

# FHS Part-Bred Breeding Book Regulations (PBBR)

(Be sure to review the Rules and Regulations that support this PBBR)

## **1. FHS PART-BRED BREEDING POLICY**

### **General Perspective:**

Crossbreeding should produce a Part-Bred Friesian with no less than 50% Friesian blood and will exhibit the best characteristics and features of the respective breeds. Therefore, crosses involving 2 breeds only (Friesians plus 1 other) would be most likely to possess and retain the most desirable characteristics of both the mare and stallion. In crosses involving 3 or more breeds, the genetics of any individual breed may become so diluted that the outcome is difficult to predict and the quality of the resulting foal may suffer. Therefore, crosses involving Friesians and 2 or more other breeds in the bloodlines are to be strongly discouraged.

Members are strongly encouraged to abide by the FHS Part-Bred Breeding Policy, which is as follows:

Mares - Mares selected for breeding should possess good conformation (according to the characteristics described in Section 2.1.2); intelligence and willing character, be in good health and free of genetic defects. Preferably mares have been inspected by authorized FHS judges and received a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> premium.

Stallions - Stallions selected for breeding should possess good conformation (according to the characteristics described in Section 2.1.2); intelligence and willing character, be in good health and free of genetic defects. Preferably stallions have been inspected and have approved breeding status.

## **2. BREEDING**

### **2.1. BREEDING OBJECTIVE:**

To produce a versatile horse that displays a functional well-proportioned conformation combined with characteristics of the Friesian breed, health and vitality, and an aptitude for achievement in equestrian sports.

The breeding objective consists of various components that can be classified into the following components: 1) Exterior & Gaits, 2) Usage, and 3) Vitality and Health. In the breeding program, the elements within these components are then expressed as selection criteria.

#### **2.1.1. Typical Characteristics -**

##### **General description:**

A horse with an elegant appearance and a proud bearing. Strong, powerful hindquarters, a luxurious horse that is not too heavy, but has ample power, a long, sloping shoulder, hard, dry legs, light-footed movements with a moment of suspension, size neither too small nor too large. Sufficiently long and well muscled forearm and gaskin, strong, smooth transition from loin to croup; long and well-developed gluteal muscle, good, wide hooves with proper heels and good head/neck connection. Stamina is evident during all stages of performance.

Disposition: calm, with an honest character, good work ethic.

A small, expressive, noble head in which the eyes are set far apart. The nasal bone is preferably somewhat dished. Widely spaced nostrils. The jaws are light and the mouth opening is long. The eyes are large and bright. The small alert ears have tips pointing slightly toward one another.

Together, the long neck and poll form a slightly arched contour. The neck is well muscled and very erect. The mane and tail are thick and luxurious. Feathering on the lower leg (fetlocks) is preferred, but not required. All colors are accepted.

#### **2.1.2. Conformation -**

##### **General description:**

A horse with a harmonious, functional, proportionally correct rising build, long forelegs, and a body that is not overly massive. The general shape is rectangular in which the proportions for the forehead, midsection and hindquarters are 1:1:1.

#### **Exterior Head**

Small, expressive, and noble. Eyes are large, bright, and set far apart. The nasal bone is preferably somewhat dished. Nostrils are widely spaced. The jaws are light and are spread wide apart to allow the horse to breathe easily while at work. The head is set gracefully on the neck with adequate space for the throat. Ears are small,

alert and have tips pointing slightly toward one another. Overall, the head is dry and expressive and blends smoothly into the neck.

### **Neck**

The neck is long, with proper development of the upper muscles resulting in a slight arch. The neck emerges high on the chest, shows a flowing transition with the withers, and the lower neckline does not bulge between the throat & chest. Together, the long neck and poll form a slightly arched contour.

### **The Head to Neck connection**

- a. The poll is long (hands width) with a flowing transition to the neck.
- b. The throatlatch displays an open lower contour with space for the throat.

### **The withers**

The high point of the withers transitions gradually into the contour of the back.

### **The back**

The back is strong and well muscled (neither humpbacked nor swaybacked); The contour of the back transitions gradually into the shoulder and loins; The back length is in proportion to the length of the forehand and hindquarters.

### **The loin**

The loins are strong (neither raised nor sunken), broad and well muscled, with a smooth transition to the croup.

### **The croup**

The croup is long (as measured between the vertical lines of the hip and the hipbones), slightly sloping and muscled.

### **Gluteals**

The gluteals are long and well developed.

### **The Tail**

The tail does not set too low.

### **The shoulders**

The shoulder is long and sloping (at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees to a horizontal line). The angle at the shoulder joint is at least 90 degrees.

### **The ribs**

The ribs are long and bowed, supplying ample space for the heart and lungs, without being rotund.

### **The legs**

The forelegs as seen from the front are perpendicular to the ground with one hoof width of space between them. Seen from the side, the foreleg is perpendicular to the ground down to and including the fetlock. The forearm and cannon are long. As seen from the side, the fetlocks are oval and dry.

The hind legs as seen from behind are parallel with one another. As seen from the side, the angle at the hock is between 145 and 150 degrees. The gaskin is well muscled. The hock is dry, hard and well developed (broad and deep). The fetlocks as seen from the side are oval and dry.

The pasterns are long. The angle of the front of the pastern with the ground should be 45 to 50 degrees. The angle of the back of the pastern with the ground should be 50 to 55 degrees.

The hooves should be large, properly shaped, undamaged and of the right proportions for the horse. The hooves are wider in the front than at the back.

## **2.1.3. Overall Movement**

### **Gaits -**

The quality of energy, willingness, and elasticity as defined in the following gaits.

