayol	René Urzua
1958	Huilcoco	Felizcote	Alejandro Hott	Julio Hott
1959	Ña Popa	Balita	Eduardo Siebert	Raúl Gonzalez
1960	Por Si Acaso	Broche	Rodolfo Bustos	Segundo Zuñiga
1961	Aceitaita	Pluma	Avelino Mora	Miguel Lamoliatte
1962	Manicero	Matucho	Ramon Cardemil	Ruper. Valderrama
1963	Envidia	Venganza	Ramón Cardemil	Ruper. Valderrama
1964	Ñipan	Reparo	José M. Aguirre	Guillermo Aguirre
1965	Manicero	Matucho	Ramón Cardemil	Ruper. Valderrama
1966	Aceitata	Flecha	Avelino Mora	Miguel Lamoliatte
1967	Percala	Pelotera	Ramón Cardemil	Ruper. Valderrama
1968	Manicero	Trampero	Ramón Cardemil	Ruper. Valderrama
1969	Barranco	Huachipato	Santiago Urrutia	Samuel Parot
1970	Chinganera	Barquillo	Pablo Quera	Raúl Cáceres
1971	Manojo	Mala Cara	Carlos Gaedicke	Arno Gaedicke
1972	Risueña	Borrachita	Ricardo de la Fuente	Ubaldo García
1973	Tabacón	Trampero	Ramón Cardemil	Manuel Fuentes
1974	Carretera	Forastero	Regalado Bustamante	Sergio Bustamante
1975	Taquilla	Malagueña	Pablo Quera	Raúl Cáceres
1976	Placer	Angamos	Ramón González	Pedro Vergara
1977	Desiderio	Guariqueque	Eduardo Tamayo	Samuel Parot
1978	Estribillo	Vistazo	Alberto Schwalm	Luis Dominguez
1979	Agora Qué	Rastrojo	Ricardo de la Fuente	Julio Buschmann
1980	Estribillo	Vespertino	Enrique Schwalm	Ricardo d.l.Fuente
1981	Bellaco	Rival	Ramón Cardemil	Manuel Fuentes
1982	Ensarte	Taponazo	René Guzmán	Boris Guzmán
1983	Alborada	Ronquerita	Leonardo García	Daniel Rey
1984	Vanidoso	Auquincano	Felipe Jiménez	Hugo Navarro
1985	Atimada	Rumena	Hernán Cardemil	Juan P. Cardemil
1986	Salteador III	Pensamiento	Hugo Cardemil	Guillermo Barra
1987	Papayero	Rico Raco	Juan C. Loaiza	Carlos Mondaca
1988	Papayero	Rico Raco	Juan C. Loaiza	Carlos Mondaca
1989	Estribillo II	Consejero	Regalado Bustamante	Vicente Yañez
1990	El Lechón	Reservado	Hugo Cardemil	José Astaburuaga
1991	Reservado	Esquinazo	José Astaburuaga	Hugo Cardemil
1992	Esparramo	Corsario	Regalado Bustamante	Vicente Yañez
1993	Reservado	Esquinazo	José Astaburuaga	Hugo Cardemil
1994	Esbelta	Escandalosa	Juan C. Loaiza	Eduardo Tamayo
1995	Canteado	Pretal	José Manuel Rey	René Guzmán
1996	Canteado	Pretal	José Manuel Rey	René Guzmán
1997	Amuleto	Morenita	Alejandro Alvarino	Hector Navarro
1998	Campo Bueno II	Peumo	Jose M. Pozo	Alejandro Pozo
1999	Bochinero	Huachaco	Mario Valencia	Cristian Ramirez
2000	Talento	Escorpión	Juan C. Loaiza	Eduardo Tamayo
2001	Banquero	Batuco	Juan C. Loaiza	Luis E. Cortés
2002	Talento	Almendra	Juan C. Loaiza	Eduardo Tamayo
2003	Lucero	Destape	Sebastian Walker	Camilo Padilla
2004	Ahi No Mas	Guapetón	Gabriel Orphanopoulos	Mariano Torres
2005	Morenita	Inventada	Claudio Hernandez	Rufino Hernandez
2006	Malulo	Estruendo	Claudio Hernandez	Rufino Hernandez
2007	Talento	Fiestera	Juan C. Loaiza	Eduardo Tamayo

(Appendix 6 Continued)

