

**INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION**

**REGULATIONS**

**2013**

**World Association for Working Equitation- WAVE**

## **PREAMBLE**

The Working Equitation discipline was created with the objective of enhancing the equestrian techniques developed in countries whose riders use horses in different aspects of fieldwork. The event therefore provides an occasion for the simultaneous comparison of sporting and cultural considerations.

These regulations have been prepared on the basis of work which has already been carried out by the countries in charge of organising this championship. They have been subject to major revision, with a view to ensuring a fairer system through the introduction of minor alterations to those items open to improvement.

As specified in previous releases of the regulations, one of the most important points consists of the fact that all trials should be performed with the reins being held by a single hand. Competitors are therefore free to use either hand to hold the reins but may not, under penalty of disqualification, use their other hand during the trial.

Competitors will be disqualified if their free hand brushes the rein in front of the other or if providing any form of assistance. Any adjustment to the reins using the free hand must be a momentary action.

These regulations, approved by the World Association for Working Equitation's (WAVE) general meeting, have been prepared to govern all international Working Equitation competitions.

**These regulations may only be altered in accordance with the articles of association of the World Association for Working Equitation- WAVE**

## **I - ORGANISATION**

Working Equitation comprises four trials (Dressage, Ease of Handling, Speed and Cow Trial) and has three different classifications.

### **Classification 1**

**Team Championship:** each competing country submits a team of four riders, selected nationally and representing the traditional equitation of the country in question.

The classification is based on the total number of points scored in accordance with a Score Chart (see Appendix 1) for the three best team performances in question in each of the four championship trials.

No country may submit more than one team.

Any substitutions will comprise both horse and rider and not either horse or rider.

### **Classification 2**

**Individual Championship:** an individual classification based on the performance of competitors in the first three trials (Dressage, Ease of Handling and Speed).

This classification will be based on the results achieved by competitors belonging to a National Team and wearing the traditional Working Equitation costume of the respective country, i.e. team members and reserves.

0 (zero) points will be awarded to any competitor disqualified in any trial.

The general classification will be ordered as follows:

1. Number of trial completions.
2. Highest number of points.

Countries not having a minimum number of competitors sufficient to comprise a team (three) may compete in individual trials only.

### Classification 3

**Cow Trial Classification** – an independent collective classification, only for the result of the cow trial test.

## II - PARTICIPATION OF RIDERS AND HORSES

### 1. Horses

The trials are open to six year old or older horses whose Identity Documents, issued by the country of origin conform to European Union legislation and are accompanied by a vet's certificate certifying that it is in a good state of health.

Horses from European Union countries:

- having an identification document ("passport") (i.e. "registered" horses):

European certificate model B

- not having an identification document (i.e. non-registered horses):

European certificate model C

Horses from third countries

Certification in accordance with European regulations.

All horses will be subject to **a vet inspection prior to the competition.**

### 2. Registrations

Registrations are submitted on a special form supplied by the organising country, via the national federations or other responsible entities. Registrations submitted in writing in a non specified format are also, however, acceptable, **as long as submitted by the national federation or responsible entity.**

No team member (rider, trainer, judge or team leader), may, under any circumstances, be involved with another team.

The last date for registration is set by the organising country's federation.

Registrations for the championship (team or individual events) are expressly reserved for riders selected by the respective federation or responsible entity. No country may select more 4 than horses/riders that may participate in the team championship.

The intention is also to organise international juniors (under 18s) championships whose number of participants shall be defined by the WAVE's board of directors.

### **3. Substitutions**

The constitution of the teams will be considered definitive after the registrations have been made.

The physical incapacity of any of the team elements (rider and/or mount), must be certified by the Championship doctor and/or veterinary surgeon, who may request specific examinations for confirmation purposes.

The Head of Delegation of the country in question or the Team Leader may apply to the President of the Jury for the horse/rider combination to be substituted by the reserve horse/rider no later than three hours prior to the beginning of the trial in question.

### **4. Complaints**

All and any complaints concerning the results of a trial must be directly submitted in writing to the President of the Jury by the Head of the Delegation of the country filing the complaint and under no circumstances later than one hour from the announcement of the results of the trial being contested, accompanied by a deposit of 100 € (one hundred euros) which will be returned if the complaint is accepted.

Any complaint filed after the above deadline will not be considered.

The President of the Jury shall notify the Appeals Jury of the complaint and the Appeals Jury will meet with the **ground jury**.

**The Appeals Jury shall comprise three judges appointed by the organisation.**

### **III - DRESS AND HARNESS**

#### **1. Riding Costume**

Competitors participating in the championships must perform in the traditional Working Equitation costume of the respective country, **as described in the annex to the present regulation.**

#### **2. Harness**

Horses participating in the championships must be harnessed in the traditional manner of the respective country.

#### **3. Requirement to Submit Information on Costume and Harness**

The detail description of the working saddlery and costume to conform with the regulations of each country is at the appendix 6.

### **IV – JURY**

Persons who are, in any capacity, involved with any national team or any of the selected competitors, may not act as a member of any championship jury.

The Judges needs to be able to communicate fluently in English and/or French.

During the competition the President of the Jury and the Paddock officer should be in permanent contact (e.g. with walkie talkies).

In the international competitions all the judges have to be included on the WAVE judges list. The President of the Jury will be chosen by the organizing committee (even if the nationality of the President is not from the organising country) **and mandatorily approved by WAVE.** The other four judges will be **appointed by WAVE.**

#### **1. Dressage Trial**

The Dressage Trial Jury of the World or Continental Championships comprises five judges appointed by the federations of the countries participating in the championship (one member per country).

A country should notify the WAVE/Organising Committee of their wish not to have a judge, when registering.

All judges must be registered on the list of World Association for Working Equitation judges of the respective country. The WAVE should choose the judges who are going to judge and the paddock committee, and communicate it in advance to all the countries.

The President of the Jury will occupy a central location, with two jury members (one on each side) occupying a position on each of the sides of the shorter side of the rectangle, opposite the entrance and the other two jury members will occupy a position in the middle of the larger side of the rectangle, one on each side.

The positions of the four Jury members other than the President will be selected by a draw.

Each member of the Jury will be isolated from the others with a view to making a totally independent appraisal. Members of the jury should, as far as possible, occupy separate booths.

Each judge must be provided with the services of a secretary to record his/her comments on the score cards.

The Jury will always be able to call upon the services of the trial's veterinary surgeon who will be called by the President of the Jury.

The President of the Jury will signal the start of each competitor's trial by ringing a bell. Competitors have 1 (one) minute to begin the trial after the bell has been rung. Competitors will be disqualified if failing to comply with the deadline or beginning the trial before the bell has been rung.

## **2. Ease of Handling Trial (MANEABILITY)**

As described above, all judges must be registered on the list of World Association for Working Equitation judges of the respective country. The WAVE should choose the judges who are going to judge and the paddock committee, and communicate it in advance to all the countries.

Jury members will be positioned around the arena, to enable each of them to have a satisfactory view of all obstacles. They should be physically separate from each other at such a distance as to enable them to make a totally impartial judgement.

## **3. Speed Trial**

The Speed Trial Jury shall be selected using the same procedure as in the preceding trials.

The Speed Trial is controlled by the President of the Jury, who will be assisted by a secretary charged with recording a competitor's penalty faults on the score cards and informing the Secretary of the results of the competition to be put up for latter display.

The respective result will be announced to the public after each competitor has completed the trial.

## **4. Cattle Test**

The same Procedures for selecting the Jury position used before should be used in this Test, and Jury members should be positioned where they have good vision of the arena.

## **V - PADDOCK OFFICER**

The nominated judge for the paddock will form a committee with a veterinary of the organizing country.

Their direct presence in warming-up paddock area is **mandatory**.

Their function consists of noting the occurrence of any incidents during the warming-up period and organising the competitors' entrance to the riding arena, based on their entry order.

**The Paddock officer and the warming up officer can be two different officials.**

The Commission must inspect horse and rider combinations before and after the trials, informing the President of the Jury of any irregularity (e.g. traces of blood on the mounts, irregularities in harness and costume, etc.)

The Paddock Committee reports directly to the President of the Jury before the next competitor starts his test.

