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2024/2025.



APHS FOREIGN BREED SOCIETY SHOW RULES & JUDGING GUIDELINES

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HISTORY & BACKGROUND

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This book has been devised to support the United Saddlebred Association-UK (in the past) & APHS Show Rules and was written over many years by L. Jarvis from a number of sources including the ASHA Showing Rules and Regulations and USEF Rules and collaboration with various breed societies to provide a succinct set of rules that worked in the UK show industry and caters for the many different Foreign Breeds seen in the show ring. It was first issued in 2011 and is updated regularly to ensure breed specific show rules within are correct and any new rules and regulations pertaining to these societies are included to ensure it is current and fit for purpose.

Different “types” (of Foreign Breed) classes and individual shows are included to assist show secretaries and judges in the UK. We hope this encourages shows to offer more than the one in hand and one ridden foreign breed classes, as well as enabling judges to confidently judge a mixed class where they may be presented with breeds that they have not previously encountered. Input and feedback is always welcomed and we look forward to hearing from you. ***A BIG THANK YOU TO EVERYONE THAT SUPPLIED PHOTOS FOR THE VARIOUS BREEDS!***

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This manual is not meant to be a definitive rule book about how the various Foreign Breeds should be judged. It is rather a guide for judges who may be meeting some of them for the first time in the show ring, perhaps in a mixed Foreign Breeds class. In a mixed Mountain & Moorland class a Shetland, for example, is judged against its own breed standard likewise the American Saddlebred Horse (or any other Foreign Breed) should be judged against its own breed standard when in a Foreign Breeds class.

A horse is a horse, and all judges will be able to tell one with good conformation over one without. However, some breeds have their own characteristics and we hope this booklet helps you identify these – for example the American Saddlebred will look narrow when compared to a Warmblood and the Iberian breeds will have a more sloping croup, yet both are correct for their own breed standards. Other cases where unfamiliarity may show is in the required dress and tack and gait requirements in a class. Class gaits should be listed either in the show schedule or the Judges Pack, and this booklet should go some way to explain the expected dress and tack codes for the various breeds taking part in Foreign Breed classes.

Breed characteristics and standards for the most common Foreign Breeds that are seen in the show ring have been adopted from their specific breed societies – those wishing more detailed information should contact the specific breed societies directly. We cannot of course include every single Foreign Breed in this booklet, but we hope we have included those commonly found in the show ring.

Each breed society have their own list of judges and criteria – again show organisers are encouraged to contact the various breed societies for their judging lists. Many judges have multiple judging cards and shows may well want to utilise these multi-carded judges at their events.

ABOUT APHS FOREIGN BREED SHOW RULES

The APHS Show Rules will apply at any event running under APHS Foreign Breed Show Rules. These give judges, competitors and show organisers alike an overview of how the classes are run, judging criteria and what is and isn't allowed in each class, whether they are (foreign) breed specific classes or open foreign breed type classes. APHS Foreign Breed Show Rules describe classes being run “American”. We have also included a description of classes for shows wishing to use APHS Show Rules and have their classes run “English”.

Code of Conduct for Members, Judges & Exhibitors

- Members, judges, exhibitors and their families / representatives shall not conduct themselves in a manner that is derogatory to the character/perception or prejudicial to the interests of APHS, its members, exhibitors or the wider showing community, including their conduct on social media.
- Exhibitors, Members and their families / representatives shall conduct themselves in the spirit of good sportsmanship.
- Exhibitors, Members, Judges and their families / representatives shall act in a polite, courteous & respectful manner at all times. This includes at shows and in all forms of social media/communication.
- Judges shall officiate with integrity, honesty and fairness.
- Judges, Members & Exhibitors shall not act in a manner that could bring the perception of judging/showing into disrepute.

General Rules – applies to all exhibitors.

1. All exhibitors should wear a safety hat which conforms to the latest standards – if they choose not to do this, then this is entirely at their own risk and against the advice of APHS and they should ensure they sign a disclaimer form (can be found on the entry form) which must be in possession of the Show Secretary before competing. ALL Junior exhibitors (under the age of 18) must wear a secured safety hat, with harness, conforming to the latest safety standards at all times when exhibiting their horses, or in the warm-up ring (including showing in hand and harness). No exhibitor will be penalised, in any class, for wearing a safety hat.
2. All horses to enter at trot on the left rein, including in hand.
3. All classes open to both pure and partbreds, unless otherwise specified in the schedule.
4. Partbreds must be at least 25%.
5. Horses must be registered with an appropriate breed society (where applicable).
6. Jog or equivalent may be substituted for trot and lope (or equivalent) may be substituted for canter in any ridden class, unless the schedule specifies that trot and canter are required.
7. Training devices (martingales etc.) may not be worn in any class, unless the schedule states otherwise.
8. Colts 2 years & over must be bitted. All horses over the age of 3 must be bitted. Stallions may not be shown by anyone under the age of 18 years of age. (NB Iberian horses may be shown in a serata but must they have a throatlatch; stock horses may be shown in a serviceable halter with a properly secured lead chain; American Miniatures and American Shetlands may be shown in a show halter and Arab horses may be shown in an Arab halter).
9. ALL horses MUST be under control and a judge, steward or any show official may excuse from the ring one they deem to be not in control or a hazard to other exhibitors or ask to come back in the next class bitted.
10. Freeze marks, hoof branding and other kinds of security marks will, in no way, be discriminated against in the judging of any class.
11. The maximum length of whips for use in in-hand classes shall not exceed 1.8m (6 ft) overall, including lash.
12. All competitors must be properly dressed and turned out and with their horses in the correct tack. The Steward can refuse entry to those not properly dressed. Dress should be as follows:
 - a) In Hand Classes. Handlers must be suitably attired with the emphasis on neatness. Suitable attire would be neat trousers (not jeans) and shirt and tie. In more formal shows jackets may be worn.
 - b) Riding Classes. Saddle suits are required for all saddle seat classes. Bow ties and top hats are only appropriate for evening wear - competitors may be marked down if worn during the day. Hunt attire should be worn for hunt seat classes. (Hunt seat classes are the equivalent to English classes such as hunter, riding horse, cobs and hack).
 - c) Driving classes. Gents should wear a jacket and tie and a trilby or Panama hat, or similar. Ladies may wear a jacket and tie or a dress and hat. Gloves must be worn. In Saddlebred Fine Harness Classes a lightweight 2 wheeled vehicle (US type jog cart as manufactured by Jerald, Houghton or jog cart of similar appearance) or 4-wheeled Viceroy type,

should be used. Competitors may be marked down for using any other type of vehicle.

13. All horses will be taken as having been born on 1 January. Driving horses must be at least three years old and riding horses must be at least four years old.

14. Drivers must carry a whip, which may be in a whip-holder.

15. All entrants to harness classes must be accompanied from their designated stabling area / lorry to the collecting ring and back again by both a driver and a competent header at all times. It is strictly forbidden for a driver to stand up in a moving horse drawn vehicle in any area of the show ground

16. No person under the age of 18 may show a stallion of three years or over in any class, and no stallions are allowed in any youth specific class.

17. All competitors must declare their entries to that show's secretary on arrival at the show and at least fifteen minutes before the class.

18. All competitors must present themselves on time in the ring. If the Show representative calls the two-minute gate rule for classes being judged under "American" rules anyone not in the ring within two minutes is excluded from the class.

19. Once all horses have commenced trotting (in ridden classes run under English rules) or cantering (in ridden classes run under American rules), the class gate is considered to be closed and additional entries can be excluded from the class at the judges/shows discretion.

20. Judges must not be told the names or pedigrees of competing horses.

21. A judge may not have any interest in a horse that he/she is judging (including but not limited to) as an owner, exhibitor, trainer, coach, lessor, lessee, rider, driver, halter handler, steward, technical delegate or manager within 3 months of the show (90 days). Individual lessons less than 1 day's duration (8 hours) or group clinics with 6 or more persons do not count.

22. A judge may not, during a competition at which he/she is judging, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting or competing at such competition, or whose family is exhibiting or competing at such competition.

23. The organiser of a show and/or the owner of the showground may compete at the show provided the judge is not staying with, or entertained by, the said organiser/owner previous to or during the show.

24. A judge may not discuss with an exhibitor the purchase, sale or lease of any horse during a competition at which he/she is officiating.

25. Disclaimer of liability - save for death or personal injury caused by the proven negligence of the APHS or anyone for whom they in law responsible, nor any agent, employee or representative of these bodies accepts any liability for any accident, loss, damage, injury or illness to horses, owners, riders, spectators, and or any other person or property whatsoever.

26. All exhibitors should have adequate third party insurance for themselves and their animals.

27. Anyone seen by the Show Committee or Show Stewards to be acting, on a showground, in a way that appears cruel or unacceptably severe will be referred to the APHS Board. Anyone seen by to be acting in an unacceptable way in the ring, or wilfully interfering with other competitors or horses shall be referred to the APHS Board. Anyone acting on the showground of a APHS Show or event, in such a way as seems likely to damage the reputation of their breed or APHS, including the use of foul or offensive language, will be notified to the APHS Board in a full written report which will be considered at their next meeting.

28. Complaints should be made in the first instance at the show in question using their complaints procedure. If it is felt that the complaint has not been dealt with fairly, then complaints to APHS must be made in writing within seven days to the APHS Board, enclosing £30, and the APHS Board will consider the matter at their next meeting. The £30 will be returned if the APHS Board upholds the complaint.

AMERICAN VS ENGLISH SHOWING STYLES – notes for competitors, judges and show organisers.

1. For classes run under “American” rules: In hand horses to enter the ring at trot on the left rein and proceed to the end of the rail where they line up nose to tail. Horses will then be pulled out for individual inspection by the judge. Shows may elect to judge specific breed classes under that breed societies rules, but this should be stated in the schedule (e.g. PRE in hand classes under GBPRE rules).

2. For classes run under “American” rules: Ridden horses to enter at trot on the left rein and proceed to follow the instructions of the judge/steward/announcer. This will, generally be trot-walk-canter. Change of rein is called for by “reverse” and is performed by executing a demi-volte or riding across a short diagonal (riders’ choice). The same gaits are executed on the right rein. In some classes other paces will be called for – these will generally be specified in the schedule for open breed classes. **Ridden horses are NOT striped if shown under “American” rules, nor are individual shows required for pleasure classes.** Rein-back may be asked for in the line-up in any pleasure class. Traditional attire IS automatically allowed in any class run under American rules, unless the schedule states otherwise (e.g. Hunter pleasure, is for English turnout only). Riders MUST sign a disclaimer form with the show organisers if they are not wearing a standard safety hat (wearing of standard safety hats is totally at the discretion of each individual show).

4. For classes run under “English” rules: In hand horses to enter the ring at walk on the right rein and proceed until called to halt by the ring steward / Judge. Horses are to then trot individually to the rear of the line. Horses will then be pulled out for individual inspection by the judge.

5. For classes run under “English” rules: Ridden horses to enter at walk on the right rein and proceed to follow the instructions of the judge/steward/announcer. This will, generally be trot-canter. Change of rein is undertaken by riding across the long diagonal (or as directed by the Judge), having first come back to trot and proceeding on the left rein in canter. The same gaits are executed on the left rein. Horses are then lined up in the middle of the arena and called forward individually to perform a short show – approx. 2 minutes in duration, or a set pattern is posted (minimum 1 hour before the class) – see “Judging Foreign Breeds” where an example is given. **Ridden horses MAY be stripped if shown under “English” rules**, but this **MUST** be stipulated in the show schedule. Schedule should state if Traditional attire is allowed – please note that if traditional tack IS allowed, then this will include the wearing of non-standard safety hats and signed disclaimer forms should be lodged with the show secretary.

Class divisions, which can be used for all Foreign Breed classes

- i. SADDLE SEAT: These classes are specific to up-headed horses, such as Morgans, Saddlebreds and Dutch Harness Horses and riders MUST wear saddle seat tack and attire.
- ii. OPEN (foreign breed) Classes – Novice, Limit, Amateur, Open (see below).
- iii HUNTER classes – pleasure (open to any Foreign Breed, or Breed specific, ridden in English tack).
- iv WESTERN classes – pleasure (open to any Foreign Breed, or Breed specific, ridden in stock tack).
- v. FINE HARNESS (open to any Foreign Breed, or Breed specific, shown in a 2 or 4 wheeled show vehicle).
- vi. NOVICE: Any appropriate class may be held for novice horses or novice riders. A novice is a horse or rider who has not come first in that division more than twice (on the third win you are out of novice). Default wins will not be counted. If you qualify for a championship, this does not prejudice your novice status. These can be “open” type classes or discipline specific.
- vii. LIMIT: Any appropriate class may be held for limit horses or limit riders. A limit is a horse or rider who has not come first in that division more than six times (on the seventh win you are out of limit). Default wins do not count. If you qualify for a championship, this does not prejudice your limit status. Again these can be “open” type classes or discipline specific.
- vii. AMATEUR: Any appropriate class may be held for Amateurs. An Amateur is generally defined as anyone under 18 years or, if over 18 years, anyone who does not receive remuneration for working with horses. Again, these can be

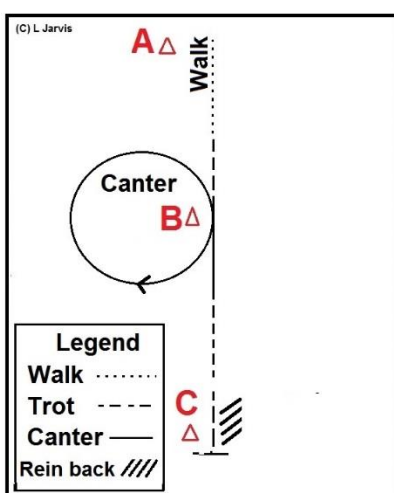
“open” type classes or discipline specific. An alternative to Amateur (rider) class is AOTS - (Amateur Owned, Trained and Shown).

ix. OPEN: Any appropriate class may be “Open” – no restriction is placed on the rider or the number of wins of the horse.

x. Equitation / Horsemanship / Best Rider – individually perform a set pattern (which must be posted at least 1 hour before the class begins and can be included online or in the schedule). All riders then go back on the rail on the left rein only. Half of the marks are for the individual pattern and half for the rail work. Conformation of the horse is not considered, although horses must be sound. These classes can be “open” type, can be discipline specific and can be age and ability specific (novice rider, amateur, open).