Year	Horse	Horse	Rider	Rider
2008				
2009				
2010				

Appendix No. 7

Horses and Riders Rated No. 1 in National Ranking of the Chilean Rodeo

Year	Stallion	Mare	Rider
1960	Pichanguero	none named	José Manuel Aguirre
1961	Pichanguero	none named	Segundo Zúñiga
1962	Pichanguero	none named	Segundo Zúñiga
1963	Flecha	none named	Alberto Marmolejo
1964	Reparo	none named	Julio Santos
1965	Abalorio	none named	Ruperto Valderrama
1966	Abalorio	Percala	Santiago Urrutia
1967	Ñipan	Percala	Ruperto Valderrama
1968	Barranco	Pelotera	Ruperto Valderrama
1969	Barranco	Borrachita	Santiago Urrutia
1970	Capuchín	Pelotera	Santiago Urrutia
1971	El Huila	Longaviana	Santiago Urrutia
1972	Estribo	Longaviana	Santiago Urrutia
1973	Estribo	Gustosa	Ramón Cardemil
1974	El Huila	Carretera	J. Regalado Bustamante
1975	El Huila	Taquila	Raúl Cáceres
1976	El Huila	Cacarita	Ricardo de la Fuente
1977	El Huila	Zarpa	Eduardo Tamayo
1978	Estribillo	Secarrona	Manuel Fuentes
1979	Bellaco	Agora Que	Ricardo de la Fuente
1980	Estribillo	Cantinita	Ricardo de la Fuente
1981	Bellaco	Agora Que	Ramón Cardemil
1982	Curandero	Borra	J. Regalado Bustamante
1983	Barbeta	Barquilla	J. Regalado Bustamante
1984	Onofre	Esperanza	J. Regalado Bustamante
1985	Barbeta	Rumana	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1986	Curanto	Rumana	Guillermo Barra
1987	Papayero	Que Luna	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1988	Papayero	Barquilla	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1989	Reservado	Rapita	Guillermo Barra
1990	Reservado	La Bamba	José Astaburuaga
1991	Reservado	Escultura	José Astaburuaga
1992	Reservado	Ocurrencia	Vicente Yañez
1993	Reservado	Riojana	Jose Astaburuaga
1994	Escorpión	Esbelta	Eduardo Tamayo
1995	Canteado	Es Cosa	René Guzman
1996	Indio	Es Cosa	René Guzmán
1997	Amuleto	Morenita	Héctor Navarro
1998	Campo Bueno II	Buscada	José Manuel Pozo
1999	Talento	Estocada	Mario Valencia
2000	Talento	Estimulada	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2001	Plebiscito	Pirilacha	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2002	Talento	Almendra	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2003	Lucero	Estimulada	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2004	Ahi No Mas	Estimulada	Luís Eduardo Cortés
2005			
2006	Malulo		
2007	Talento	Fiestera	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2008			
2009			
2010			

Appendix No. 8

Winners of the National Championship Rienda Competition

Year	Horse	Rider	Points
1963	Damasco II	Remigio Cortés	N.A.
1964	Ganchito	Raúl Rey	N.A.
1965	Ganchito	Raúl Rey	N.A.
1966	Ganchito	Raúl Rey	N.A.
1967	Rajadiablos	Raúl Rey	N.A.
1968	Rajadiablos	Raúl Rey	N.A.
1969	Refrán	Aliro Perez	N.A.
1970	Cachupín	Santiago Urrutia	N.A.
1971	Cachupín	Santiago Urrutia	N.A.
1972	Cachupín	Santiago Urrutia	N.A.
1973	Cachupín	Santiago Urrutia	N.A.
1974	Taponazo	Alfredo Muñoz	N.A.
1975	Taponazo	Alfredo Muñoz	N.A.
1976	Taponazo	Alfredo Muñoz	54
1977	Regalón	Juan Valderrama	55
1978	Regalón	Juan Valderrama	57
1979	Harapienta	Alfredo Muñoz	43
1980	Sahumerio	José Manuel Aguirre	55
1981	Pelusa	José Manuel Aguirre	51
1982	Zapatera	José Manuel Aguirre	51
1983	Pajarita	José Manuel Aguirre	49
1984	Pajarita	José Manuel Aguirre	51
1985	Carretero	Luis Eduardo Cortés	54
1986	Carretero	Luis Eduardo Cortés	56
1987	Carretero	Luis Eduardo Cortés	51
1988	Bandolero	José Manuel Rey	58
1989	Carretero	Luis Eduardo Cortés	50
1990	Carretero	Luis Eduardo Cortés	52
1991	Abusadora	José Manuel Aguirre	57
1992	Abusadora	José Manuel Aguirre	61
1993	Fantoche	José Manuel Rey	58
1994	Peón	Ramón Sandoval	59
1995	Descanso	Ricardo González	51
1996	Sacristán	José Gamboa	52
1997	Bolita	Ricardo González	53
1998	Villano	Alfonso Navarro	49
1999	Villano	Alfonso Navarro	61
2000	Rio Seco	José Gamboa	55
2001	Congola	Manuel Yañez	51
2002	Dedal	Manuel Yañez	52
2003	Alaraco	Alfonso Navarro	60
2004	Esta Si	Luis Eduardo Cortés	61**
2005	Entallado	Alfonso Navarro	73
2006	Entallado	Alfonso Navarro	65
2007	Azucárate	Juan Valderrama	62
2008			
2009			
2010			

* - First National Championship in Rienda

** - Started including points for conformation in total score with 80 being the perfect total score

Appendix No. 9

Best Athlete in the Chilean Rodeo (As Voted by the Press)

