

# SELECTION TO COMPETE



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# Content

- The KWPN-breeding goal
- The keurings standard
- Linear scoring
- Characteristics of exterieur
- Characteristics of gaits
- Characteristics of jumping

# The KWPN-breeding goal

- breeding a competition horse that can perform at Grand Prix level;
- with a constitution that enables long usefulness;
- with a character that supports the will to perform as well as being friendly towards people;
- with functional conformation and a correct movement mechanism that enables good performance;
- with attractive conformation along with refinement, nobility and quality.

# The keurings standard - dressage

## Conformation

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has an uphill body direction
- Has long legs
- Has a light head/neck connection
- Has a long, upwardly arching neck and a muscled topline
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Is attractive

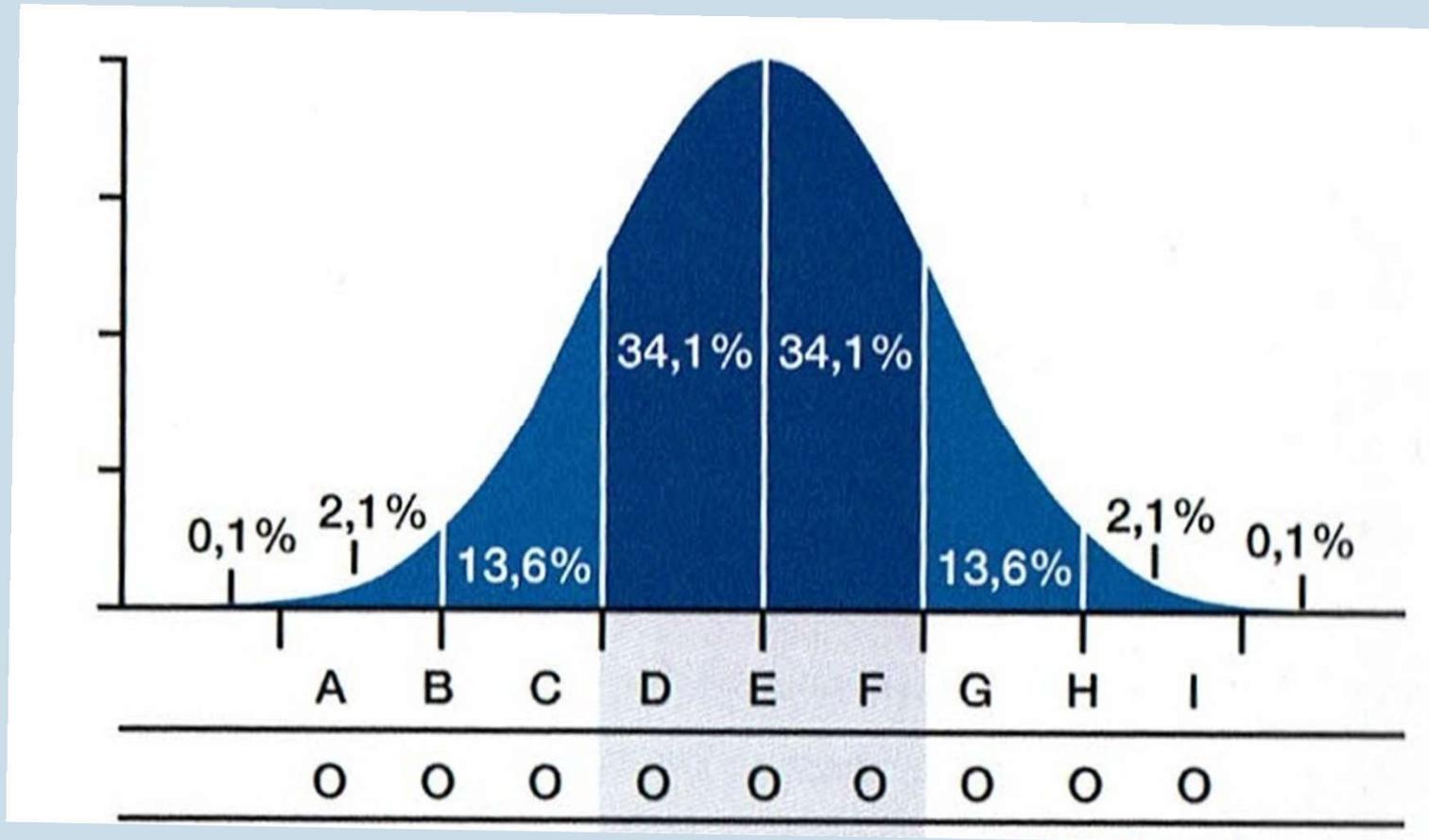


# The keurings standards - jumping

## Conformation

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has a horizontal body direction
- Has a long neck that is slightly upward and arched with a muscled topline
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Is attractive

# Lineair scoren



obvious

average

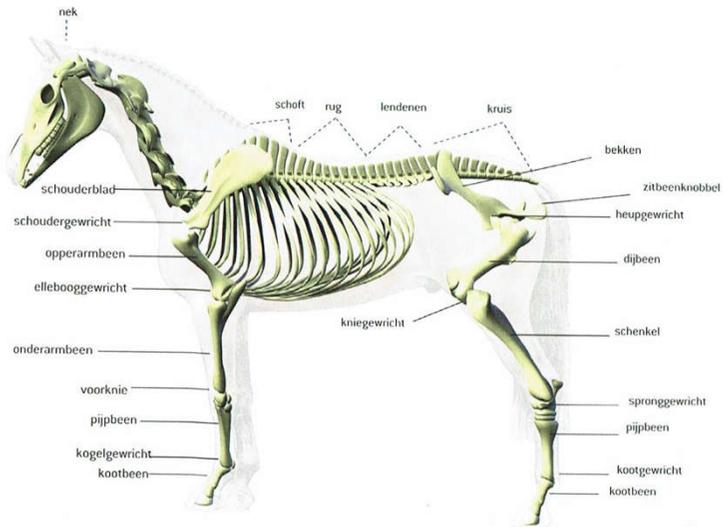
obvious

# CHARACTERISTICS OF EXTERIEUR

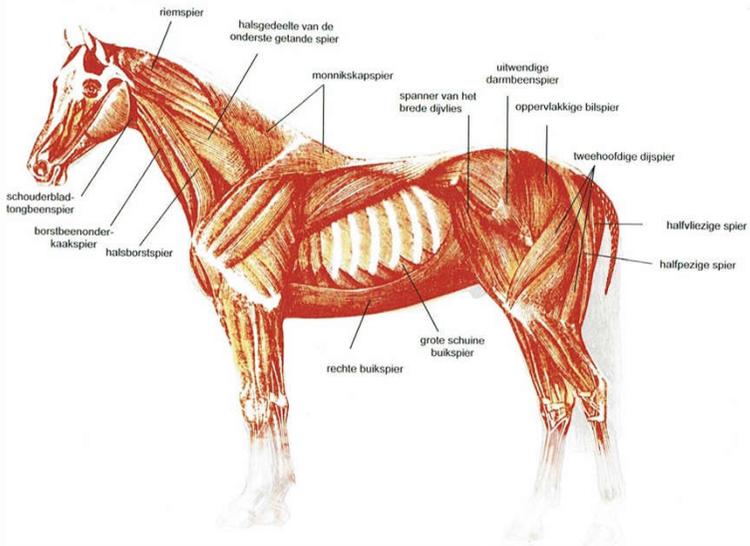
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### Skelet paard

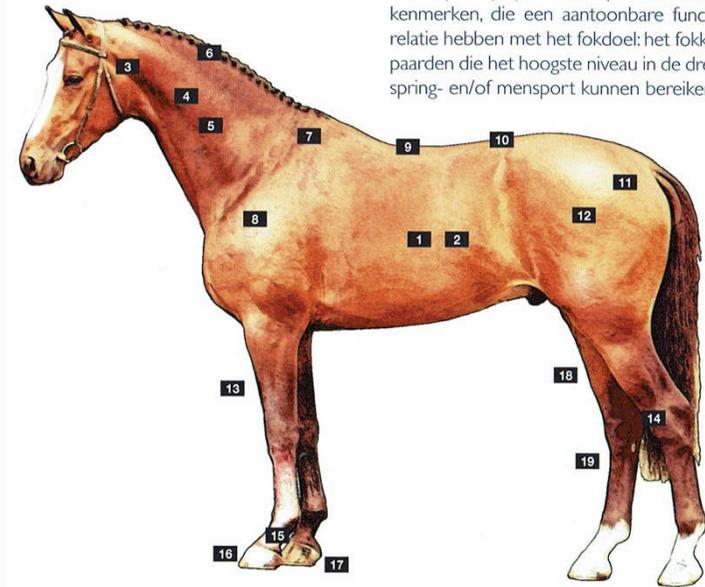


### Bespiering paard



### Exterieurkenmerken

Tijdens de stamboekkeuring beoordeelt en beschrijft de jury van ieder paard 19 exterieurkenmerken, die een aantoonbare functionele relatie hebben met het fokdoel: het fokken van paarden die het hoogste niveau in de dressuur-, spring- en/of mensport kunnen bereiken.



- |                         |                    |                      |                      |                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|                         |                    |                      |                      |                        |
| 1. Rompmodel            | 5. Halsrichting    | 9. Verloop rug       | 13. Stand voorbeen   | 17. Verzenen           |
|                         |                    |                      |                      |                        |
| 2. Romprichting         | 6. Halsbespiering  | 10. Verloop lendenen | 14. Stand achterbeen | 18. Kwaliteit beenwerk |
|                         |                    |                      |                      |                        |
| 3. Hoofd-halsverbinding | 7. Hoogte schoft   | 11. Kruisligging     | 15. Kootstand        | 19. Omvang beenwerk    |
|                         |                    |                      |                      |                        |
| 4. Halslengte           | 8. Schouderligging | 12. Kruislengte      | 16. Hoefvorm         |                        |