At the end of the trial, the official veterinary surgeon and/or the paddock officer detect any signs of blood on the animal, the rider shall remain in the area for examination and the President of the Jury informed of the occurrence before the following competitor begins his/her trial. The President of the Jury shall then, whether or not meeting with other judges, analyse the situation and if considered justified, shall order the competitor's disqualification from the said trial. This is the only way that a competitor may be disqualified for blood on his/her mount.

## **VI - PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM**

A public address system comprising an amplifier, speakers suitable for use in public enclosures, microphones, a twin deck cassette recorder, CD player and mixing table should be installed in the Jury booth.

The sound must be audible in the trial arena, warming-up and boxes zone.

## **VII - ENTRY ORDER**

The entry order will be decided by a draw to be made in the presence of the President of the Jury during the Heads of Delegation's meeting.

The entry order for the Ease of Handling and Speed trials will be in inverse order to the individual general classification, prior to the referred to trials.

### **1. General**

The entry order will be put up on display at least 2 hours before the trials begin.

Competitors who fail to comply with the entry order will be disqualified.

If a competitor is affected by a serious, confirmed problem (horseshoes, wounds etc.), the President of the Jury may, exceptionally, at his discretion, alter the entry order and will announce such alteration to the public.

Riders who fail to appear in the respective entry order will be given a period of 60 (sixty) s. after the President of the Jury's call and will be disqualified from the trial if failing to make an entry within the said period.

All communications shall be done using English language.

### **2. Dressage, Ease of Handling and Speed Trials**

Although a general entry time may be defined, competitors are responsible for monitoring the trials with a view to making their entrance in the respective entry order.

### **3. Cow Trial**

The entry order for the Cow Trial will be decided as follows:

The teams' entry order will be decided by a draw and the trial will proceed with the entry of the first rider from each team, followed by the second, third and, lastly the fourth rider.

The entry order of competitors belonging to the same team is entirely at the discretion of the respective Team Leader who must, however, notify the President of the Jury thereof, during the draw for the selection of the cows.

The cow selection process will be made in the presence of the duly identified animals at the trial location.

## **VIII – CHAMPIONSHIP TRIALS**

### **A – DRESSAGE TRIAL**

#### **1. Riding Arenas**

##### **a) Trial Arenas:**

The surface of the rectangular trial arena should be smooth and free from stones or extraneous matter. The surface's consistency must conform to this type of trial. The dimensions of the rectangle will be 20 m. x 40 m. and it must be totally demarcated by a barrier of a height of no more than 0.50 m.

No demarcation point should be located at a distance of under two m. from the general demarcation of the location (walls, barriers, stands etc).

The entrance to the riding arena will be approximately 2 (two) m. wide and will be located in the middle of one of the rectangle's shorter sides facing the position occupied by the President of the Jury.

The riding arena must be fitted with a public address system and the President of the Jury must have a bell which he will use to authorise the beginning of the trial.

Spectators will never be located at a distance of less than 5 (five) m. from the rectangle.

## **b) Warming-up Arena**

There should be a warming-up arena which should be as similar as possible to the riding arena used for the trials (particularly in terms of surface), in which the public address system should be audible.

The warming-up arena will be co-ordinated by the Paddock Officer.

## **2. Exercises**

The Dressage Trial comprises 18 compulsory exercises (see Appendix 2), plus 4 overall classifications. The sequence of the exercises can't be changed during the dressage performance (The sequence of the exercises is defined in the protocol (Appendix 2), with no change in the order of the movements or exercises being permitted).

The maximum time for performing this trial will be 7 minutes with a chronometer in full view of the competitors. The trial time will begin from the salute and terminates with the salute.

The combination's harmony and coherence are elements to be considered by the Jury.

No coefficient is attributed to each of the exercises, clearly marked on the Trial's Score Card (Appendix 2)

Riders must guide their mount solely by one hand during the whole of the presentation. Competitors may use the other hand to shorten or lengthen the reins, but may not, under penalty of disqualification, use their free hand to guide their mount.

Horses will always remain at a halt when riders salute the jury. Women riders will salute the jury with a slight nod and a sweep of the arm which does not hold the reins and male riders will doff their cap using the hand which is not guiding the mount.

During the dressage and attitude test is not allowed the use of bands or shinguards.

### 3. Music

Each competitor will choose music to accompany the sequence of their performance, **which will be scored in the artistic mark.**

The music must be in harmony with the performance of the movements and the tempo. The cassette or CD must be delivered to the competitor in the show office as soon as he arrives in the showground. The cassettes should be rewound to the point at which the music starts and competitor should indicate, by an arm movement, outside the *carrière*, the time when the music should begin to play.

### 4. Classification

All exercises will be classified from 0 to 10, in **accordance** with the following scale

- Excellent 10
  - Very good 09
  - Good 08
  - Reasonably good 07
  - Satisfactory 06
  - Reasonable 05
  - Insufficient 04
  - Poor to Middling 03
  - Bad 02
  - Very bad 01
  - Failure to perform the exercise 00
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- Course error - 5 penalty points for each fault in the final average up to a maximum of two. Riders committing 3 faults will be disqualified.
  - Stroking the horse or touching the horse's neck in front of the reins - 5 penalty points in the final average up to a maximum of two. Riders will be disqualified if stroking or touching the horse three times.
  - The fall from the horse is a cause of elimination.
  - 3 errors of the course are cause of elimination.

The penalty points must only be recorded on the President of the Jury's Score Sheet, even if the notification of such acts is made by one of the Jury Officers.

Even in the event of a possible disqualification, the judges must classify the whole of a competitor's performance in a trial up to completion, after which they will meet to take a decision.

## **5. Points**

The trial classification is obtained by adding up the total number of points scored by competitors.

## **6. Use of Riding Crop**

Riders may enter the riding arena with a crop, which will remain in an upright position and secured by the free hand. Touching the horse with the crop is considered to be an outside assistance and will entail disqualification.

## **7. Grounds for Disqualification**

The following are grounds for a competitor's disqualification:

- Entering the riding arena before the President of the Jury has given consent;
- Taking more than a minute to enter the riding arena after the bell has been rung;
- If the horse's four hooves overstep the rectangle delimitation;
- If the horse has wounds on its nostrils or flanks or if it evidences signs of lameness;
- If the rider mistreats the horse;
- If more than 10 s. are taken to perform a forwards movement;
- Use of two hands to guide the mount;
- Three course errors;
- Touching the horse with the riding crop or using the riding crop to provide any form of assistance.
- The fall of the rider from the horse.

## **B) EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL (MANEABILITY)**

The objective of this trial is to evidence both rider's and horse's capacity to tranquilly, precisely, stylishly and regularly perform any obstacles representing difficulties which could be encountered in the field or which could evidence the empathy existing between the horse/rider combination.

### **1. Riding Arena**

The riding arena for the ease of handling trial comprises a rectangle with minimum dimensions of 70 m. x 30 m.. It should be flat and be free from any stones or objects which could endanger competitors and, consequently, prejudice their evaluation by the Jury. It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface be used. It may be grass or compacted provided that it is not too hard or slippery.

### **2. Maximum Length of Trial**

IF the organizing committee defines a maximum length of time allowed for the trial it will be calculated on the basis of the speed of the working canter for the distance to be covered plus the time required to perform the obstacles along the course, as set out in the appended table (Appendix 5).

### **3. Obstacles**

The term obstacle signifies a difficulty to be surmounted by the rider.

The course route should be set up in such a manner as to allow the exercises to be performed by riders using their left or right hands to hold the reins.

The description of the obstacles to be used in the Ease of Handling and Speed Trials as well as the manner of performing them shall be described in items 5 and 12 of this article.

Only obstacles set out on the referred two lists can be used to avoid surprises at international events with the appearance of difficulties of which only the hosts are aware of.

All obstacles are marked by red and white flags (red on the right and white on the left).

In order for an obstacle to be successfully performed, a rider must:

- pass between the two entrance flags trial in the right direction,
- perform the technical manoeuvre required by the referred to obstacle,
- exit the obstacle zone by the exit flags.

The obstacles are numbered by the respective order in which they are to be performed with the number on the right hand side of the entrance flags. Each obstacle forms part of an approach which must be complied with.

#### **4. Course Error**

A course error is a fault in approaching an obstacle or performing the obstacles out of sequence.