Year	Rider
1960	Sergio Vargas
1961	Avelino Mora
1962	Luis Mayol
1963	Luis Mayol
1964	Ramón Cardemil
1965	Miguel Lamoliatte
1966	Pablo Quera
1967	Oscar Gaedicke
1968	Raúl Cáceres
1969	Raúl Cáceres
1970	Alberto Marmolejo
1971	Ramón Álvarez
1972	Ricardo de la Fuente
1973	Fernando Barra
1974	Francisco Romo
1975	Arturo Correa
1976	Arturo Correa
1977	Gonzalo Vial
1978	Jesús Regalado Bustamante
1979	José Armijo
1980	Tomás García
1981	Ernesto Mery
1982	Jorge Laserre
1983	Alberto Montt
1984	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1985	Hugo Cardemil
1986	Carlos Mondaca
1987	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1988	Juan Carlos Loaiza
1989	Gabriel Fernández
1990	Arturo Ramírez
1991	Eduardo Tamayo
1992	Vicente Yañez
1993	Fernando Navarro
1994	Ramón Cardemil
1995	René Guzmán
1996	Luis Ellwanger
1997	Alejandro Alvaríño
1998	José Manuel Pozo
1999	Ricardo de la Fuente
2000	Luis Eduardo Cortés
2001	Alfonso Navarro
2002	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2003	Sebastian Walker
2004	Gabriel Orphanopoulos
2005	Rufino Hernandez ??
2006	Claudio Hernandez ??
2007	Juan Carlos Loaiza
2008	
2009	
2010	

Appendix No. 10

“Sello de Raza” (Best Breed Type) Winners in the Champion of Chile

Year	Horse	Reg. No.	Breeder	Foundation Line
1960		none awarded		
1961		none awarded		
1962		none awarded		
1963		none awarded		
1964		none awarded		
1965		none awarded		
1966		none awarded		
1967		none awarded		
1968		none awarded		
1969		none awarded		
1970		none awarded		
1971		none awarded		
1972	Discreta	036739	Rodolfo Bustos R.	Guante I
1973	Gustosa	042092	Rodolfo Bustos R.	Guante I
1974	Mandil	046923	Mario M. Soto O.	Africano
1975	Discreta	036739	Rodolfo Bustos R.	Guante I
1976	Esmeralda	049834	Juan G. Gomez M.	Angamos I
1977	Rival	053127	Jorge Mohr S.	Guante I
1978	Gangocho	055108 ¿?	Santiago Urrutia B.	Guante I
1979	Pencazo	056209	Harry Fahrenkrog R.	Angamos I
1980	Rotoso	045537	Humberto Zuñiga C.	Angamos I
1981	Rival	053127	Jorge Mohr S.	Guante I
1982	Guinda	050714	José L. Robles	Guante I
1983	Guinda	050714	José L. Robles	Guante I
1984	Cachita	057192	Samuel Parot G.	Guante I
1985	Reservado	070221	Daniel Calvo P.	Guante I
1986	Salamera	072240	Rodolfo Bustos R.	Guante I
1987	Ricachona	073186	Carlos Rodriguez H.	Guante I
1988	Que Chica	067767	Samuel Parot G.	Guante I
1989	Cachazo	085793	Ramón Cardemil M.	Guante I
1990	El Taita	083747	Mario Aranguéz B.	Angamos I
1991	Rio Negro	090989	Agustín Edwards E.	Guante I
1992	El Taita	083747	Mario Aranguéz B.	Angamos I
1993	Mañungo	090320	Manuel Jimenez C.	Guante I
1994	Aguatero	098967 ¿?	Luis Ellwanger W.	Guante I
1995	Estandarte	097794	Agustín Edwards E.	Guante I
1996	El Toqui	090793	Carlos Cardoen D.	Guante I
1997	Cureña	097481	Ramón Cardemil M.	Guante I
1998	Negra Linda	104147	Ganadería Selva Oscura	Guante I
1999	Negra Linda	104147	Ganadería Selva Oscura	Guante I
2000	Chacolí	112956	Sergio Tamayo O.	Guante I
2001	Estirpe	114553	Agustín Edwards E.	Guante I
2002	Espuelazo	118821	Leonardo García S.	Guante I
2003	Acampao	135844	Remo Yaconi M.	Guante I
2004	Barricada	125664	Agustín Edwards E.	Guante I
2005	Meli	130383	Jorge Barrientos C.	Africano
2006	Meli	130383	Jorge Barrientos C.	Africano
2007	Meli	130383	Jorge Barrientos C.	Africano
2008				
2009				
2010				