### **The walk**

The walk is a long reaching and distinctively 4-beat. As seen from the front and back, the legs are parallel with each other. The hind leg displays flexion at the hock and is placed powerfully and far enough beneath the

horse's body. The hind leg propels the foreleg, which is extended and displays plenty of flexibility at the shoulder.

### **The trot**

The trot is a distinctively 2-beat gait. The hind leg is placed powerfully and far enough beneath the horse's body and displays a great deal of flexion at the hock. The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse also displays a high level of balance and a rise of the forehead accompanied with a lifting of the neck. When viewed from the back or the front, the legs must be parallel with one another.

### **The canter**

The canter is a distinctively 3-beat gait. The canter is extended with long-reaching forelegs with the inside hind-leg providing impulsion. The canter displays buoyancy, a long moment of suspension, and a high degree of suppleness and balance.

#### **2.1.4. Breeding for Performance –**

**Versatility of usage** is the objective for Part-Bred Friesian horses, ranging from recreational usage to participation in the highest classes of competitive sports. For a full list of disciplines please check with IFSHA (International Friesian Show Horse Association). Here are just a few of the disciplines in which Part-Bred Friesian horses compete: Show driving, Dressage under saddle, Driving, Combination events, Endurance, Western Pleasure, Saddle-seat, and Costume.

The objective is to improve all the components involved in an aptitude for sports on the condition that the gentle character of the Friesian horse is retained, thus making the Friesian horse ideal for recreational use.

In regard to usage, the Friesian horse is a versatile breed. This does not mean, however, that an aptitude for all the disciplines need be present to the same degree between each of these horses. The breeding objectives provide scope for specialization without this resulting in a breeding program aimed at developing specific types of Friesian horses for certain uses. The breeding objective descriptions for exterior and gaits are universal for all the usage disciplines.

The added value of Part-Bred Friesian horses in sports consists of a combination of the following characteristics:

- Easy to train and handle
- Inquisitive and intelligent
- Impressive and elegant
- Versatile

To achieve a well-recognized position in equestrian sports the Part-Bred Friesian sets high criteria for the following characteristics, which, together, determine his aptitude:

- Movement
- Exterior (conformation)
- Endurance
- Character (willing to work and manners/reliability)
- Long active life
- Health

## **2.2. BREEDER'S RESPONSIBILITY:**

**Vitality and health** In the breeding of Part-Bred Friesian horses, are determined by the following characteristics:

- General health (long, healthy life cycle)
- Fertility (stallions and mares)
- No genetic defects

### **2.2.1. Stallion Selection -**

Breeders should select a stallion whose conformation, movement, sport performance and pedigree will best complement the specific mare for the particular purpose for which the mare is being bred. Stallions that have been inspected, approved, received 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> Premium and possibly attained FHS predicates are preferable.

### **2.2.2. Inbreeding -**

Breeding closely related offspring, daughter back to sire, or dam to son is greatly discouraged. A strong increase of inbreeding means that the genetic variation decreases. Genetic variation is the basis to make genetic

progress. Selection and the striving for preservation of variation will therefore have to go hand in hand. Inbreeding is the cause of the occurrence of hereditary defects. Defects as hydrocephalus and dwarfism are directly related to inbreeding. In addition inbreeding has a proven negative influence on the so-called fitness characteristics such as fertility, disease resistance, etc.

## **2.3. BREEDING GUIDELINES:**

### **2.3.1. Approved Breeding Methods -**

Natural cover, artificial insemination (A.I.), and limited embryo transfer are permitted. A.I. may include breeding with transported cooled semen or frozen semen. A licensed equine veterinarian should administer A.I. A licensed veterinarian specializing in equine reproduction must administer limited embryo transfer. Read section 2.11. For more information on limited embryo transfer.

### **2.3.2. Breeding Contracts -**

All breeding contracts and related agreements between mare owners or semen purchasers and stallion owners or semen venders are the responsibility of the parties involved in the transaction. Those involved in breeding transactions are advised to obtain signed agreements, which clearly specify all rights and responsibilities of each party. The FHS assumes no responsibility for any breeding transaction.

## **2.4. POLICIES FOR TRANSPORTED SEMEN:**

### **2.4.1. Use of Frozen Semen From Deceased Studbook Stallions -**

Use of Frozen Semen From Deceased Studbook Stallions is allowed but must be administered by a licensed equine veterinarian.

## **2.5. STALLION RECORD BOOK & BREEDING CERTIFICATE:**

### **2.5.1. Stallion Record Book –**

Owners of Approved Studbook Stallions or their FHS-approved authorized agents shall maintain a Stallion Record Book. They record the date and insemination method each time a specific mare is covered or inseminated, when fresh cooled semen is transported or when frozen semen is shipped. Any breeding of a mare within North America must be recorded on a Breeding Certificate form and in the Stallion Record Book for the resulting foal to be registered. The Record Book must be available for inspection at any time by the FHS.

### **2.5.2. Distribution of Breeding Certificate Copies –**

When owners of Approved Studbook Stallions or their FHS-approved North American stallion representative receives notification of a pregnancy and payment for stallion service and related costs: One copy of the Breeding Certificate/Birth Announcement with the Breeding Certificate portion completed shall be forwarded promptly to the mare owner or semen purchaser; One copy shall be sent to the FHS office with annual Stallion Report. One copy shall be retained in the Stallion Record Book. Voided copies must also be retained in the Record Book; all certificate numbers must be accounted for.