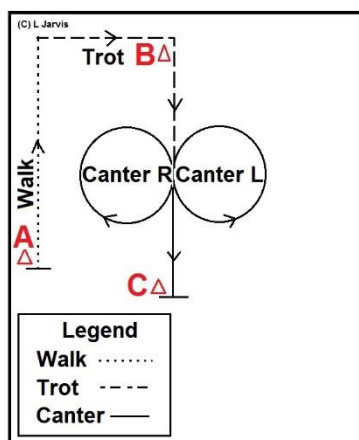
Equitation Horsemanship / Equitation Pattern examples

EQUITATION / HORSEMANSHIP PATTERN (Novice)



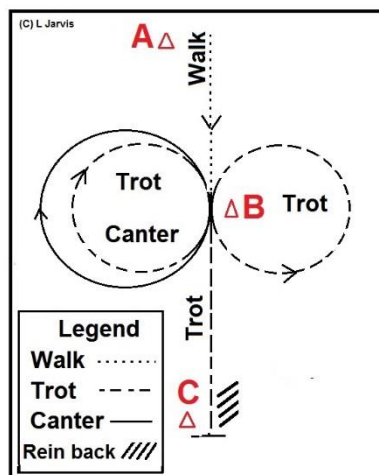
1. Set up at cone A ready to begin pattern.
2. Walk line and half way trot (10 points).
3. Turn level with cone B and trot to cone (10 points).
4. At cone B canter circle right (10 points).
5. Remain in canter and proceed in a line to cone C, breaking to trot half way (5 points).
6. Trot to cone C and halt (10 points).
7. Back 4-6 steps, halt to show completion of pattern (5 points).

EQUITATION / HORSEMANSHIP PATTERN



1. Set up at Cone A ready to start pattern.
2. Walk to end of arena (10 points).
3. Trot rail to cone B and turn right (10 points).
4. Trot to mid-point in the arena and canter a circle left (10 points).
5. After completion of left circle, canter a circle right - transitions may be simple / progressive, may be from half, or can be flying changes (10 points).
6. After completion of right circle, canter to cone C and halt - transitions may be progressive or direct. (10 points).

EQUITATION / HORSEMANSHIP PATTERN (Open)



1. Set up at cone A ready to start pattern.
2. Trot to cone B (10 points).
3. Trot a circle right (10 points).
4. Canter a larger circle right (10 points).
5. Trot a circle left (10 points).
6. Trot to cone C and stop (5 points).
7. Rein back 4-6 steps and halt to show completion of pattern (5 points).

Class Name: _____

JUDGE: _____

DATE: _____

MOVEMENTS

Judge Signature: _____

ENTRY	NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OF&P	FINAL SCORE	CLASS PLACE	SCORE	#	#	SCORE	#
												98-100			69.5	
												95-97			69	
												92-94			68.5	
												91			68	
												90.5			67.5	
												90			67	
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												70.5			47.5	
												70			47	

MINOR FAULTS

Break of gait at walk or trot up to two strides. Over- or under-turn of 1/8 of the prescribed turn

MAJOR FAULTS

Break of gait, out of lead, missing lead or diagonal for one to two strides. Not stopping within 10 feet of designated area. Incorrect gait or break of gait at walk or trot for more than two strides. Obvious looking for lead or diagonal. Head carried too high or too low. Over-flexing or straining the neck in head carriage so the nose is carried behind the vertical or excessive nosing out. Break of gait at canter, out of lead, or missing lead or diagonal for more than two strides. Cropping or spurring in front of the shoulder. Kicking other horses, exhibitors, or judges, or other disobedience. Touching horse, or any part of the saddle, during the class

DISQUALIFICATION

Fall by horse or rider. Willful abuse. Illegal equipment

(At judges discretion): Off Pattern, including knocking over cones, working the wrong side of cones and not performing the specified gait.

OVERALL FORM & PRESENTATION (OR railwork):

[E = EXCELLENT (45-50)]

[VG = VERY GOOD (40-45)]

[G = GOOD (35-40)]

[F = FAIR (30-35)]

[P = POOR (25-30)]

[VG = VERY POOR (20-25)]

APHS Foreign Breed Sport Horse Classes & Guidelines

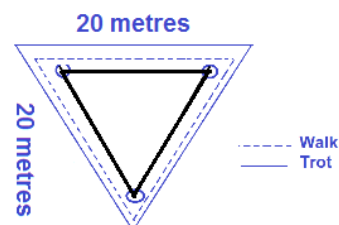
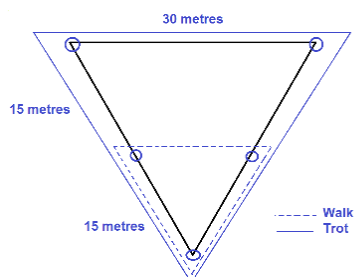
Purpose: To evaluate potential, suitability and qualities of entries as sport horse horses.

Requirements: Each horse is judged individually on a triangle (except for foals) and walked round the ring as a class. Horses must travel to the right on the triangle (see Figure 1), first at the walk and then the trot. Horses will stand in "open position" for conformation judging before and/or after completing the triangle. Marks are awarded for conformation, walk, trot and type & temperament. APHS discourages the showing of over fat horses and judges will

take this into consideration when making their awards. Manners will be taken into account in Sport Horse classes. Judges/show organisers to select to use either 30m triangle (see figure 1) or 20m triangle (see figure 2), depending on size of arena, but choice to be printed in schedule.

Figure 2, 20m triangle © L Jarvis.

Figure 1, 30m triangle © L Jarvis.



Sport Horse Breeding (In-Hand) Classes

1. A horse shall be disqualified for unsoundness (at the judge's discretion). In Sport Horse Breeding classes, unsoundness is defined as showing evidence of lameness or broken wind.
2. Ring space permitting, entries should come into the ring and line up. Each entry will then individually walk to the apex of the triangle and await the judge's request to proceed on the triangle. The handler will lead the horse on the perimeter of the triangle at walk, then trot, returning to the apex to stand for conformation judging. Conformation is judged before and/or after movement. Repetition of all or any part of the movement on the triangle is allowed only at the judge's request.
3. After all horses have been shown on the triangle, horses will be recalled to be shown in groups at a walk and trot.
4. The Judge(s) must excuse from the ring any unruly horse or one whose actions threaten to endanger handlers, officials, other exhibits or their entries.
5. Scores will be reported as a total based on the percentages allowed in each judging category, against a possible total of 100%, and all scores and placings must be published. Final scores may be published at the end of each class but will be made available online after the event in the record of results from the show. Decimals may be used in scoring.
6. Tied scores shall be broken first by referring to movement scores. If still tied, the tie may be broken at the judge's discretion, by the use of decimals, or the horses may be examined again (movement only). If a class is judged by more than one judge, the judges may consult and arrive at one agreed upon placement.
7. Braiding (plaiting) is optional but is encouraged. Bandages of any kind are forbidden during a class. Bridles are mandatory on two-year olds and older and MUST consist of a snaffle type bit (as per rules for British Eventing & British Dressage. Bitless bridles and Wilkie snaffles are not allowed) with headstall and throatlatch. Bridles are forbidden on foals and weanlings. A split or single chain may be used instead of or in addition to reins, however a lead shank is required if reins are placed over the horse's neck and the handler must hold the shank. Any exhibitor in charge of an entire must ensure they are in complete control at all times and if not will be dismissed from the ring. No pads or surgical shoes are allowed.
8. Foals must be at least 3 weeks old on the day of show.
9. The handler, assistant handler may each carry only one whip (without attachments, i.e. plastic bags, etc.). In addition, disruptive noisemaking devices are not permitted in the competition ring.
10. Conservative sports attire is recommended for handlers and assistants/grooms. It is strongly recommended that protective headgear should be worn. Men should wear a suit or coat and trousers, collar and tie. Women may wear a coat, skirt or trousers with a collar and tie. Earrings and visible jewellery must not be worn.

11. Each horse, including non-competing mares accompanying foals, must have a separate Handler at all times.
12. If a competition veterinarian is available to the judge, the handler must give permission to the judge and/or veterinarian before either touches the horse. If a veterinarian is not available, or not called upon, the judge's decision as to the serviceable soundness of a horse **IS** final.
13. No horse that is not being judged may accompany another horse in the ring while being judged, except for a mare accompanying a foal or vice versa.
14. Unauthorised assistance by individuals outside the competition ring is not permitted.

The marking system used is similar to that which is used for British Dressage

- **10 EXCELLENT** Outstanding in all respects, with superb presence.
- **9 VERY GOOD**
- **8. GOOD** Good potential as a breeding horse, or with the same conformation/paces that you would like to see in a stallion, if a gelding/spayed mare. They should be supple, use their backs and be athletic in their paces. Supple and swinging through back in all athletic correct paces
- **7 FAIRLY GOOD** Acceptable overall but with **one** minor fault (e.g. conformation base narrow or wide, slightly long in back). Paces should be rhythmical and straight, but may need to show more elevation.
- **6 FAIR** Showing **one** major fault (e.g. offset cannons, dishing etc.) or two or more minor faults. Paces should be straight but may be restricted and lacking athleticism.
- **5 ACCEPTABLE** Showing **two** major long-term faults but otherwise sound.
- **4. NOT ACCEPTABLE** Diverse major negative faults. Not sound in paces.
- **3 FAIRLY POOR** Major multiple major faults.
- **2 POOR** Will usually be in general overall poor condition.
- **1 VERY POOR** Generally awarded when a specific pace is not shown in hand
- **0 NOT SHOWN** As above

Judging on the triangle

1. The walk should be a clear 4-beat pace.
2. If tension/reluctance on the triangle is shown in walk, the mark should be finalised during the final judging after the horse has had a chance to be more relaxed.
3. Horses should over track behind.
4. The quality of the walk will indicate the quality of the canter (even though it is not accessed during the in hand class).
5. The trot must be a two-beat pace and horses should swing through the back.
6. Good knee and hock flexion should be shown in trot. Daisy cutting/flicking toe action is not encouraged.
7. Horses should be judged according to their age, not against other horses in the ring (for example a yearling should be judged on how developed a yearling should be, not how developed he/she is against a more mature horse in the class).
8. Allowances should be made for the fact that stallions will appear to have more presence than mares/geldings so as to not skewer the marks for presence in favour of stallions.
9. Overall impression is based on how well the judge thinks a horse is for his given discipline (dressage, show jumping, eventing).

RIDDEN SPORT HORSE CLASSES

1. These classes are for 4 year olds and over athletic horses that have the conformation and movement to go to the top of their sphere.
2. All horses must exceed 148cm (14.2hh approx.).
3. Riders must have proof of horse's age (i.e. registration document, passport). All ages date from 1st January, e.g. a foal becomes a yearling on the first day of January following that of its birth.
4. Horses will be required to give a short individual show of walk, trot and canter, of approx. 1 minute, to be awarded marks out of a possible 20 for each pace. Lengthened strides in trot and canter must be shown. Marks for type and temperament will be awarded out of a possible 10 for type and 10 for temperament.
5. All horses are required for a conformation assessment to be awarded marks out of a possible.
6. Horses will enter the ring as a class and be seen in walk, trot and canter before being called in and asked to do an individual show.
7. Age (of horse) should be taken into consideration.
8. Snaffle bridles must be worn as per rules for British Eventing & British Dressage. Bitless bridles and Wilkie snaffles are not allowed.
9. Braiding (plaiting) is optional, but encouraged.
10. No tack may be worn which in any way conceals an animal's conformation. No hind boots or bandages of any description are allowed in the collecting ring, warm up or in the actual class in Ridden Sport Horse Classes. No rugs, clothing or items of tack that reveals the identity of a horse or owner may be worn in the ring.
11. Martingales are not allowed but neck straps and/or breastplates are permitted.
12. No pads or surgical shoes are allowed.
13. Competitors must wear correctly secured latest safety Skull Caps/Riding Hats Hats should have a plain cover, and may be black, navy blue or grey. Velvet covers are encouraged.
14. Riders must wear an appropriate jacket with a shirt and tie, plain fawn or buff coloured breeches, plain black or brown boots, any form of leather or string glove.

Bibliography, September 2018: ASHA (2018), USEF (2018), SHB(GB) (2018), Judging Sport Horse Booklet BSPA (2007)

The score sheet shown overleaf may be used for shows running Sport Horse classes judged under APHS Rules, one per competitor, but the show schedule **MUST** state that classes are run under APHS rules and where they can be obtained from (e.g. www.aphs.org.uk). Schedule **MUST** also state whether a 20m or 30m triangle is to be used.

APHS Foreign Breed In Hand

Sport Horse Score Sheet

10 = Excellent	5 = Acceptable
9 = Very Good	4 = Not acceptable
8 = Good	3 = Fairly Poor
7 = Fairly Good	2 = Poor
6 = Fair	1 = Very Poor
	0 = Not shown

Competitor No.