Appendix No. 11
National Champion Halter Horse

Year	Best of Breed	Grand Champion Male		Grand Champion Female	
1960	JUNCO	Junco	020775	Mencionada	023858
1961	JUNCO	Junco	020775	Oplaoca.	013760
1962	LEGULEYO	Leguleyo	021866	Rabietita	031535
1963	SERENO	Sereno	034311	Sambita	034305
1964	SERENO	Sereno	034311	Torhuela II	036070
1965	UNICO	Unico	038528	Maliciosa	038075
1966	SEGADOR	Segador	038076	Lanzada	040474
1967	UNICO	Unico	038528	Aniñada	041829
1968	AURORA	Tintero	035274	Aurora	041732
1969	ANIVERSARIO	Aniversario	045916	Aniñada	041829
1970	ESTRIBAZO	Estribazo	047194	Querendona	047969
1971	ERMITAÑO	Ermitaño	049021	Querendona	047969
1972	FOGOSO	Fogoso	059794	Fantasia	050788
1973	COSECHERO	Cosechero	049340	Gustosa	042092
1974	CAPRICHOS	Capricho	045847	Gustosa	042092
1975	RIO BAMBA	Rio Bamba	054510	Gustosa	042092
1976	SOLEDAD	Capricho	045874	Soledad	051206
1977	TILO II	Tilo II	060187	Intentona	058615
1978	TILO II	Tilo II	060187	Intentona	058615
1979	LAMINA	Lacre	062451	Lamina	062457
1980	CHIRRE	Chirre	070180	Lamina	062457
1981	LAMINA	Chirre	070180	Lamina	062457
1982					
1983	IMPULSO	Impulso	058626	Orgullosa	071894
1984					
1985	REBELDE	Rebelde	076761	Manea	084061
1986					
1987	OPALO	Opalo	090932	Consentida	085874
1988	TAÑO	Taño	069068	Algun Dia	089693
1989	DIECIOCHERA	Querendon	096607	Dieciochera	079352
1990					
1991	RIO NEGRO	Rio Negro	090989	Porfia	092842
1992	FINTA	Pinchazo	101904	Finta	105933
1993	CAPRICHOSA	Rio Negro	090989	Caprichosa	088571
1994	ES TAN BUENO	Es Tan Bueno	114520	Arisca	114856
1995	ES TAN BUENO	Es Tan Bueno	114520	Arisca	114856
1996	ARISCA	Cuatrero	124635	Arisca	114856
1997	VITUPERIO	Vituperio	127422	Arisca	114856
1998	BALLENERO	Ballenero	125669	Lagrimilla	115888
1999	AGASAJOS	Agasajo	122917	Juliana	126827
2000	JUERGA	Derrumbe	135345	Juerga	137699
2001	JUERGA	Malulo	142141	Juerga	137699
2002	MALULO	Malulo	142141	Juerga	137699
2003	MALULO	Malulo	142141	Enojada	150361
2004	EL PALETA	El Paleta	153416	Enojada	150361
2005	CALDO NEGRO	Caldo Negro	156935	Victoria	118947
2006	CALDO NEGRO	Caldo Negro	156935	Maria Bonita	156094
2007	DULZURA	Gato E' Campo	167170	Dulzura	177690

Note: in 2004 a new ruling declared horses that had won two Best of Breed titles were no longer eligible for National Halter Championship

(Appendix N° 11 continued)

2008
2009
2010

Appendix No. 12
Chilean Horses Imported by Argentina

Aculeo	31-Limadita	68-Patroncita
1- Acampao	32-Rabonita	69-Pura Boca
2- Antojo	La Invernada	Nilahue
3- Condorito	33-Aniversario	70-Ocurrente
4- Nidal	34-Bureo II	Palmas de Peñaflo
5- Zagal	35-Cimarron	71-Condena
Agua de los Campos	36-Cristal II	72-Empeñoso
6- Quilanto	37-El Crucero	Piguchen
Andalacio	38-Encomendero	73-Ambicioso
7-Paisano	39-Hornero	74-Lunera
Aymara	40-Llanero	Pile Quilaco
8-Pacotilla	41-Nobillero	75-Tormenta
Bramido	Las Callanas	Pincoy
9-Imposible	42-Avispao	76-Tengo Sed
Chalicaucuen	43-Chambergo	Puchaura
10-Vieja Estampa	44-Charanga	77-Gitano
Chicato	45-Chiflota	Puyehue
11-Raquelita	46-Chuchoca	78-Cascabela
Chilvilingo	47-Marcia	79-Estaquilla
12-Fichero	Las Lomas	80-Fiestera
Cotrilla	48-Guajira	81-Tintolio
13-Bailarina	Las Vertientes	Quizapu
Curitoro	49-Asustao	82-Forastero
14-Facon	Los Petronquines	Rihue
El Bramido	50-Rotito	83-Picaresca
15-Pingüino	Los Tacos de Rumai	Rio Lino
16-Tostado	51-Amanecida	84-Susana
El Deslinde	52-Ambiciosa	San Baldomero
17-Granada	53-Aventajada	85-Puestero
El Ideal	54-Bombonera	Santa Isabel
18-Enmienda	55-Escribana	86-Ausencia
19-Escondido	Malal Potro	87-Choroy
El Nevado	56-Espadin	88-Stampida
20-Fragancia	57-Faraon	89-Ñidal
21-Novato	58-Ñirri	90-Risco
22-Novicia	59-On Fanta	91-Zangano
23-Rencorosa	60-Oporto	Santa Teresa
El Olivar Bajo	61-Pisaflo	92-Papayero II
24-Picardia	62-Puro Chile	93-Trigueña
La Amanecida	Maquena	Santo Tomas
25-Azote	63-Chuchoca	94-La Pastelera
26-Escritura	64-Zamponia	Sendero
27-Espiga	Melicue	95-Imprudente
La Capilla	65-Cochambre	Yelcho
28-Laborioso	66-Corajudo	96-Coscacho
La Hermida	Neapolis II	29-Baratura
	67-Promocion	