### **2.5.3. Stallion Report –**

The owners of Approved Studbook Stallions or their FHS-approved North American representative shall submit the season's Stallion Report and copies of Breeding Certificates to FHS prior to a deadline established by the FHS. Voided certificates must also be submitted; all numbers must be accounted for.

#### **2.5.3.1. Penalty for Late Stallion Reports -**

A complete Stallion Report with Breeding Certificates must be submitted to the FHS before any registrations will be processed for that stallion's foals. Penalties for late reporting may be assessed as shown on the Fee Schedule.

## **2.6. BIRTH REPORT:**

Following the foal's birth, the foal's owner will complete the Birth Report Form. This is the bottom portion of the Stallion Breeding Certificate that the mare owner receives sometime after breeding in accordance with the agreement reached between the stallion owner and the mare owner. The completed form and the Foal Registration Fee must be submitted to the FHS within 90 days of the foal's birth. Birth Announcements mailed more than 90 days after the foal's birth must be accompanied by the Penalty for Late Submission of Birth Report, as shown on the Fee Schedule.

### **2.6.1. Naming the Foal –**

There are no restrictions or limitations on the naming of foals.

## **2.7. JUDGING THE FOAL:**

It is strongly recommended that all offspring should be judged by the age of 3 years. Foals are judged by the side of their dams. Premiums that may be awarded at inspection/judging are 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. The original Registration Document must accompany foals to the judging. More information about judging may be found in Section 5.

## **2.8. REGISTRATION:**

DNA verification for Friesian % of parentage is required.

### **2.8.1. Registration Without Judging –**

Judging will not be required for registration.

## **2.9. IDENTIFICATION:**

### **2.9.1 UELN -**

Each horse receives a permanent UELN (Universal Equine Life Number) identification code. This is customarily administered to the foal as a part of the registration process, in the year of birth. This European code will appear on the horse's permanent registration document. This is represented by a fifteen (15)-alpha/numeric sequence of characters with the first three characters representing the country of origin, the next three characters representing the breed registry and the nine remaining characters being the registration number. This number remains with the horse throughout its life regardless of change of ownership and identifies the horse uniquely throughout the world.

### **2.9.2 Microchipping –**

Additional identification is the placement of a microchip. A licensed veterinarian must implant the microchip and its location is as described in the "Instructions for Microchip Implantation" located on the website or available through the FHS office.

## **2.10. PARENTAGE VERIFICATION:**

### **2.10.1. Parentage Verification Policy -**

Genetic samples enabling parentage verification will be taken from all foals and their dams (if not already on file). The samples may be used to verify parentage at the discretion of the FHS. By requesting registration of a foal, foal owners agree to provide appropriate genetic material from the foal and dam (if not already on file). All FHS registered horses must have DNA on file with the FHS. Parentage verification, at the owner's expense, is available to members for any horse at the owner's request.

### **2.10.2. Parentage Verification Requirement for Registration -**

Genetic material appropriate for parentage verification or actual test results when required (see Parentage Verification Policy, section\_2.11.1.) must be on file with the FHS before the Registration Certificate will be forwarded to the owner.

**2.10.3. Obtaining Genetic Material from Dams –** It is the responsibility of each foal owner to provide genetic material from the foal's dam for parentage verification. In any case where genetic material from the dam is not already on file with the FHS, owners are advised to request genetic testing of the dam as soon as a foal is born. This will insure that the foal's parentage can be verified in the event the dam is not available at the time the foal is presented for registration.

### **2.10.4. Kits for Collecting Genetic Material -**

And instructions shall be sent to owners upon request and payment of the appropriate fee to the FHS. The owner must specify the particular horses to be tested at the time the kits are requested. Veterinary costs related to parentage verification and mailing costs to the lab are the responsibility of the owner.

### **2.10.6. Certification of Genetic Material -**

Members of the FHS Board of Directors, judges commissioned by the FHS for inspections or the horse owner's veterinarian may collect the genetic material for parentage verification. The veterinarian or official of FHS must certify the identification code number of the horse. The owner or former owner may not certify their own horse, even if they are a veterinarian.

**2.10.7. Parentage Verification Results and Discrepancies -** The test results of parentage verification will be

maintained in confidential storage by the Association and will not be available to owners. All FHS registered horses will have parentage verification. The Board will review parentage verification discrepancies. If further testing reveals that a discrepancy does not exist, the owner will be reimbursed the cost of taking samples. However, if further testing confirms a discrepancy, the horse's owner will be responsible for all costs of testing.

#### **2.11. EMBRYO TRANSFER:**

The main reason for embryo transfers is to enable high performance mares to have foals without interrupting training/competition schedules. Two further reasons are increasing the number of foals from a mare in her later years after her offspring have been proven, i.e. from an Elite or Supreme mother, or when an accident has made further pregnancies impossible. Subject to the foregoing and other exceptional circumstances, foals produced by embryo transfer may be registered, provided the following conditions are met:

##### **2.11.1. Written Permission for Embryo Transfer -**

Written Permission must be obtained for **each year** from the FHS **in advance** of the embryo transfer procedure. An application form is available from the FHS office.

##### **2.11.2. Embryo Transfer Mare Eligibility -**

Each mare is eligible to produce one live foal for each year of her natural reproductive life, beginning at age four. Mares that have not produced a live foal and mares with only one ovary, malformed uterus or any other apparent inheritable abnormalities are not eligible.

##### **2.11.3. Veterinary Certification -**

Of the identification code number and verification of a normal reproductive anatomy of the embryo transfer donor mare will be required on a form provided by the FHS. A licensed veterinarian specializing in equine reproduction who is not the current or former owner of the mare must do the certification.