An error is assumed to have been made when a competitor endeavours to perform the following obstacle without:

- having corrected the manner of approach to the former obstacle,
- having performed the former obstacle.

#### **5. List of Obstacles**

Those obstacles should be chosen from the following list for the organizing committee:

1. Figure eight between drums
2. Wooden bridge
3. Slalom between parallel posts
4. Jumping over bales of straw
5. Pen
6. Slalom between posts in a straight line
7. Drums
8. Gate (Doorway)
9. Bell at end of corridor
10. Earthenware jug

11. Backing up in "L" or a figure eight between posts
12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a log
13. Removing a pole (goad) from a drum
14. Placing a pole (goad) in a drum
15. Using a pole to skewering a ring
16. Riding through a water-filled ditch
17. Bank
18. Switching a glass from the tip of a pole (goad) to another.

## **6. Reconnaissance**

Before the start of the trial, competitors may walk inside the riding arena, with the aim of examining the difficulties involved.

The riding arena will therefore be open to the riders for a minimum period of 15 minutes. The President of the Jury will signal the riding arena's opening and closing times with a bell.

No competitor may remain in the riding arena after the closing signal has been given, no changes may be made to the course and the trial will begin no less than ten minutes later.

## **7. Start of Trial**

The President of the Jury will ring a bell to signal the start of each competitor's trial. After the bell has been rung, competitors have one minute to start the trial. Competitors who fail to comply with the time limit will be disqualified.

## **8. Start and Finish**

The starting and finishing lines are demarcated by markers or red and white flags (red on the right hand side and white on the left). There will also be a letter "P" or "C" to indicate the starting and finishing lines.

## **9. Course Map**

An Ease of Handling course map must be put up for display at least 2 hours before the beginning of the trial at the same time as the entry order.

The course map should be sent by the OC and to the participant nations at least 1 week before the start of the competition.

## **10. Assessment**

The trial is assessed on the basis of the assessment of Appendix 3 which is similar to the Dressage Trial.

As in the Dressage Trial, the protocol contains an overall score element.

Reference should, however, be made to several general aspects:

### **10.1. Horse:**

- Regularity of movements
- Quality of cantering starts
- Submission to aids
- Collection
- Harmony of movements

### **10.2. Rider:**

- Position in saddle
- Ease of movements; stability
- Use of aids
- Exclusive use of one hand (left or right)

The classification scale is the same as that used for the dressage trial:

- Excellent 10
- Very good 09
- Good 08
- Reasonably good 07
- Satisfactory 06
- Reasonable 05
- Insufficient 04
- Poor to Middling 03
- Bad 02
- Very bad 01
- Failure to perform the exercise 00

## **11. Grounds for Disqualification**

Competitors committing the following faults will be disqualified:

- Entering the riding arena before the President of the Jury has given consent;
- Touching the horse with the riding crop or using the riding crop to provide any form of assistance.
- The fall of the rider from the horse.
- Failure to correct a course fault;
- Three refusals to perform the same obstacle;
- Beginning the trial before the jury's start signal;
- Taking more than a minute to begin the trial after the bell has been rung;
- Use of both hands to guide the horse;
- Mistreatment or wounds on horse;
- Evidence of lameness or wounds with traces of blood;
- Refusal to advance for a period of more than 15 s..
- Showing an obstacle in an ostentive way
- Crossing an obstacle that has not yet been performed

## 12. Description of Obstacles

### 12.1 – Figure Eight between Drums

The obstacle consists of two drums placed at a distance of three m. away from each other (with the distance being measured from the centre of the drums).

The horse will approach at a canter between the drums and perform a three m. diameter turn around the right hand drum. Upon completing the turn and passing half way between the drums, **a flying change must be performed and executed** the circle on the left hand side around the left hand drum. Upon completing the circle on the left hand side, it will pass half way between the drums.

The obstacle may be performed in **rain back**.

#### Classification

The jury should classify the precision and attitude of the change of canter, the passage half way between the drums, the shape and symmetry of the circle and the horse's response and actions **and the quality of the flying change**.

The jury will classify the fault of the change of hand failing to coincide with the mid point between the drums and when the delay is only slight, as insufficient.

The jury will attribute a negative (i.e. less than **5**) score if the rider fails to perform the change of hand.

### 12.2 - Wooden Bridge

The obstacle consists of a bridge comprising planks over which the animal must walk.

The obstacle should measure at least 4 m. x 1.5 m. with its highest part being at least 20 cms. above the ground.

The trial may eventually comprise two walks (one in each direction).

The surface must not be slippery.

The obstacle should be made out of reasonably solid material and in such a manner as not to endanger either horse or rider.

#### Classification

The jury should classify the **quality and** regularity of the walk, transitions and confidence vis-à-vis the obstacle.

The jury should award a negative classification if a horse shows any hesitation in performing the obstacle, **irregularity or fails to perform the obstacle at walk.**

### **12.3 - Slalom between Parallel Posts**

The obstacle consists of a minimum number of seven, two m. high posts fixed to an outside base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in two parallel lines with a distance of six m. between the rows. There will be a distance of six m. between the line of four posts (nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7). There will also be a distance of six m. between the line of three posts (nos. 2, 4, 6).

Post no. 2 will be positioned half-way between post no.1 and no.3. Post no. 4 will be positioned half-way between posts no.3 and 5. Post no.6 will be placed half-way between posts no.5 and 7.

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse will perform half turns around the posts, in the order indicated by the number of each post (nos.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and in the direction indicated by the course map, with changes of hand being performed half-way between the posts.

#### Classification

The jury should classify the continuity of the action, the harmony and precision of the horse's evolutions, the rider's use of aids, the precision of the evolution, the **quality of the flying changes** and whether one or more posts are knocked over.

**Failure to comply flying changes should be scored negatively.**

#### **12.4 - Jumping over Bales of Straw**

The obstacle consists of 4 bales of cut straw, between two uprights, supporting a pole. The horse should approach and jump over this obstacle naturally and with assurance. The bales of cut straw may be replaced by a natural substance provided that it does not exceed the bale's height.

##### Classification

The jury should classify the action of the horse, the rider's serenity and use of aids in performing the obstacles. Knocking over any obstacle will **entail a negative score**.

#### **12.5 - Pen**

This consists of an enclosure, with an entrance, containing another enclosure which will house animals such as hens, geese, ducks, piglets, etc...

The obstacle should be performed by entering in one direction and doing a full turn. Performing the obstacle at a trot will be considered negative.

##### Classification

The jury should classify the horse's serenity and confidence, the rider's serenity and use of aids to perform the obstacle.

#### **12.6 - Slalom between Posts**

The obstacle comprises a minimum number of five two m. wooden or metal posts, supported by an exterior base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in a straight line and at a distance of six m. from each other. The direction of the course is set out by the course markings. The obstacle should be performed by entering at a canter. Each change of direction should correspond to a change of hand. The canter should always be in conformity with the turn being performed by the rider.

Changes of hand should always be performed half-way between the posts.

### Classification

The jury should classify the ordered precision of the rider's action, his/her movement, which should be fluid and continuous and the manner of performance of the obstacle.

**The quality of the flying changes. Failure to perform the flying changes entail negative scores.**

### **12.7 - Drums**

The obstacle consists of three drums positioned at the three angles of an equilateral triangle with three m. long sides (the length of the side of the triangle is measured from the centre of the drums).

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse enters at a canter between the drums on the side indicated on the course map. It will round the drum placed to the right (or left depending on the course map instructions) and will then proceed to the next drum, performing a **flying change** over the imaginary line between both drums and will then round the second drum. It will then approach the last drum and perform a **flying** change of hand along the imaginary line between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> drums and then perform a full turn around the latter drum, exiting from the same point in which the exercise began.

All turns should be completed to the right or left in conformity with the course instructions on the map and the explanation given during the course of the reconnaissance.

The objective of this obstacle is to evidence ease of handling and the capacity to perform in tight areas while also maintaining the impulsion and *tempo* of the canter.

### Classification

The jury should base its score on the horse's attitude, the rider's use of aids (description and effect), *tempo*, continuity of action, fluidity of performance, precision **and quality** of **flying changes**.