Requirements	Pointers	Mark	Coefficient	Total	Comments
CONFORMATION: Quality of head, neck, shoulder, body, back, forehead, hindquarters, angle and formation of legs and joints.	Emphasis on function and harmonious conformation. Substance, condition, genetic faults that affect soundness, training or breeding. Penalise transmissible weakness, unsoundness or limitations affecting quality of movement. Blemishes only to be considered if they result from conformation faults.		X 4 (40%)		
MOVEMENT: Walk 4-beat with active, even strides. Steps should be in line and show freedom of joints, haunches and shoulders, with an elastic back, over-tracking and a ground covering step.	Purity & quality: clear rhythm, regularity & relaxation (judged mainly in profile), correctness of way of going (judged mainly coming to & going from judge).		X 2.5 (25%)		
Trot 2-beat, with active, even strides. Steps should be in line and show freedom of joints, haunches and shoulders, with an elastic back, over-tracking and a ground covering steps, showing natural engagement & impulsion from hindquarters, suspension, power from upward thrust & roundness.	Purity & quality: clear rhythm, regularity & relaxation (judged mainly in profile), correctness of way of going (judged mainly coming to & going from judge). Movement to be light & springy and have scope & volume, maintaining uphill balance.		X 2.5 (25%)		
General Impression: Masculinity & femininity, development according to age, relationship of conformation to movement, strength & mobility and condition. Demonstrating good character, presence & temperament.	A competitive sport horse that could progress through the levels.		X 1 (10%)		

(Decimals may be used in scoring)

Percentage Score _____

FURTHER REMARKS:

Judge's Signature(s) _____

Total adjusted points

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WHAT IS A FOREIGN BREED

A Foreign Breed, or World Breed, is one that is non-indigenous to the British Isles and does NOT include Irish horses or ponies. For clarity this booklet is considering purebreds only, but judges may well be presented with both pure and partbreds in their various classes. There are many Foreign breeds and it would be impossible to cover them all. We have therefore concentrated on the breeds more commonly found in the show ring in classes – the American Saddlebred, the Friesian, the Iberian (Lusitano & Spanish), the Morgan Horse, the Paso Fino, the Fjord, the Haflinger, the Icelandic, the Rocky Mountain Horse, the American Miniature, the Comtois and the American Shetland. Some shows judge under “English” rules, some under “American” rules. For example, all of the Foreign Breed classes at the APHS shows are judged under APHS Foreign Breed Show Rules – in short entries always enter at trot on the left rein (even in hand), pick up canter out of walk (no horse is penalised for taking a few steps at trot/jog to pick up canter), no individual show is required, no stripping of horses is undertaken and the judge does not ride. As a rule of thumb each class takes approx.15 minutes. Whatever method you decide to use, it should be stated in the schedule so that they competitors know in advance of entering.

Pure Vs Part

If your horse's breed is non-indigenous to the British Isles (e.g. the Mother Stud Book is held outside of the UK and Eire) then your horse is eligible to take part in (our) Foreign Breed classes.

Some of the newer breeds are a culmination of different breeds (sometimes these are both also foreign breeds). These breeds we will consider on an individual basis, as required, but generally speaking if your Mother Stud Book requires your horse to be graded and/or inspected before acceptance into the Main/Adult Stud Book then we would class your horse's breed as a "purebred". Other crosses/fusions we would generally consider partbreds.

If in doubt though, please do get in contact for further clarification.

NOTES FOR JUDGES

- Judges should order from the ring any unruly horse, or one whose actions threaten to endanger other exhibitors and their entries.
- Judges should excuse a horse they deem unsound. However, if a Veterinarian is in attendance, they should be consulted.
- Most Foreign Breeds are flamboyant show horses and the American style of showing encourages spectators and supporters of the class/show to show their support by cheering, clapping, whistling, or even stamping their feet. However, safety is paramount and due care and consideration should be taken when there are young exhibitors or novice horses in the ring. If you feel that this is the case, please ask the audience to remain quiet during the class.
- Breaking gait (jogging when meant to be walking, trotting when meant to be cantering etc.) should be penalised (in western classes it carries a minus 3 penalty!), as does going off pattern in any class where a set pattern has been asked (going off pattern can result in elimination in western classes).
- Most classes take conformation into account (including ridden and championships) however **stripping is NOT undertaken in any ridden class for Foreign Breeds** (whether judged under American or English rules) **unless competitors have been pre-warned of this in the schedule. It is never asked for in classes when judging under American Rules.** It may be asked for in a ridden championship, however competitors MUST have been forewarned of this by it being printed in the schedule. If the horse has already been presented in hand during the day, the conformation marks should carry forward to the championships.
- All championships and many of these individual classes are shop windows for the various foreign

breeds – whether an overview of the best horses at that day’s show or a selection of one particular breed. They are all opportunities for the horses to shine and the various breeds to capture future owners and exhibitors. Classes should be judged “positively” – gait calls should be in the correct order, not mixed up for riders or horses to make a mistake. At bigger shows (e.g. Equifest and County Shows) it is a fantastic opportunity for minority breeds to show off to the public. At many of these big shows time allocation is strictly limited, so although conformation is a consideration in championships (which should have been critiqued in the qualifying classes), time does not allow horses to be stripped, nor for individual shows. Judges should join in this spirit of celebration of the horses in their championships during the course of their judging appointment.

NOTE FOR SHOW SECRETARIES: HATS & ENTRY FORMS

Many foreign breeds show in traditional costume, wearing a non-standard hat, which will not comply with the latest safety standards. As this is most probably against the rules of most shows, show secretaries should have exhibitors sign a Disclaimer Form, which can be added to any entry form. Common wording is shown below if they choose to allow competitors to wear a non-safety hat (this is entirely each shows’ individual choice):

Insurance – it is the responsibility of the exhibitor to insure all property & livestock on the Showground or elsewhere which is his own, or for which he is responsible. All exhibitors should have adequate Third Party Insurance for themselves and their animals.

Conditions - It is a condition of entry that all exhibitors agree to abide by the rules & regulations of (*insert name of the organisation hosting the show*) and the showground. Neither the committee, (*insert name of the organisation hosting the show*) or its representatives, or the owners and staff of (*insert name of the venue*) accept any responsibility for any loss, theft or damage whatsoever to any animal, item or article associated with the show or for any accident or injury to any item, person or animal howsoever caused. Riders are advised to wear a secured safety hat (to current safety standards) at all times when mounted. Should ADULT riders wish to wear traditional non-safety headgear they must sign to indicate they are aware of our safety policy and choose not to follow it. This will be entirely at their own risk and the Organisers will not be responsible in anyway for any incident that arises from such actions. **All junior riders (under 18) MUST wear a safety hat in all classes. Signature is required by all competitors** to indicate agreement of show rules.

Various breed societies may also present special awards – it is worth getting in touch with the different breed societies to see if any are available for your show.

CLASS TERMINOLOGY - a guide for Show Secretaries, Judges & Competitors.

CLASS DEFINITIONS & CALLS	MEANING
Novice	Not to have won more than 2 classes in that division – once you win 2 classes (in that division) you are out of novice classes. Novice horses can enter Novice, Limit & Open classes. Walk-over wins (you are the only one in the class) do NOT count.
Limit	Not to have won more than 6 classes in that division – once you win 6 classes (in that division) you are out of novice classes. Limit horses can enter Limit & Open classes. Walk-over wins (you are the only one in the class) do NOT count.
Open	Open to any horse and/or rider.

Amateur	Not open to professional riders. All riders under 18 years of age are considered amateurs. Horses may be in professional training and can be schooled by professionals. Having lessons / attending clinics does NOT affect a rider's amateur status.
Amateur Owned Trained & Shown (AOTS)	As the class describes. Having lessons / attending clinics does NOT affect a rider's amateur status. Horses cannot be in professional training (for at least 12 months prior to the show) nor should any rider receive assistance from a professional during the competition. <i>Please note: it should not be considered it a breach of AOTS status if help is given (by anyone, professional or not), with holding a horse, mounting /dismounting, turning down jod cuffs etc. at a show. At all times SAFETY must come first and if that means a professional stepping in to help prevent an accident, then this should not be considered a breach of AOTS status either.</i>
Age & sex restricted classes	These can be for the rider (e.g. rider under 12 years of age, Ladies only) or on the horse (e.g. Ridden Stallions, Ridden 4-7 year old).
Reverse	To change the rein and proceed in the opposite direction. The judge may also call for a change of pace at the same time, e.g. "reverse and trot". If it is called for in walk, riders should perform an equitation turn from halt or remain in walk and ride a demi-volte to change the rein. If called for in trot, it should be performed by riding a demi-volte or by riding across a short diagonal (never a long diagonal).
Pleasure Trot	Your horse's "normal" (working) trot.
Show trot	This is where the pleasure trot is to be opened up (medium/extended trot). The horse should still be in balance and animated, but show a greater length of stride.
Road Trot	This is specific to the Roadster / Road Hack classes and should show full extension, with the horse sitting well back onto his/her hindquarters in order to achieve this. It should be the fastest trot your horse can achieve, whilst remaining IN FORM – that means he/she should remain collected in the bridle and he must still show elevation and animation. The judge is not simply looking for a horse that lengthens his/her whole frame, but one that collects to bring his/her hindquarters underneath them in order to elevate and lift the front end, enabling full use of the shoulder and maximum stride length. Form should never be sacrificed for speed.
Lope	Called for in a western class, or for horses being ridden in western tack. It is a slow 3-beat canter.
Hand Gallop	To show lengthened strides in canter. In saddle seat classes the judge is looking for an extension of the canter stride. In hunter classes the rider can open the stride up more. The rider MUST remain in control at all times – it is not unknown for a halt to be called for out of a hand gallop!
Halt	To stop. Usually asked for on the rail (around the arena) and horses should stand square and attentive.
Overtaking	Overtaking should be done with consideration for other riders in the ring. Always overtake towards the inside of the ring and allow enough space between you and the horse you have overtaken before returning to the rail. In Foreign Breed classes you may parallel pass or half circle across the arena to overtake. As western horses can be disqualified for riding a full circle, then NO full circles should be undertaken by ANY rider in open (foreign breed) type classes.
Rail	If a rider shouts "rail" (to another rider), this usually means they are warning them that they have the rail and have right of way. (E.g. they have overtaken someone and are trying to come back onto the rail, but perhaps not realising they would be cutting up the horse they have just overtaken).
Line up	The command for all entries at the end of the class to come into the centre (or where-ever the steward directs you) is "Line-Up". This is also the last chance to show off for the crowd and judge(s) and so entries will always TROT around the remaining section of the rail (up to 1 circuit is permitted), unless it is a walk/trot class. As the second rail work is to the right, this last

	trot will always be clockwise – competitors must NOT change direction. In western specific classes, this last “work-out” is not applicable, and when “line-up” is called, competitors should come into the line-up by the shortest means possible.
Gaits / Paces	These are the required gaits that you will be asked to perform during the class. They will all include walk (which must be judged). Depending on the class it may also include trot and canter (or equivalent), or it may be a specific gait like rack or tolt. Riders should ensure they read the full class schedule.

AMERICAN STYLE OF SHOWING

For American style of showing, horses are encouraged to be flamboyant and to perform for the crowd as soon as they step into the ring till the minute the leave. For this reason, horses do not undertake individual shows nor stand in the centre of the ring for hours.

Horses, both in hand and ridden, enter at trot (or equivalent – e.g. jog) on the left rein. For the in hand classes, they trot down the long side and then stand and present their horse against the rail whilst the next horse enters (yes, this means the handler runs on the inside, between the horse and the judge). When all the horses have entered, the judge then asks each entry to come forward for individual inspection. The handler presents the horse for the judge and when the judge has finished their individual inspection of the horse’s conformation, the handler then walks in a straight line to the rail and trots the remainder of the rail to the end of the line. Then the next horse comes forward and so on, until all the horses have been seen. The judge then makes their decision, and the class rosettes are pinned.

For ridden classes, horses enter the ring on the left rein at trot (or equivalent: see under the heading of showing styles) and proceed until the judge is confident they have seen all the horses. Walk is called for and again horses continue in this gait until the judge has seen everyone. Canter (or equivalent – e.g. lope) is called for from the walk. Horses are called back to trot (or equivalent) and then walk and are asked to “reverse” (change the rein). This can be done by an equitation turn (halt and turn on the forehand), by a show turn (demi-volte, turning first off the rail and then back towards the rail to change direction), or by travelling across the centre/diagonal. Judges can ask for a reverse and walk or a reverse and trot. Trot-walk-canter is asked for again on the right rein. In some classes additional gaits may be asked for as well (extended trot etc.) Horses are then called back to trot (or equivalent) and asked to line up – usually facing the audience. Judges then walk the line, assessing conformation and may also ask horses to rein back in the line-up for some classes. Once the judge has made their decision, the class rosettes are pinned. No horse is penalised if they take a few steps of trot or jog to pick up the canter, however it is worth noting that a few steps is NOT the length of the arena until they reach a corner! Overtaking is allowed, horses may travel across the centre / diagonal to make room without penalty, although when overtaking sufficient room should be given to horses being overtaken and riders going back to the rail after overtaking a slower horse should ensure there is sufficient room for them to do so. **Riding full circles is not permitted.** In all ridden classes, judges should ensure that all the entries can perform the gaits being asked – for example you would not ask western horses or park horses to hand gallop. Generally speaking, these classes take 10-15 minutes depending on the number of entries forward.

ENGLISH STYLE OF SHOWING

The English style of showing is one most judges & competitors may be more familiar with. Horses, both in hand and ridden, enter at walk on the right rein. For the in hand classes, the judge will normally stop the line at one corner and ask them to individually trot to the rear. Once all the horses have done this, the judge will pull the horses into a line on the centre line (which may be in any order, or can be in the order of preference). The judge then asks each entry to come forward for individual inspection. The handler presents the horse for the

judge and when the judge has finished their individual inspection of the horse's conformation, the handler then walks in a straight line to the rail, turns and trots back to and past the judge. Then the next horse comes forward and so on, until all the horses have been seen. The judge then makes their decision and the class rosettes are pinned.