# Evaluation characteristics

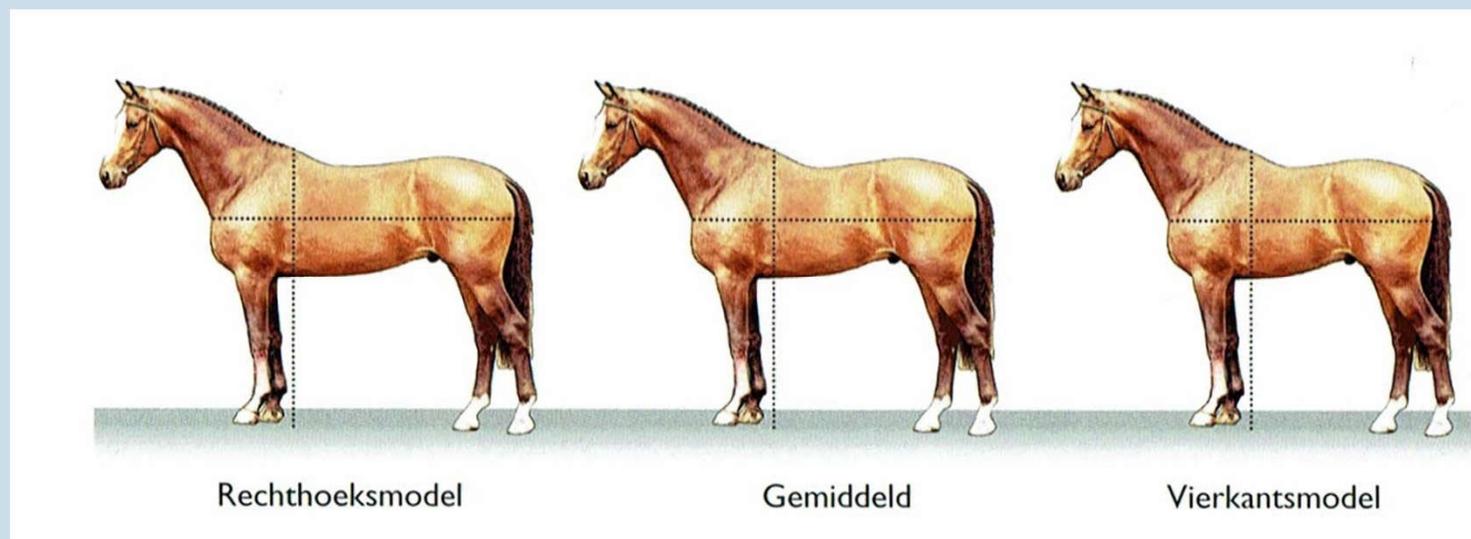
1. Body: shape
2. Body: direction
3. Head-neck connection
4. Length of neck
5. Position of neck
6. Muscling of neck
7. Height of withers
8. Position of the shoulder
9. Line of the back
10. Line of the loins
11. Shape of croup
12. Length of croup
13. Stance of forelegs
14. Stance of hindlegs
15. Stance of pasterns
16. Shape of feet
17. Heels
18. Quality of legs
19. Substance of legs

# 1. Body: shape

A horse is square when the length of the horse (from point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) is equal to the height of the withers.

A horse is rectangular when the length is greater than the height. Horses need a rectangular conformation in order to be athletic and elastic.

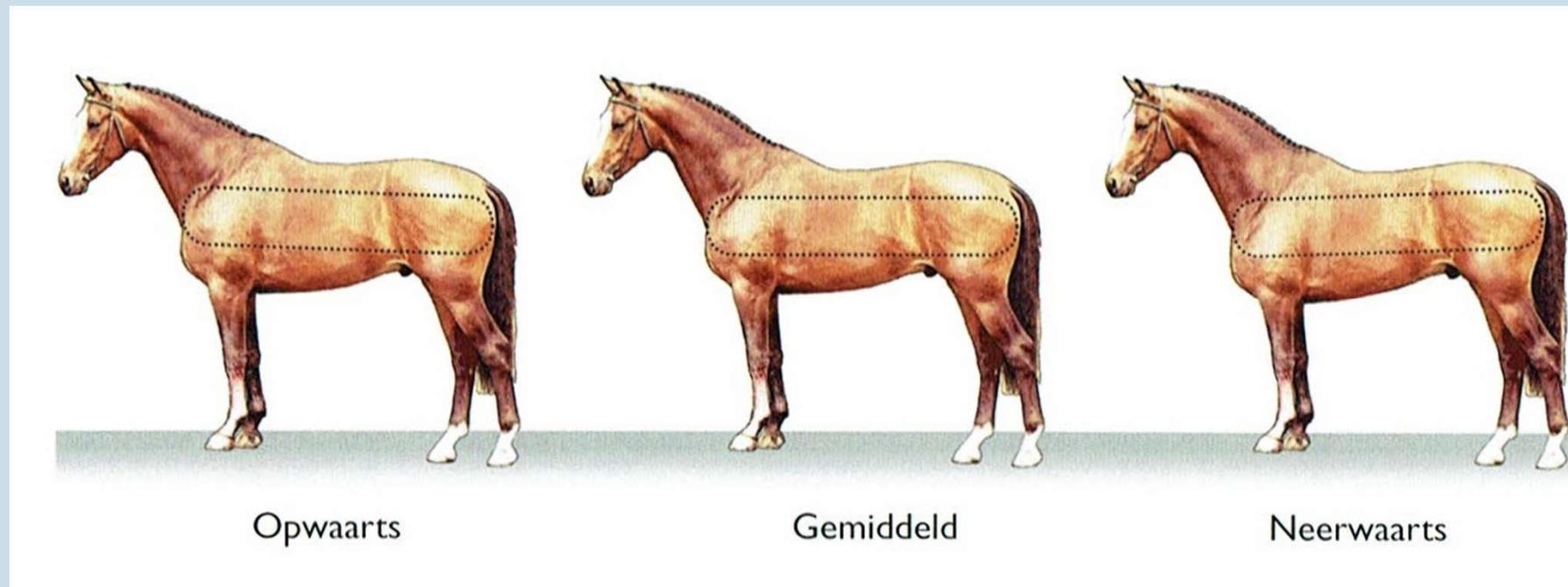
*Rectangular - square*



## 2. Body: direction

The direction of the body as compared to the horizontal. A horse is harder to collect when built on the forehead (downhill).

*Uphill - downhill*



### 3. Head-neck connection

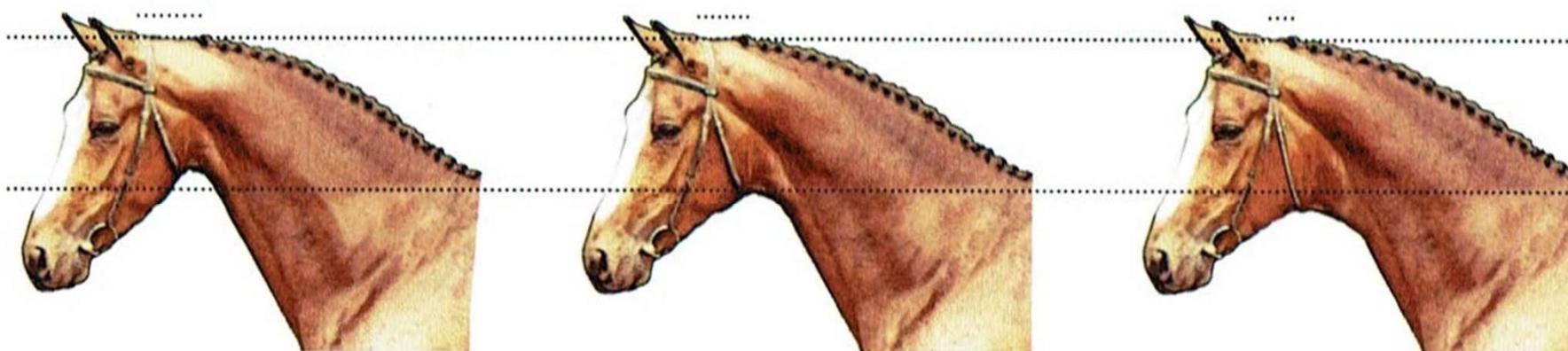


This trait is actually divided in two; the length of the poll and the throatlatch.

Light: a long poll, light throatlatch and small distance between the top and bottom of the neck.

Heavy: a short poll, a heavy throatlatch and a larger distance between the top and bottom of the neck. A lighter connection is desirable for acceptance the bit.

*Light - heavy*



Licht

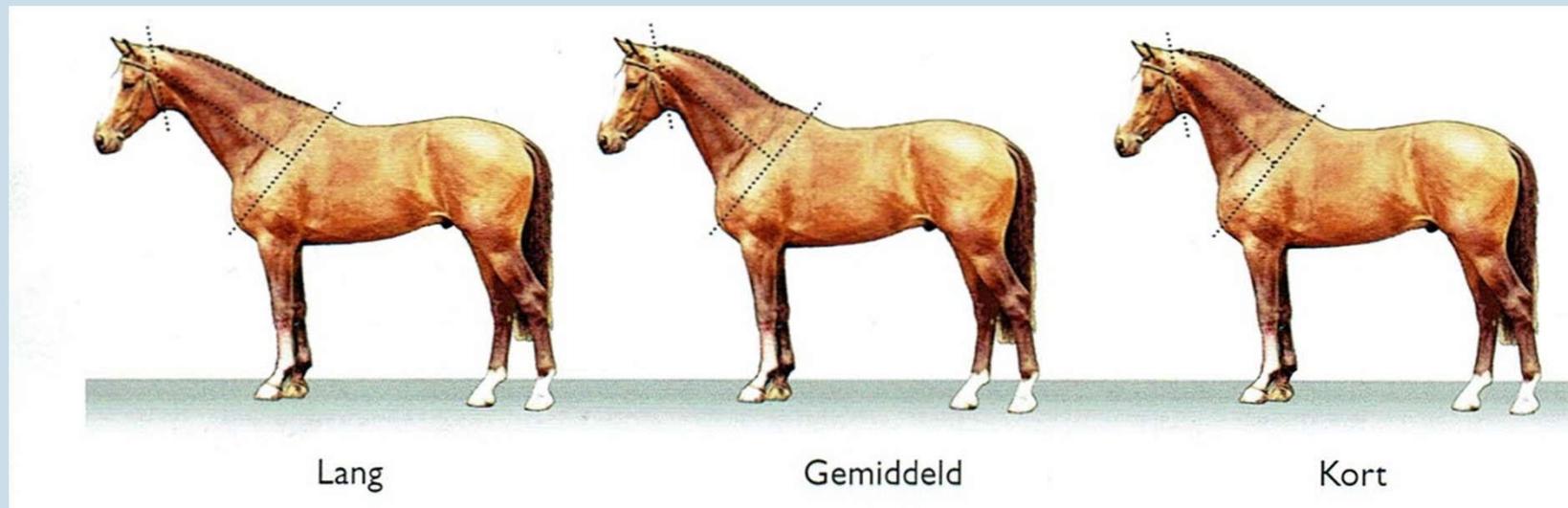
Gemiddeld

Zwaar

## 4. Length of neck

The length of the axis between the halfway point of the head-neck connection and the middle of the front of the shoulder (in relation to the other body measurements of the same horse).