## **12.8 - Gate (Door)**

The gate should be constructed from wood and wire mesh and be closed with an iron hoop. Two uprights made from natural material with a width of at least two m. and a height of 1.30 m. should be placed at the sides of the gate.

The gate may open to the right or left in conformity with the course.

The obstacle should be performed as follows: The horse, cantering up close to the obstacle, makes its final approach at a walk, step by step and in which the horse's approach shall evidence a high level of confidence and assurance. The horse positions itself at the side of the gate (to the left or right depending on the direction in which it opens).

Using his/her right hand, the rider will lift up the iron hoop and open the gate. He/she will walk through the entrance preferably without leaving the gate.

When the horse has fully exited the other side of the gate, the rider may back up one or two steps to close the gate. He/she will then put the iron hoop in place and complete the obstacle.

The rider should not let go of the gate during the course of performing the exercise.

### Classification

The jury should classify the horse's action which should be fluid and without any hesitation. The horse should be aware of and participate in the opening and closing movements without evidencing any signs of insecurity or disobedience. The rider's action should be easy, precise and free from hesitation. The rider should make good use of his/her legs to urge the horse forward whenever necessary.

The rider should never let go of the gate when performing the opening and closing exercises. The jury should penalise this fault with a negative classification

The jury will also penalise any signs of insecurity evidenced by horse or rider and lack of continuity of the action with a negative classification.

## b) Rope

This discipline is more commonly found in the Speed rather than Ease of Handling Trials.

The manner of performance is identical to that of sub-paragraph a) of this item.

### **12.9 - Bell at End of Corridor**

The obstacle consists of:

- two crossbars with a length of around 4 m., placed on 2 supports with a height of around 0.60 m. and secured to the ground, at a distance of 1.50 m. from each other forming a corridor.
- a bell located at the end of the corridor at a height of around 2.00 m.

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse will approach the corridor at a walk or canter and will enter and move forwards towards the end. The rider will then ring the bell by hand then back the horse down the corridor until its foreparts have exited the corridor.

#### Classification

The jury should classify the horse's attitude and collection, the rider's use of aids and speed, the fluidity, continuity and perfection of the performance. A higher **score** will be awarded for performing the obstacle at a canter rather than at walk

The jury will attribute a negative classification if the horse displaces either of the crossbars.

The corridor may, alternatively, be "L" shaped and formed by two four m. corridors.

The crossbars and respective supports may be substituted by dressage uprights.

## 12.10 - Earthenware Jug

This obstacle consists of a table with an approximate height of 1 m., with a square table top having a side measurement of around 1.25 m. upon which a jug filled with liquid (water) should be placed.

The obstacle is performed as follows: the rider should approach the table, **at canter or walk**, take hold of and drink from the jug or raise it above his/her head and then put it back on the table.

### Classification

The jury should classify the manner in which the horse approaches and remains at a halt next to the table, without evidencing any signs any fear and trusting the rider's use of aids. The jug, when placed on the table, must remain upright. The rider will be penalised if the horse crashes into the table. **A higher score will be awarded for approaching the table at canter rather than at walk.**

A bottle (full of liquid or sand) may be used instead of the jug.

## 12.11 - Backing up in "L" or Rounding Several Posts or Obstacles

This obstacle may be twofold:

**12.11.1.** This obstacle has two variants,

1) An "L" shaped corridor, comprising two four m. sections each with a width of 1.2 m. and identical to the definition provided in item 12.9. The horse will walk or canter into the corridor and will ring the bell at the other end. It will then back down the "L" along the same route used to enter.

2) The competitor enters the "L" shaped corridor, at the end of which, there is a post with a height of around 1.60 m. on his right hand side upon which a glass will be placed. The rider will remove the glass and back down the "L" shaped corridor, as described above. Upon exiting there will be another post on the right hand side upon which the glass should be placed.

### Classification

The jury should classify the way in which the horse enters and backs up, its fluency of movements and response to the use of aids. Touching the uprights demarcating the obstacle will be heavily penalised and knocking them down will be severely penalised.

#### **12.11.2.**

Two lines of three posts 1,5 m apart comprising a minimum of 3 posts each line forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres from each other, and each line are separated by 1,5 m.

The horse/rider moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the glass and performs a rein back slalom, between the posts.

To complete this exercise the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four members) in rein back from the last pair of posts.

If the rider uses the right hand to ride the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a left side post and replace it on the last left side post. If the rider uses the left hand to ride the horse, he should **remove the** glass placed on a right side post and replaced it on the last right side post.

**In case the rider knocks down the post were he should place the glass he must dismount and put it back in place.??????**

### Classification

The jury should classify the fluency of the animal's movements in backing up, its response to the use of aids, enabling the obstacle to be performed as perfectly as possible. Penalties will be applied for any failure to complete the course correctly. Touching the posts or obstacles will be severely penalised. **Failure to fully complete the obstacle should entail disclassification.**

#### **12.12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a Log(s)**

This obstacle consists of a four m. long log (pole) with a diameter of not more than 10 cms. and a length of four m. positioned between 5 and 10 cms. above ground level.

The horse should approach the obstacle (to the right or left, as indicated on the course map) perpendicularly to the log. The horse must perform the obstacle, which should always remain positioned between its hind and front feet but never touched.

#### Classification

The jury must classify the horse's capacity to perform the obstacle, the fluidity and continuity of the action and its serenity. A higher **score** will be awarded for performing the obstacle at canter rather than at walk.

The horse will be severely penalised if it touches **or knocks down** the log.

### **12.13. Removal of a Pole (Goad) from a Drum**

The rider must approach the drum (or receptacle containing the pole), at canter and **remove** it without the horse's reacting in any way.

#### Classification.

The jury should classify the way in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the pole and the relaxed manner in which the rider uses the pole.

The horse should always advance at a steady, **cadenced** canter and should not react to or notice the appearance of the drum or the rider's removal of the pole.

Any **alteration of the cadence** or change of movement will be penalised.

Knocking down the drum or receptacle will also be heavily penalised.

### **12.14. Placing a Pole (Goad) in a Drum**

This obstacle should be classified as in no. 13, with the only difference being that the pole should be placed in the receptacle.

### Classification

The jury should classify the way in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the pole and the relaxed manner in which the rider places the pole.

The exercise only will be considered successfully completed if the pole stays on the drum.

Knocking over the drum receptacle will be penalised.

A competitor who drops the pole prior to being placed, may not continue the trial under penalty of disqualification. To obviate this situation the competitor must dismount, retrieve the pole and then continue with the trial.

### **12.15. Skewering a Ring with a Pole**

The competitor, at a canter, will skewer the 15 cms. **diameter ring** located on bases at various heights with the tip of the pole (goad)

### Classification

The jury should classify the fact of whether the rider slows down and always maintains a natural attitude and his/her relaxed attitude in skewering the ring with the tip of the pole.

**Mistakes in the cadence** of the movement with loss of tempo by the horse will be penalised.

A rider who strikes the support with the pole or any other part of the obstacle, even if knocking over the ball (or skewering the ring) should be given a lower classification than that scored by merely striking the ball (or skewering the ring)

There may be up to three bases of various shapes.

**NB:** Exercises **13**, **14** and **15** may be classified as a single exercise.

### **12.16. Riding through a Water-filled Ditch**

The good performance of this exercise is also fundamental for any horse working in the field.

The horse should ride through the ditch naturally without appearing to notice it and demonstrate its familiarity with moving throClassification

The jury should classify the horse's natural confidence in approaching objects without the need for the major use of aids and exertion by its rider.

### **12.17. Bank**

This is the same obstacle as used in the C.C.E. cross: it starts with a ramp leading to a platform of approximately 2 m. positioned at around 60 cms. above ground level and terminates in a sheer drop.

The objective is to observe how the animal approaches the obstacle (whose initial part is identical to the bridge) and the manner in which it jumps directly down to the ground from a height of around 60 cms., evidencing confidence in its rider's instructions.

### **12.18 - Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Pole (Goad) to Another**

This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

The obstacle comprises two 2 m. upright poles (goads), 1.2 m. apart, with one of the poles (goads) having an upturned glass. Riders approach, at a walk, along an imaginary line uniting the two poles, stop between the two poles and switch the glass from one pole to another and then exit at a canter.