For ridden classes, horses enter the ring on the right rein at walk and proceed until the judge is confident they have seen all the horses. Trot is called for (or equivalent) and again horses continue in this gait until the judge has seen everyone. Canter (or equivalent) is called for from the trot and the judge will normally ask exhibitors to change the rein across the (long) diagonal, where riders come back to trot to take the change and then pick up canter on the left rein. Horses are called back to trot and then walk after the judge has seen everyone go on the right rein and are then asked to line up in the centre – usually facing the audience. Judges will then ask each entry to come forward for their individual (short) show. After all horses have done this, the judge then makes their decision and the class rosettes are pinned. Traditional "English" individual shows will ask for the horse to stand, walk away from the judge, show a figure of eight at trot, with a change across the diagonal, canter on both leads and a hand gallop. However, as all entries in the ring should be able to perform all the movements, we recommend that judges ask exhibitors to perform a short show, of their own devising, no longer than 2 minutes which SHOULD comprise of at least 20-metres 4-beat walk. Horses that wish to show their "show trot", can then do so, those that wish to show collected and high school movements can, as well as those that wish to show hand gallop. An alternative is to ask competitors to ride a set pattern as they would in a saddle seat equitation or western horsemanship class.

As before, no horse should be penalised if they take a few steps of walk to pick up the canter, however they should come onto the inside track to do this so as to not affect the rest of the class when they are working on the rail. When overtaking horses may travel across the centre / diagonal to make room without penalty, although when sufficient room should be given to horses being overtaken and riders going back to the rail after overtaking a slower horse should ensure there is sufficient room for them to do so. Riding a full circle is not allowed, although half circles are permitted.

As a judge it is important to reward smooth, effortless transitions – even if they are simple ones. A rider doing a "simple" show on a horse in a snaffle bridle, that is executed smoothly and cleanly, should be given more marks than a rider who may have elected to go for more complicated movements (passage, spins etc.) but they have not been executed correctly – it is a chance the rider has taken when moving out of the simple movements.

Regardless of whether the class is run "American" or "English", judges should be looking for consistent performance, performed with the minimal of ease from the rider. Horses that break gait (e.g. trot when they are meant to be walking or break from canter to trot) should be penalised (above horses that may have picked up a wrong lead, which is corrected by the rider). It is important to take care to note that the gaited horses are performing their gaits correctly – they can have an apparent advantage if they are performing one of their lateral gaits instead of trotting or cantering, but judges should note the quality of their gaits, in particular their walk.

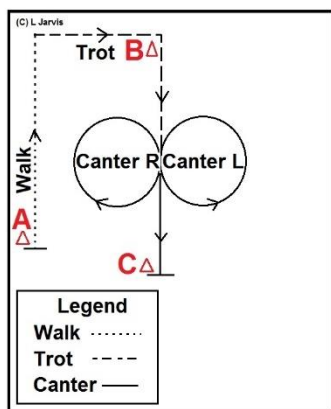
OPEN (MIXED) FOREIGN BREED CLASSES

For classes that are non-breed specific, other than they are Foreign Breeds, you may see many examples of the breeds listed in this booklet, plus many more that aren't. As such, in a generic class, the gaits requested must be able to be performed by all. This means you will be restricted to walk, trot (or equivalent) and canter (or equivalent). It may also be worthwhile noticing what tack your exhibitors are wearing – for example if they are all in hunter dress then you can ask for an extended trot and an extended canter. If they are all in western dress then you would be restricted to walk, jog and lope.

A simple set pattern is shown below, that could be used for a ridden Foreign Breeds class, as well as for an equitation / horsemanship class. This could be used for any tack, whether ridden hunter (English), western or

saddle seat. Adaptions could be made to make allowances for gaited horses (e.g. Trot or equivalent) – however as those posting at trot need to be on the correct diagonal, and correct canter leads shown, it is best to restrict this type of pattern to horses that trot/jog and canter only, otherwise an unfair advantage is being given to gaited horse riders.

EQUITATION / HORSEMANSHIP PATTERN



1. Set up at Cone A ready to start pattern.
2. Walk to end of arena (10 points).
3. Trot rail to cone B and turn right (10 points).
4. Trot to mid-point in the arena and canter a circle left (10 points).
5. After completion of left circle, canter a circle right - transitions may be simple / progressive, may be from half, or can be flying changes (10 points).
6. After completion of right circle, canter to cone C and halt - transitions may be progressive or direct. (10 points).

Usually, 50% of the marks should be for the pattern and 50% for the rail work. Conformation is NOT normally taken into consideration (but horse must be sound), however shows may run pattern work only whereby all the marks are given during the pattern run.

Equitation classes are marked out of a percentage, with 70% an average performance. Minor, major and severe faults should be marked accordingly, and a fall of the rider

results in elimination. If a rider goes off pattern, judges may disqualify them from the class. Off pattern riders should NOT be placed above riders that have stayed on pattern if the judge allows the off pattern riders to remain in the class.

EQUITATION SCORING (Overall marks).

- **90-100:** Excellent equitation, including body position and use of aids. Pattern is accurate and performed smoothly and precisely, with the rider demonstrating a high level of professionalism
- **80-89:** Very good rider who executes the pattern as well as correct equitation and use of aids OR Excellent rider who commits a minor fault.
- **70-79:** Good pattern execution and average equitation but lacking the adequate style and presentation to merit elevating to the next scoring range OR a very good rider who commits a minor fault.
- **60-69:** Fair pattern that lacks quickness or precision. Rider has obvious position and/or appearance faults that prevent effective equitation. A good rider who commits one minor fault, or a very good rider who commits a major fault in the performance of the pattern.
- **50-59:** One major fault or multiple minor faults in the performance. A rider who demonstrates a lack of riding ability and knowledge of correct body position.
- **40-49:** Severe fault, two or more major faults, or multiple minor faults in the performance that demonstrate a lack of riding ability and knowledge of correct body position.
- **10-39:** Exhibitor commits more than one severe fault or multiple major faults in the performance, exhibits poor riding skills but completes the class and avoids disqualification.

MINOR FAULTS	
Break of gait at walk or trot up to two strides	Over or under turn of 1/8 of the prescribed turn
MAJOR FAULTS	
Break of gait, out of lead, missing lead or diagonal for one to two strides	Not stopping within 10 feet of designated area
Incorrect gait or break of gait at walk or trot for more than two strides	Obvious looking for lead or diagonal
Head carried too high or too low	Over-flexing or straining the neck in head carriage so the nose is carried behind the vertical or excessive nosing out

Break of gait at canter, out of lead, or missing lead or diagonal for more than two strides	Cropping or spurring in front of the shoulder
Kicking other horses, exhibitors, or judges, or other disobedience	Touching horse, or any part of the saddle, during the class
DISQUALIFICATION	
Fall by horse or rider	Wilful abuse
(At judges discretion): Off Pattern, including knocking over cones, working the wrong side of cones and not performing the specified gait.	Illegal equipment

CHAMPIONSHIPS

All championships are shop windows – whether an overview of the best horses at that day’s show or a selection of one particular breed. They are all opportunities for the horses to shine and the various breeds to capture future owners and exhibitors. They should be judged “positively” – gait calls should be in the correct order, not mixed up for riders or horses to make a mistake. At bigger shows and county shows it is a fantastic opportunity for minority breeds to show off to the public. At many of these events time allocation is strictly limited, so although conformation is a consideration in championships (which should have been critiqued in the qualifying classes), time does not allow us to strip the horses nor for individual shows.

WESTERN

Many of the stock breeds (Quarter Horses & Appaloosas) as well as other Foreign Breeds may be presented in the ring under western tack. The governing body for western riding in the UK is the Western Equestrian Society (www.wes-uk.com)

The western horse will be more compact than his show counterpart and will carry himself with a lower frame, which should be natural. This will vary from breed to breed – the Saddlebreds’ “natural” frame will be much higher than, say, a Quarter Horse. Generally speaking the poll should be on a line with the withers. However, it is a fault if the tip of the ear is lower than the line of the withers for more than 3 consecutive steps – a high head carriage is as much as fault as well.



An Arab in a natural western frame, ridden two-handed in a snaffle bit.

The walk should be a steady 4-beat, the jog a slow 2-beat and the lope (canter) a 3-beat. Going too slow and breaking to 4-beat in the lope is a fault. The western horse should be a willing partner, a mount that can be ridden all day, with ease by his/her rider.

The ultimate western horse wears a curb bit and ridden one-handed on a loose contact but progresses in his training from a snaffle – all rein aids are therefore given as though the rider has but one hand, even when riding two-handed in a snaffle or hackamore. Side to side pulling on the reins is penalised – to “check” the horse in a snaffle the rider should “bump” the reins – lifting both reins up at the same time, and then release

the pressure by dropping the hands. There is no penalty, no matter how many times a rider checks his/her horse, as it is the same as an English rider asking for flexion, bend, concentration etc., but each “ask” should be followed by a release of the pressure.

With a snaffle or hackamore/bosal the reins are held in two-hands and the rider must remain with two hands on the reins unless he/she is working an obstacle (as in a trail class). The reins are bridged and the hands should be held in a natural position, not resting on the horse or the saddle. A thick(ish) leather curb strap is worn on the bridle as well.

Once the horse progresses to a curb bit, he/she must be ridden one-handed. If a rider takes two hands they can be instantly disqualified from the class. There are two ways of holding the reins one-handed – a romal hand and a split hand. In the split hand, the forefinger divides the reins and the excess rein is laid down the side of the hand holding the reins – generally you hold the reins in your less dominant hand (so in your left hand if you are right-handed). Free arm (not holding the reins) can be carried either naturally at the riders side, or bent at the elbow and held across the front of the rider’s body.



It is a penalty to touch the horse in front of the saddle – this includes patting, and can result in disqualification. Voice aids (as with all our American breeds) are allowed, but should be subtly used. Any blood on the horse (from the bit or spurs) should also result in disqualification.

SADDLE SEAT

Shown exclusively by Morgans and American Saddlebreds - double bridle, with Pelham or double bits, but must have two reins. Curb bits may be of any length, but shanks not to exceed 10 inches. Cut-back saddle must be worn. Horses should be shown with a full mane and tail, with a bridle path and braids. Browbands are traditionally coloured patent leather, although they may be plain. 3-Gaited horses may also have a roached (hogged) mane and a trimmed tail, although this is not a common practice in the UK. Shown at trot, flat or animated walk and canter for the 3-Gaited horse. For the 5 gaited horse the Slow Gait and the Rack are also shown (although there are few, if any 5-Gaited Saddlebreds in the UK). For the Morgan



horse, they are shown at Shown at trot, extended trot, flat walk and canter. There are further divisions in saddle seat – Country Pleasure (Saddlebreds, Classic for Morgans), Pleasure and Park, with the country pleasure horse showing the least animation and the park horse the most. Weighted shoes and pads are not permitted on Country Pleasure horses but are allowed on Pleasure or Park horses.

AKHAL TEKE

European Society: <http://www.akhaltekehorse.org>

The Akhal Teke stands between 14.2 – 16hh and are known for having a natural metallic sheen to their coats, which is especially noticeable on those with crème gene colours (palomino, cream etc.) Most colours are acceptable, including slash and sabino patterns. He will have a refined head, with a straight or slightly convex profile, big eyes which may be slanting / hooded, high set ears with the head set on an upright neck. Mane and tail are usually sparsely. His withers will be high and pronounced and he will have sloping shoulders with a low set tail that may well be hairless at the dock. He should have small resilient hooves, a fine, thin coat and have an overall appearance of sleekness and lean strength. He should have an impulsive, elastic stride.

IN HAND

Akhal Teke are normally shown in a halter, although they may also be shown with a bridle. They may also be shown with their traditional Turk/Russian costume, which may include decorative neck/throat bands. The mane may also be trimmed. Horses should be assessed against their breed type and conformation.

RIDDEN

Horses (& riders) can be shown as a riding horse, or in their Turk/Russian heritage costume, which may include decorative neck/throat bands. Horses should be shown at walk, trot and canter both ways of the ring. Horses should be assessed against their breed type and conformation, as well as on their natural athletic ability and stamina.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Akhal Tekes is Turk/Russian.

AMERICAN MINIATURE HORSE

Contacts: www.amha.org (American Miniature Horse Association)

www.bmhs.co.uk (British Miniature Horse Society)

www.imhps.com (International Miniature Horse Association)

www.aemhs.club (Anglo European Miniature Horse Society)

TYPE AND CONFORMATION

A beautiful, small, well balanced horse that if all reference to size were eliminated, would have the same conformational proportions of other full sized light breeds. The mares demonstrate refinement and feminine qualities and stallions show boldness and masculinity. The general impression is of a balanced individual regardless of size. In motion the horse will exude athleticism as demonstrated by suppleness of the shoulders and engaged hocks. In judging when characteristics are almost equal, preference must be given to the smaller horse. Measuring at base of the last hair of the mane, the mature animal must not exceed 34 inches (for registration with the American Registry, the AMHA). In the UK some registries accept horses between 34 and 38 inches. Any coat colour, pattern, white markings and eye colour are equally acceptable.



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Like the American Shetland, there are three main “types” with the Miniature Horse – Refined or Lightweight Type; Middleweight / Show Hunter Type Miniature Horse; and Heavyweight / Heavyweight Show Hunter or Cob Type Miniature Horse.

IN HAND

There are many rules between the various miniature groups in the UK, but in essence we will be looking at the “American Miniature Horse” as a foreign breed and so for our classes allow the American turnout as well as the “British” turnout. Horses can be shown with a clipped or natural coat. Bridle paths are acceptable and as with the American Shetland, American Miniature Horses’ forelocks may be razored to enhance the refinement of the head. Trimming of the nose and chin hairs is also acceptable. Either style of presenting the horse is acceptable. Horses are presented in fine show halters (see photo above) – these



should be adjustable at the poll and be fitted with a chain lead. Miniatures may also be presented in the equivalent of a western show halter depending on the type of Miniature and the class entered. They will be run up in hand and presented to the judge exactly like the American Saddlebred or Morgan Horse is shown.