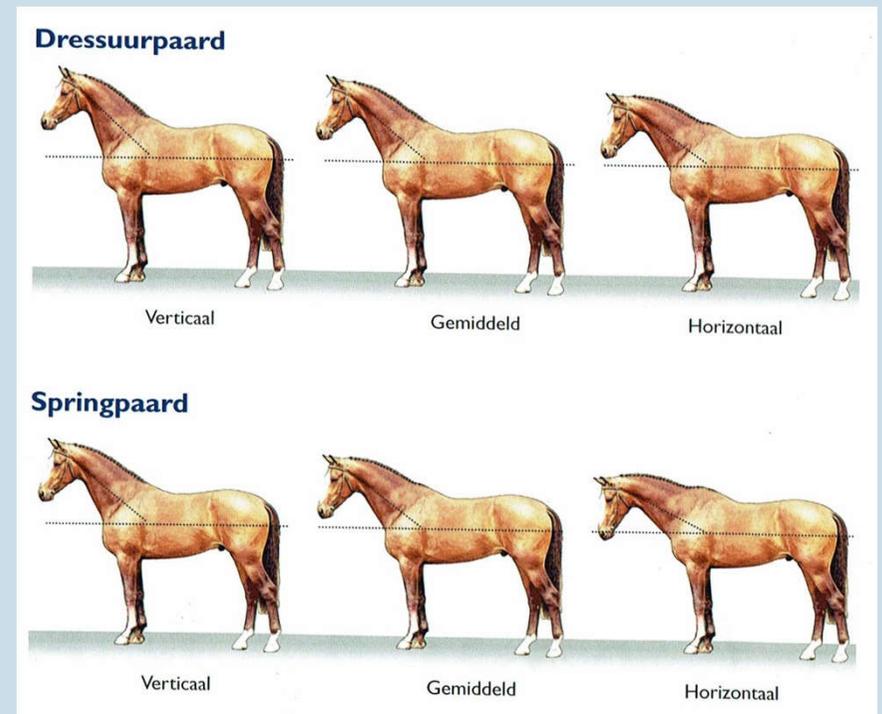
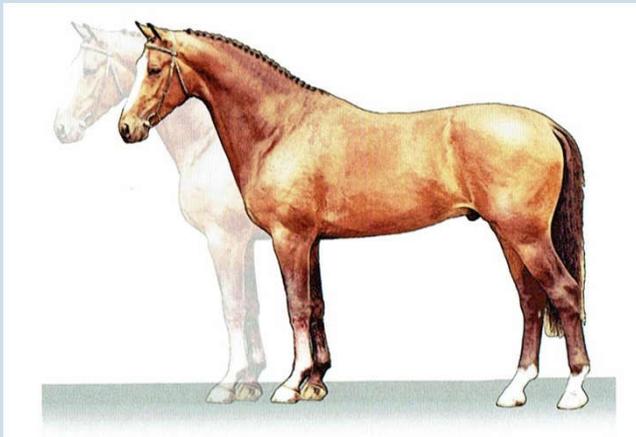
*Long - short*



# 5. Position of neck

The angle that the neck makes with the horizontal when the horse stands naturally. Dressage horses need a more vertical position of the neck for easy selfcarriage and balance. Jumpers need a more horizontal position of the neck in order to collect themselves just before and during take-off.

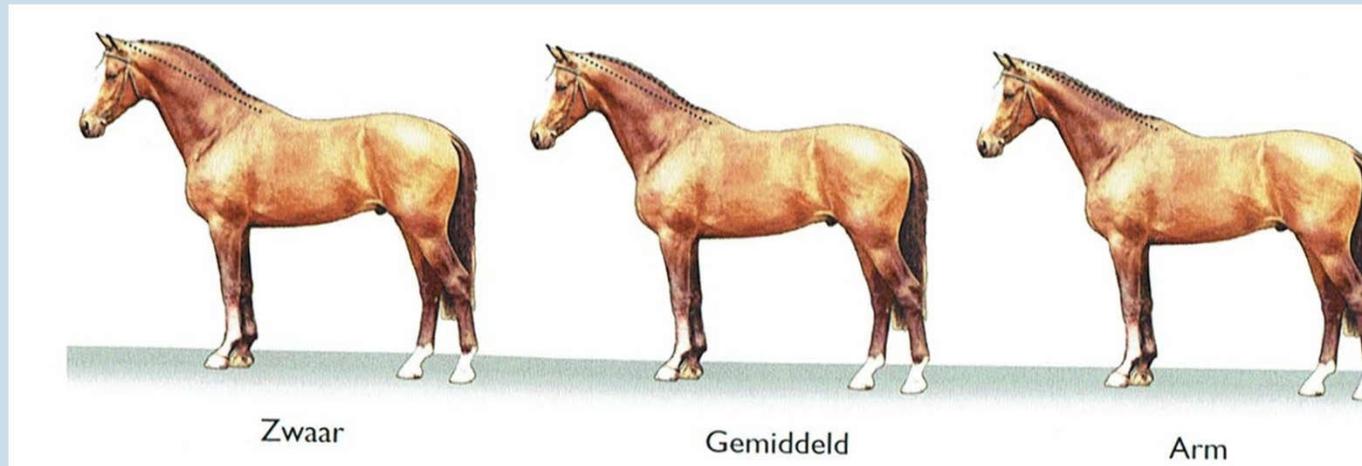
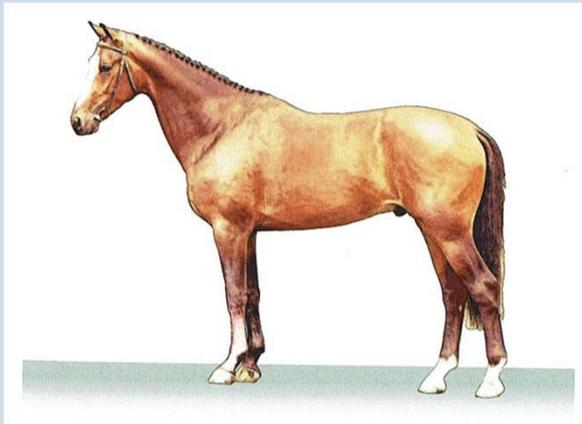
*Vertical – horizontal*



## 6. Muscling of neck

The measure of muscling of the neck, with emphasis on the topline. Heavy: a topline with a slight cresting of a neck that is thick. A rounded topline is a matter of muscling. Poor: thin neck, often with weak connection of topline into withers (dip before withers).

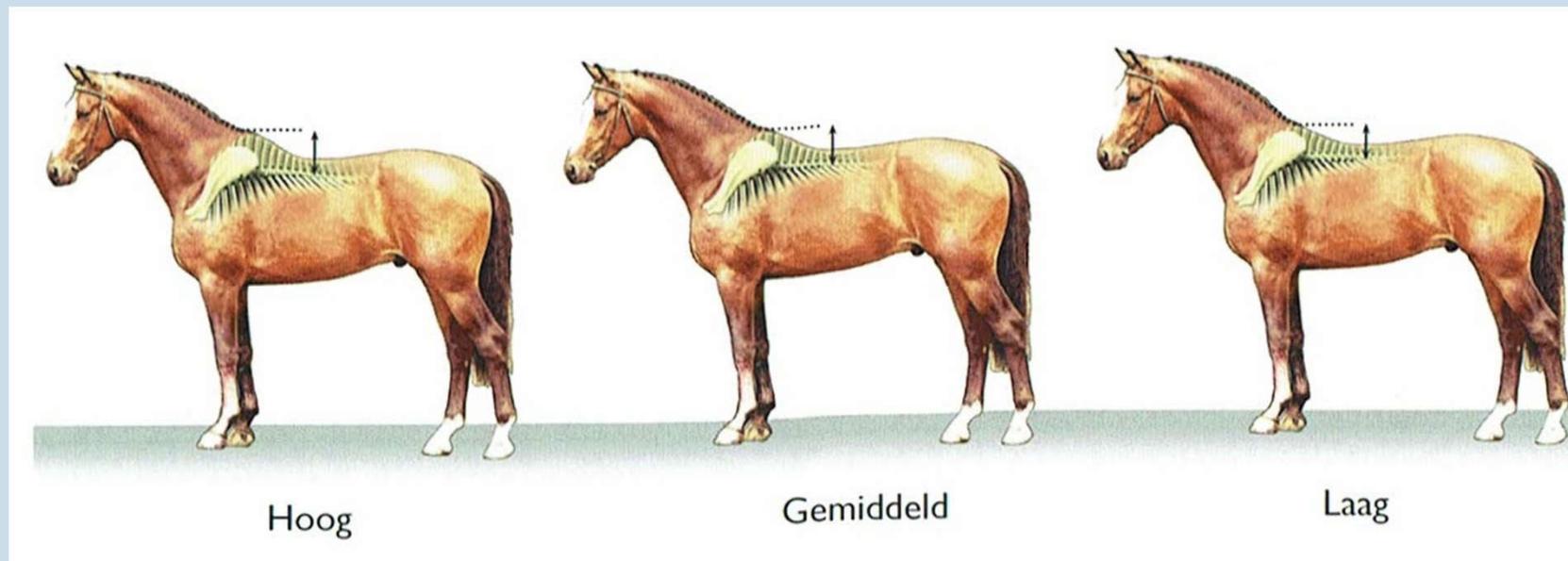
*Heavy – poor*



# 7. Height of withers

The height of the wither measured as the distance between the horizontal through the highest point of the wither and the horizontal through the lowest point of the wither. The height of the wither is important for a good saddle placement.

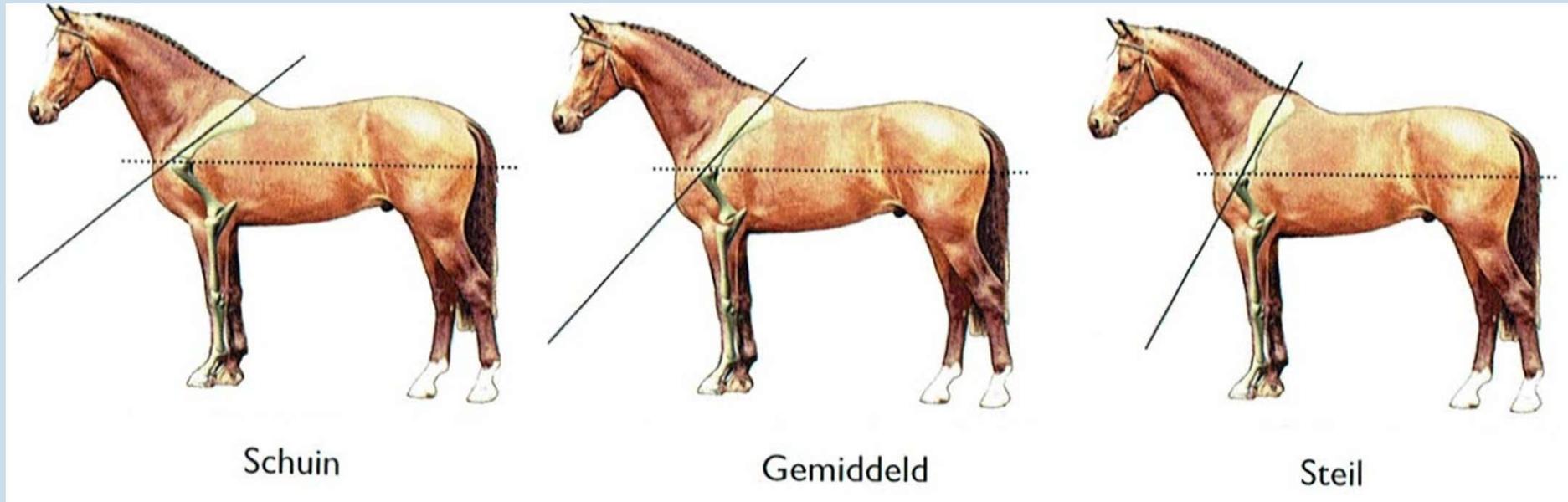
*High - flat*



# 8. Position of the shoulder

The angle of the shoulder with the horizontal.