If the rider uses the right hand to ride the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a left side post and replace it on the right side post. If the rider uses the left hand to conduct the horse, he should remove the glass placed on a right side post and replace it on left side post.

The responsibility of ensuring the glass is on the correct post remains exclusively the responsibility of the rider, who should do this before he starts his test.

Classification

The jury should classify the horse's unhesitating confidence in approaching the obstacle without the need for any major use of aids and other endeavours by the rider. Points should also be awarded for the horse's immobility when switching the gait from one pole to another and its immediate exit at a canter.

A horse which takes a long time to descend or shows unwillingness to move forward (jump), should be penalised in terms of classification.

### **C) SPEED TRIAL**

The speed trial has been designed to evidence the rider's capacities of co-ordination and anticipation and the horse's qualities of submission, speed, attention and finesse. The obstacles should be performed as quickly as possible without any concern for style or movement.

The trial involves some or all of the obstacles used in the ease of handling trial.

The trial classification is based on the time taken by competitors to complete the course plus time penalties for faults.

In all competitions it is necessary to record the time with a chronograph with electronic cells, including a display screen which can be seen by the President of the Jury, public and riders.

The course map should be sent by the OC and to the participant nations at least 1 week before the competition.

#### **1. Riding Arena**

The trial's riding arena should contain the same obstacles as those described in the Ease of Handling trial, although the same sequence is not obligatory.

The use of a chronometer fitted with photo-electric cells and respective public display panel is obligatory for this trial. The chronometer records should be kept by the secretary general of the championship and appended to the trial's instructions.

## **2. Grounds for Disqualification**

The faults referred to in the ease of handling trial as grounds for disqualification are exactly the same as for this trial with the exception of shinguards (whose use is permitted).

## **3. Reconnaissance**

As in Ease of Handling Trial.

Each trial shall comprise a minimum no. of 15 obstacles. Although the same obstacle may be performed twice, any repetition should be made in both directions.

The course route should be set up in such a manner as to allow the exercises to be performed by riders using their left or right hands to hold the reins.

## **4. Time Penalties for Obstacles**

Obstacle faults committed in this trial are penalised in seconds (s.).

The following list sets out, for each of the obstacles, the time penalty to be added to the trial time.

Each OC should provide all the Jury members with a form for taking note of the time and penalties. Annex 7

### **4.1. Figure Eight between Drums**

- Knocking over a drum - 05 s.
- Uncorrected course fault - disqualification

### **4.2. Wooden Bridge**

The objective is to cross the bridge as quickly as possible (any movement).

- Failure to cross bridge - disqualification
- Knocking over uprights - 05 s. each

#### **4.3. Slalom between Parallel Posts**

- Knocking over a post - 03 s.
- Uncorrected course error - disqualification

#### **4.4. Jumping over Bales of Straw**

The obstacle, in this trial, will be performed as rapidly as possible (any movement)

- Touching and displacing the bale - 05 s.
- Failure to jump the obstacle - disqualification
- Third refusal – disqualification
- Falling of the pole placed over the straw bale – 05 s

#### **4.5. Pen**

- Knocking over a part of the obstacle - 05 s.
- Exiting from any of the sides of the obstacle - disqualification
- Failure to perform the obstacle - disqualification

#### **4.6. Slalom between Posts**

- Knocking over a post - 03 s.
- Course error - disqualification

#### **4.7. Drums**

- Knocking over a drum - 05 s.
- Course mistake - disqualification

#### **4.8. a) Gate (Door)**

- Dropping and failing to replace the gate - 30 s (rider may dismount to pick up the gate)
- Failure to attach the gate to the ring - 20 s.
- Knocking over the uprights - 10 s.
- Failure to perform the obstacle (not even attempting to close the gate) - disqualification

## **b) Door with a rope**

This obstacle should preferably be performed at speed.

- Leaving rope in place - 20 s
- Knocking over each upright - 10 s.
- Failure to perform the obstacle (not even attempting to close the gate) - disqualification

### **4.9. Bell at End of Corridor**

- Knocking over each crossbar in the corridor - 05. s
- Failure to ring the bell - disqualification
- Failure to perform the obstacle - disqualification
- Horse fully exits corridor - disqualification

### **4.10. Earthenware Jug**

Should not be performed at speed.

### **4.11. Backing up in "L" or a Figure Eight between Posts.**

In this trial, the "L" may be performed forwards at any speed. The competitor must ring the bell when exiting.

#### **4.11.1 "L"**

- Knocking over uprights - 05 s. each
- Horse completely exits corridor - disqualified
- Failure to place glass on exit post - disqualification
- Failure to perform the exercise – disqualification

#### **4.11.2 Posts**

- Knocking over uprights - 05 s. each
- Failure to place glass on exit post - disqualification
- Failure to perform the exercise – disqualification
- Horse turn before the last two posts - disqualification

#### **4.11.2 “8”**

- Knocking over a drum - 05 s.
- Course mistake - disqualification

#### **4.12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a Log**

In the speed trial the log will be placed on the ground.

- One of members side-steps to other side of the log - 05.s
- Course mistake - disqualification

#### **4.13. Removal of a Pole (Goad) from a Drum**

- Failure to place the pole - disqualification
- Pole extracted removed but is dropped and not picked up - disqualification
- Knocking over the drum (or receptacle) - 05 s.

#### **4.14. Placing the Pole (Goad) in a Drum**

- Failure to place the pole - disqualification
- Pole is dropped but then picked up and placed in the receptacle after the rider mounts - no penalty
- Knocking over the drum (or receptacle) after placing the pole - 05 s.
- Knocking over the receptacle before the pole is placed - disqualification

The exercise only will be considered successfully completed if the pole stays in the receptacle in which it is to be placed. If the pole is not properly inserted and is dropped, the competitor must dismount, pick it up, remount and continue the course (placing it inside the receptacle). The same procedure will apply if the pole is dropped at any point between exercise 13) and this exercise.

#### **4.15. Using the Pole to Skewering a Ring**

Should not be performed at speed.

- Skewering a ring - 10 s. (provided that it is placed inside the drum together with the pole)
- Knocking over the obstacle - 10 s. penalty

#### **4.16. Riding through a Water-filled Ditch**

Failure to ride through the ditch - disqualification

#### **4.17. Bank**

The objective is to cross over the bank as quickly as possible (any movement)

- Failure to perform bank - disqualification
- Taking more than 20 s. to jump down from bank - disqualification

#### **4.18 Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Pole to Another**

In this trial the obstacle is performed as quickly as possible without any need to halt.

Failure to remove glass - disqualification

Removal of glass but failure to skewer it on other pole - disqualification

The glass placed in the wrong post – disqualification

### **5. General Penalties**

In addition to the penalties referred to in the preceding point 4, stroking the horse or touching it on the neck in front of the reins will entail a 5 s. penalty on the final time up to a maximum of two penalties. Riders will be disqualified if stroking or touching the horse three times.

## **D) COW TRIAL**

The trial consists of a task, comprising a maximum of four and a minimum of three riders from the same team who work together to cut four pre-selected cows from a herd located in a special containment zone, one at a time in accordance with the re-established order defined by the jury (one per rider) and herding them into a demarcated zone which is separate from the rest of the herd.

The four team members will perform their tasks individually with each rider cutting one cow. The other three members of the team will help to maintain the herd in the containment zone in each attempt but may not overstep the line of the zone demarcating the action of fellow team members.

Before the competition starts the Chef d'Equipes should confirm that the cows are duly and correctly identified.

As soon as the animal has been cut and herded outside the containment line, one or more riders may help the rider to accompany the animal to a specially defined location.

Each team's cows will be duly identified with a view to avoiding any doubts. The trial will only be completed when the cut cow is in the demarcated area and the rest are in the containment zone.

The draw in respect of the neck ring colour of the animals to be cut will be realised after all of the animals have been herded inside the containment zone in the presence of the team leaders of the various delegations. A teams' entry order draw will be also be held for at the same time.

The time limit for cutting a cow will be three minutes. After this period has elapsed, competitors will be disqualified and no points awarded.

The chronometer will be activated when the rider who should undertake the cutting exercise enters the herd containment zone and ends as soon as the cow is herded into the established location.