##### **2.11.4. Embryo Transfer Parentage Verification Requirements -**

Samples of genetic material must be furnished from the donor mare, using FHS's Parentage Verification procedure, not later than the time at which the embryo is transferred. The resulting embryo transfer foal(s) must have parentage verified via testing at owner expense before registration papers will be issued.

##### **2.11.5. Embryo Transfer Conditions -**

The FHS reserves the right to adjust any of the embryo transfer conditions, which include limiting the number of foals, or to withdraw embryo transfer permission. All foals approved by the FHS will be eligible for registration.

##### **2.11.5.1. Exceptional Producing Mares -**

It is recognized that there are a few mares that have produced offspring of exceptional quality. These mares can make a significant contribution to the genetic quality of the Friesian breed. Therefore it would be in the best interest of the breed to allow these mares to produce more than the natural number of foals. In the case of the exceptional mare:

The mare owner must complete a special application listing the outstanding quality and achievements of the mare's offspring and the offspring's produce (second generation);

If approved, permission may be granted for the exceptional mare to produce more than the natural number of lifetime foals via embryo transfer or a combination of embryo transfer and natural birth. The FHS Board of Directors will determine the maximum number of foals the exceptional mare will be allowed to produce.

Permission will apply only to the year for which the application was made. New applications must be submitted and evaluated in subsequent years in order for the mare to re-qualify as an exceptional producer.

#### **2.12. CLONING:**

Cloning is not acceptable.

### **3. STUDBOOK/REGISTRATION**

The Studbook is maintained for Part-Bred Friesian horses.

- **Studbook-** the basic registry for eligible (see section 3.1.Qualifications) Part-Bred Friesian horses. All Part-Bred Friesian mares, geldings, and stallions are registered in the Studbook. There are no restrictions based on physical appearance or soundness for horses to be registered.
- **Studbook Predicates -** are designations that come after certain horse's names that have qualified for specific status/predicates (Prima (Stallion, Mare, or Gelding), Imperial, Classic, Elite (Dam or Sire), Supreme (Dam or Sire) and Sport).

### 3.1. QUALIFICATIONS FOR STUDBOOK REGISTRATION:

A Part-Bred Friesian must have at least 50% pure Friesian blood and one pure blood Friesian parent (exception: horses that have competed in any Friesian and Part-Bred Friesian Division class at a Federation licensed competition prior to January 1, 2006.)

### 3.2. REGISTRATION PAPERS:

The Registration Paper will be lavender in color and laminated with the FHS seal and signature of the Secretary. It has a watermark to assist in deterring any falsification

### 3.3. PREDICATES:

**There are two categories of Predicates**

- 1) Predicates that require at least one evaluation through a FHS Inspection. Some predicates may also require additional performance testing.
- 2) Predicates that can be earned based on performance testing alone:

### 3.4. PREDICATES THAT REQUIRE FHS INSPECTION:

- Prima: Mare, Gelding and Stallion
- Imperial: Mare (additional performance testing required)
- Classic: Mare (additional performance testing required)
- Elite: Dam and Sire
- Supreme: Dam and Sire

### 3.5. JUDGING FOR PREDICATES THAT REQUIRE FHS INSPECTION:

Only FHS approved judges are allowed to award for Prima, Imperial, Classic, Elite and Supreme Predicates are earned either by performance testing of the Mare, Gelding and Stallion or by testing the offspring of Dam and Sire. Studbook mares, geldings, and stallions are judged and automatically evaluated for Prima at their initial annual FHS Inspections. Mares, geldings and Stallions without the Prima designation are permitted to be re-evaluated in subsequent years at FHS inspections. The original Registration Paper must accompany the horse to the judging. This evaluation is conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America.

#### 3.5.1. Eligibility & Criteria -

- All Mares, Geldings and Stallions must be previously registered as a FHS Part-Bred Friesian.
- See additional "Eligibility & Criteria" for specific Predicates in sections 3.5.1.1. through 3.5.1.5.

#### 3.5.1.1. Prima (Mare, Gelding and Stallion)

##### Eligibility & Criteria

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	3 Years	Note: horses are considered mature by their sixth year.
<b>Height Minimum:</b>	Mares/Geldings: Stallions:	1.56 meters (15.1½ hands) 1.58 meters (15.2¼ hands)
<b>FHS Inspection Scores:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Premium Prima: - Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 8.0 or higher overall - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 8.0 or higher overall - No individual section of judging should receive a score lower than 7.0. <hr/> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Premium Prima: - Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 7.5 or higher overall - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 7.5 or higher overall - No individual section of judging should receive a score lower than 6.5.	

#### 3.5.1.2. Imperial (Mare)

##### Eligibility & Criteria

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	5 Years	Note: horses are considered mature by their sixth year.
<b>Height Minimum:</b>		1.58 meters (15.2¼ hands)
<b>FHS Premium Received:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Premium	- Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 8.0 or higher overall - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 8.0 or higher overall - No individual section of judging should receive a score lower than 7.0.
<b>FHS Predicates Attained:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prima</li> <li>• Sport I</li> </ul>	- Prima is awarded at FHS Inspection (see section 3.5.1.1.) - (See section 3.8.4.)