AMERICAN SADDLEBRED

American Association Contact: www.asha.net

The American Saddlebred Horse is the epitome of the show ring. The ideal American Saddlebred Horse is well-proportioned and should present a beautiful overall picture. They should be well covered, with good muscle tone and a smooth, glossy coat. Any height is acceptable and they stand at an average of 16hh and weigh 440 – 540kg. Any colour is allowed and the American Saddlebred Horse is one of the few registries that allow skewbalds & piebalds into their purebred stud book. Masculinity in stallions and femininity in mares are important and should be taken into consideration.

HEAD: well shaped with large, wide-set expressive eyes; gracefully shaped ears set close together on top of the head and carried alertly; a straight face line with a relatively fine muzzle and large nostrils and a clean, smooth jaw line.

NECK: long, arched and well flexed at the poll, with a fine, clean throatlatch.

WITHERS: well defined and prominent.

SHOULDERS: deep and sloping.

BACK: strong and level with well sprung ribs.

CROUP: level, with a well carried tail coming out high.

LEGS: the front legs should be carried well under the shoulders. The line of the hind legs, in a natural stance, should be vertical from the point of the buttock to the back edge of the cannon bone. The forearms and hindquarters are well muscled to the knees and hocks. The legs are straight with broad, flat, bones, sharply defined tendons and sloping pasterns.

HOOVES: good and sound, open at the heel, neither toed in nor toed out.

The following should be penalised: lack of Saddlebred type, coarseness or plainness; Roman nose; wide ears; small eyes; short, straight or ewe neck; thick throatlatch, flat withers; swayback, roached back, hollow chest; straight shoulders or straight pasterns; crooked legs, rough joints; sickle or cow hocks; dished feet, splay or pigeon toes; lack of muscle tone, thinness, obesity, rough coat or overall lack of conditioning. These, and any other defect attributed to heredity, must be penalised.



IN HAND

Entries are led into the ring at trot, on the left rein, in a bridle or halter. Only two attendants are allowed per horse. They must be neatly attired with clean, well fitted, conservative clothes. Entries must stand squarely on all four feet. The rear legs may be placed slightly back in a “parked” position though the judge may ask the handler to move the hind legs up under the animal for inspection. To be shown individually from the line, then standing, at a walk and trot on the rail. Judged 50% on conformation and overall impression and 50% on paces and natural action.

RIDDEN

The American Saddlebred Horse should show with quality and style, with prompt, comfortable gaits and should give the distinct impression of being an agreeable mount to ride. Manners and suitability as a pleasure mount are paramount in youth and amateur classes. Transitions should be smooth and effortless. Ridden classes are judged 25% on conformation and overall impression and 75% on paces and natural action. In championships this changes to 60% and 40% respectively.

Saddlebreds may be shown in 3 types of tack – hunter, which is the same as a riding horse class, saddle seat or western. In Western and Hunter Saddlebred classes a less elevated head carriage is required than in saddle seat classes and these horses should show more substance, especially in the quarters.

WALK: judged on manners, quality and natural action and should not be used as a rest period. It should be an elastic and ground covering 4 beat gait. The American Saddlebred Horse has two walks, a flat 4-beat walk, or an animated show walk which borders on a jog.

TROT: a natural 2-beat diagonal gait. A balanced trot features co-ordinated motion, with straight, true, shoulder motion of the front legs, with flexing hocks carried close together. It should be executed in an animated manner and display the horse's athletic ability. When extension is called for form should never be sacrificed for speed, as a judge you are looking to see each horse improve their own natural trot.

CANTER: a lofty and fluid gait, with a definite 3-beat cadence and executed on the correct lead. It should show high action, a good way of going and collection. It is acceptable, although not encouraged, for a horse to have a bolder stronger canter in classes where manners are not paramount. Ease of control, rate of speed and collection may vary according to the class specification. When manners are paramount, a slow, consistent rate of speed must be maintained, with little obvious effort from the rider. Canter should be performed in all Saddlebred ridden classes. The **LOPE** is the western equivalent of canter and should be easy to ride with good motion, consistent and steady.

SLOW GAIT: this is unique to the Saddlebred and was developed to be a 4-beat gait with each of the feet contacting the ground separately. In the takeoff, the lateral front and hind feet start almost together, but the hind foot contacts the ground before the forefeet – there should be a definite 1-2-pause-1-2 beat to the footfalls. It is highly collected with most of the propulsion coming from the hindquarters. It is restrained, slow and precise – speed is to be penalised – denoting the style, grace and polish of the horse. The slow gait is only required in the 5-Gaited class and is called for out of a walk after the canter has been performed.

RACK: another gait unique to the American Saddlebred Horse. Again, it is a 4-beat gait, but the feet meet the ground at separate, equal intervals. It is smooth and highly animated, performed with great speed and in a slightly unrestrained manner. It should be performed by the horse in an effortless manner from the Slow Gait at which point all strides become equally rapid and regular.



TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the American Saddlebred Horse is saddle seat.

AMERICAN SHETLAND

Contact: <http://www.shetlandminiature.com>

Type and Conformation

Today there are four types – Foundation, Classic, Modern Pleasure and Modern.



Foundation type: a pretty head with small ears and large expressive eyes exemplify foundation pony qualities breeders aspire to. For show purposes they may not measure over 42" inches. Foundation Shetlands are shown in as natural a state as possible. While they are clipped, clean and polished; artificial appliances are not allowed. They are versatile, useful and appreciated by breeders and owners who take special pride in preservation of the Golden Era Shetland.

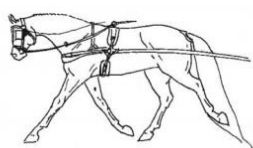
Classic type: a refined version with outstanding topline, well-made bodies and refinement about the ears, head and throatlatch. Classics will generally have more substance than the ultra-refined Modern and less animation. Classics should never be coarse. Short, sharp erect ears, prominent eyes and a refined jaw all contribute to the Classic Shetland's allure. American Shetlands can be any colour except appaloosa and they should exceed 46" at the withers - many Classics may fall well below this maximum.

Modern Pleasure: pretty, well-balanced and animated with an emphasis on excellent manners. This is generally a showing division and is aimed at the modern type of American Shetland that is perhaps a little less animated and fiery and so well suited to the amateur owner/exhibitor. A Modern Pleasure Halter pony should have a pretty head with a long, slender neck coming high out of the animal's shoulder. These ponies should have a level top line with a high tail set. Modern Pleasure halter animals' motion should be well animated but not extreme.

Today's Modern American Shetland Ponies combine the beauty and hardiness of the more traditional Shetland with the excitement and animation of a Hackney pony. This sophisticated pony with its extreme action and spirited personality is truly at home in the show ring. Modern Shetland Ponies are shown in two height categories, under 43" at the wither and 43-46" at the wither. A good headset, superb carriage and high action most often define a great Modern American Shetland performance or halter pony. This is an elegant animal with all the pomp and sophistication of a carriage horse and the hardiness of a pony.

DRIVING (for American Shetlands, American Miniatures, Falabellas, Morgans & American Saddlebreds). Ref: USEF, AMHA (Morgan), AMHA (Miniature) & ASHA Rule Books.

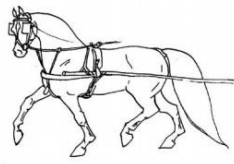
Driving categories include Classic, Country and Pleasure and the horse should be at least 3 years of age. Exhibitors should enter the ring at trot on the left rein. Boots/ear-plugs are not allowed on the horses and the exhibitor must carry a whip.



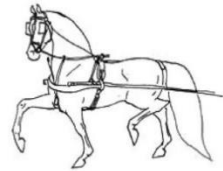
Balance shall be 50% to rear

The CLASSIC PLEASURE DRIVING horse shall be shown with light contact on the reins at all times – manners are paramount. Ideally neck carriage should remain low and head set by horse being on the bit and face perpendicular to the ground. Stride should be sweeping and ground covering. Head carriage should be in the bridle, with poll not lower than the withers and eye of the horse not higher than the withers. Stride should be flowing with a flat knee, minimal knee and hock action. A Basket is mandatory, a boot is optional. Martingales are optional. They are shown at walk, pleasure trot and working trot (a

lengthening of their pleasure trot).



Balance should be 60% to rear



Balance should be 70% to rear

The ideal COUNTRY PLEASURE Horse are shown with contact on the reins at all times, attitude and manners are paramount. Stride should be “flowing”, exhibiting knee action and/or reach with hock action while not showing excessive motion. The horse should be in the bridle with neck carriage comfortable with poll being the highest point and flexion to fit horse’s conformation. A basket and side check or over check are mandatory, a boot is optional. Martingales are optional. They are shown at walk, pleasure trot and working trot (a lengthening of their pleasure trot).

The ideal Single PLEASURE Horse shall be shown with contact on the reins at all times. Performance and quality are paramount. The horse should be animated and exhibit presence, while in the bridle, demonstrating a “bold” stride with freedom of movement. The neck carriage should be “up” with the poll being the highest point and flexion to fit horse’s conformation. A basket, boot and side check or over check are mandatory. Martingales are optional.

APPALOOSA

<http://www.aphcuk.org> or <http://www.appaloosa.org.uk>

BREED CHARACTERISTICS: Three of the main identifiable characteristics, in addition to the variety of coat patterns of the Appaloosa, are mottled skin, white sclera and striped hooves which can be present on plain coloured Appaloosas. They can sometimes be recognised through their sparse mane and tail, a feature that avoided entanglement with thorny shrub.

There is a wide range of body types in the Appaloosa, in part because the leopard complex characteristics are its primary identifying factors, and also because several different horse breeds influenced its development. The weight range varies from 950 to 1,250 pounds (430 to 570 kg), and heights from 14 to 16 hands.



COAT PATTERNS: Appaloosas are characteristically recognised for their outstanding coat patterns but these aren’t the only distinguishing factors that identify them from other breeds. Due to Appaloosas being a recognised breed and not just a colour, many are born solid coloured with no spots at all.

IN HAND

Appaloosa horses are presented in hand either in “English” tack, or in a western halter and the handler should match whichever style is used. Clear hoof polish is allowed, but not any that may hide the natural colouration of the hooves. Emphasis should be placed on type, conformation, action, substance, quality and manners. Horses entered in all events must be serviceable sound and in good condition. Small blemishes on account of an accident are not to be counted against the horse.

RIDDEN

Turnout for the rider is similar to a Riding Horse class. Alternatively the rider may be turned out in western attire. As with in hand classes judging should include a positive combination of balance, breed and sex characteristics, soundness and correctness of conformation, with emphasis on correct manner of travel and muscling. Emphasis should be placed on type, conformation, action, substance, quality and manners.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Appaloosa Horse is English or Western turnout.

ARABIAN HORSE

Contact: www.arabhorsesociety.com

With a history spanning at least 5,000 years the Arabian Horse is one of the most influential breeds in the world, having been involved in the development of many other horse breeds. Arabians are an elegant light horse, with a bright and proud bearing. They have sharp facial features and although a concave profile is synonymous with the breed many bloodlines possess a straight or slightly Roman profile as well. The head is a distinctive feature of the breed – they should have a broad forehead and deep jowls, tapering to a smaller refined muzzle. Eyes should be large and expressive and their nostril also large and able to expand greatly. The neck should be arched and set high on the shoulders, the chest deep and with a well defined wither set higher than their croup. Limbs should be clean and the tail set high. Paces should be straight and even. They are thin skinned, with a fine coat, clean cut limbs and renowned for their endurance and athleticism. The breed is also very prepotent, passing on many of their physical traits when outcrossed to other breeds.

IN HAND Purebreds are shown with a natural mane and tail and partbreds are shown plaited. A correctly fitted suitable in-hand bridle or Arabian show halter should be worn with a chain or back strap. Handlers must be neatly dressed. Men to wear smart trousers with shirt and tie, a jacket or waistcoat may be worn. A hat, trilby or panama, may be worn if required. Ladies are to wear smart trousers with blouse. A jacket may be worn.



RIDDEN Purebreds are shown with a natural mane and tail and partbreds are shown plaited. A snaffle bridle can be used in a novice class; otherwise a show bridle or double bridle with two reins should be used. It is traditional to use a brown straight cut well fitting show saddle with an unobtrusive numnah and girth. Riders should wear a correctly fitting riding hat, or if allowed men may wear a bowler and ladies a beagler. A tweed or hacking jacket may be worn if the class is before noon. If the class is after noon you are permitted to wear a navy blue show jacket. Both should be worn with a collared shirt and tie and tie pin. Brown or tan leather gloves should be worn, along with a brown leather covered show cane (not whips). Cream or pale yellow jodhpurs/breeches should be worn, with long black leather boots. Juniors may wear Jodhpur boots with Jodhpur clips.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Arabian Horse is English turnout, with a natural mane and tail.

PINTABIAN

Contact: www.pintabianregistry.com

A breed name coined to denote its heritage (Arabian blood) and coat colour (pinto) and formed in America, by crossing Arabians with horses of choice to produce colour. The Breed Registry (Pintabian Horse Registry Inc. was formed in 1992 and trademarked in 1995) and their first sanctioned horse show was in 2001. To achieve this breed, Pintabian horses were continually back crossed to Arabian to produce a minimum of 99% Arabian blood, with the distinctive coat colours. The intent was to produce a flashy coloured horse that was different from all others. Coat patterns can be tobiano, overo or sabino. ***Due to this, Pintabians are able to take part in Partbred Foreign Breed classes, not purebred divisions.***

The Pintabian is known for their beauty, stamina, versatility and trainability. With obvious Arabian characteristics, they should have a beautiful head, wide between the ears and with a concave profile, large nostrils and a small muzzle. They should be short in the back, strong and muscular and with all the Arabian characteristics you would expect to find. They stand at an average of 14.2-15.2hh.

Turnout for the Pintabian is the same as for Arabian Horses.

