

# EVALUATION OF THE BULLS STRESS IN THE “BOU CAPLLAÇAT” (TERRES DE L’EBRE)

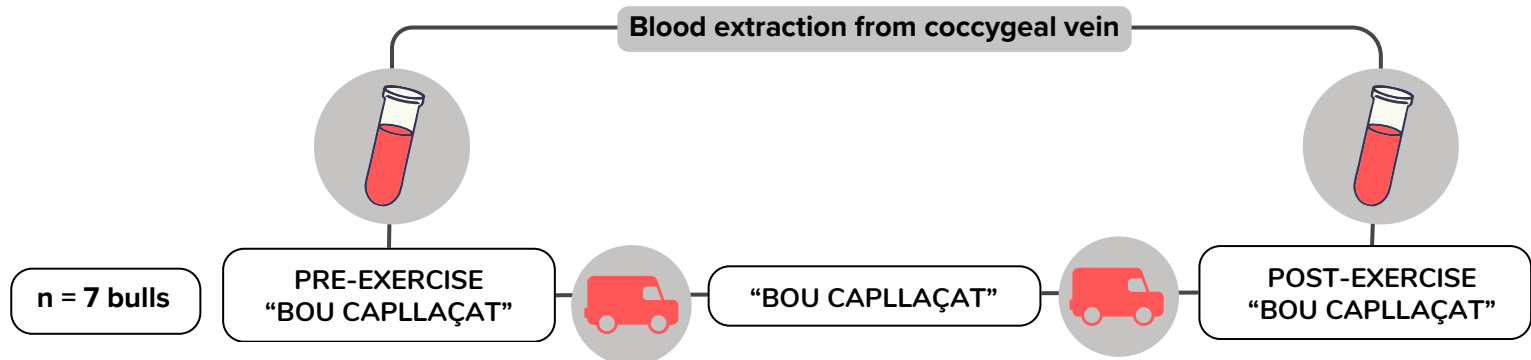
## INTRODUCTION

In a region of Catalonia, traditional festivities with bulls are held, including modalities such as bulls in the street or place, “embolat” bull and “capllaçat” bull. During these bullfighting events, the bulls may experience stress due to various stress factors.

## OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the effect of transport and the “bou capllaçat” on the stress response of the bull during popular celebrations in the Terres de l’Ebre.

## MATERIAL & METHODS



## RESULTS

Cortisol concentrations in blood before and after transport and the “bou capllaçat” event showed no statistically significant differences ( $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ )

Animals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abans (ng/ml)	18,5	9,68	15,18	3,32	5,25	13,6	0,48
Després (ng/ml)	26,6	25,01	4,54	12,29	18,52	17,97	5,12

## CONCLUSIONS

The study found no statistically significant differences in cortisol levels before and after transport and the bullfighting event, although a graphical trend suggests a possible stress effect. To confirm these findings, further investigation into the stress levels caused specifically by the “bou capllaçat” modality is necessary.

## DISCUSSION

- The results don't show statistically significant differences, although a graphical trend reveals an increase in cortisol after the bullfighting event and transport.
- Study limitations, such as the small sample size, may have led to a Type II error, where, erroneously, the null hypothesis is not rejected erroneously. The lack of plasma separation in the blood may also have influenced the results.
- Various stimuli such as new environments, transport, physical exercise, human contact, and noise could explain the lack of significant differences.
- Alternatives need to be implemented to improve the precision of the results, including a change in the experimental design.