## **1. Riding Arena**

The cow trial riding arena will comprise a rectangle with a minimum size of 80 m. x 30 m. It should be flat and free of stones or objects which could endanger the competitors and consequently prejudice the jury's assessment of them. It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface be used.

The surface may also be grass or compacted if not too hard or slippery.

Appendix 4 contains a map of the riding arena.

## **2. Classification**

Riders are classified on the basis of the time taken to complete the trial plus any penalties for committing faults.

The Cow Trial classification will be based on the points total awarded to the team riders.

Only the three best results achieved by team riders will count for the Team Classification.

Points will be awarded in conformity with the Points Table (Appendix 1).

The winning team will be the team with the highest number of points.

## **3. Penalties for Faults Committed in Cow Cutting**

A 10 s. penalty will be given whenever a cow (other than the one being cut) oversteps the containment zone line and a 10 s. penalty will be also be given whenever one of the riders different from the one who's doing the test (helper) oversteps the demarcation line of the respective intervention.

Any cow abandoning the herd, ahead of time, must be led back to the containment zone.

#### **4. Safety of Horses and Cattle**

A rider who behaves in such a manner as to endanger the safety of his/her mount or the cattle will be disqualified for mishandling.

Cattle prods may only be used if they do not injure the animals. Any signs of injury or traces of blood caused by the rider will entail the competitor's disqualification.

#### **GENERAL IDEAS**

- During the Speed Test and Cow test an ambulance should always be present.
- Leg protection for horses can be used in all sections of the competition with the exception of the Dressage Test.

## SCORE CHART (APPENDIX 1)

The underlying principle behind the award of points is as follows: each competitor receives 1 point for his/her participation plus another point for each rider preceding them in the classification.

Accordingly, in 20 competitors, the points will be:

1 <sup>st</sup>	21 points
2 <sup>nd</sup>	19 points
3 <sup>rd</sup>	18 points
4 <sup>th</sup>	17 points
5 <sup>th</sup>	16 points
6 <sup>th</sup>	15 points
7 <sup>th</sup>	14 points
8 <sup>th</sup>	13 points
9 <sup>th</sup>	12 points
10 <sup>th</sup>	11 points
11 <sup>th</sup>	10 points
12 <sup>th</sup>	9 points
13 <sup>th</sup>	8 points
14 <sup>th</sup>	7 points
15 <sup>th</sup>	6 points
16 <sup>th</sup>	5 points
17 <sup>th</sup>	4 points
18 <sup>th</sup>	3 points
19 <sup>th</sup>	2 points
20 <sup>th</sup>	1 point

The following coefficients are applied to each European Championship Trial

<b>DRESSAGE TRIAL</b>	<b>EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL</b>	<b>SPEED TRIAL</b>	<b>COW TRIAL</b>
1	1	1	1

### EUROPEAN WORKING EQUITATION CLASSIFICATION

The classification of countries participating in the championship is obtained by totalling up the number of individual points awarded to the three best riders in each country's team, in each of the four championship trials. The team of the country totalling the highest number of points will be declared the winner.

## APPENDIX 2

INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION DRESSAGE TEST					
WAVE					
DATE _____		JUDGE _____		POSITION _____ SIGNATURE _____	
COMPETITOR N° _____		NAME _____		HORSE _____	
N°	TEST	GUIDELINES	Mark	C.	Remarks
1	Enter at canter. Halt. Immobility. Salute facing the President of Jury	Collection on entry. Halt on hind quarters and weight balanced on extremities. Immobility.		1	
Movements at Walk					
2	Walk in a straight line (minimum 10m)	Activity, regularity of movements and collection.		1	
3	Full pirouette on right rein.	Regularity without rein back or failing to mark rear hooves along shortest circle. Bend facing inwards.		1	
4	Full pirouette on left rein.	Regularity without rein back or failing to mark rear hooves along shortest circle. Bend facing inwards.		1	
5	Halt. Rein back (minimum 6 steps and maximum 10 steps) and exit at walk.	Halt, regularity, balance, transition and exit at walk without any loss of activity.		1	
6	Half pass to the right (minimum 10m).	Bend in the direction of the movement.		1	
7	Half pass to the left (minimum 10m).	Bend in the direction of the movement.		1	
Movements at Trot					
8	Perform a 3 loop serpentine.	<b>Geometry . The bends. Regularity. Fluency.</b>		1	
9	Two leg yields, one each side (min 10m each).	<b>Geometry of figure. Fluency. Eveness of bends. Rhythm. Regularity.</b>		1	
10	Medium trot (min 15m).	<b>Transitions. Definition of medium trot, with lengthening of silhouette. Straightness.</b>		1	
11	Halt, rein back 6 steps, immediately canter to the right lead.	<b>Acceptance of halt. Regularity of rein back. Transition to collected canter from rein back. Straightness.</b>		1	
Movements at Canter					
12	Describe 3 circles to the right: the first circle (20m) must be performed at <b>extended</b> canter; second (15m) <b>medium</b> canter; third (10m) collected canter. All the circles must begin and finish at the same point.	Collection, balance, regularity, transitions have to be clear, fluid and immediate, and should be performed all at same point. <b>Bending.</b>		1	
13	Describe 3 circles to the left: the first circle (20m) must be performed at <b>extended</b> canter; second (15m) <b>medium</b> canter; third (10m) collected canter. All the circles must begin and finish at the same point.	Collection, balance, regularity, transitions have to be clear, fluid and immediate, and should be performed all at same point. <b>Bending.</b>		1	
14	Describe 2 circles with the same diameter (max 10m) to describe a figure of "8" with <b>flying change</b> .	Collection, balance, regularity, bending and engagement of the hind quarters. Quality of flying change at the end of the first circle. <b>Straightness.</b>		1	
15	Half turn on right rein.	Balance, bend. Start and finish with the horse on the same rein as the half turn.		1	
16	Half turn on left rein.	Balance, bend. Start and finish with the horse on the same rein as the half turn.		1	

INTERNATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION DRESSAGE TEST					
WAVE					
17	Change of canter on three sides of arena. The canter must be extended on the longest side of the arena, collected on the short side, and extended again on the next long side.	Balanced transitions, amplitude of movement and balance on the collection.		1	
18	Increase speed and stop. <b>Proceed in canter.</b>	Submission and straightness of the movement.		1	
19	Describe a serpentine with 4 loops, with flying changes at every crossing of the center line.	Impulsion, regularity of movements, precision <b>and quality of flying</b> changes.		1	
20	Center line. Halt, immobility. Salute.	Collection, immobility and position of the four legs.		1	
Collective Marks					
21	Paces.	Freedom and regularity.		1	
22	Impulsion.	Desire to move forward, elasticity of the steps, suppleness of the back and engagement of the hind quarters.		1	
23	Submission.	Attention and obedience, lightness and ease of the movements, acceptance of contact.		1	
24	Rider.	Position and seat of the rider. Correct use and effectiveness of the aids.		1	
25	Artistic mark.	<b>Music and sequence.</b>		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>					
Penalty Points					
1st error (5 pts.) _____      2nd error (5 pts.) _____      3rd error ELIMINATION _____					



## EASE OF HANDLING TRIAL (APPENDIX 3)

RIDER \_\_\_\_\_ Nº \_\_\_\_\_ HORSE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME OF JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCICE SHEET

Nº	Name of Exercice	SCORE	Notes
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