### 3.5.1.3. Classic (Mare)

#### Eligibility & Criteria

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	6 Years	Note: horses are considered mature by their sixth year.
<b>Height Minimum:</b>		1.60 meters (15.3 hands)
<b>FHS Predicates Attained:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prima</li> <li>• Imperial</li> <li>• Sport I</li> </ul>	- Prima is awarded at FHS Inspection (see section 3.5.1.1.) - (See section 3.5.1.2.) - (See section 3.8.4.)
<b>Produced:</b>	1 Foal	

### 3.5.1.4. Elite (Dam / \*Sire)

#### Eligibility & Criteria: \*Sire's: must be "Approved" Stallions to be eligible for Elite title.

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	Mares: 12 years	Stallions: 8 Years
<b>Height Minimum:</b>	Mares: Stallions:	1.56 meters (15.1½ hands) 1.60 meters (15.3 hands)
<b>FHS Premium Received:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Premium Prima: - Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 8.0 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 8.0 or higher overall.	
Or	2 <sup>nd</sup> Premium Prima: - Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 7.5 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 7.5 or higher overall.	
<b>Produced:</b>	3 Offspring	Predicates Earned by Offspring (at least one): Prima, Imperial, Classic, Sport I, Sport II, or Sport III.

Note: Sport predicates can be earned based on performance testing (see section 3.8.4.)

### 3.5.1.5. Supreme (Dam / \*Sire)

#### Eligibility & Criteria: \*Sire's: must be "Approved" Stallions to be eligible for Supreme title.

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	Mares: 14 years	Stallions: 10 Years
<b>Height Minimum:</b>	Mares: Stallions:	1.56 meters (15.1½ hands) 1.60 meters (15.3 hands)



<b>FHS Premium Received:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Premium Prima:	- Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 8.0 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 8.0 or higher overall.
Or	2 <sup>nd</sup> Premium Prima:	- Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 7.5 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 7.5 or higher overall.
<b>Produced:</b>	4 Offspring Predicates Earned by Offspring (at least one): Prima, Crown, Classic, or Sport IV.	

Note: Sport predicates can be earned based on performance testing (see section 3.8.4.)

### 3.6. PREDICATES ATTAINABLE THROUGH PERFORMANCE TESTING RESULTS:

These titles are earned based on performance testing results and not subject to FHS Inspection.

- Sport I
- Sport II
- Sport III
- Sport IV

### 3.7. JUDGING FOR SPORT PREDICATES:

Judging is specific to each Division Category.

- Dressage: judges are approved USDF & USEF or FHS approved
- Driving: judges are approved ADS & USEF or FHS approved
- Jumping: judges are approved USHJA & USEF or FHS approved
- Eventing: judges are approved USEA & USEF or FHS approved

### 3.8. DIVISION CATEGORIES FOR SPORT PREDICATES:

- Dressage
- Driving
- Jumping
- Eventing

#### 3.8.1. Rules and Regulations -

The USEF Rulebook is used as a guideline to define the Rules and Regulations for each Division Category. Refer to Table 1 for a listing of specific Rules and Regulations, Chapters and Subchapters for each Division Category.

Note: Deviation from these rules can only be approved by FHS.

**Table 1:** A listing of performance division categories used to attain Sport Predicates

DIVISION Category	DISCIPLINE Reference	USEF Rules & Regulations: Chapter(s) - Subchapter(s) / Sections / Events
Dressage	USDF	DR - Dressage
Driving	ADS	<b>CP - Carriage Pleasure Driving Division</b> CP - 13 Class Specifications - Obstacle Driving CP - 14 Pleasure Driving Marathons CP - 18 Rules for Dressage Competitions <b>DC - Driving - Combined Driving Division</b> Sections of Combined Driving: (1) Competition A - Driven Dressage (2) Competition B - Marathon (3) Competition C - Obstacle Cone Driving

Jumping	USHJA	JP - Jumper Division HU - Hunter Division
Eventing	USEA	EV - Eventing Division Recognized Eventing Competitions: (1) Tests - Individual & Combined (2) Horse Trials (3) 2-Day Events (4) 3-Day Events

### 3.8.2. Show Approval for Division Category -

Division Category, qualifying show approval requests must be submitted to FHS on proper FHS Forms . It is highly recommended that requests be submitted well in advance of show registration date deadlines. Forms must be correctly and completely filled out or they will not be processed. A response will be issued by FHS in a reasonable amount of time to allow for sufficient confirmation of requirements. There is no guarantee of show approval, especially when requested after competing.

### 3.8.3 Division Results - Reporting Competition Scores -

The Division used to attain a Sport predicate must be indicated on the correct FHS form and submitted for approval to FHS. For horses to qualify through competition scores, all verification of participation and scoring must be made and submitted on official FHS forms, with all required information and signatures from the competition management included. .