Information obtained from the article by Jorge Barraco, "Resumen de los Movimientos Interamericanos de Reproductores Criollos" published in Anuario of Raza Criolla, Argentina, 2004.

Appendix No. 13

Chilean Horses Imported by Brazil

Aculeo	Bellavista 2	71- Fanfarrona
1- Impulso	48- Torcacita	72- Fiestero
2- Jardinera	Bellavista	73- Garantía
3- Lámina	49- Taimado	74- Greña
4- Libertad	Bramido	76- Lagunilla
5- Napa	50- Huilquilemu	77- Lavanda
6- Navaja	Clementina	78- Maqui
7- Navidad	51- Vencedor	79- Pantallita
8- Nicotina	52- Violinista 2	80- Peor es Ná
9- Niñera	Curitiro	81- Polilla
10- Nochera	53- Altanera	82- Revoltosa
11- Noticiero	54- Bartola	83- Talhuana II
12- Novedosa	El Aromo de Pichidegua	84- Viña Nueva
13- Nublada	55- Bandolero	Grosella
14- Opaca	56- Campero	85- Pajonal
15- Oportuna	El Batro	Huifquenco
16- Orgullosa	57- Candil	86- Candelario
17- Panuda	58- Causeo	87- Dichosa
18- Ponchera	El Ideal	88- Morena
19- Presilla	59- Así Guarda	89- Tirifilo
20- Pretina	60- Remolienda	90- Tirillento
21- Primorosa	61- Roticuada	91- Tranquilla
22- Ramada	El Nido	Idahue
23- Rebellía	62- Afortunada	92- Fiador
24- Rodaja	El Sur	93- Fortacho
25- Sacarina	63- Gancho Amigo	94- Oculto
26- Salamera	El Tranque	95- Oportuna
27- Sandunga	64- Chilindrina	96- Ostigoso
28- Tandra	El Trapiche	97- Paine
29- Tapaboca	65- Gavilana	98- Palena
30- Tejuela	66- Huicaco	99- Pantalón
31- Ternura	El Trapiche T	100- Papito
32- Tincada	67- Brevita	101- Paula
33- Tormento	68- Cambullón	102- Peinada
34- Traicionera	69- Cancionero	103- Pelotera I
35- Traidora	70- Deudora	104- Pelotera II
36- Tranca		105- Perlada
37- Trilladora		106- Piná
38- Ungüento		107- Pituco
39- Ursulina		108- Protesta
40- Usina		109- Raça
41- Valeroso		110- Ramita
42- Veguero		111- Ricura
43- Venenosa		112- Riñihue
44- Verdolaga		113- Sandía
45- Viñatera		
46- Vividora		
47- Vivienda II		

114-Sandra 115-Solera 116-Soltera	153-Hornero 154-Salamanca II 155-Jaca 156-Leñadora 157-Leonero 158-Lingano 159-Llanura 160-Madrastra 161-Madrina 162-Majada 163-Matilla 164-Pama 165-Parcelera 166-Pascuero 167-Pellonera 168-Pepilla II 169-Pradera 170-Pulpería 171-Quingua II 172-Raisa 173-Represa 174-Roblería 175-Romina 176-San Fernandina 177-Tillo II 178-Tortolita IV 179-Trabada 180-Tropilla 181-Ventarrón 182-Viajera 183-Víbora III	Los Tilos-Trapiche 192-Candelilla
La Amanecida 117-Banderola 118-Emblema 119-Espanto 120-Esponja 121-Muchachita 122-Venganza		Las Tiros 193-Endemoniada
La Capilla 2 123-Negra Linda 124-Lagrimón 125-Ofuscada 126-Orégano 127-Roquería		Malal Potro 194-Será Cierto
La Esperanza 128-Borrón		Muticura 195-Sin Suerte 196-Zángano
La Frontera 129-Tormento		Ñilahue 197-Pícaro
La Invernada 130-Aniversario 131-Arrebolada 132-Ascuá 133-Baguála II 134-Buenas Noches III 135-Caravana 136-Carbonera 137-Chana 138-Chepita 139-Consentida 140-Desatinado 141-Despejado 142-Divisa 143-Divisa II 144-Don Mateo 145-El Buitre 146-Enchufada 147-Encomendero I 148-Encomendero II 149-Enfardadora 150-Ensenada 151-Estanciera 152-Hormada 230-Duda 231-Dulzura 232-Elegancia 233-Enagüita 234-Encomienda 235-Enigma		Nochaco 198-Puelche 2
	La Mañana 184-Facundo	Peumo Chico 199-Albertina 200-Armonía II 201-Borracho 202-Cantinerá 203-Cantinita 204-Clavera 205-Fonda 206-Guinda 207-Linda Luna 208-Madregada 209-On' Mere 210-On' Ramo 211-Oscurana 212-Reparona 213-Reparona II 214-Sombra 215-Trasnochadora
	La Tribuna 185-Escaramuza	Poca Fe 216-Galopera
	Las Agatas 186-Riguroso	Pozo Azul 217-Aceituna 218-Azucena 219-Caminera 220-Caperuza 221-Castañuela 222-Castor 223-Chacao 224-Cigarra 225-Delicia 226-Deslinde 227-Destaque 228-Dilema 229-Diligencia
	Las Callanas 187-Bailongo 188-Brote	
	Las Cañitas 189-Guitarra	
	Las Hortensias 190-Rigolemu	
	Los Patinos 191-Calcaita	

