

B11.1.8 Foal and young horse evaluation

B11.1.8.1 General rules for young horse and foal evaluations

Judges

- Judges must have a FEIF breeding judge or Young Horse Judge license.
- The judge must approve the event and is responsible that the rules are followed.
- The end result is calculated from the points from each trait where the highest possible end result is 200 points.

Preconditions regarding participation

- Foals, at least 21 days old that are microchipped the same day as they are evaluated the latest, and result from a mating that is registered in WorldFengur.
- Stallions, 1-3 years old, microchipped and registered in WorldFengur with a DNA sample.
- Mares, 1-3 years old, microchipped and registered in WorldFengur.
- Stallions and mares that are 3 years and older can be assessed for conformation according to B8.4 Judging scale for individual breeding judgements.

Equipment

- Shoeing is not allowed for horses 2-years old and younger
- Three years old horses must have shoes (4x 8mm shoes)
- Young horses may be presented in a halter with a lead rope or lead rope with a chain.

Tracks

- Dressage arena, indoor arena
- A minimum size of 15x30 m and up to max 20 x 40 m with solid ground not too deep and ground without stones. If the arena is bigger than 20 x 40 it has to be divided
- Stable fence (easy to see for the horses, no electric fence) or permanent fence.

Persons driving the horses

- 2-3 persons (experienced horse people)

Procedure for evaluation of a foal

- Before the foal enters the track, the microchip must be read and compared to the registration in WorldFengur or documentation of their identity. If the foal is not yet registered in WorldFengur, the identity of the mother must be verified with the microchip and the mating record from WorldFengur must be presented.
- First the foal is running free with its mother.
- Secondly (if the owner agrees to it) the foal should run free without the mother.
- At the end the mother is brought to the foal again and conformation is evaluated.
- Only one foal and its mother are allowed in the arena at the same time.

Procedure for the evaluation of a young horse assessment

- Before the horse enters the track, the microchip must be read and compared to the registration of the horse in WorldFengur to verify its identity.
- Firstly, the horse is shown running free in the arena.
- Secondly, the conformation is evaluated.

Possibility to show the horse additionally (movements) by hand but not necessary, depending on age and training.



B11.1.8.2 Guidelines for the description of foals and young horses**1. Conformation: 98 points****1.1: Size:** from small [1] to tall [7] 4 points

Describes the physical development of the height of the horse. Description of the horse's body condition at the event is possible under remarks.

The ideal horse [7] is well developed, with well-developed withers in regards of age.

1.2. Head: from coarse [1] to fine [7], 4 points

Describes the general impression of the head from coarse to fine, where the ideal is a light and fine head.

1.3. Neck: 38 points**1.3.1 Length:** from short [1] to long [7], 8 points

Describes only the length of the neck starting at the middle point of a straight line between the lowest connection point (about the height of the shoulder joint) and the upper connection (in front of the withers) to the middle point of a straight line between the throat latch and the poll.

1.3.2. Position: from low [1] to high [7], 8 points

Describes the lowest point of attachment to the trunk. Ideal [7] is an attachment which lies above the horizontal cross-section of the trunk. If the neck attaches right at the cross-section line of the trunk, it is a medium position [4].

1.3.3 Texture: from coarse [1] to fine [7], 8 points

Describes the texture of the entire neck from coarse to fine where the ideal texture [7] is a light, but well-muscled neck that is thin at the throat.

1.3.4. Topline: from concave [1] to convex [7], 10 points

Describes the shape of the topline, which ideally [7] is a pronounced convex bend from the withers to the poll.

1.3.5 Raising of the neck: from low raised [1] to well raised [7], 6 points.

Describes the natural raising of the neck, i.e. the angle of the lower neckline where the ideal [7] is closer to a vertical line.

1.4. Shoulder: from steep [1] to sloping [7], 6 points

Describes the angle of the scapula where the ideal [7] is a very sloping shoulder.

1.5. Backline: from stiff [1] to swayback [7], 4 points

Describes the line of the back, starting at the end of the withers to the end of the loins (highest point of the croup). The ideal [4] is a strong backline where the whole line should neither be too straight nor too weak (swayback) [7].

1.6. Slope of croup: from steep [1] to flat [7], 4 points

Describes the slope of the pelvis, from the point of the hip toward the seat bone/point of the buttock. The ideal [4] is approx. a 45° angle.

1.7. Proportions: 14 points**1.7.1. Trunk impression:** from heavy [1] to light [7], 4 points

Describes the impression of the trunk from built [1] to light [7]



1.7.2. Leg length: from short [1] to long [7], 10 points

Describes the length of the legs, from the elbow to the sole. The legs should be as long as possible [7].

1.7.3 Body format: from short [1] to long [7], 4 points

Describes the length of the body where the ideal [4] is a horse that is neither too short or too long, in comparison with leg length.

1.7.4 Balance: from downhill [1] to uphill [7], 14 points

Describes the balance of the horse on the scale from downhill to uphill where the ideal horse [7] has high front quarters in comparison with hind quarters.

1.8. Impression of legs: from weak [1] to strong [7], 4 points

Describes the general impression of the legs where the ideal [7] are robust and healthy-looking legs.

2. Reactions: from slow [1] to fast [7], 4 points

Describes the time of reaction from slow or hardly any reaction [1] to overreacting [7] where the ideal reaction is in the middle [4]

3. Movements: 98 points**3.1. Topline:** from concave [1] to convex [7], 14 points

Describes how the horse uses its body when moving where the ideal horse [7] moves with an arched neck that is extended forward with the poll as the highest point and holding up the back. The worst case [1] moves with a concave neck, high or stiff head carriage and dropping the back.

3.2. Length of strides: from short [1] to long [7], 14 points

Describes the overall stride length of the horse where the ideal [7] are long strides.

3.3. Height of movement: from low [1] to high [7], 14 points

Describes the height of the movements in the front legs where high movements are ideal [7].

3.4. Speed capacity: from little [1] to much [7], 14 points Ideal [7]

Describes the ability of the horse to show speed in tölt or trot without losing beat, carriage or suppleness.

3.5. Balance: from downhill [1] to uphill [7], 14 points

Describes the horse's ability to carry itself where the ideal horse [7] moves in an uphill balance, with high and light front quarters.

3.6 Suppleness: from stiff [1] to supple [7], 14 points

Describes the biomechanics of the horse where the ideal horse's movements [7] run fluently through the body.

3.7 Lightness: from heavy [1] to light [7], 12 points

Describes the lightness of the movements of the horse where the ideal horse [7] moves with very light and elastic movements.

3.8 Gaiting ability: from diagonal [1] to lateral [7], 2 points

Describes the movement pattern of the horse where the ideal horse [4] shows the whole range from trot to gaiting ability (tölt/pace) with good sections of clear tölt and distinct separation of the gaits. The extremes are a horse that only moves in trot [1] or a horse that only moves in pace [7].