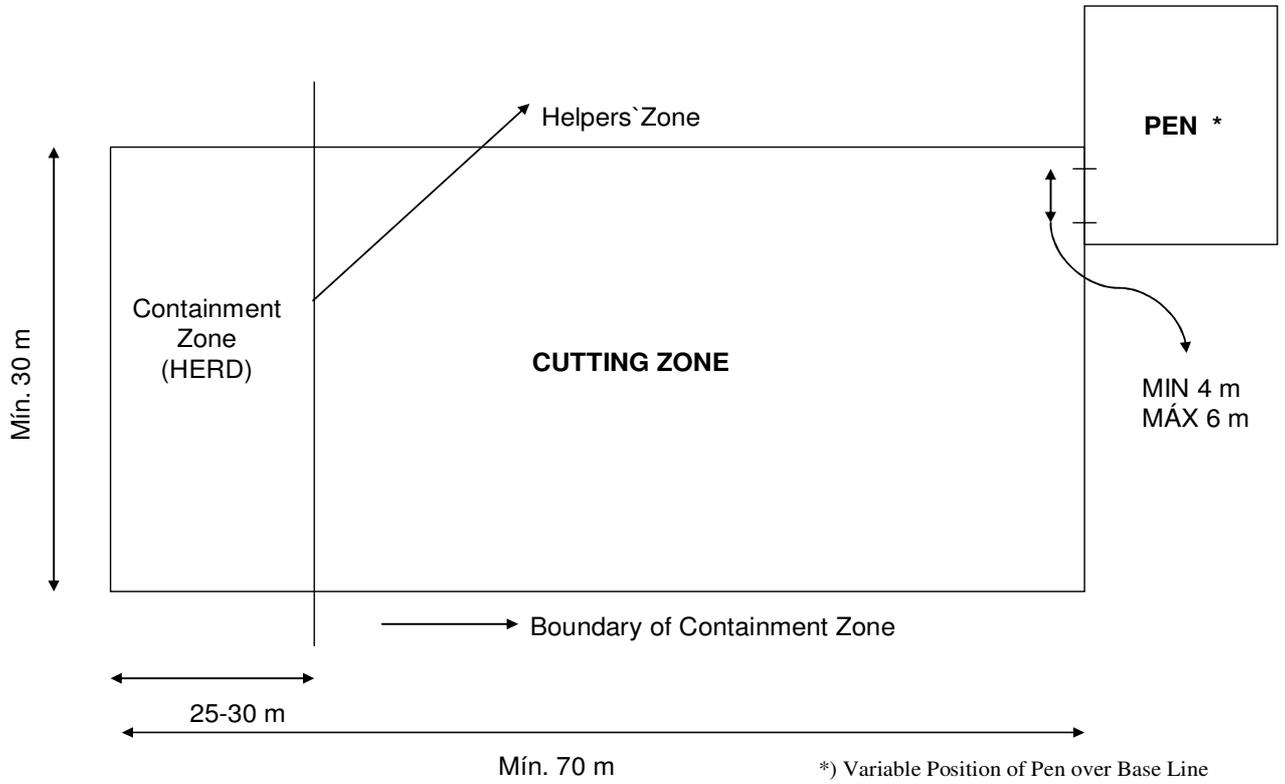
### NOTES FOR THE COURSE

Nº	Directive	SCORE	Notes
A	Canter and walk. Transitions canter/walk		

### OVERALL IMPRESSION

Nº	Directive	SCORE	Notes
B	Paces		Freedom and regularity
C	Impulsion Submission		Attention and obedience. Desire to move forward, elasticity on the steps. Engagement of the hind quarters
D	Rider		Position and seat of the rider, correct use of the aids, and effectiveness of the aids
<b>TOTAL</b>			

# COW TRIAL DIAGRAMME (APPENDIX 4)



## APPENDIX 5

### Average time to execute each obstacle (Maneability)

#### After measuring the course and obstacles

1. Figure eight between drums	- Canter time plus course
2. Wooden bridge	- (+ 7s)
3. Slalom between parallel posts	- Canter time plus course
4. Jumping over bales of straw	- Canter time with jump
5. Pen	- Walk time plus 15 s
6. Slalom between posts in a straight line	- Canter time plus course
7. Drums	- Canter time plus course
8. Gate (Doorway)	- (+10 s)
9. Bell at end of corridor	- Walk time plus 10 s
10. Earthenware jug	- Walk time plus 3 s
11. Backing up in "L" or a figure eight between posts	- Walk time plus 10 s
12. Side-stepping (lateral work) over a log	- Walk time plus 7 s
13. Removing a pole (goad) from a drum	- No added time
14. Placing a pole (goad) in a drum	- No added time
15. Using a pole to skewering a ring	- No added time
16. Riding through a water-filled ditch	- Walk time plus 7 s
17. Bank	- (+ 3 s)
18. Switching a glass from the tip of a pole (goad) to another	- Walk time plus 15 s

The time to complete the Maneability Trial should be less than the sum of the distance of the course, forseen on a working canter speed (250m/min) added to the time given to the obstacles, according to the list described above.

## APPENDIX 6

### DRESS AND HARNESS per country

#### Portugal

Horse riding has always influenced the dress of mean of elegance in Europe. Many of the classical male models reflect this influence even nowadays. For example dress coats were cut at the waist to permit greater freedom of movement with a tail, split in the middle, falling loose at the rear, in two halves. To avoid dirt, dust, mud or the horse's sweat, there were two button-hole at the ends which were fastened to the back at waist level. When dress coats started to be used for ceremonial purposes, the initial cut was retained with the two buttons remaining as a reminiscence of the times when the tails were fastened to the back, although now without any practical use.

Tradition has preserved the Portuguese Equitation Dress, which has survived the vicissitudes and upheavals of time and which now comprises:

The jacket which is similar to a dress coat from which the tails have been cut. This was worn over the whole of the country in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and comprised light colours and heavy cloth for the populace and consisting of embellishments and fine cloth for the wealthier social classes. It used to be the Sunday dress or dress used for ceremonial occasions.

This is a short coat which tapers off at the waist or a little below waist level and is frequently shorter at the back than at the front. At the waist the cut of the back is straight and not tapered and differs from the sharply cut Spanish jacket. Reference should be made to the fact that this is the principal difference between Portuguese and Spanish jackets owing to the format of the Spanish saddle whose backpiece is arched higher than the Portuguese saddle and forces the jacket against the rider's body if it were not sharply cut.

The waistcoat which gained individual status as an article of clothing in 18<sup>th</sup> century France during the reign of Louis XVI, was buttoned up to the lower neck, displaying only the bow or trimmings of the shirt. It was worn at below waist level and embroidered with gold and silk. This model is still used nowadays by bullfighting riders although worn shorter than during the period in question for practical reasons.

The waistcoat has been simplified and it is, nowadays, unusual to see the lapels with the collar-free model being much more customary. The back, made from lighter material than the front was adjusted with a fillet, laced through eye-holes and the most popular models were adorned with coloured thread designs. The decoration on the back of the waistcoat showed how they could be used without a jacket. Dressing without a jacket or in "shirt-sleeves" was regular practice in the case of country dwellers and was the case of riders in general when working in the field although on more ceremonial occasions a rider would never appear without a jacket and waistcoat.

On the lower trim of the waistcoat and close to the opening of the pocket is the belt which is simultaneously used to fasten the waistcoat and the waistband of the trousers leaving the horizontal pockets in full view. The belt may, however, be used to only secure the waistband and, in this case is partly covered by the waistcoat. The colour of belts is not uniform, black for the country-dweller, blue or red for herdsmen and invariably black for the owner or lord of the property. They were made of cotton, wool, satin or silk and tied tightly around with the fringe on the left.

The trousers used in Portuguese equitation dress are cut short to the ankle and not creased. The waistband is high and almost reaches the lower extremities accompanying the kidneys and wrapped tightly around the body. The button-hole fly is hidden by a flap although the buttons are visible from the waist and there are usually three of them. The waistline, under the belt which lines the waist belt has two horizontal buttons. At the end of and outside the waistband are the buttons used to secure the braces. A button is sewn inside the fly-line and fitted with eyelets to prevent it from rising or doubling with the horse's movements.

The jacket may also, however, be worn with breeches, buttoned up and open at the knee, and which should be lighter in colour than the jacket. In the case of herdsmen, the blue breeches (made from coarse baize or velveteen), are still in use nowadays with half stockings and shoes, for riders in general, with long heeled, platform boots.

The hat used in Portuguese equitation dress should be black, grey or brown, wide-brimmed, with or without a ferrule, rounded and usually concave although with a ferruled brim, the top may also be convex. The ribbon encircling the top is tied in a bow, without the use of buttons. The "Mazzantini" hat and cap are therefore part of our equitation dress.

The equitation dress shirt is white, with a small collar and collar tips, clipped into the waistband. No tie or bow is used and it is fastened using a double button and other buttons sewn along the preceding strip. The button-holes can be decorated with strips of plaited cloth or lace. The chest may or not have a shirt front which can be ribbed or plaited. The shirt is worn long, coming a third way down the thigh to which it is fastened by ribbons which prevent it from being pulled out and entangled when high waistband trousers are being worn. The sleeves are wide and loose and end up in a simple or double clip-on cuffs which, in turn are fastened using the same type of buttons.

