

BYLAWS

WESTFALEN VERBAND NORTH AMERICA a daughter organization of the WESTFÄLISCHE PFERDESTAMMBUCHES e.V.

The association carries the name Westfalen Verband North America (hereinafter referred to as Westfalen Verband NA) and the main office is located in Murdo, South Dakota, USA. The Westfalen Verband NA's Studbook is maintained by the Westfälisches Pferdestammbuch eV (hereinafter referred to as "Parent Verband") Sudmühlenstraße 33, 48147 Münster Germany.

The Westfalen Verband NA inspects the following breeds in North America – Westfälisches Reitpferd (Warmblood) / Deutsches Reitpony (German Riding Pony) / Haflinger / Knabstrupper

§ 2 Purpose and tasks

1. The purpose of the association is the promotion of horse breeding, primarily in North America. To achieve this purpose, the association performs the following tasks:
 - a) Advice to members on all aspects of breeding, husbandry, feeding and horse health.
 - b) Definition and implementation of breeding programs and keeping the breeding book according to the breed book regulations.
 - c) Providing WBFSH passports for North American bred horses and ponies, produced by our Parent Verband.
 - d) Promotion and sales of Westfalen breeding and riding horses and foals.

§ History

The name of the Westfalen horse derives from the region of Westfalia, where the foundation of the Westfälische Pferdestammbuch in 1904 started the organized breeding of this horse.

The Westfalen Verband's Parent Verband is active in the following countries:

EU member states:

Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Croatia.

Third country states:

Switzerland, Norway, Russia, Ukraine, USA, Canada, Australia.

B.V.8 Breeding Program for Westfälisches Reitpferd (Warmblood) Horses

§ 210.1 Breeding Goals

The following general breeding aim is available for the breeding of the Westfalen Riding Horse:

Breed Westfalen

Origin Germany; originally from the English Thoroughbred, Arabian, and Warmblood horses crossed with suitable riding-horse breeds.

Size At three years of age between 15.3 hh – 16.3 hh (160 cm - 170 cm), with minor deviations acceptable

Colors All

Appearance

Type

Desirable: A noble, large-framed, correct and athletic riding horse with strong breed and sex type and generous lines.

Undesirable: Horses of a size that differs significantly from the breeding goal, horses with unharmonious body proportions as well as coarse and expressionless types.

Conformation

Desirable: A harmonious conformation, i.e. a well-developed neck, growing smaller towards the head being clean through the jaw; an expressive, fine and dry head with large, attentive, friendly eye and quiet look; a broad sloping shoulder; pronounced long withers; a strong back being long enough; a chest being deep enough; a long, well-muscled and slightly sloping croup, a tail being set not too high; harmonic proportions of the conformation into forehand, middle-piece and hindquarters. A lean caliber; lean and well-muscled foreleg.

Undesirable is a deadpan, disproportionately large head, small and expressionless eyes, white showing around the eye, small eye, and too long or too short neck, a too low or too high neck as well as an inappropriate neck shape; a disproportionately high or flat withers, or short and poorly-pronounced withers; a small upright shoulder, a weak back being too short or too long, tight or hollow loins, a short or straight croup with high set tail, narrow and tight chest, poor flanks, overbuilt horses are also undesirable.

Foundation

Desirable: Dry, distinctive and strong joints, well-defined; Correct limb angles with no deviations; elastic and medium long pastern, angle between ground surface and pastern approx. 45 to 50°; strong, even-sized and even-angled hoofs proportionate to the size of the horse, angle between ground surface and the anterior line approx. 45 to 50°; the hind legs should show lean, well-defined joints, strong, well-defined hocks angled at approx. 150°, elastic and medium sized pastern.

Undesirable: bad joints [i.e. small joints with weak cannon bones and weak pasterns being too short or too long,

vague, unclear joints]; too small, weak hooves with heels pointing inwards, abnormal formation of the limbs such as outwards, straight, wide or narrow at the knees, calf-kneed, sagging knees, bow-legged, narrow or wide at the hocks, cow-hocked, sickle-hocked.

Movement

Basic paces

Desirable: Energetic, rhythmic, pure and ground-covering basic paces (walk 4-beat, trot 2-beat, canter 3-beat). The walk should be rhythmical, ground covering, energetic and elastic, well-balanced and elevated. The basic trot is to start with a clear two-beated cadence, a high level of impulsion coming from the active hindquarters, elasticity, ground cover and balance, uphill-moving forehand with a loosely swinging back and a freely moving shoulder. The canter should also show impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and balance, clearly uphill and every canter stride should show powerful push with well-bent hind legs. Some knee action is desired.