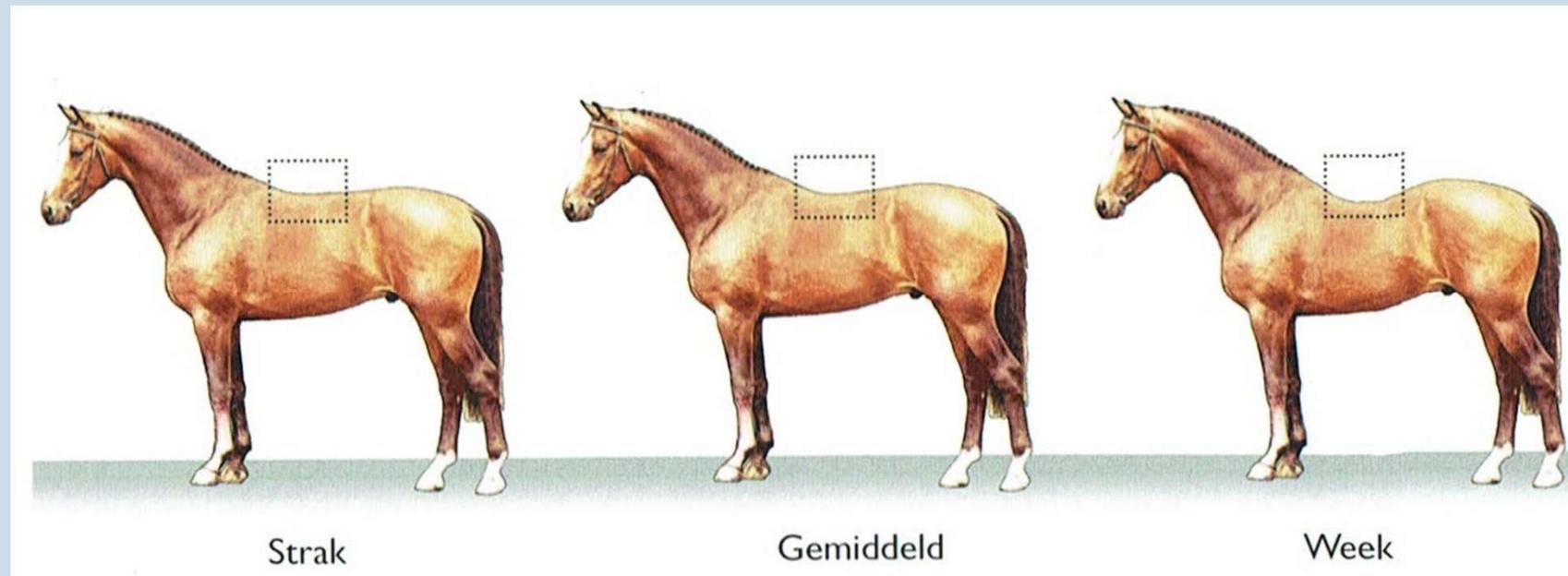
*Sloping - straight*



## 9. Line of the back

The course of the topline from the withers to the loins. A smooth, well-muscled topline enables the horse to move with good use of the back.

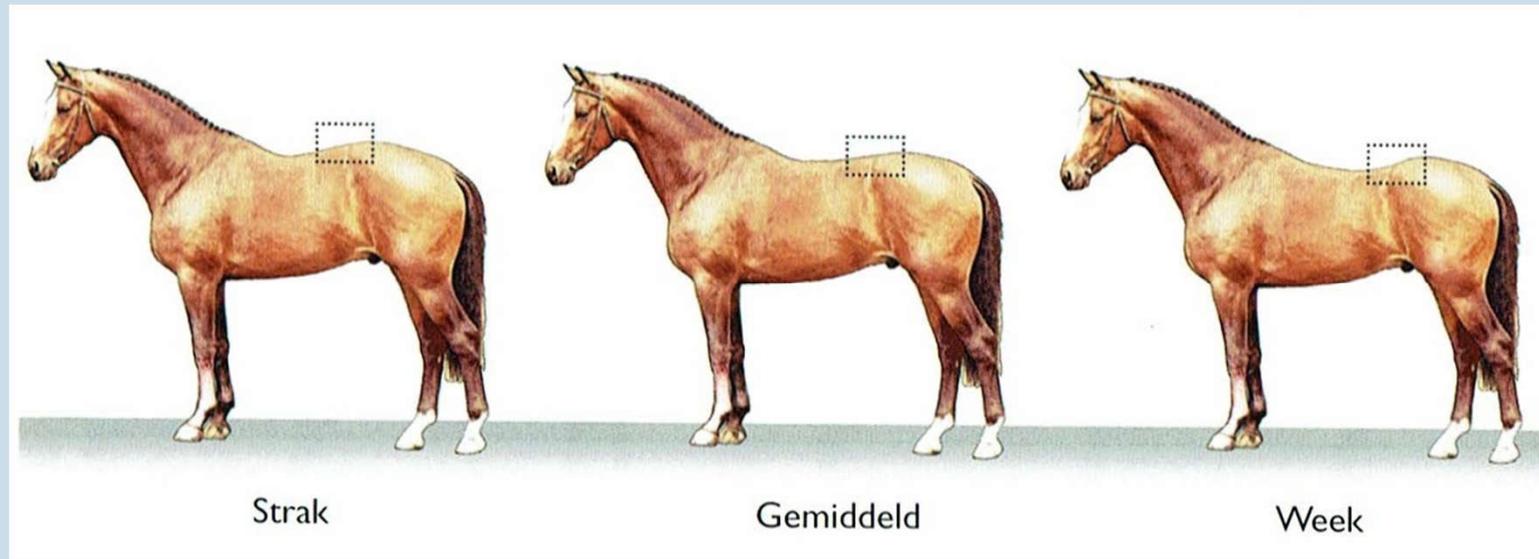
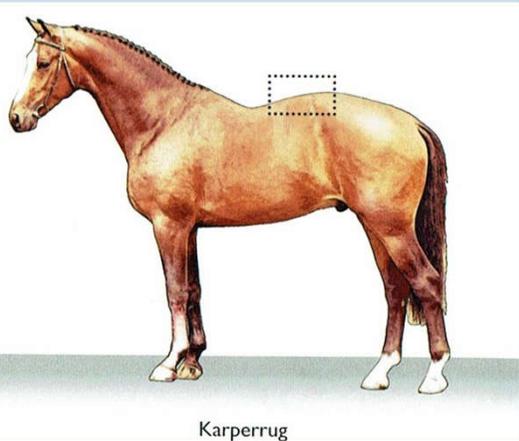
*Roached - weak*



# 10. Line of the loins

The course of the topline from the back to the croup. Strong muscling is needed to stretch the back and hindquarters during the second phase of the jump.

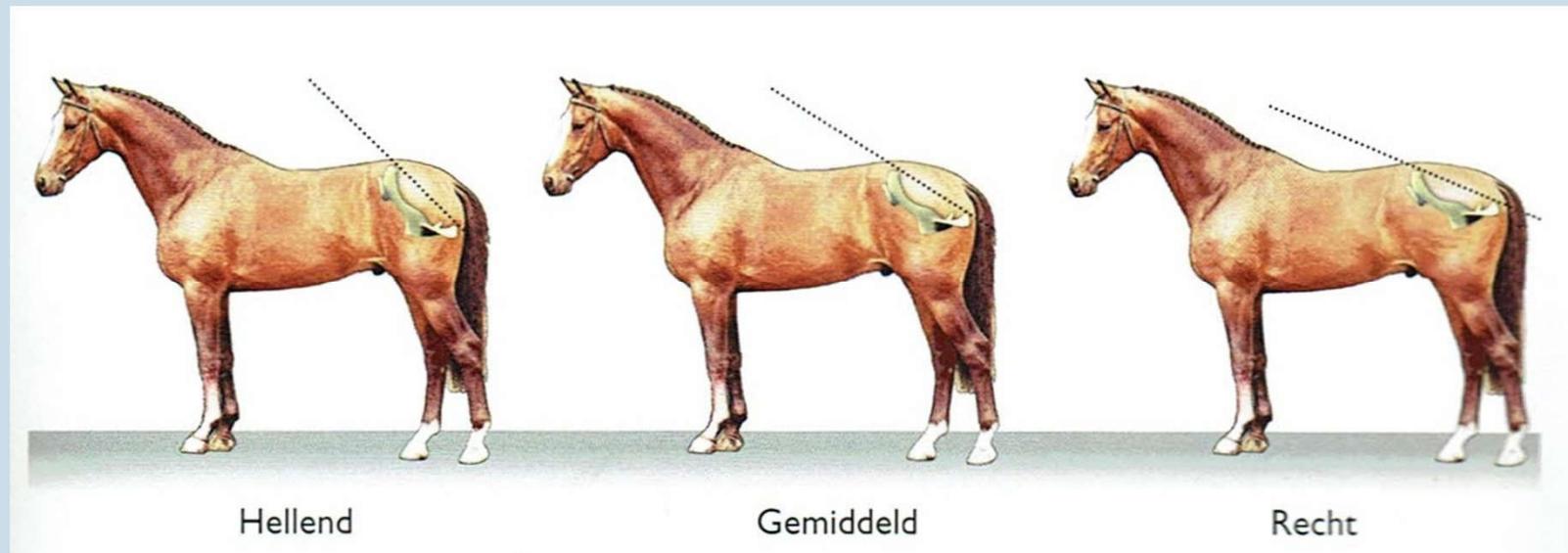
*Roached - weak*



# 11. Shape of croup

The angle made by a line drawn between the point of the hip and the point of the buttock. Too much slope is bad for the flexibility of the pelvis, which is needed for collection, especially in piaffe and passage.

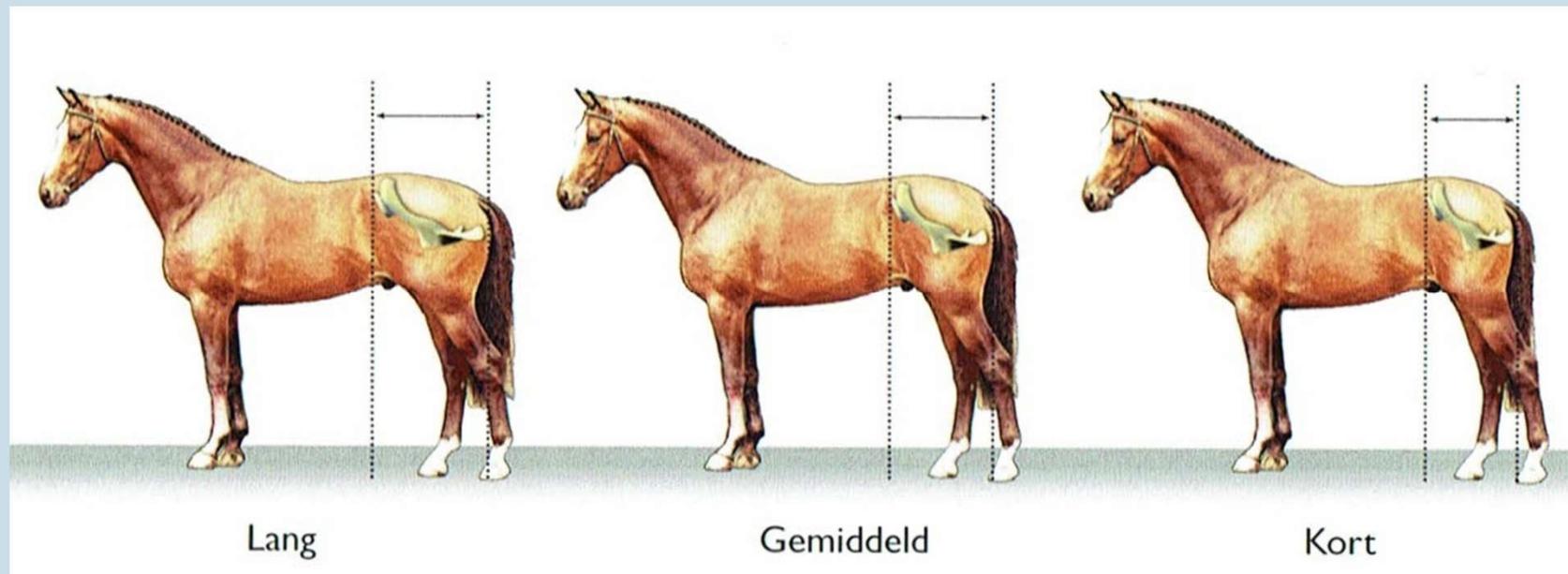
*Sloping - flat*



## 12. Length of croup

The length, measured from the point of the hip to the point of the buttock. The length is important for proportional conformation: the forehand, middle and hindquarters should form equal sections.