In the case of gala outfits, it is occasionally only the quality and colours that enable the dress to be identified as such. This is the same with the boots. It is the colour and quality of the materials that enable everyday boots and boots to be worn on festive occasions to be differentiated. Black or brown calf or patent leather are the two characteristics which identify the boots as being part of a rich or festive attire. Boots made from sheep-hide or greased calf-leather, owing to their rustic nature, are for day-to-day use.

With the use of breeches, tradition has adopted the boot used by Portuguese bullfighting riders such as the dress of Louis XV – Louis XVI. This is a high boot worn up to the knee which displays the white stocking covering the kneecap. It ends up in two V shaped side-flaps.

With long, non creased, breeches down to the ankle the use of the half-boot is commonplace. The sides are shorter than the high boot and they can have side openings fastened by press studs, a leather strip wound between metal eyelets or small intertwined strips of fine leather.

The characteristic feature of Portuguese boots is their low, wide heel, to which the Portuguese spur is attached. This heel is in use on all types of boots and half-boots and also on certain shoes such as those even nowadays used by herdsmen.

Leggings, being more practical items, were not used as ceremonial dress. It is, however, of interest to note that for a person wishing to dress in the country or working horse equitation style, the leggings (fastened by a leather studded flap) were not used by riders but by hunters to protect their legs from the underbrush.

In Portuguese tradition, the rider carried an upright riding switch used to give the necessary instructions to guide the horse.

Traditional riding in Portugal uses the following types of harness:

The "Portuguese saddle", which originated the baroque saddle as a prime example of the bullfighting saddle.

This comprises the saddle, normally fitted with a cinch and counter-cinch, stirrup straps with buckles next to the stirrups which are of a box or riding arena type, breast band and crupper guard whose buckles match the headpiece. This is completed by the saddle-cloth which is traditionally made from fox-fur.

It is not unusual, although somewhat rarer to see the use of the so-called "Relvas" saddle whose breast band, crupper guard, saddle-cloth and stirrups are of the same model as the former.

The buckles on all of the harnesses are usually rectangular. Oval, yellowish buckles are commonly found in the case of herdsmen.

The headpieces when fitted with snaffle-bits normally use rectangular buckles although they are smaller owing to the multiplication of cheek pieces. When the horse is to be led with a single hand, the reins of the bridle are not used and the rider uses the curb reins with his/her left hand.

Headpieces using only bits are the instrument used for leading the horse with a single hand and the buckles are the same as the one used on the breastplate and crupper protection. When required by dressage exercises, it is normal to use only a bit with two sets of reins. The use is similar to the two sets of reins of snaffle-bit headpieces.

Snaffle adjustments usually use other operating pole-straps. These are small leather cords attached to both ends of the bit threaded through a ring fitted to all of the curb chains. The pole-strap's principal function is to adjust the curb chain in addition to preventing the displacement of the bits, in the case of sudden turns and halts. It is also used to prevent the horses (particularly colts) from biting the bars of the bit. To fix the pole-strap, the bit is usually fitted with a small ring in the middle of the bars.

(CLARA, Lina and João Gorjão, *O Traje Português de Equitação* 1995, Polisipo, Lisbon)



# **APPENDIX 8**

**DRESSAGE TRIAL FOR JUNIOR RIDERS**

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TRIAL \_\_\_\_\_

SADDLE no \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_ HORSE \_\_\_\_\_

JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ LETTER \_\_\_\_\_ INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_

No	DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISE	DIRECTIVES	SCORE	C.	REMARKS
<b>Movements in a Walk</b>					
1	Entry at a collected canter.	Straightness. Regularity.		1	
2	Halt on hindquarters. Immobility. Exit in medium walk.	Straightness. Acceptance of halt on hindquarters. Immobility. Transition to medium walk.		1	
3	Perform a figure 8 formed by two circles with a same diameter of 8 metres.	Geometry of figure. Regularity and definition of medium walk. Bending of horse in each circle and change of bending.		1	
4	Pirouette in a walk to one of the hands.	Maintenance of walk (rhythm; regularities; 4 tempo pirouette).		1	
5	Pirouette in a walk on other hand (in respect of exercise "4").	Maintenance of walk (rhythm; regularities; 4 tempo pirouette)		1	
6	Extended step in straight line (minimum 20 m).	Transition from medium to extended step with lengthening of silhouette, without affecting the stability of the step. Definition of the extended step. Regularity.)		1	
7	Halt. Immobility. Rein back 6 to 10 steps. Exit in medium walk	Acceptance of halt. Immobility. Transition to medium walk. Straightness.		1	
8	Half-pass to one side up to quarter line. Counter change of hand at half-pass. Half-pass to the other side from quarter line to three quarter line. Counter change of hand at half-pass. Half-pass to the centre line.	Regularity. Geometry. Symmetry. Bending. Fluency.		1	
<b>Movements in a Trot</b>					
9	Transition to collected trot.	Transition.		1	
10	Tight circles (maximum 10 metres), travers, one to each hand.	Regularity. Concentration. Geometry. Bending in semicircle.		1	
11	One diagonal at a medium trot.	Transitions to medium trot and then to collected trot. Definition of medium trot with lengthening of silhouette. Straightness.		1	
12	Collected trot, Halt. Immobility. Rein back between 6 and 10 steps and immediate exit at collected canter.	Acceptance of halt. Immobility. Regularity of rein back. Transition to collected canter from backing-up. Straightness.		1	
<b>Movements in a Canter</b>					
13	3 turns to one of the hands, always beginning and ending at the same point, successively reducing each radius by 3 metres. First turn in extended canter. Second turn in medium canter. Third turn in collected canter.	Geometry of figure. Bending with horse moulded to the figure being performed. Regularity. Fluency. Definitions of various canters.		1	
14	Change of hand in a canter.	Quality of change of hand (straightness, maintenance of rhythm and tempos of canter).		1	
15	3 turns to always beginning and ending at the same point (and to opposite hand to that of exercise 13), successively reducing each radius by 3 metres. First turn at extended canter. Second turn at medium canter. Third turn at collected canter.	Geometry of figure. Bending with horse moulded to the figure being performed. Regularity. Fluency. Definitions of various canters.		1	
16	Half turn to one of the hands in the shortest possible number of steps and without affecting mobility of canter.	Agility of movement without stoppage of hind quarters. Bending. Concentration. Some change of rhythm is acceptable.		1	
17	Change of hand in a canter.	Quality of change of hand (straightness, maintenance of rhythm and tempos of canter).		1	
18	Half turn to the other hand (in respect of exercise "15") in the shortest possible number of steps and without affecting the mobility of the canter.	Agility of movement without stoppage of hind quarters. Bending. Concentration. Some change of rhythm is acceptable.		1	

**DRESSAGE TRIAL FOR JUNIOR RIDERS (continued ...)**

19	Extended canter on long side, collected canter on short side and extended canter once again on long side.	Agility. A certain change of rhythm to favour agility is acceptable. Straightness. Ease of transitions.		1	
20	Perform a 4 arched serpentine in a canter with changes of hand on centre line at each change of direction.	Impulsion, regularity of movements, precision and quality of changes of hand.		1	
21	Down the centre line and immediately start extended canter. Halt sliding on hindquarters. Imobility. Salute.	Straightness. Transition. Acceptance and correctness of halt. Agility. A certain change of rhythm to favour agility is acceptable.		1	

**TOTAL SCORE FOR EXERCISES.**

**Collective Marks**

A	Paces, freedom and regularity.		2	
B	Impulsion, desire to move forward, elasticity of steps and suppleness of back.		2	
C	Submission and acceptance of bridle, attention and confidence.		2	
D	Position and seat of rider and correct use of aids.		2	
E	Presentation.		1	

**TOTAL COLLECTIVE MARKS**

**Penalties**

1st error (5 pts.) \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd error (5 pts.) \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd error ELIMINATION \_\_\_\_\_

**FINAL SCORE**

Maximum 300 points Time limit - 7' 30 "

Juniors may use both hands to secure the reins.