### 3.8.4. Criteria for Sport Predicates -

## PART-BRED FRIESIAN SPORT PREDICATES SUMMARY

**Table 2:** A listing of performance criteria to earn Sport Predicates

Division Category	SPORT I	SPORT II	SPORT III	SPORT IV
USEF Sanctioned	REQUIREMENTS	REQUIREMENTS	REQUIREMENTS	REQUIREMENTS
<b>Dressage (USDF)</b> USEF: Chapter DR Dressage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Scores: 60% minimum</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> Level, Test 4</li> <li>Scored by 2 different judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Scores: 60% minimum</li> <li>2<sup>nd</sup> Level, Test 4</li> <li>Scored by 2 different judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Scores: 60% minimum</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> Level, Test 3</li> <li>Scored by 2 different judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Scores: 60% minimum</li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> Level, Test 2</li> <li>Scored by 2 different judges</li> </ul>
<b>Driving (ADS)</b> USEF: Chapter CP Carriage Pleasure Driving Division Sub-Chapters: CP-13 Class Specifications - Obstacle Driving CP-14 Pleasure Driving Marathons CP-18 Rules for Dressage Competitions USEF: Chapter DC Driving - Combined Driving Division Event Sections: (1) Competition A: Driven Dressage (2) Competition B: Marathon (3) Competition C: Obstacle Cone Driving	<p><b>Training Level Carriage Pleasure Driving</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 scores, 60% minimum</li> <li>ADT test or equivalent ADS dressage test</li> <li>2 different judges</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 2 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place in Obstacle Driving or Pleasure Driving Marathons</li> <li>Wins must be over 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <p><b>Combined Driving Event</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 1 win/ 1<sup>st</sup> place</li> <li>Must have completed all three sections of event</li> <li>CDE must have included 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Preliminary Level Carriage Pleasure Driving</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 scores, 60% minimum</li> <li>ADT test or equivalent ADS dressage test</li> <li>2 different judges</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 2 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place in Obstacle Driving or Pleasure Driving Marathons</li> <li>Wins must be over 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <p><b>Combined Driving Event</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 2 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place</li> <li>Must have completed all three sections of event</li> <li>CDE must have included 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Intermediate Level Carriage Pleasure Driving</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 scores, 60% minimum</li> <li>ADT test or equivalent ADS dressage test</li> <li>2 different judges</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 3 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place in Obstacle Driving or Pleasure Driving Marathons</li> <li>Wins must be over 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <p><b>Combined Driving Event</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 3 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place</li> <li>Must have completed all three sections of event</li> <li>CDE must have included 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Advanced Level Carriage Pleasure Driving</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 scores, 60% minimum</li> <li>ADT test or equivalent ADS dressage test</li> <li>2 different judges</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 3 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place in Obstacle Driving or Pleasure Driving Marathons</li> <li>Wins must be over 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul> <p>Or</p> <p><b>Combined Driving Event</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must have 3 wins/1<sup>st</sup> place</li> <li>Must have completed all three sections of event</li> <li>CDE must have included 4 or more competing participants</li> </ul>

<b>Jumping (USHJA)</b> <b>USEF: Chapter JP Jumper Division</b>  <b>USEF: Chapter HU Hunter Division</b>	Clear 3 rounds of: <b>Jumper</b> • Level 1: Fences 3'0" in height; 3'0" to 3'6" in spread Or <b>Hunter</b> • Maximum: Fences 3'0" in height	Clear 3 rounds of: <b>Jumper</b> • Level 3: Fences 3'6" in height; 3'6" to 4'0" in spread Or <b>Hunter</b> • Maximum: Fences 3'6" in height	Clear 3 rounds of: <b>Jumper</b> • Level 5: Fences 4'0" in height; 4'0" to 4'6" in spread Or <b>Hunter</b> • Maximum: Fences 4'0" in height	Clear 3 rounds of: <b>Jumper</b> • Level 7: Fences 4'6" in height; 4'6" to 5'0" in spread Or <b>Hunter</b> • Maximum: Fences 4'6" in height
<b>Eventing (USEA)</b> <b>USEA / USEF: Chapter EV - Eventing Division</b> • An Eventing Competition includes one or more tests in: • Dressage, cross-country & jumping. • The Federation & USEA recognize three types of Eventing Competitions: • Tests (Individual & Combined) • Horse Trials • Events (2 & 3 Day)	<b>Horse Trials, Levels</b> Novice Beginner Novice Training & <b>3-Day Event, Level</b> Once Star  • Must have completed all three phases and finished on a score of 50 or less • Scores must be obtained at 2 different USEA or Regional/State eventing association recognized horse trials or events	<b>Horse Trials, Levels</b> Preliminary & <b>2-Day Event, Level</b> Preliminary & <b>3-Day Event, Level</b> Two Star  • Must have completed all three phases and finished on a score of 50 or less • Scores must be obtained at 2 different USEA or Regional/State eventing association recognized horse trials or events	<b>Horse Trials, Levels</b> Intermediate & <b>2-Day Event, Level</b> Intermediate & <b>3-Day Event, Level</b> Three Star  • Must have completed all three phases and finished on a score of 50 or less • Scores must be obtained at 2 different USEA or Regional/State eventing association recognized horse trials or events	<b>Horse Trials, Levels</b> Advanced & <b>3-Day Event, Level</b> Four Star  • Must have completed all three phases and finished on a score of 50 or less • Scores must be obtained at 2 different USEA or Regional/State eventing association recognized horse trials or events

### 3.9. STALLIONS (Approval Requirements, Testing or Scoring):

#### 3.9.1. Requirements for Eligibility –

- Must be registered with FHS and meet the minimum 50% Friesian blood criteria verified by DNA analysis. (See section 2.10. - 2.10.7.)
- Must have received & have on record with FHS a permanent UELN (Universal Equine Life Number) identification code. (See section 2.9. - 2.9.2)
- Meet the X-ray testing results (see section 3.9.3. Table 3).

#### 3.9.2. Criteria for Approved status – Stallions must meet the following:

- **Standard Criteria**

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	3 years	
<b>Height Minimum:</b>	1.60 meters	(15.3 hands)
<b>FHS Premium Received:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Premium Prima:	- Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 8.0 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 8.0 or higher overall.
	Or 2 <sup>nd</sup> Premium Prima:	- Conformation (PBBR, section 2.1.2.); 7.5 or higher overall. - Movement (PBBR, section 2.1.3.); 7.5 or higher overall.
<b>Predicate Attained:</b>	Sport II	Predicate must be attained by December 31, of the Stallions 6 <sup>th</sup> year.