PARTBRED ARABS

The Arab Horse Society registers Partbred Arabs with 12.5% or more Arabian breeding – this can be any outcross, so there is no defined type, but traditionally Partbred Arabs are shown with a pulled and plaited mane and tail and English turnout. The National Show Horse, is a cross between an Arab and an American Saddlebred (minimum 1% Arab, maximum 99%) and they are shown with a natural mane and tail.

COMTOIS

Contact: www.chevalcomtois.com/en/

A draft horse, but now also used as a riding horse too which originated in the mountainous region between France and Switzerland. It is thought they were bred and developed around the 6th century and by the 16th century they were used as war horses. The breed was recognised in 1919 and after low numbers due to their use in both World Wars they are now the second most common breed of horse in France.

TYPE AND CONFORMATION

Comtois are usually chestnut, bay or black and a lot of them also have the silver dapple gene. A small mark on the head is allowed, but large blazes are discouraged and if the blaze is wider than half the width of the muzzle it is considered outside the breed standard. A chestnut coat with a red mane, or white tufts in the coat are considered outside the breed standard. They stand at 14.3 to 16.1hh and weigh 650-800kg. They have a stocky, powerful body, with a large head, deep girth and a straight neck. They have rounded ribs with short loins. Their legs are strong and show a little feathering and they possess an abundant thick mane and tail.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Comtois is English turnout. Traditionally the mane is presented in a running plait, with the end left to hang in a “tail” at the withers, although the mane can also be plaited in a “basket weave” effect.

FALABELLA HORSE

Contact: www.falabellafmha.com

TYPE AND CONFORMATION

The Falabella is an Argentine breed of Miniature Horse with its' own Stud book. Since they are naturally a small equine breed, mature heights can be 25 inches to 34 inches. All sizes are accepted for registration in FMHA. Just like the American Miniature Horse, they are a beautiful, small, well balanced horse that if all reference to size were eliminated, would have the same conformational proportions of other full sized light breeds and come in a variety of types – refined, middleweight and heavyweight. The mares demonstrate refinement and feminine qualities. The mature stallions show boldness and masculinity. The general impression is to be a balanced individual regardless of size with symmetry, strength, agility and alertness.



IN HAND Falabella Horses are shown in hand as for American Miniature Horses.

FJORD HORSE

Contact: <http://www.fjord-horse.co.uk>

Type and Conformation

Although known as a horse, the Fjord has distinct pony characteristics, and the loss of these can result on him being excluded from the breeding stud book. He stands on average between 13.2-14.2hh with a weight range of 850-1,300lbs. The Fjord is a willing a gentle horse, with an excellent temperament making him suitable for all the family. The Fjord comes in a range of “dun” shades and many have primitive markings with prominent horizontal zebra markings on their legs. They all have a dorsal stripe – which may or may not be prominent in colour and dark hooves and the ears can have dark outlines and tips. Like the Friesian, a small star on the head is allowed and no white is allowed on the legs. The mane is perhaps the most common distinctive feature of this breed, with a dark inner colour and blonde / cream outer hairs. To highlight this distinct feature the darker hair is often trimmed to stand one inch higher than the outer hairs.



IN HAND

Entries are shown in a bridle (usually a snaffle) or halter. This class is normally run under “English” rules, so that horses will enter the ring on the right rein, however there is no reason why they cannot be shown under “American” rules and enter the ring at trot on the left rein. Horses are shown in their natural state and the class should be judged 50% on conformation and 50% on movement and way of going. Horses should stand squarely over all four feet and to be shown individually from the line at walk and trot.

RIDDEN

Turnout for the rider is similar to a Riding Horse class. As with in hand classes judging should include a positive combination of balance, breed and sex characteristics, soundness and correctness of conformation, with emphasis on correct manner of travel and muscling. Emphasis should be placed on type, conformation, action, substance, quality and manners. Breeding animals should be graded and stallions should wear stallion discs.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Fjord Horse is English turnout.

FRIESIAN

<http://www.fhagbi.co.uk> or www.friesianfederation.co.uk

TYPE

A jet black colour with no white markings (only a small star is permitted), a noble head with small attentive ears, slightly inclining towards one another. A vertical swan neck, a luxurious long flowing mane and tail, and a proud bearing.

A strong back joining a croup of good length which should not slope too much. A sloping shoulder and good depth of girth with well sprung ribs. An uphill built horse with an height at the withers of at least 160 cm

(15.3hh) at 3 years old. ***Horses should be put down the line if they look too small – there***

is no upper height limit. Strong, clean,

correct legs and feet with a well developed

forearm. The walk should be straight, with sufficient length and power, elegant and smooth. The trot is characterised by a high knee action, powerful, long, balanced and supple.



IN HAND

Horses should be presented for judging in a natural state. Trimming is allowed around the face (ears, beard and small bridle strip). Guard hairs may be neatened but must be left on around the eyes and muzzle. A small white star is allowed but any other white markings are prohibited. Horses may be judged shod or unshod but the use of weighted shoes is not permitted. Horse make up is not permitted. **The UK Friesian Society state that no white inspection bridles are allowed in any showing class and should be restricted to gradings only, however we have noticed that (Friesian) competitors do not subscribe to this advice and you may well see many with white bridles.** For the handler, Plain brown or black gloves. Plain Malacca or leather cane/whip **NO** schooling/dressage whips allowed. Men should wear a suit or coat/jacket and trousers, collar and tie. Women may wear a coat/jacket, skirt or trousers with a collar and tie. No earrings or visible jewellery should be worn. Competitors may also wear ridden attire if competing in the ridden section

RIDDEN

Turnout for the rider is similar to a Riding Horse class, except simple snaffle bridles (as per British Eventing Dressage rules) must be worn on a plain black or brown bridle. **NO** martingales or breastplates are allowed but neck straps are permitted. A plain discreet saddle shaped pad, cloth or numnah may be worn. The rider should wear a Tweed coat or plain blue or black coat. Plain fawn, cream or buff coloured breeches. Plain black or brown boots, plain gaiters may also be used. Exhibitors may wear smooth spurs with a shank no more than 3.5cm long and without rowels. Brown or black gloves. Plain Malacca or leather cane/whip **NO** schooling/dressage whips allowed. Collared shirt and ordinary tie. Friesian Horses to be judged 50% conformation and breed characteristics and 50% ride, manners and presentation in ring. An active, ground-covering walk is required and a good suspension in the trot. The latter is generally regarded as the Friesian Horses "true" pace and as such should demonstrate good hock action.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Friesian Horse is English turnout. Conservative coloured Baroque dress or American saddle-seat suits can also be seen and provided they do not detract from the overall appearance of the horse.

BAROQUE PINTO (Barock Pinto)

Contact: <https://barockpintostudbook.com>

This is a relatively new breed developed in the Netherlands in the late 1950's and a result of crossing Friesians and Warmbloods to produce a sport horse coloured type horse. Horses need to be inspected and graded in order to be accepted onto their Main/Adult Registry – due to this, we consider this breed to be a “purebred”, even though it's origins are based on two different foreign breeds.

As the name implies, the breed **MUST** have a pinto coat pattern (tobiano, overo, splash or sabino) and any base colour is acceptable except for grey.

Baroque Pintos typically have solid bodies, with broad chests and well-muscled hindquarters. They have luxuriant manes and tails, with an expressive high knee action in work. As a breed they are considered to be willing work partner and a very reliable mount. Both their temperament & character and gaits & performance are assessed in gradings. They are used extensively in dressage, showing and trail riding in Western Europe, although they are perfectly suited for driving as well.

The Netherlands Studbook has 3 sub-divisions for Baroque Pintos:

- **Baroque Pinto Warmblood Heritage** – must have at least 25% Friesian and be a documented cross of Friesian with European Baroque Pinto and/or European Warmbloods only.
- **Baroque Pinto American Heritage** – various combinations of crosses allowed, varying from 25% Friesian to over 51%, they may not have more than 25% draft or gypsy blood. The non-Friesian side of the breeding must have at least 4 generation pedigree, although there is an option to be considered with a high merit score in their inspections or showing records.
- **Baroque Pinto Foundation Heritage** – purebred Friesians with white on the face and at least two white legs are accepted here, as are imported Pinto/Friesian or Barock Pinto horses that have a portion of non-documented Friesian heritage, considered on a case by case basis.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Baroque Pinto Horse is English turnout.

HAFLINGER HORSE

Contact: <http://haflingersgb.com>

Type and Conformation

The Haflinger has been bred as an all-round pleasure horse, suitable for riding and driving. He has an expressive head with large eyes, a well-formed neck, a sufficiently long and supple mid-section with a good croup and defined limbs providing a straight action with good length of stride. Males should be masculine and females feminine and colours range from golden chestnut to dark liver chestnut with a flaxen mane and tail. Dappling is acceptable as are paler legs and underbody. Leg markings, excessive head markings and roaning within the main body colour are not desirable. Their height averages 140 cm to 150 cm and may be exceeded where the horse is a particularly good example of the breed. Their temperament is friendly, uncomplicated and willing.



IN HAND

Entries are shown in a bridle (usually a snaffle) or halter. Horses are shown in their natural state and the class should be judged 50% on conformation and 50% on movement and way of going. Horses should stand squarely over all four feet and to be shown individually from the line at walk and trot.

RIDDEN

Turnout for the rider is similar to a Riding Horse class and the Haflinger can be shown with a natural mane and tail, plaited or banded. As with in hand classes judging should include a positive combination of balance, breed and sex characteristics, soundness and correctness of conformation, with emphasis on correct manner of travel and muscling. Emphasis should be placed on type, conformation, action, substance, quality and manners. Breeding animals should be graded and stallions should wear stallion discs.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Haflinger Horse is English turnout.

ICELANDIC HORSES

Contact: <http://ihsgb.co.uk>
www.feif.org/Sport/Equipment/Prohibitedequipment.aspx

TYPE AND CONFORMATION

Icelandic horses are long-lived and hardy and once exported from Iceland they cannot return. In addition to the typical walk, trot and canter commonly displayed by other breed, Icelandics also have two additional gaits – the tölt and the pace.

Icelandic horses are of a native stamp and stand between 13-14.2hh, although there is no upper or lower height limit. They come in almost any coat colour and pattern with over 100 names for their various colours / coat patterns in the Icelandic language. They have well-proportioned heads, with straight profiles and wide foreheads. The neck is short, muscular, and broad at the base, set on broad and low withers. The chest is deep, the back long and croup muscular and short. The legs are strong and short, with long cannon bones and short pasterns. They are shown in their natural state and have a double coat for insulation.

IN HAND

Icelandic Horses are not generally shown in hand, although there is no reason why they cannot compete in an in hand Foreign Breed class.

RIDDEN

Like virtually all horses, Icelandics can walk, trot and canter/gallop. However, in addition to these basic gaits, Icelandics should also be able to tölt. Tölt is a 4-beat lateral gait, where the footfalls are the same as in walk – left hind – left front – right hind – right front, in an even rhythm. Although this is a gait which can be performed at all speeds (from a fast walking speed through to canter speed) there is no moment of suspension as there is always at least one foot in contact with the ground. This makes the tölt very smooth and comfortable for the rider. The tölt is the same sequence of footfalls as the slow gait and rack in the American Saddlebred and the Corto and Largo in the Paso Fino.

Photo courtesy Michelle Rushen



There are also Icelandics which are “five gaited”. These horses can walk, trot, canter/gallop, tölt and pace. Pace is a two beat lateral gait with a moment of suspension. The footfalls are left hind & left front – – – – right

hind & right front. The hooves on the same side land almost simultaneously. This is a fast gait used for racing, and some Icelandics can reach speeds of up to 30mph. Some horses pace slowly, which is uncomfortable for the rider and not encouraged. Flying pace is a gait for well-balanced, well-trained horses with good riders – it's not generally used as a "day-to-day" travelling gait.

Occasionally you may come across an Icelandic that cannot trot – this is due to them inheriting a strong gaited preference.

Horses are shown in snaffles, pelhams or Icelandic curbs. Gags are not permitted, neither are bits with leverage nor sliding mouthpieces. Over-reach / gaited boots can be worn, as can other leg protection, with a weight limit of 250g per leg allowed.

For Icelandic sport events, these are held on an oval type track and timed pace events on a straight rack, both 250m long. However, in a Foreign Breed class they would be able to perform at the walk, trot and canter with the rest of the exhibitors and then include the tölt and / or pace in gaited classes or if an individual show was required.

Judging a Ridden Class: Horses should be true in their gaits. Mixing of gaits should be penalised – those boxed in red are the gaits required, the others are a form of mixing gaits and so should be penalised.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Icelandic Horse is English (Hunter) turnout (riding jacket), sport top or a traditional knitted Icelandic pullover, jodphurs/breeches in light or dark colours with long or short boots. Spurs are not allowed.

LUSITANO

Contact: <http://www.lusobreedsociety.co.uk>

Type and Conformation The Lusitano has a rounded outline, which can be fitted into a square and his weight around 500kg. Average height for females is 15.1 hands and males 15.3 hands. His head will be well proportioned, of medium length, narrow and dry, with a slightly sub-convex profile with the forehead. The eyes should be big and alive, expressive and confident. The ears are of medium length, fine, narrow and expressive. His neck is of medium length and arched set on well defined and long withers, with a smooth transition from the back to the neck. The withers should always be higher than the croup. His chest is of medium size, deep and muscular, with a well developed ribcage with the ribs obliquely arched into the joint with the spinal column. His back should be well defined and tending towards the horizontal and his loins should be short, wide, muscular and slightly convex leading to a strong and rounded croup, slightly slanting, with the tail emerging from the same line as the croup, being of long, silky and abundant hair. The forelegs are well muscled with the upper arm straight and muscular. The cannons are slight and muscular, the fetlocks dry, relatively big and with very little hair and the pasterns are relatively long and sloping. The hooves are well defined and proportioned without being too open; the line of the coronet is not very evident. His movements are agile, elevated forward, smooth and having a great facility to carry the rider in comfort.