<p>236-Estancia 237-Pampina</p> <p>Quirinca 238-Guapa 239-Tacho</p> <p>Rancho Chico 240-Jarana</p> <p>Robledal 241-Perdonazo</p> <p>San Daniel 242-El Diantre 243-Chamizero II</p> <p>San Remigio 244-Huichichio 245-Zapatilla</p> <p>Santa Cruz 246-Insólito</p>	<p>Santa Elba 247-Alarido 248-Comediante 249-Corajudo 250-Juguetón 251-Señuelo 252-Tacaño</p> <p>Santa Isabel 253-Esfinge</p> <p>Santa Teresa 254-Papayero 255-Trancazo</p> <p>Santa Verónica 256-Rosquera</p> <p>Santa Yolanda 257-Huerfanita</p> <p>Sendero 258-Joropo</p> <p>Tijeral 259-El Mota</p>	<p>Tren Tren 260-Arrebol</p> <p>Trongol 261-Amigazo 262-Pilpilco</p> <p>Trutruca 263-Choroy</p>
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Source

Appendix No. 14

Horse Breeding Farms of the Breeders Listed in Genealogical Tree of Chapter II-7

NAME OF THE BREEDER	NAME OF THE HORSE BREEDING FARM
Aguirre, Loreto de Soffia	Criadero La Playa
Aguirre Luco Hermanos	Criadero Hnos. Aguirre Luco
Alvarez G., Ramón	Criadero Topón
Anguita, Estanislao	Criadero Curiche
Anguita, Hernan	Criadero Paicaví
Angulo G., Santiago	Criadero Los Entierros
Aranguéz, Mario	Criadero Manquicuel
Araya G., Alberto	Criadero La Invernada
Araya G., Fernando	Criadero Tren Tren
Barrer, Guillermo	Criadero Santa Julia
Barros B., Roberto	Criadero San Ramon
Bartolomé, Pablo & Antonio	Criadero Palmira
Bejares Soto, Raúl	Criadero Codegua
Beltran, Moisés	Criadero Puquillay
Benavente Z., Alberto	Criadero Liguay
Bamphyde, Arturo	None listed
Bianchi B., Fernando	Criadero Virquenco
Boetto A., Oscar	Criadero Criadero Eleven
Bunster C., Felipe	Criadero Rihue
Burgos Adams, Carlos	Criadero Cancura
Bustamante Navarro, Oscar	Criadero Aymara
Bustos, Rodolfo	Criadero Muticura
Caballero A., Angel	Criadero Colin
Caballero A., Guillermo	Criadero Santa Mony
Cadiz M., José Manuel	Criadero Cielo Azul
Carcamo. Lorenzo	Criadero On Maura
Cerda, José Tomás	None listed
Cerda, Manuel	None listed
Cardemil, Ramon	Criadero Santa Elba
Cardemil, Guillermo	Criadero Codinhue
Carmona, Jorge	Criadero Jorge Carmona
Cardoen D., Carlos	Criadero La Aguada
Carrasco, Claudio	Criadero Etruria
Caruz, Rogelio	None listed
Castillo A., Alberto	Criadero Colina
Cepeda M., Mamerto	Criadero Corina
Chacon A., José S.	Criadero Peumo Chico
Claro, German & Araya G., Alberto	Criadero Aculeo
Concha, Martiniano	None listed
Correa V., Alberto	Criadero Los Torunos
Correa S., Arturo	Criadero Trapiche
Correa, Luis	Criadero Los Torunos
Correa, Manuel F.	Criadero Otoñal
Correa M., Pablo	Criadero Quiizapu
Correa de Sanchez, Elena	Hacienda El Vinculo
Cortés, Jose O.	None listed

(Appendix 14 continued)