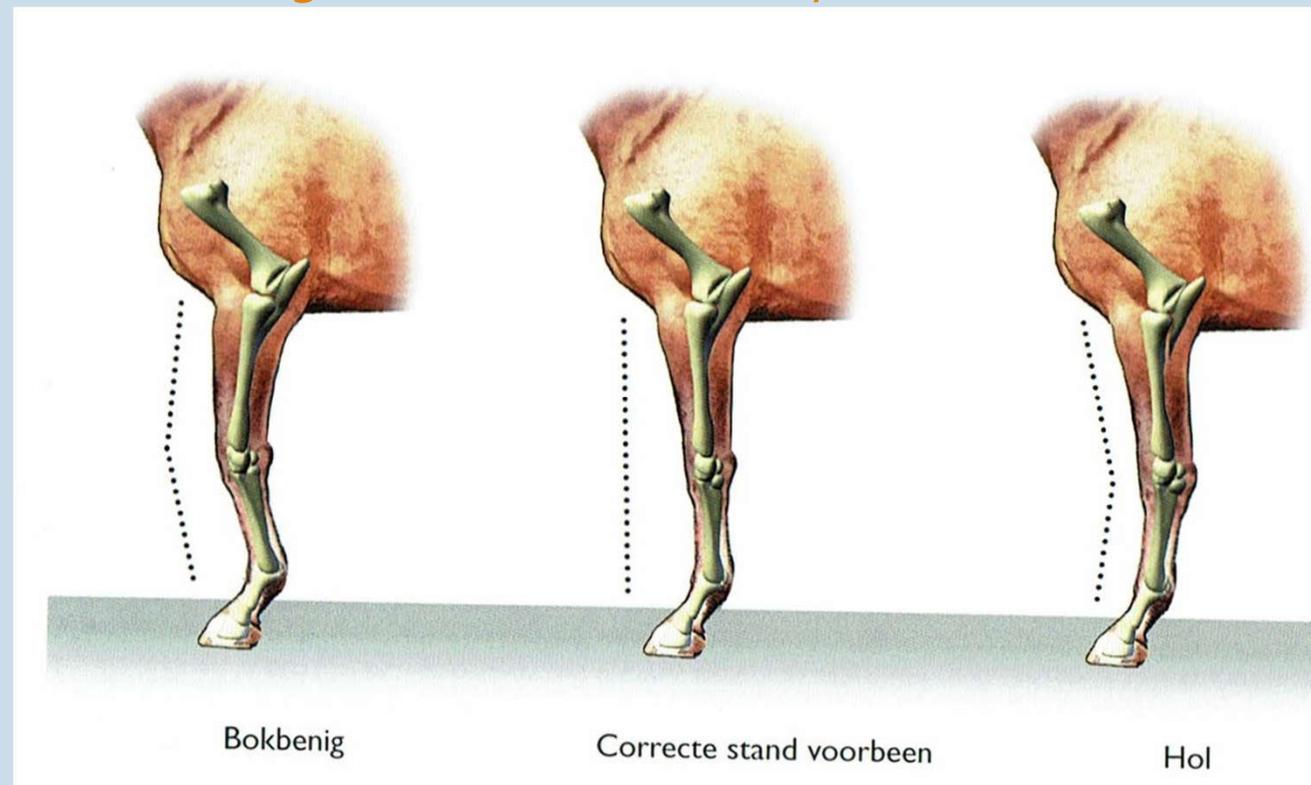
*Long - short*



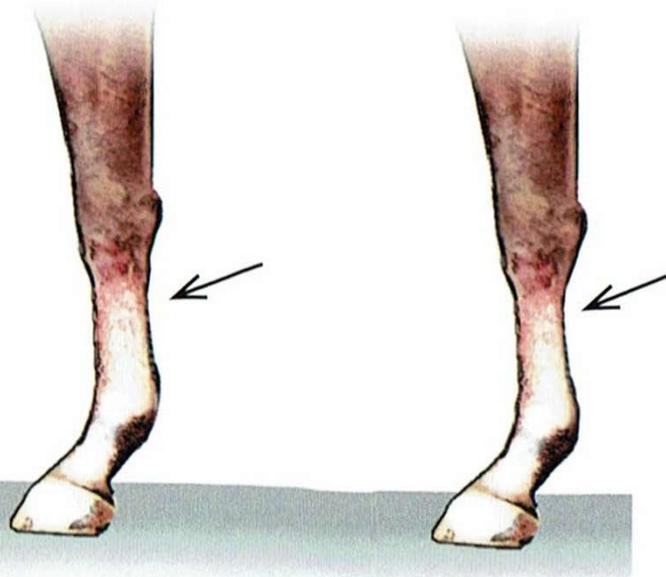
# 13. Stance of forelegs

The angle made by lines drawn through the forearm and cannon, as seen from the side. The stance of the forelegs should be straight to insure durability.