IN HAND

In hand is judged 60% on conformation and 40% on movement. Either English or Portuguese dress is acceptable. Traditionally the Portuguese show Yearlings with the manes and tails completely hogged (forelock removal optional); 2 year olds have their manes hogged to a length that enhances appearance, with



the tails hogged at the top and banged to the base of buttocks. Mares are turned out as 2 year olds, except the tails are cut straight just below the hock. Stallions are shown with a long mane which is plaited (running plait, lattice plaits or single plaits), tails may be plaited in a traditional English fashion or knotted at the base of the tail. Alternatively manes and tails may be left loose. Portuguese or English dress for the handler.

RIDDEN

Judged 60% conformation and 40% on movement. Horses that have been presented in hand should retain the same conformational marks but will be re-judged for movement. Walk, trot and canter need to be shown, with more elaborate dressage movements shown in specific classes (e.g. parade). Turnout is either Portuguese or English. **In English turnout, nosebands can be cavesson, drop or flash (drop/flash not permitted with any curb bit). Numnahs, if worn, should be plain and discreet – white dressage squares are allowed and if worn logos on the squares should not exceed 3 square cms.**

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Lusitano Horse is Portuguese, but he can also be shown in English tack.

In Hand Portuguese

Portuguese showing slip, bridle or cavesson, with rope or line.

Ridden Portuguese

Portuguese bridle, snaffle, double or Pelham, cavesson noseband (drop is permitted on a snaffle bridle). Breastplates and cruppers are optional. The saddle is either bullring style with a high pommel and cantle, or low English style. Numnahs/saddlecloths are generally not worn.

Portuguese Dress

The hat is plain and dark, with a shallow, indented crown and a wide, flat brim. The jacket is either shawl collar or the collar has two pointed lapels, with the top lapel often in a different colour or material. The jacket is often worn open. Shirt is white, loose fitting with an upright, turned down collar and the front pleated or ruffled. The collar of the shirt is fastened with collar links, although ladies can wear a broach or a black ribbon tied in a bow. Leather gloves are worn to match the outfit. Sash is optional for men, fringed at one end and tied on the left. If a waistcoat is worn, the sash covers the bottom of it. A sash or cummerbund is compulsory for women. Trousers or breeches are worn by men, riding skirt or culottes by women. Trousers are straight legged, finishing just above the ankles and usually dark coloured. Breeches can be either dark or light and the riding skirt is worn over regular dark breeches or pantaloons. Boots or shoes are either black or brown and spurs are optional. The whip is long and coppiced from a Quince bush.



THE MORGAN HORSE

Contact: <http://www.morganhorse.org.uk>

Type and Conformation

The Morgan Horse is descended from a 14hh bay stallion foaled in Vermont in 1789 and Morgan horses of today still retain the characteristics and attributes for which their forefather was renowned. Pure bred Morgans can be almost any colour, but spotted and coloured coat patterns are not found. Pure bred heights vary from 14hh to 16hh. The Morgan is compact and refined in build, with strong legs, an expressive face, large eyes, well-defined withers, laid back shoulders, an upright, well arched neck, and a clean cut head. The back is short and the hindquarters are strongly muscled, with a long and well-muscled croup. The tail is attached high and carried gracefully and straight.



IN HAND

Morgans are shown in hand in the same manner as the American Saddlebred, with a trimmed bridle path, but no braids in the mane or forelock. Judged 50% on conformation and overall impression and 50% on paces and natural action.

RIDDEN

The Morgan Horse should have quality and style, with prompt, comfortable gaits and should give the distinct impression of being an agreeable mount to ride. Manners and suitability as a pleasure mount are paramount in amateur classes. Transitions should be smooth and effortless. Ridden classes are judged 60% on conformation and overall impression and 40% on paces and natural action. In championships this changes to 50% and 50% respectively. Morgans may be shown in 3 types of tack, the same as the American Saddlebred – hunter, saddle seat or western.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Morgan Horse is saddle seat.

PUREBRED SPANISH HORSE (PRE)

Contact: www.gbpre.co.uk &
www.bapsh.co.uk

Until recent times, horse breeding was concentrated in the south of Spain, in the heartland of Andalusia. Thus the horse acquired its widely recognised title of "**Andalusian**". Today the breed is known as the Purebred Spanish Horse, PRE for short.



Type and Conformation: Males have an average height and weight of 15.1 hands and 500kg, whilst mares average 15hands and 400kg. PREs are elegant and strongly built. Their heads are of medium length, with a straight or slightly convex profile. Necks are long and broad, running to well-defined withers and a massive chest. They have a short back and broad, strong hindquarters with a well-rounded croup. The movement of PRE is extended, elevated, cadenced and harmonious, with a balance of roundness and forward movement.

IN HAND: For in hand showing a snaffle bridle or Serreta is used – the Serreta MUST have a throat lash. Usually a Serreta (similar to a leather head collar but with a steel insert inside the nosepiece to make this part rigid) is used, with a long lead. Some handlers may use Serretas with a soft leather covering to protect the horse. At USA-UK/APHS shows we recommend that all horses present in one fashion – enter at trot, halt on the rail and then forward for individual inspection. Those wearing a Serreta can then show the canter circles when they are being individually inspected. Those wearing a snaffle bridle should omit showing the canter in hand.

RIDDEN

PREs may be turned out in traditional English tack (as for riding horses) or they may be turned out in traditional Spanish costume. The Spanish turnout has two types of dress, Vaquera (country) or Classica. Both have specific saddles and judges are urged to follow the link at the end of this section for a more in-depth article depicting each style.

Vaquera – the saddle is usually plain, but must be black, and should be fitted with a crupper with optional breast plate. A wool blanket is worn over the front of the saddle. Bridle should be ridden one handed, with only a single set of reins fitted. The bit should be black iron with a matching curb chain. The bridle is traditionally fitted with a leather, silk or horsehair fringe/straps on the browband. The rider wears a jacket in sombre colours, with a matching waistcoat. A plain white shirt and sombrero hat together with trousers complete the wardrobe. Boots must be brown and gloves are not worn. Women wear the same dress as men. Canes may be held, but not whips, which should be held in the right hand and upright over the neck of the horse. Canes are mandatory for side saddle and should be held in the right hand and held pointing towards the floor.

Classica – saddles are usually brown and may have a sheepskin cover. Cruppers should be fitted and breastplates. The bridle is similar to the Vaquera style, but a Pelham bit may be used with double reins. There is a choice of jackets for the rider, but all are cropped. Waistcoats must match the jacket and white shirts are worn, which may be of a “dress” type.

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Purebred Spanish Horse is Classica or Vaquera.

PRE FUSION BREEDS

Contact: www.bapsh.co.uk

At the start of 2019 BAPSH Ltd revamped their stud books to bring them in line with the EEC and upgraded a number of Fusion breeds (crosses) into their own “purebred” stud books, which are all in Stud Book Register II. (Studbook Register I is for PRE [purebred] only).

PRE-Fusion (Register II Section 1): The aim is to maintain an adaptable and flexible breed with a minimum of 25% PRE ancestry but preferably with 50% to 75% PRE ancestry which is fused with desired attributes from other breeds that make the resulting products more suitable to the current and ever changing demands of British riders and competitors.

Spanish Spotted Saddle Horse (Register II Section 2): The Spanish Spotted Saddle Horse is based upon PRE Horses or PRE Fusion Horses (minimum 50% PRE) combined with Foundation-bred Appaloosas and Classic Knabstrupper Horses. The Main Studbook consists of 5 Classes which reflect the increasing percentage of PRE blood – with a long term desired goal of over 90% PRE.

Class 5 horses are a minimum 25% PRE blood and have the Lp gene.

Class 4 Horses are 50% PRE blood with the Lp gene

Class 3 Horses are 75% PRE blood with the Lp gene

Class 2 Horses are 87.5% PRE blood with the Lp gene.

Class 1 Horses are 93.75% or more PRE blood combined with the Lp gene.



Albion Azteca Horse (*Register II Section 3*): The Albion Azteca Horse is based upon foundation bloodlines from PRE Horses bred to pedigree Quarter Horses or American Paint Horses and pedigree Azteca Horses imported from the USA. The goal is the development of a UK population of Albion Azteca horses with a broad genetic background based upon top quality PRE and Quarter Horse ancestral foundation stock from different bloodlines. As before, this Section has different Classes (A to D), depending on the percentage of PRE and the outcross.



Spanish-Norman Horse (*Register II Section 4*): A rare and exclusive breed, the Spanish-Norman blends the genes of the Purebred Spanish Horse and the Percheron of France to re-create the phenotype of the courageous horse that thundered across the battlefields of Europe based upon 50% PRE and 50% Percheron ancestral foundation stock. The Spanish-Norman Horse must remain within the range of 50% PRE to 75% PRE blood but the preferred and most typical representatives of the Spanish-Norman Horse are those with the 50/50 balance.

Photos courtesy British Association for the Purebred Spanish Horse Ltd & Aztec Stud.



All the Register II (Sections 1 to 4) PRE-Fusion breeds should be pinned separately to Register I PREs, if they are being judged together. Ideally, if entries warrant, Register II PREs should have their own separate class(es). If open shows separate foreign breed classes into “pure” and “partbreds”, then the Register II PREs should compete in the “partbred” section.

Caballos de Pure Raza Menorquina (PRMe) – Purebred Menorcan Horse

Contact: www.caballomenorquin.com

The PRMe breed comes from the Spanish island of Menorca and is a new breed established in 1988. They are a black workmanlike warmblood horse, known for their great temperaments and ease of trainability.

TYPE: Well-proportioned black horses, with straight or subconvex profiles to their heads, slender and fine boned limbs and a minimum accepted height of 154cm for stallions and 151cm for mares. Their ears may be slightly convergent at the tips and their necks are moderately muscular and arched with an abundant mane. They have a long body, with a croup that is slightly sloped and much longer than it is wide. Small white head (star) and leg markings are allowed, but excessive white can be the grounds for non-acceptance onto the Stud Book. They move in a rhythmic manner, with cadenced gaits and an ease for extensions.



IN HAND: For in hand showing a snaffle bridle or showing halter is worn – (headpiece and noseband, fitted with a chain under the chin).

RIDDEN

PRMe may be turned out in traditional English tack (as for riding horses) or they may be turned out in Traditional Dress. **TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the PRMe is English turnout or for Parade classes, the Menorcan Dressage attire.** This comprises of a tailed coat for the rider and a 3 point hat, with the horse wearing a hunter/baroque style bridle with a single curb which is ridden one handed. The traditional Menorcan costume is only worn by stallions in Menorca during the Fiesta. These Fiestas include the Spanish walk, half pass, flying changes and piaffe, as well as the “bot” or walking courbette.

THE PASO FINO HORSE

Contact: <http://www.pfauki.org>

Type and Conformation

The Paso Fino ranges between 13hh and 15hh, with tremendous strength and stamina and possesses a completely natural smooth gait, capable of carrying a heavy rider and all their kit over rugged terrain. They combine a proud and graceful carriage, with a willing and highly responsive nature, wanting to please its owner and are calm in hand and responsive under saddle.

General Impression: Smooth, natural gait that is unique to the breed. Movement is balanced and in-sync.

Head: Well-shaped, alert, and intelligent face. The head is refined and in proportion to the body, with a defined, but not extreme jaw, and large, expressive eyes.

Neck: Gracefully arched, medium in length, and allowing for a high carriage.

Forehand: Shoulders slope into the withers with great depth through the hearth.

Midsection: The top line should be proportionately shorter than the underline. The back is strong and muscled.

Hindquarters: The croup is slightly sloping with rounded loins, broad hips, and strong hocks. The tail is carried gracefully when in motion.

Legs: Straight with refined bones, strong, well-defined tendons, and broad, long forearms with shorter cannons. The thigh and gaskin are strong and muscled but not exaggerated. Pasterns are sloping and medium in length.

- **The Paso Gait:** The Paso Fino is born with a natural, evenly spaced, four beat lateral gait. Each foot contacts the ground independently at equal time intervals, with the same impact and cadence. This results in a rapid unbroken rhythm that provides the ultimate in smooth and comfortable rides. The Paso Fino can move forward at three distinct degrees of extension (Classic, Corto, Largo), but all with the same cadence and order of footfall.
- **Classic Fino:** The footfall is extremely rapid while the steps and extension are exceedingly short – almost like running on the spot. A spectacular gait for the show ring. The horse should move in a rhythmical and harmonious way. Only a small minority of horses are capable of Classic Fino.
- **Paso Corto:** The normal medium ground covering gait of the Paso fino. Comparable in speed to a working trot, executed with medium extension and stride. Very comfortable to ride, a well conditioned horse can maintain a corto for several hours.
- **Paso Largo:** The fastest ground covering gait, executed with a longer extension and stride, without losing cadence and balance. Maximum forward speed varies with the individual horse, but is similar to a working canter in speed.

In all classes, special attention shall be afforded to the rhythmic consistency and smoothness of the Paso Fino gait. Horses shall be penalised for failure to perform any gait prescribed in a class. Style of execution may vary between horses. Any style of execution which reduces smoothness and consistency should be penalised. There should be no nodding or side to side motion of the Paso Fino's head while performing its gaits.

SHOWING

The Paso Fino is shown in the following three main classes, although in general foreign breed type shows in the UK only Pleasure and Performance may be seen – usually Pleasure.

Pleasure: judged on the execution of the paso corto and paso largo, but with a flat walk. The pleasure horse exhibits a lower action than the performance horse, and a more biddable nature. Transitions between the gaits should be smooth, with the horse displaying no signs of resistance. At the line up the horse will be required to back. Refusal to back will disqualify the horse from placement.

To be judged: 20% Paso Corto, 20% Paso Largo, 20% Flat Walk, 5% Backing and 35% Manners, conformation, and way of going.