Cortés N., Remigio	Criadero San Remigio
Crisostomi, Hnos.	Criadero ¿??
Cuevas, Ernesto	Criadero Cuevano
Cuevas, Guillermo	None listed
Cunco Ltda., Agri. Gan. T Forestal	Criadero Santa Olga
Daettwyler W., José	Criadero Colpi
De La Cuevas, Pedro	Hacienda El Parral
De La Fuente, J.	Criadero Camarico
De La Fuente, Ricardo	Criadero Rio Claro
De La Maza, Manuel	None listed
De La Maza, Waldo	None listed
De La Sotta, Lorena Juana	Catrimalal
De La Sotta, Rafael	None listed
Del Rio, Hugo	Criadero Don Yeyo
Del Rio F., Raul	Criadero Zulema
Donaire, Armando & Edmundo	Criadero Perquin
Donoso C., Gustavo	Criadero Casas de Polpaico
Echeñique D., Alberto	Criadero Idahue
Echeñique, Francisco	None listed
Echeñique, Hurtado	Criadero La Esperanza
Echenique, Hurtado	Criadero Los Maquis
Edwards E., Agustín	Criadero Santa Isabel
Ellwanger Willer, Luis	Cradero Puchaura
El Vínculo, Com. Hac.	Criadero El Vínculo
Encina, Franciso A.	Criadero El Durazno
Encina, Pacifico	None listed
Epple D., Sergio	Criadero Ñilque
Follert, Guillermo	None listed
Fahrenkrog R., Harry	Criadero Malal Potro
Ferrada V., Luis	Criadero de Valenzuela
Ferrier, Manuel	Criadero Ñipas
Fuentes A., Manuel A.	Criadero El Aroma de Pichidegua
Fuenzalida, Ramiro	Criadero Totoral
Gaedicke H., Eduvino	Criadero Hualleria
Gaedicke H., Oscar	Criadero Nochaco
Gaete E., Juan	Criadero Los Coguales
García, Jose Gregorio	Criadero Santa Olga
García S., Leonardo	Criadero Ideal
García S., Leonardo	Criadero Mari Cuca
García-Huidobro, Ambrosio	Criadero El Principal y Catemu
García-Huidobro, Benjamín	Criadero Picarquin
García-Huidobro, Eduardo	None listed
García-Hudobro, José	Criadero El Oliveto
García-Huidobro, Juan de la C.	None listed
García-Huidobro, Rafael	Criadero Caren
Giner I., Fernando	Criadero Cucha Cucha
Gonzalez, Agenor	Criadero Agenor Gonzalez
Gonzalez, Humberto	None listed
Gonzalez, Raúl	Criadero Lotuecico
González Venega, Raúl	None listed
Goycoolea, Jose Miguel	Criadero Lo Gallo

(Appendix 14 continued)

Grez y Cia., Joaquin	Criadero Sierra II
Guzman Fritz, Aquiles	Criadero Rinconcito
Guzman, Boris, Ricardo and Renato	Criadero Rinconcito
Hargous G., Patricio	Criadero Los Peumos
Herrera, Carlos	Criadero Quino
Herrera Garay, Galo	Criadero G.H.G.
Hirmas R., Sergio	Criadero El Nevado
Hott Follero, Guillermo	Criadero Los Tilos
Ibáñez L., Ricardo	Criadero Santa Nieves
Iardi and Herrera	Criadero Codigua
Labbe, Camilo	None listed
Labbe, Tobias	None listed
Lafontaine. Emilio	Criadero Peleco
Lamoliatte E., Miguel	Criadero Nilahue
Larraín, Nicolas	Criadero La Esperanza
Larraín E., Toribio	Criadero Las A gatas
Laserre L., Jorge	Criadero Trongol
Lazo, Belarmino	None listed
Letelier, Miguel	Hacienda Aculeo
Letelier Silva Hnos.	Criadero Las Ortigas
Loayza Valenzuela., Ernesto	Criadero El Tani
Lopez L., Alfredo	Criadero Naranjal
Los Fresnos, Soc. Agrícola	Criadero Los Fresnos
Luco B., Adolfo	None listed
Magdelhorf, Sergio	Criadero ¿?
Mahuzier M., Enrique	Criadero Mininco
Matthews H., Therése	Criadero Alas del Condor
Mendez G., Andres	None listed
Merchant, José Manuel	Criadero V.M. de T.
Mohr S, Jorge	Criadero La Capilla
Mohr Shulz, Ricardo	None listed
Molina G., Mario	Criadero Gultro
Moller B., Alberto	Criadero Vaqueria
Moller B., Edmundo	Criadero Casa de Renaico
Moller B., Fernando	Criadero Renaico
Moller, Manuel & Victor	Criadero Negrete
Mondaca Corvalan, Carlos	Criadero Santa Teresa
Montecino, Manuel	Criadero, San Carlos
Montt M., Alberto	Criadero Los Fresnos
Mora I., Abelino	Criadero Trehuaco
Morambio R., Jorge	Criadero San Nicolas
Moreno C., Alfredo	Criadero Las Palmas de Peñafior
Mozo M., Osvaldo	Criadero Los Negros
Muñoz C., Oscar	Criadero Corral Viejo
Muñoz, Luis Ivan	Criadero Santo Tomás
Olea B, Eduardo	Criadero Caoba
Ortiz R., Juan	None listed
Ortuzar & Chadwick	Criadero Ortúzar y Chadwick
Otoñal Ltda., Criadero	Criadero Otoñal
Parada Perey, Mario	Criadero Los Troncos
Parada R., Fernando	Criadero Los Capahues
Pardo R., Daniel	Criadero La Envidia