*Over at the knee – back at the knee*

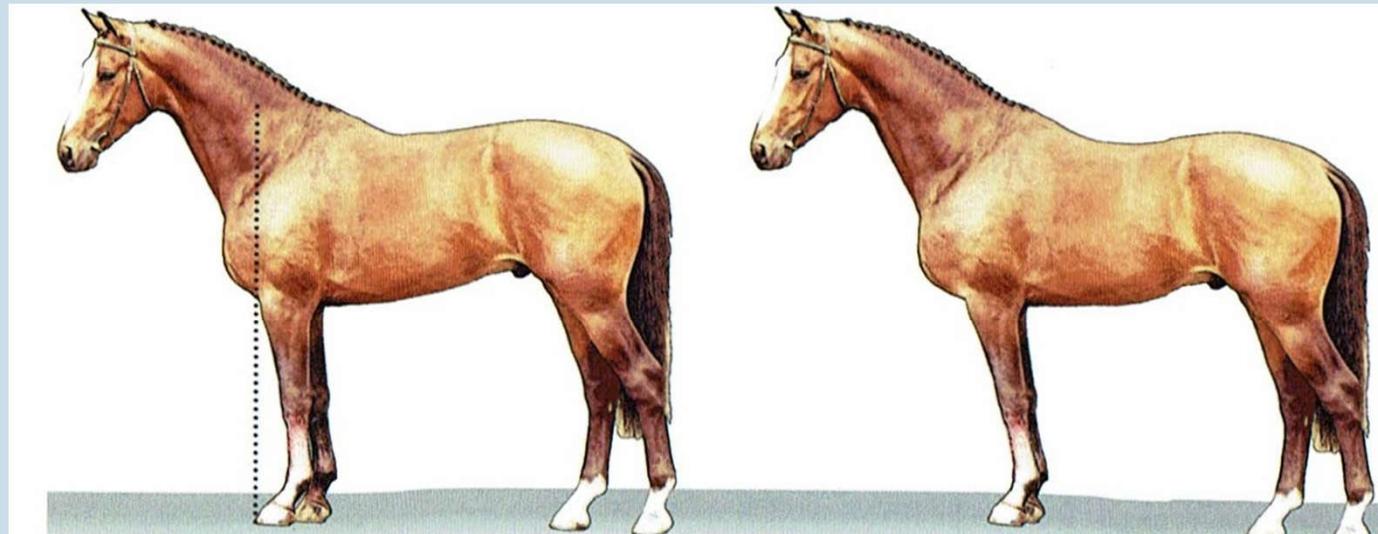


# 13. Stance of forelegs



Normaal

Ingesnoerde pijp



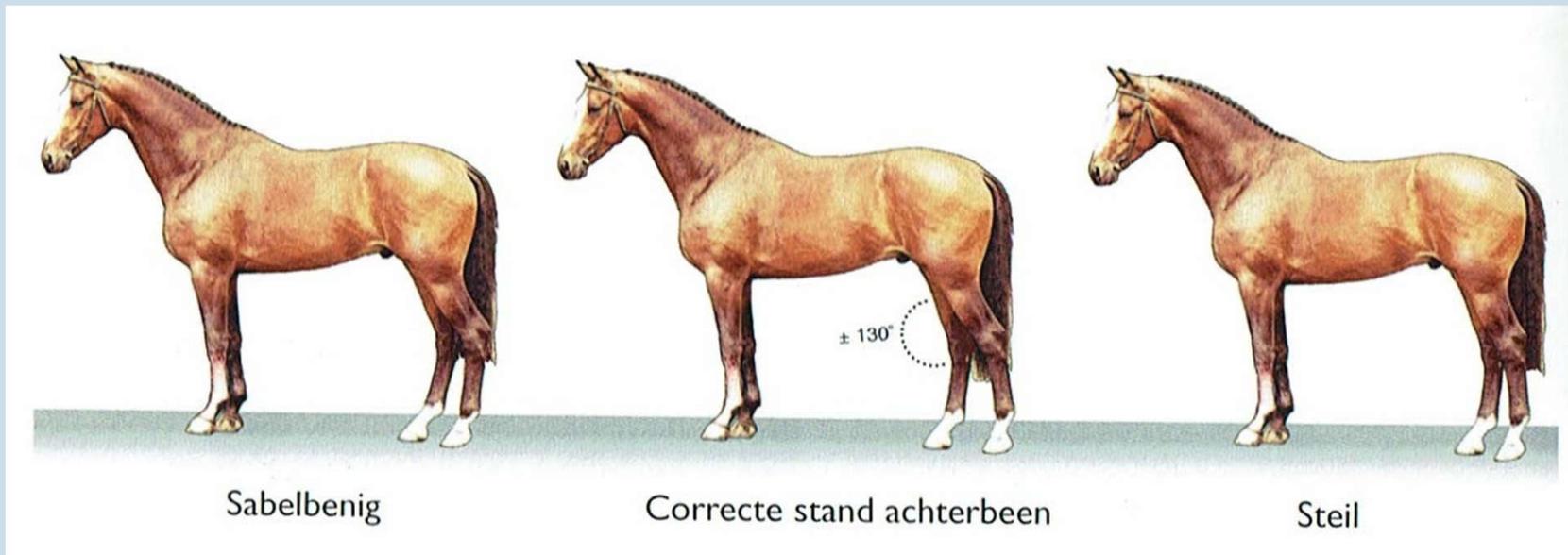
Normaal

Onderstandig

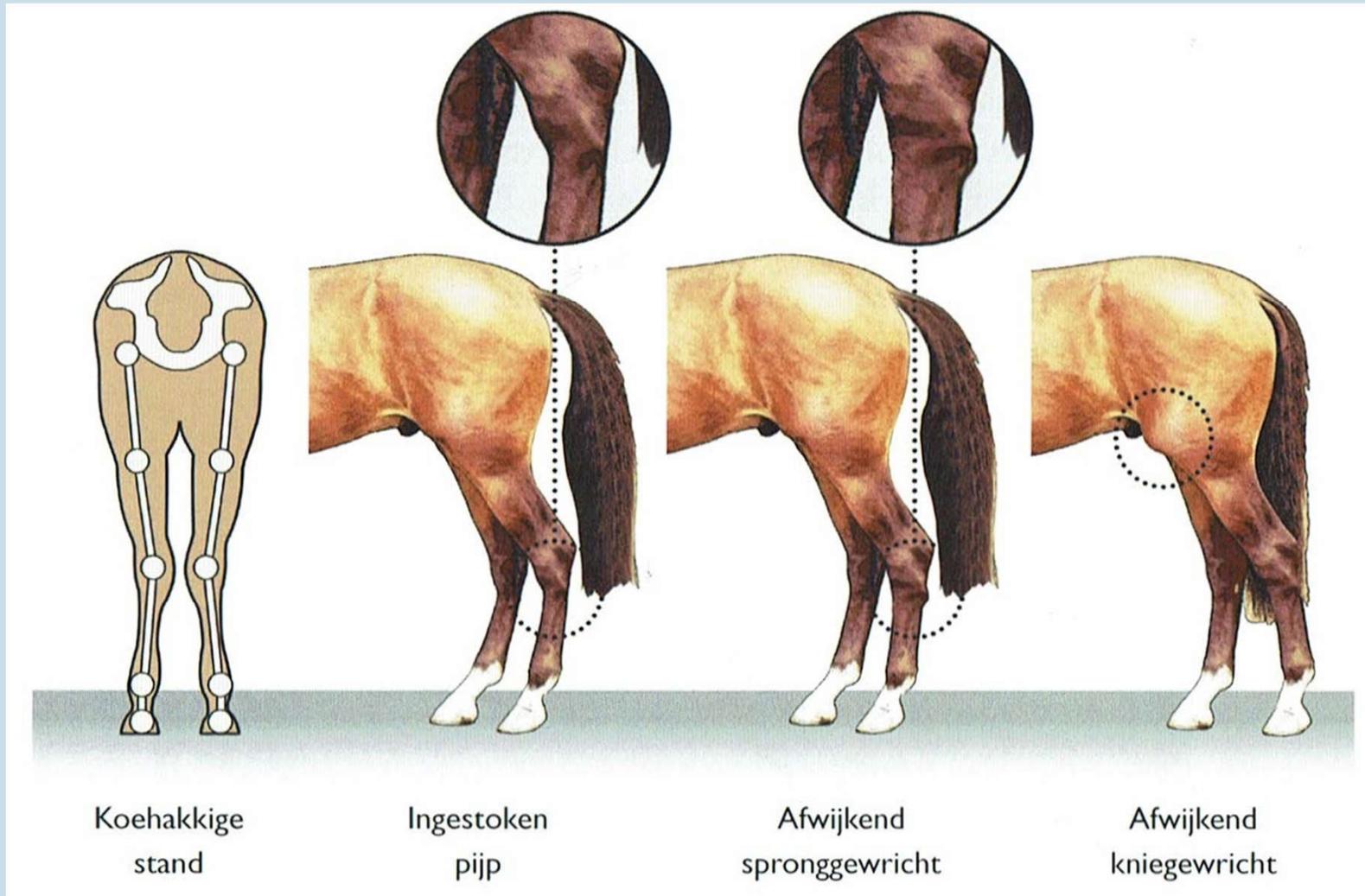
# 14. Stance of hindlegs

The angle made by lines drawn through the gaskin and cannon, as seen from the side. The hock angle should be approximately 150 degrees.

*Sickle hocked - straight*



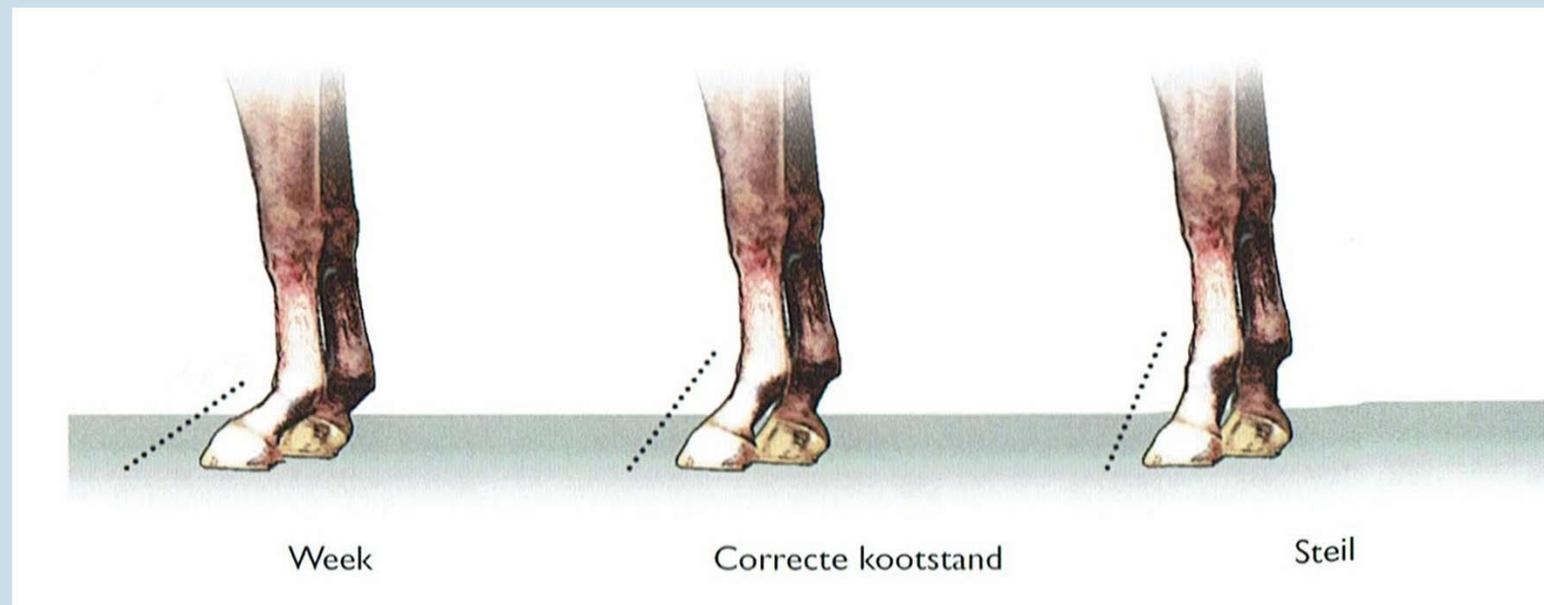
# 14. Stance of hindlegs



# 15. Stance of pasterns

The angle made by the pasterns of the forelegs with the horizontal. A pastern that is too short and/or upright is more susceptible to concussive injury; a pastern that is long and too sloped ('soft' or 'weak') is more easily strained.

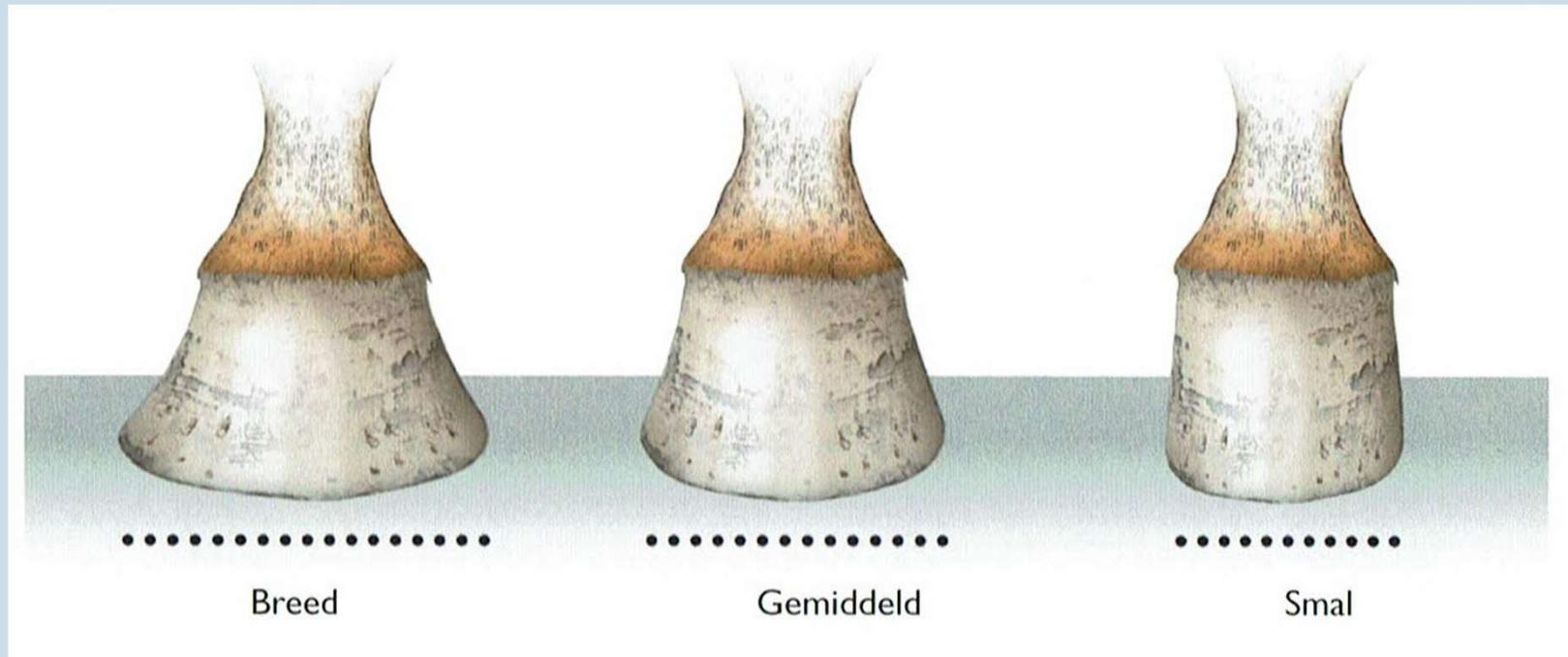
*Weak - upright*



# 16. Shape of feet

The relation between the coronet band and the carrying surface evaluated from in front of the forefeet. Note: with unequal hooves, the narrow hoof is considered to be abnormal. The horse's feet should be large and symmetrical.