The attire is a long sleeve blouse or shirt with a vest or a jacket, slacks; boots and hat should match style of tack. Tack is what style would be suitable for trail riding - either English, western, or plantation.

Performance: judged on the execution of the paso corto, paso largo, and collected walk. The performance Paso Fino exhibits a highly animated action, with a high level of pride, style, elegance and enthusiasm. They will demonstrate a higher action than horses in the other show classes, with an equally high level of spirit. The largo should also be demonstrably faster than the corto, while maintaining balance and harmony. The walk should demonstrate collection, style, and brilliance, without sacrificing cadence, rhythm or animation.

To be judged: 30% Paso Corto, 30% Paso Largo, 10% Collected Walk, 20% Individual tests, appearance, conformation and way of going and 10% Manners.

Special attention shall be afforded to brilliance, form, smoothness, and rhythmic consistency.

The attire is the official Paso Fino show costume with a bolero style jacket, slacks, English boots and Spanish felt hat. Tack is English style.

Regardless of the division (Fino, Performance, Pleasure), the horse should be presented in the show ring performing at 100% of its capability, fully balanced, and working in harmony with its rider.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORSE

Contact: <http://www.rmhorse.com>

For RMH show rules and regulations: http://www.4-h.ext.vt.edu/programs/anscience/horse/Program_Resources/rmha-rulebook.pdf

Type and Conformation The Rocky Mountain Horse is of medium height no less than 14.2hh but no taller than 16hh, with a broad chest, an ambling four-beat gait, a gentle temperament and a solid body color. All Rocky Mountain Horses must demonstrate the gait, conformation and gentle temperament as stated in the Bylaws of the Rocky Mountain Horse® Association, Inc. They should have a wide, deep chest and the legs should be free of noticeable deformity. They should have a sloping shoulders (ideally with an angle of 45 degrees). The head should be of medium size in proportion to the body with medium jaws with bold eyes, well shaped ears and a face that is neither dished nor protruding. The neck should be gracefully arched, medium in length and set on an angle to allow natural carriage with a break at the poll. The horse must have a solid body color. There shall be no white above the knee or hock except on the face where modest amounts of white markings are acceptable. Excessive facial markings such as a "bald faced" horse are not acceptable.

The Rocky Mountain Horse naturally demonstrates a smooth lateral ambling gait that glides forward with four distinct hoof-beats that produce a cadence of near equal rhythm. The speed may vary but the four beat rhythm remains constant. The length of stride for both hind and foreleg should be nearly equal. The Rocky Mountain Horse moves his feet with minimal ground clearance and minimal knee and hock action.

In Hand is judged Conformation 75% and Temperament 25%. Movement and gait of the horse are not to be considered – just how well the horse in the ring conforms to the ideal Rocky Mountain Horse standards. Horses must stand square (not parked out like the Morgan and the Saddlebred) and should be penalised if they do park out.

Under saddle, the Rocky Mountain Horse is shown and judged in **three distinct gaits**: The Show Walk, the Rocky Mountain Pleasure Gait and the Trail Walk with **NO** pacing, trotting, fox-trotting, cantering, step pacing or racking, etc. It is judged:- Gait 60%, Performance 20%, Temperament 20%

TRAIL WALK: The Trail Walk is a calm, relaxed natural walk. The horse should not exhibit any signs of excitement or restlessness. The Trail Walk should be executed with a loose rein and a natural or lower head set.

SHOW WALK: The Show Walk is a **deliberate four- beat lateral gait that is executed at a moderate speed**. The Show Walk is executed in a smooth rhythmic fashion. The horse should look alert with head carried proudly in the bridle. Its feet should move forward in an even non-exaggerated form. The Show Walk is not to be confused with the Rocky Mountain Pleasure Gait.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLEASURE GAIT: The Rocky Mountain Pleasure Gait is a four-beat lateral gait with an increase in action and speed. There **must** be a distinct upward transition in speed from the Show Walk to the Rocky Mountain Pleasure Gait. Horses that do not show a distinct change in speed should be heavily penalized. In all saddle classes; strong emphasis is to be place on consistency and smoothness of gait and the gait portion (60% of the total) should be judged as follows: **50% Pleasure Gait, 30% Show Walk and 20% Trail Walk**.

Horses enter the ring at the Show Walk, proceed to the Rocky Mountain Pleasure Gait and then down to the Trail Walk. Ample time must be allowed for all Judges to see each entry in the Trail Walk before being asked to reverse (toward the rail) and repeat and continue in the Trail Walk to the line-up – all horses must perform at least one circuit of the ring in each gait, on each rein. Upon completion of the work on the rail, the horses are to be called to the centre of the ring and asked to stand quietly and to back when requested by the Judge. **When judging the Rocky Mountain Horse, the highest emphasis is to be placed on the consistently smooth even four- beat gait and the horse's ability to maintain form.**

The **Show or Country Pleasure** horse is shown in a frame that can be described as increasingly collected when compared to the Trail Pleasure horse. The horse should be ridden on a light rein with moderate collection, with head up, and without excessive speed or animation. The horse must show quality and style, execute smooth downward transitions and prompt upward transitions. There should be no evidence of heavy handedness or excessive pressure on the bit. Neither speed nor animation is to be tied over smoothness, correct form and a four-beat cadenced footfall. Horses are required to back three steps and step forward to the line-up and stand square. The Country Pleasure Horse will have less animation and elevation than his show pleasure counterpart.

Western classes – the Rocky Mountain Horse performs in a relaxed, quiet manner exhibiting an exceptionally smooth, comfortable ride without excessive action or animation. The horse should be ridden on a loose rein and should exhibit a true, four-beat gait at the Show Walk, Pleasure Gait and Trail Walk. **Reins MUST be held in one hand at all times and cannot be changed during the class.** Judges may halt on the rail to test for quietness. A western horse that is not manageable on a light rein, presents an excessive amount of animation, or is ill mannered and resists the instructions from the rider must be penalised and possibly eliminated from the class.

Tack is traditionally what the Americans call “English” (saddle seat) used for “Show or Country Pleasure” or Western, where Spanish attire is also allowed. There are two types of saddle classes – Show or Country Pleasure and Trail Pleasure. Other classes can be offered – trail, driving and fun classes etc. if there is sufficient demand. With a limited number of Rocky Mountain Horses (to date) in the country, and as a laterally moving horse with no trot, show organisers might want to consider holding a breed specific class for them with other “gaited” breeds (in hand and/or ridden).

STANDARD BRED

CONTACT: www.standardbred.org

TYPE AND CONFORMATION

The Standardbred originated from the early Thoroughbred (TB) horse (in fact the same history as the American Saddlebred as they share bloodlines through both Messenger and Hambletonian) with the initial requirement that breeding stock must be able to trot or pace a mile in less than 2 minutes and 30 seconds. The Standardbred will be more muscular and longer bodied than his TB counterpart and should also be of a more placid disposition. They range in height from 14 – 17hh and are solid coloured, although greys and roans can be found. They have refined, straight heads with broad foreheads, large nostrils and shallow mouths. They should have long, heavy muscles throughout their body. Individually, they tend to either trot or pace (see Icelandic Horses) but they can also canter (this is obviously penalised in harness racing).



IN HAND: Horses should be presented for judging in the show ring as a Riding Horse, with plaited manes and pulled / trimmed tails.

RIDDEN: Horses should be presented for judging in the show ring as a Riding Horse and they should be shown at walk, trot and canter. In Standardbred specific classes judges may also ask exhibitors to show “pace” (usually during their individual show, as not all may be able to pace).

TRADITIONAL / PERIOD dress for the Standardbred is English turnout.

Breed Stud Book Details Correct at time of publication (Dec 2023).

- **The Akhal-Teke Society of Great Britain** <http://akhaltekeuk.com>
- **The Akhal-Teke: Team Teke GB** www.team-teke.co.uk
- **American Quarter Horse Association UK** www.aqha-uk.co.uk
- **American Saddlebred Association** (Stud Book held in USA) www.asha.net
- **Appaloosa Horse Club UK Ltd** www.aphcuk.org
- **Arab Horse Society of Great Britain** www.arabhorsesociety.com
- **Baroque Pinto** (Stud Book held in the Netherlands) <https://barockpintostudbook.com>
- **British Appaloosa Society** www.appaloosa.org.uk
- **British Association for the Purebred Spanish Horse Ltd (Registrations)** www.bapsh.co.uk
- **GBPRE (Pure & partbred Spanish Horses in the UK). [Events]** <http://gbpre.co.uk>
- **British Hanoverian Horse Society** www.hanoverian-gb.org.uk
- **British Percheron Horse Society** www.percheron.org.uk
- **British Morgan Horse Society** www.morganhorse.org.uk
- **Caspian Horse Society** www.caspianhorsesociety.org.uk
- **Curly Horse Breed** www.BCHAPS.com
- **The British Falabella Stud Book** www.thefalabellastudbook.com
- **Fjord National Studbook Association of Great Britain** www.fjord-horse.co.uk
- **Friesian Horse Association of Great Britain and Ireland** <http://fhagbi.co.uk>
- **The Haflinger Society Of Great Britain** <http://haflingersgb.com>
- **Icelandic Horse Society of Great Britain** <http://ihsgb.co.uk>
- **The Lusitano Breed Society of Great Britain** www.lusobreedsociety.co.uk
- **Lipizzaner Society of Great Britain** www.lipizzaner.co.uk
- **Friends of the Marwari / Kathiawari Horse UK** www.friendsofmarwari.org.uk
- **Purebred Menorcan Horse (PRMe)** – Stud Book held in Menorca www.caballomenorquin.com
- **Paint Horses** www.ukpha.co.uk
- **Pintabian** – Stud Book held in America www.pintabianregistry.com
- **Paso Fino Association UK & Ireland** www.pfauki.org
- **Rocky Mountain Horses** – Stud Book held in America <https://www.rmhorse.com/>
- **Tennessee Walking Horses UK** – Stud Book held in America <https://twhbea.com/>
- **Trakehners UK** www.trakehners.uk.com
- **Western Equestrian Society** <http://wes-uk.com>

APHS Event Evaluation Form.

You are (please select): EXHIBITOR / SPECTATOR / SHOW OFFICIAL / OTHER

Your name: (Optional) _____

Contact Address: (Optional) _____

Contact Email / Telephone: (Optional) _____

Show Judges name(s): (Optional) _____

Date
of event

Name
of event

.....

Evaluations are confidential and provided for all show users to evaluate the event, the facilities and the judges used. We hope that this feedback, whether positive or negative, will ensure the improvement of future shows.

Question / Statement	Excellent	Good	Average	Fair	Poor	N/A
Judges knowledge and implementation of rules						
Judges feedback to exhibitors						
Overall Facilities of the venue						
Trophies / Awards / Rosettes						
Schedule of classes offered						
Event Personnel						
How did you hear about the event?						
What did you like best?						
What did you like least?						
What would you change?						
Other suggestions						
If you did NOT attend, what would encourage you to attend in future years?						
<p><i>Would you like to sponsor a class at a future APHS event?</i></p> <p>If yes, please either contact us separately at the address below or complete your details above.</p>						

Please return this form to: APHS, 36 Philpot Square, Peterborough Road, London, SW6 3HX.

APHS FOREIGN BREED SOCIETY SHOW RULES & JUDGING GUIDELINES ©



APHS FOREIGN BREED SOCIETY SHOW AFFILIATION APPLICATION FORM

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM BELOW

& email, together with a copy of your classes/schedule to: info@aphs.org.uk

Or post to: 36 Philpot Square, Peterborough Road, London, SW6 3HX.

Show Name	
Show Date	
Show Website	
Judge(s)	
Classes judged under American or English rules?	
Secretary's Address (this will not be included on our website)	
Secretary's Telephone number (this will not be included on our website)	
Secretary's Email (this will only be included on our website if there is no website address)	

Number of Foreign Breed Classes being held at your event – ALL can be qualifiers.	Number of breed specific classes being held at your event (e.g. Arab, Appaloosa etc.). ALL can be qualifiers if 3 or less breed classes are offered.	Number of Breed specific Championships where more than 3 individual classes are held (e.g. Arab Championship, PBA Championship).

*** Don't forget to include an A5 SAE for return of your APHS Foreign Breed qualifying cards**

ORDERING AND PURCHASING OF APHS FOREIGN BREED ROSETTES	
Type	Quantity Needed
Foreign Breeds Qualifying Rosettes, £1.50 each (+ £1.50 postage)	
Foreign Breed Champion & Reserve rosette sets, £10 (per set) (+ £3.50 postage)	
TOTAL	£

Payment can be made by BACS or PayPal – please contact APHS for payment details.

All classes holding Foreign Breed classes (once accepted) automatically be qualifiers for the APHS Foreign Breed National Finals. Foreign Breed classes must be held or pinned separately (e.g. Rare & Foreign Breed classes are not eligible).

The following must be included on your schedule: “Affiliated to & Judged under APHS Foreign Breed Show Rules – American/English*¹ (available at: www.aphs.org.uk)”

*¹ Please delete as appropriate – indicate if the show is judged under AMERICAN or ENGLISH rules and if being judged English please specify in the class description if horses are being stripped in the ridden class(es). Please also indicate within the schedule if Traditional tack is permitted for ridden classes (automatically allowed for American rules, but at show's discretion for English rules).



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Does your show hold Foreign Breed classes?

If not, would you consider holding them?

If yes, these can be qualifiers for the APHS Foreign Breed National Finals (see previous page for affiliation form, or visit our website to download a copy).

Affiliation is FREE!

Affiliated shows will be included on our website and advertised on our social media platforms.

The top 3 in all affiliated classes qualify for the APHS Foreign Breed National Finals – one card per horse to qualify (not one card per class).

Breed Specific Shows (e.g. Arab Shows, Haflinger Shows etc.) are also welcome to become qualifiers.

Get in touch for more details and to affiliate your event!

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