(Appendix 14 continued)

Parot G., Samuel	Criadero Piguchen
Pasenau S., German	Criadero Rio Blanco
Pavez G., Darío	Criadero Las Camelias
Pavez P., Ernesto	Criadero La Burla
Pavez R., Manuel	Criadero Las Chalas
Perelló A., Jaime	Criadero Paso Cerrado
Pezoa Riffo, Héctor	Criadero Petroquines
Piel Herbach, Edmundo	Criadero Correltue
Piel Herbach, Victor	Criadero El Quinto
Porcile e Hijos, Americo	Criadero Traruñe
Pozo Merino., José Manuel	Criadero Principio
Pozo Merino, Eduardo José	Criadero Talca
Predenas A., Cesar	Criadero Santa Teresa
Prado A., Carlos	None listed
Puig, Baltazar	Criadero Las Mercedes
Quiroga, Ricardo	Criadero Las Bateas
Rey C., Francisco	Criadero Santa Catalina
Rey A., Gustavo	Criadero San Daniel
Rhodas Inv. S.A.	Criadero Atalaya
Riquelme, Maximiliano	Criadero Villa Rio
Río Claro Ltda., Soc.	Criadero Río Claro
Rivas V., Sergio	Criadero Ls Vallas
Rodríguez, Mario	None listed
Rojas Hnos.	Criadero B. Principio
Roncagliolo, Jaime	Criadero Pelarlo Viejo
Rosales A., Hector	Criadero Rosales
Rozas U., Cesar	Criadero Sexta de Longavi
Rudloff H., Nora	Criadero La Capilla
Ruiz Tagle F., Fernando	Criadero La Manta
Saavedra C., Hipolito	Criadero Angelino
Salazar Vasquez, Ramón	Criadero Los Peumos
San Martin Inostroza, Eliécer	Criadero Blanco y Negro
Santa Elisa Ltda., Agri. Ganadera	Criadero Huapirauten
Santa Rita, Soc. Agrícola	Criadero Cucha Cucha
Santos Chacon, José	Criadero Peumo Chico
Schwalm B, Alberto	Criadero La Amanecida
Schwalm B., Carlos	Criadero Quisquelelfu
Silva, Horacio	Criadero Las Pataguas
Soffia B., Mario Antonio	Criadero Mari Cuca
Soffia S., Patricio	Criadero La Playa
Solis G., Manuel	Criadero Grosella
Stolezenbach, Jorge	Criadero Los Nostros
Tagle S., Pedro Luis	Criadero Los Piuquenes
Tamayo O., Sergio	Criadero Las Vertientes
Torrealba, Luis	None listed
Trivelli R., Hernan	Criadero Bramadero
Ureta F., Edmundo	Criadero Casas de Rosario
Uribe, Juan N.	Criadero El Rincon
Urrutia Z., Evaristo	Criadero Ninquihue
Urrutia P., Juan Luis	Criadero El Sauzal
Urrutia B., Santiago	Criadero Los Tilos

(Appendix 14 continued)

Urzúa U., René	Criadero Santa Elsa
Valdebenito, Ruben	Criadero Peleco
Valenzuela B., José Luis	Criadero Quiahue de Lolol
Valenzuela Gomez, Francisco	Criadero Manitú
Varela, Alonso Hector	Criadero Punta Azul
Varela, Hector	Criadero Reloca
Varela A., Hugo	Criadero Pidihuinco
Vasquez A., Marcelino	Criadero El Huaso
Vega V., Gabriel	Criadero Las Palmas de Hualve
Velasco, Miguel	None listed
Velasco, Ramiro	None listed
Vial Gonzalo	Criadero Lo Miranda
Vial C., Gonzalo	Las Callanas
Vilches Bustos, Juan Carlos	Criadero Chepica Santa Eugenia
Villablanca Pino, Mario	Criadero Chillan
Weilk, Martin	Criadero
Yaconi Merino, Remo	Criadero El Palo
Yob G., Alejandro	Criadero Aromo de Pico
Zaror, Soc. Enrique	Criadero Mandinga
Zunino M., Italo	Criadero Agua de los Campos
Zunino M., Italo	Criadero Maquena
Zúñiga C., Humberto	Criadero Lolcura
Zúñiga B., Juan	Criadero La Trinchera

Note: Most breeders with “none listed” for the breeding farm name are old breeders that did not use a specific identification for their breeding farm. A few were simply not found under the breeder name as they were found in the reference under given horses.