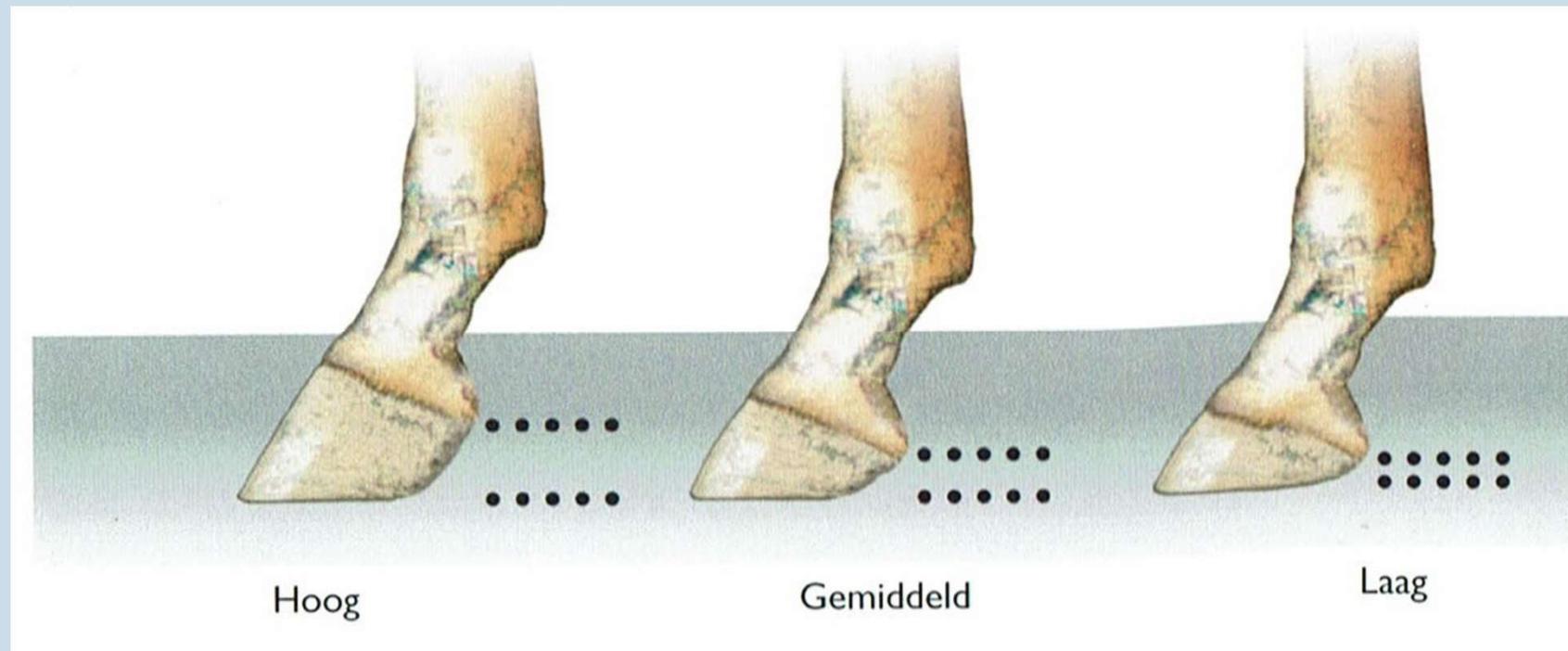
*Wide - narrow*



# 17. Heels

The height of the heels of the front hooves, measured between the ground surface and the coronary band. The heels are responsible for a correct linear position of foot and pastern. Heels that are broad and moderately high are best for soundness

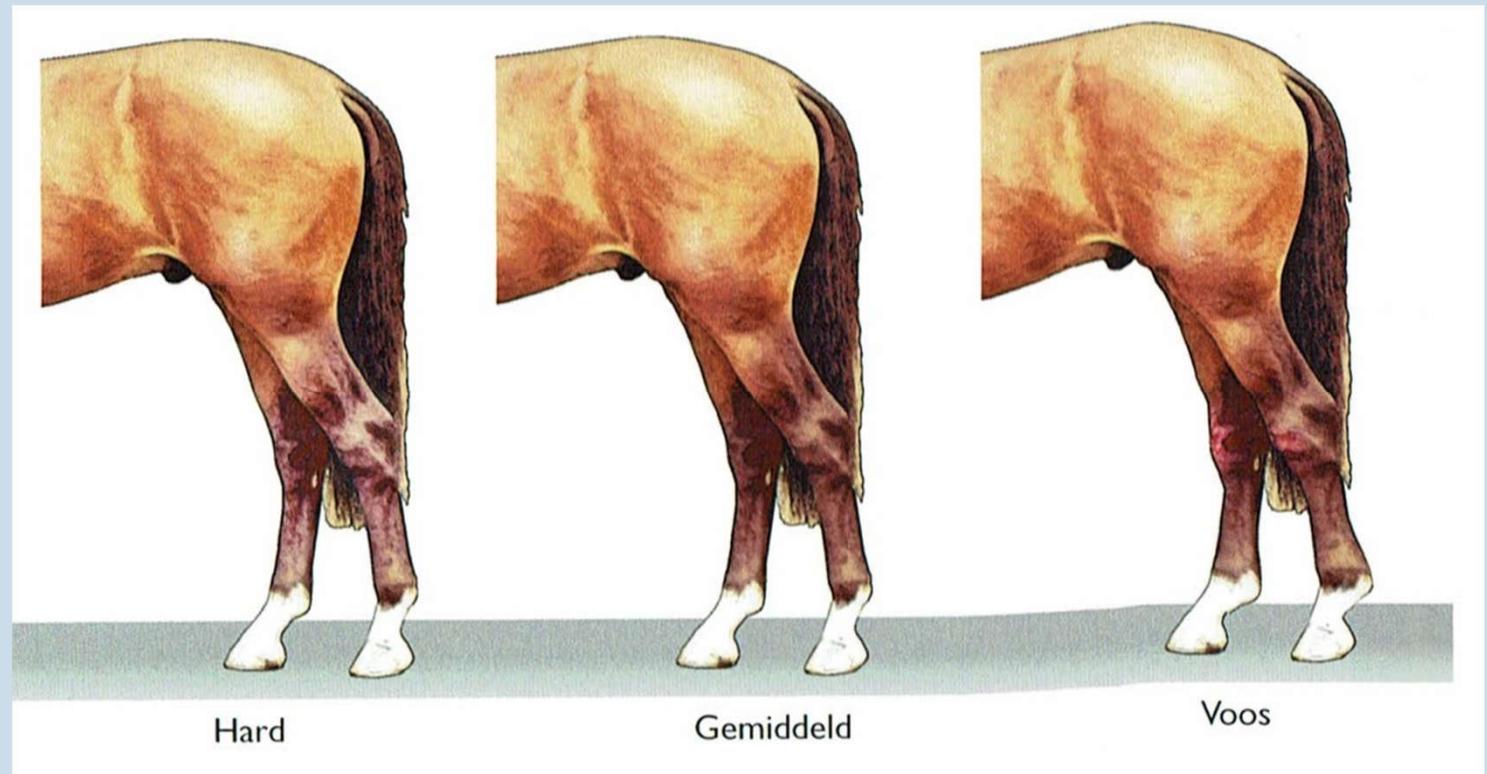
*High - low*



# 18. Quality of legs

The measure of leanness (lack of swelling) in the legs, as evaluated in the hindlegs. Lean legs show soundness and general quality.

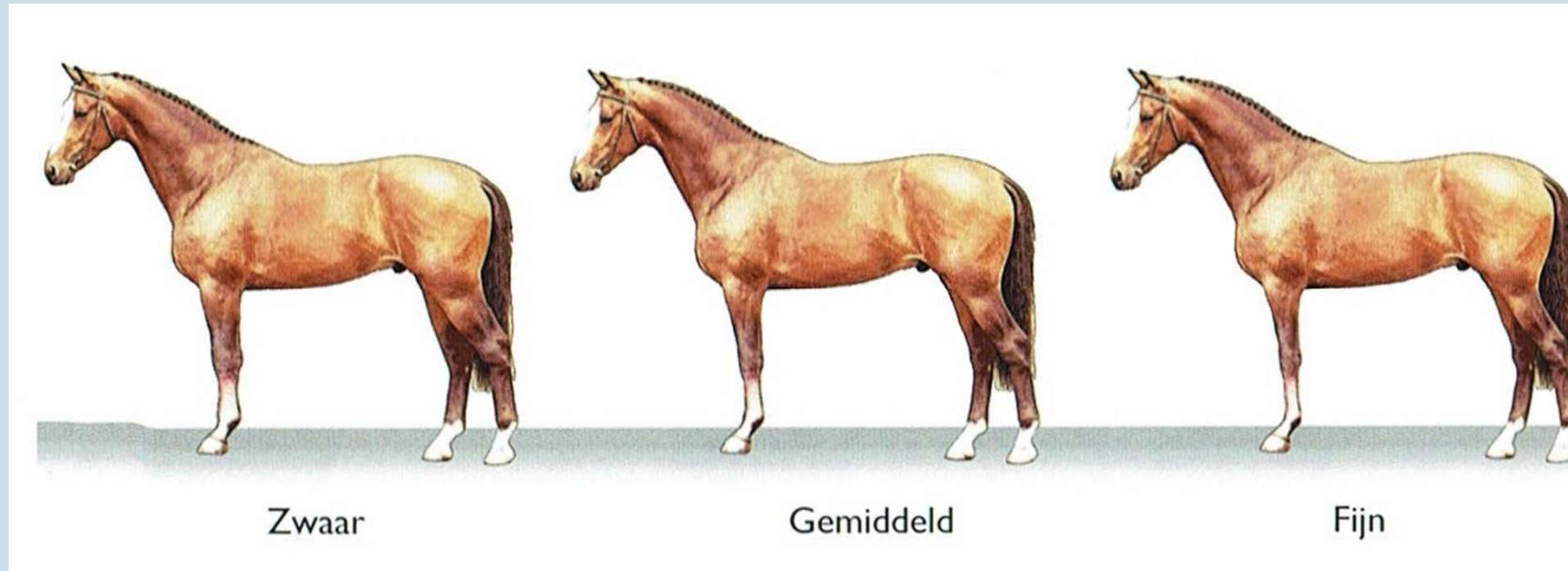
*Lean - blurred*



# 19. Substance of legs

The circumference of the leg, including the size of the joints, in relation to the size of the horse's body. A horse needs well-developed bones, joints and tendons in order to be durable. (This trait is not scored in harness horses.)