Or

#### Alternate Criteria

<b>Age Minimum:</b>	6 years	
<b>Height Minimum:</b>	1.60 meters	(15.3 hands)
<b>Predicate Attained:</b>	Sport III or Sport IV	Predicate must be attained by December 31, of the Stallions 6 <sup>th</sup> year.

Note: Sport predicates can be earned based on performance testing (see section 3.8.4.)

#### 3.9.2.1. Breeding Limits –

- Breeding limits will be set at 25 mares per year. Please remember that resulting offspring must be a

minimum of 50% Friesian.

### 3.9.2.2. Offspring of Approved Stallions –

- By the close of their 6<sup>th</sup> year, ending December 31, a minimum of 75% of offspring must either
  - Attend a FHS Inspection and receive a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> Premium or achieve the Sport I predicate.
  - Stallion owner/authorized agent should provide all supporting documentation to FHS within 60 days.

**3.9.2.3. Revoking “Approved” Stallion Status** can occur if FHS deems that a genetic defect is being passed from the stallion to his offspring.

### 3.9.3. X-ray testing –

**Table 3:** Criteria the stallions must satisfy to be considered acceptable as based on X-ray studies:

Navicular circular diseases	Class 0-1-2 (acceptable)
Sesamoiditis	No selection
Arthrosis, pastern/fetlock	Class 0-1-2-3 (acceptable)
Spavin	Class 0-1-2 (acceptable)
Osteochondrosis, hock	Negative
Osteochondrosis, knee	Negative

**3.9.4. Color** – All colors are acceptable.

### 3.9.5. Shoeing & Hoof Specifications –

**General:** The stallions may be presented in all inspection rounds shod all round as long as the shoeing complies with the requirements set: standard shoeing, maximum thickness 8 mm and maximum width 25 mm, without any wedges, soles or other items. The Stallion Inspection Committee may deny admission to a following inspection round with regard to stallions not complying with these requirements.

- a. No shoes permitted on horses less than 2 years of age.
- b. Any machine made (keg) or hand made shoe is allowable made of magnetic steel, mild steel, or aluminum that is uniform in width and thickness from toe to heel. Shoes made of Tungsten Carbide are not permissible.
- c. The shoe is not to extend more than 1/4 inch beyond the hoof in front, and shall not exceed beyond 1/4 inch of the bulb of the heel when a perpendicular line is drawn from the bulb of the horse’s heel to the ground.
- d. Weighted shoes (toe, side or heel weighted) are prohibited.
- e. The weight of shoe, not including nails, should be proportionate to the horses’ height and weight so as not to cause unnatural action/movement.
- f. The maximum hoof length for barefoot horses should be appropriate to the horses’ height and weight.

### 3.9.6. Doping control –

Horses may be randomly sampled to be tested for doping. The judges are also entitled to select horses for this purpose. In the event of positive test results, the relevant stallion will be deregistered. This applies to all horses that are registered in the name of the owner concerned. The owner will be expelled as a member of the FHS. **If a judge selects a horse to be drug tested, it will be at the expense of the owner.**

## 4.0. CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF HORSES

**4.0.1. Castration** – After a stallion is castrated a signed statement by the owner’s veterinarian, showing the date of castrations, should be submitted to the FHS secretary. Without charge to the owner, the FHS records will be changed to show the horse as a gelding and permanent Studbook Gelding Registration Documents will be generated.

**4.0.2. Death** – Upon the death of a horse, a statement signed by the owner indicating the date and reason of death needs to be reported to the FHS secretary. If an autopsy was performed a copy should be sent with the FHS office. The Registration for that horse will be marked deceased.

## 5. 0. JUDGING

### 5.1. PURPOSE OF INSPECTION:

The purpose of an Inspection is to have the horses inspected by independent reputable judges, to give an

unbiased assessment of conformation and movement, as it relates to the standard set in the PBBR, to hopefully increase the value of the horses.

## **5.2. ELIGIBILITY FOR INSPECTION:**

Rules that govern this:

**5.2.1. Accountability** - By presenting a horse to be inspected, identification coded, or to have genetic samples taken for parentage verification, the owner acknowledges that this is done on a voluntary basis, that the horse participates entirely at the owner's risk, that the owner will pay all fees associated with the inspection and/or procedures and that neither the FHS, the judges, nor the host(s) can be held responsible for whatever consequences may occur.

**5.2.2. Members In Good Standing** - Horses to be inspected must be registered, on the Inspection Application Deadline and on the day of inspection, to a FHS member in good standing.

**5.2.3. Horses Must Be Sound** – We strongly recommend this once again to comply with USEF and advise that it be at the discretion of the judges.

### **5.2.4. Categories to Be Inspected –**

Mares, Stallions and Geldings. Only foals will be inspected at their Dams side.

## **5.3. LOCATIONS AND TYPES OF INSPECTION:**

**5.3.1. Inspection Sites** - Inspection will be held annually if fiscally possible, at sites designated by the FHS, taking into account the requests of regional clubs and individuals, the number of horses on which inspection is requested (especially foals and horses applying for entry in the studbooks), and the length of time since the previous inspection at the location. An attempt will be made to honor as many requests as possible, but some locations may not be inspected every year.

**5.3.1.1. Responsibilities of Hosts** - Any individual or chapter hosting an inspection site must agree to fulfill the responsibilities listed in the document titled; “Requirements for hosting a inspection site”. The owner of private property on which a judging is held may wish to verify their liability insurance coverage with their agent. Regional groups holding an inspection at a public or private facility should consider obtaining liability insurance for the event. The FHS is not responsible for any accident or injury, whether human or animal at inspection sites.