*Heavy - fine*



# CHARACTERISTICS OF GAITS



# Evaluation characteristics

## ➤ Walk

- Length of stride
- Correctness

## ➤ Trot

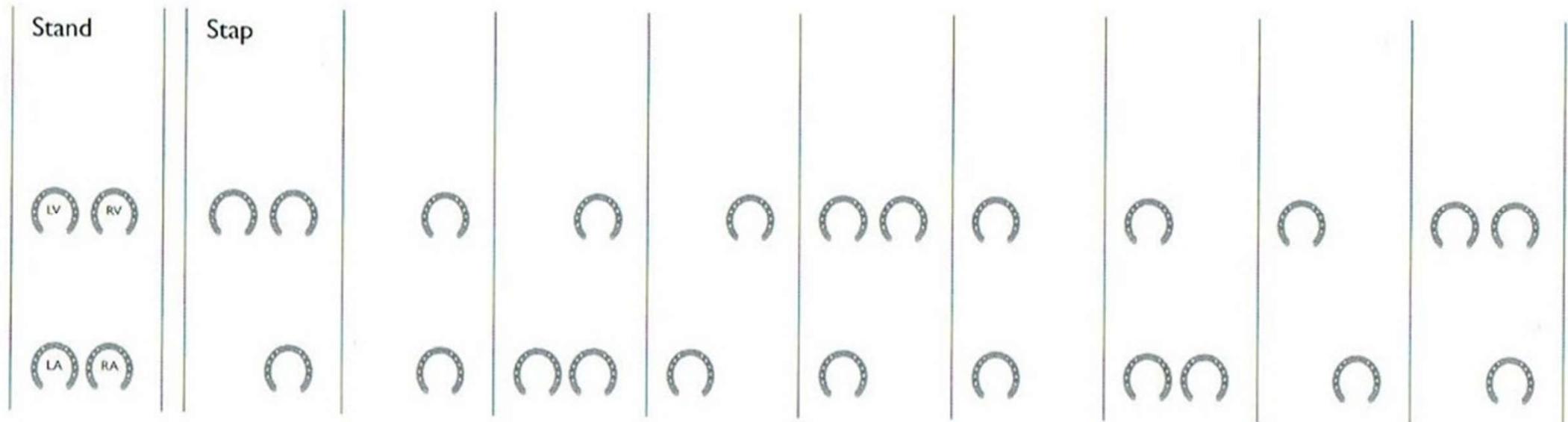
- Length of stride
- Elasticity
- Impulsion
- Balance

## ➤ Canter

- Length of stride
- Impulsion
- Balance

# Walk

➤ Clear fourbeat



# Walk: length of stride

The length of the stride

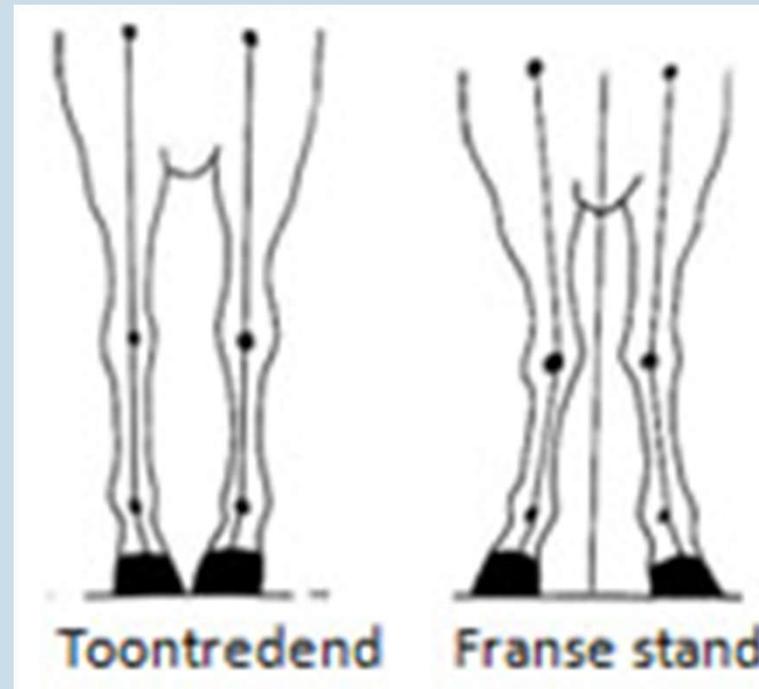
*Long - short*



# Walk: correctness

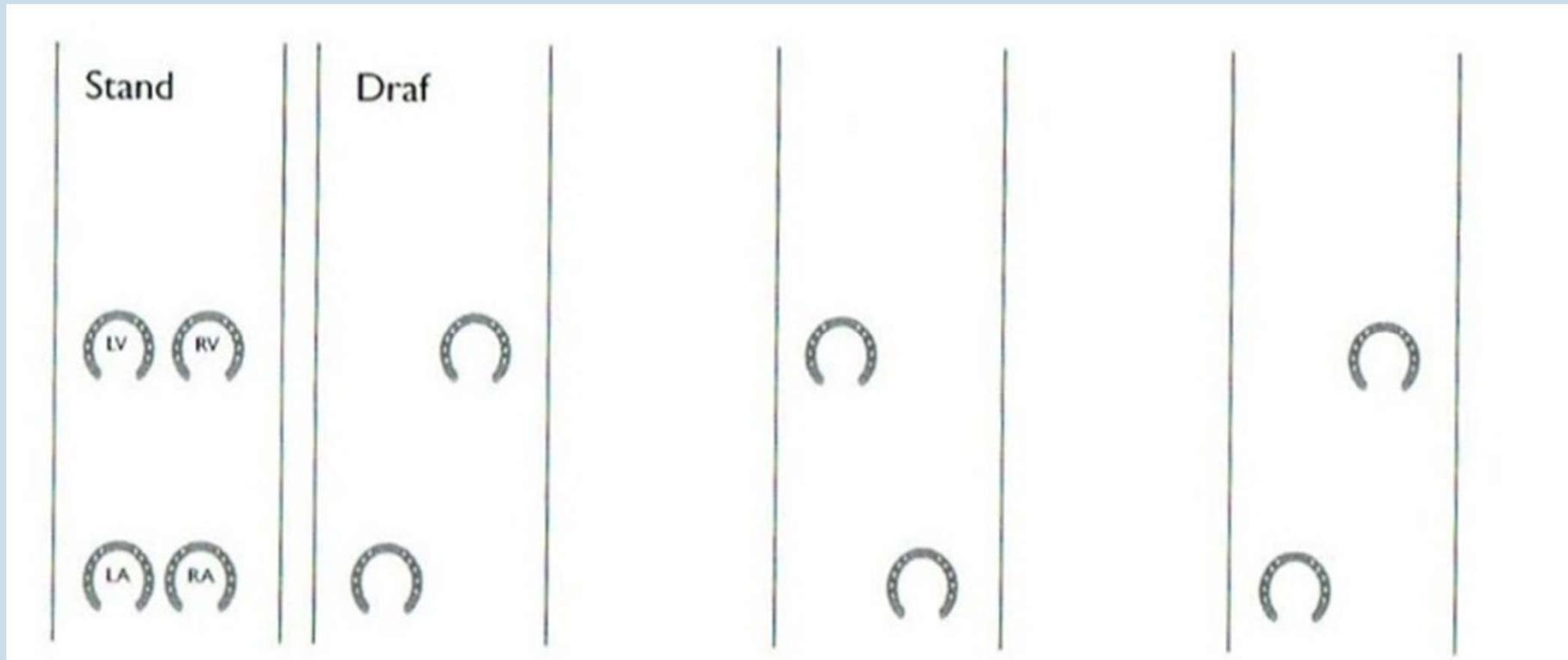
This is evaluated from the front, particularly at the walk. When hooves turn in from the fetlock, they are 'toed-in'. When the hooves turn out from the fetlock, they are 'toed-out'.

*Toed in – toed out*



# Trot

➤ Clear twobeat



# Trot: length of stride

The length of stride

*Long - short*



# Trot: elasticity

The measure of elasticity with which the movement flows through the body and is then absorbed by the legs.

*Elastic - stiff*



# Trot: impulsion

The measure in which the horse pushes off the ground with the hind legs.

*Powerful - weak*

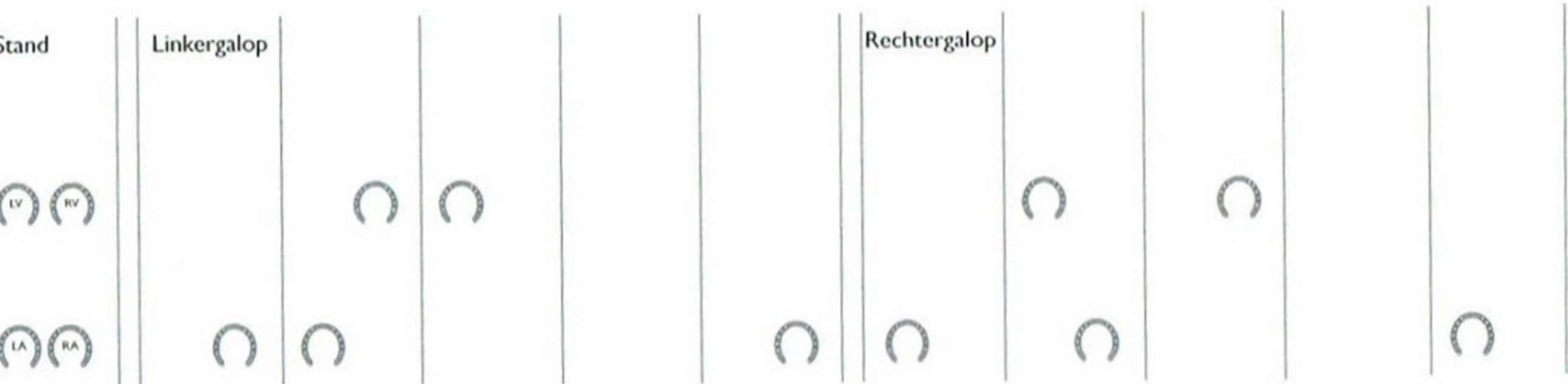
# Trot: balance

The combination of body position and the measure in which the hind leg carries.

*Carrying - pushing*

# Canter

➤ Clear threebeat



# Canter: length of stride

The length of the stride

*Long - short*



# Canter: impulsion

The measure in which the horse pushes off the ground with the hindlegs.

*Powerful - weak*

# Canter: balance

The combination of body position and the measure in which the hind leg carries.

*Carrying – pushing*

# CHARACTERISTICS OF JUMPING

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# Evaluation characteristics

- Take off
  - Direction
  - Quickness
- Technique
  - Foreleg
  - Back
  - Haunches
- Scope
- Elasticity
- Care



# Take off: direction

The measure in which the horse is able to push the withers upward.

*Upwards - forwards*



# Take off: quickness

The time elapsed during the last canter stride before the jump—the time between when the forelegs and the hindlegs hit the ground and the moment when the horse actually leaves the ground.

*Quick - slow*



# Technique: foreleg

The measure in which the shoulder bends, in combination with the upper arm, forearm and the cannon; 'tuck'.

*Bent - stretched*



# Technique: back

The measure in which the neck and back follow the arc over the jump; 'bascule'.

*Rounded - hollow*



# Technique: haunches

The measure in which the angles of the haunches are able to open during the second phase of the jump.

*Open - fixed*



# Scope

The ability of the horse both to jump with upward power while at the same time developing a forward direction.

*Much - little*



# Elasticity

The measure in which the entire jump (including the landing) flows; the horse must be elastic through the body.

*Supple - stiff*



# Care

The natural ability of the horse to not make any errors over a jump; the horse's desire not to knock down a rail.

*Careful – not careful*



# Thank you for your attention!

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