## **5.4. PREMIUMS:**

Are awarded by representatives of FHS at Regional Inspections in North America. Only certain categories of horses are eligible to receive premiums.

1st Premium - blue ribbon (Score 8.0 or higher)

2nd Premium - red ribbon (Score 7.0 – 7.9)

3rd Premium - white ribbon (Score 6.5 – 6.9)

No Premium – but included in studbook (Score 6.0 – 6.4)

With a total score of less than 6, a horse age 3 or older will be registered in the studbook with a “not recommended for breeding” designation.

### **5.4.1. Premiums to Other Horses -**

Will be awarded by the FHS only to the highest quality horses within the specific categories listed in Section 3.4. And section 3.6.

## **5.5. PRIZES -**

Prizes can be awarded by the FHS or by the host of the Regional Inspection, if desired. Prizes are strictly optional and may consist of championship and reserve champion ribbons.

## **5.6. PRESENTATION OF HORSES FOR INSPECTION -**

**The following is the European standard and all sport horses are moved on the triangle. We also recommend keeping the traditional Friesian dress code for the handlers to set you apart from other warmbloods or sport horses.**

**5.6.1. Inspection Format** - It shall be left to the discretion of the judges as to the final sequence and format for the inspection. In general, horses are presented individually in hand by category (foals, yearling fillies, 2 year old

fillies, 3 year old mares, 4-6 year old mares, older mares, geldings and so forth); then, in classes of several horses, all horses within the category return to be placed in class order. Identification coding, taking genetic samples for parentage verification and measuring horses entering the studbooks is done prior to inspection activities.

**5.6.2. Presentation of Horses-** All horses are to be presented in hand. The handler may have an assistant who encourages the horse to be attentive while standing and to move forward; Unhurried at the walk and vigorously at the trot. Presentation will require that the horse stand squarely for evaluation of conformation and then walk and trot a triangular pattern for evaluation of movement. Foals should be presented with their dams and may be turned loose during the evaluation of their movement. Emphasis is placed on uninhibited forward movement; handlers should walk and trot their horses in an unrestrictive manner, as steadily and quickly as possible, to demonstrate the best movement of the horse.

**5.6.3. Equipment for Presentation** - Foals and yearlings should be presented in a halter and lead, with or without a chain. Horses 2 years and older should be presented in a bridle with a jointed snaffle bit. The reins should be removed and a chain is run through the rings of the bit then attached to the link where the lead begins. Black halters, bridles and leads are preferred but are not necessary. The assistant may carry a whip and/or a noisemaker to encourage the horse to move forward. Nothing should be used that scares the horse. Scared horses will not exhibit good natural movement.

**5.6.4. Grooming for Presentation** - Horses are to be clean and well groomed with full and unbraided manes and tails. Additional grooming, such as clipping a small bridle path, polishing hooves or removing superfluous hair on the muzzle or ears, is optional.

**5.6.5. Dress of the Handler** - It is traditional for the handler to wear white trousers and a white shirt, either with or without a necktie. Shoes must be suitable for running. The assistant traditionally dresses in white also. While white clothing is not required, it is respectful and helps distinguish the movement of the horse from the movement of the handler.

**5.6.6. Presentation in the Triangular Arena** - Horses are to be judged in a triangular arena. The far side of the triangle is to be approximately 40 meters (131 feet), if possible, and the other two sides are to be approximately 45 meters (148 feet). The horse will be judged first at the halt and then at the walk. Only half the length of the arena's long sides is used for the walk. After the walk, the horse will proceed to the trot. The trot will use the entire triangular arena. The horse will then be presented again at the halt.

## 5.7. INSPECTION STANDARDS –

Movement (see section 2.1.3.) is 60% of the evaluation and conformation (see section 2.1.2.) is 40%. Inspections are a subjective attempt to evaluate conformation and movement. Conformation should show harmony, correct proportions, and a rising build. The general shape is rectangular in which the proportions for the forehead, midsection and hindquarters are 1:1:1. Movement should show correct function and elasticity of gaits while displaying energy and willingness.

**5.7.1. Linear Scores** – Horses are evaluated on a number of points that include various aspects of conformation, breed characteristics and movement. The horses are scored on each point based on their positive or negative deviation from the average for the Friesian horse population. The linear scores are used to inform the horses' owners of their animals' strong and weak points and to obtain data on the Friesian influence displayed on their offspring. Horse owners receive a copy of the linear score sheet along with the studbook registration certificate. The linear score sheet should be given to the buyer when a horse is sold.

### Height in Centimeters, Inches and Hands- Appendix A

A conversion chart so that the height can be in the European standard but still be converted easily by the members.

Centimeters	Nearest ¼ Inch	Hands	Minimum Height For
150	59	14.3	
151	59 ½	14.3 ½	

152	59 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14.3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
153	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15.0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
154	60 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15.0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
155	61	15.1	
156	61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15.1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Prima Mare, Prima Gelding, Elite Dam, Supreme Dam
157	61 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15.1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
158	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Prima Stallion, Imperial Mare, Elite Sire, Supreme Sire
159	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
160	63	15.3	Classic Mare, Elite Sire, Supreme Sire, Approved Stallion
161	63 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15.3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
162	63 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15.3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
163	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16.0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
164	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16.0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
165	65	16.1	
166	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16.1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
167	65 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16.1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
168	66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
169	66 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
170	67	16.3	
171	67 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16/3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
172	67 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16/3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
173	68	17.0	
175	69	17.1	
178	70	17.2	
180	71	17.3	

**Notes:**

1 inch = 2.54 cm

Centimeters X .3937 = inches

1 hand = 4 inches