Undesirable: short, flat and inelastic movements without impulsion and lacking cadence, clumsy moving on the forehand with uneven rhythm, all faults as winging, dishing paces, loose joints and extreme high knee action.

Free jumping

Desirable: agile, full of ability and scope; pronounced coolness and intelligence; clear pick-up, well-developed quick legs and take-off (almost horizontal lower front arm over the jump); well-rounded back with clear marked withers, downward rounded neck and hind legs opening slightly (bascule); the flow and rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Undesirable: uncontrolled or hesitant jumping; hanging legs, high head carriage, hollow back, loss of action.

Mental qualities/willingness to work/health

Desirable: an uncomplicated, social and friendly horse being eager to work and reliable, with strong nerves, intelligent, showing good temper and character, and making an alert, intelligent and serene impression by his appearance and behavior revealing a balanced temperament. Good rideability, versatile enough for various riding purposes, with high-performance potential for equestrian and sporting purposes, especially for the disciplines of dressage, jumping, eventing and driving.

Undesirable: difficult to handle, nervous or violent horses.

Health

Desired are robust health, good physical and mental resilience, natural fertility as well as the freedom from hereditary defects.

210.2 Breeding Method

The studbook of the Westfalen warmblood is open. The breeding aim is the improvement of the breed. The

studbook is open to horses of other populations with the same breeding goals as stated above. Stallions and mares from the following breeds (not all-inclusive and certain restrictions apply) are allowed for the Westfälisches Reitpferd:

A. A. Anglo-Arabian (AA)
AAV Anglo - Arabian (x)
B Belgian Warmblood (BWP)
Bay Bayer
Brdbg Brandenburg
CDN Canadian Warmblood
DK Danish Warmblood
Dt.Pf German Warmblood
Dt.SP. German Sport Horse
Hann Hanoverian
Hess Hessian warmblood
Holst Holsteiner
ISH Irish Sport Horse
JU Yugoslavia Warmblood
KWPN Netherlands Warmblood (KWPN)
Meckl. Mecklenburg
NRPS Netherlands Warmblood (NRPS)
Old Oldenburg
OS Oldenburg jumper
Pol. Polish Warmblood
Rhld Rhineland
S.Wbl Swedish Warmblood
Sachs Sachse
SAnha Sachsen-Anhaltiner
Selle Francais SF
Thuer Thuringian
Trak . Trakehner
TschW Czech Warmblood
Ung . Hungarian Warmblood
USA American Warmblood (from approved breeding organizations/pedigrees)
Westfalen
Wuertt Württemberg
Thoroughbred xx (xx)
Z.RPF Zangersheide Warmblood
Zweibrücker

Breeding animals are to be entered into the following classes of the breeding books:

Mare and Stallion Books

Stallion Book 1 – stallions must

- reach the required inspection score
- fulfill the pedigree requirements (4 Generation pedigree main section)
- have DNA parentage verification
- fulfill the health requirements

- fulfill the performance requirements
- Stallion Book 2 – stallions must**
- fulfill the pedigree requirements (Sire and Dam must be in the main section)
 - have DNA parentage verification
 - fulfill the health requirements
 - reach an overall score of at least 6.0

- Mare Book 1 – mares must**
- fulfill the pedigree requirements (4 Generation pedigree main section)
 - reach an overall score of 6.0 and now individual score below 5.0

- Mare Book 2 –**
- mares that are not eligible for MB1 but both parents are in the main section
 - also offspring of Pre Mare Book (PMB) mares if the PMB ancestors have been crossed for three generations with horses from the main section and the mare reaches an overall score of 6.0

- Pre Mare Book –**
- mares that are not eligible for the main section but represent the warmblood type and reach an overall score of 5.0 and no individual score below 4.0

Foal Registration Papers

Abstammungsnachweis-Full pink papers

- Sire must be in Stallion Book 1
- Dam in the main section = Mare Book 1 or Mare Book 2

Geburtsbescheinigung – COP – white papers

- Both parents are in the breed books (Sire SB2 and dam MB1 or MB2 or PMB / or Sire SB1 and dam PMB)

Horse Identification document – HID

- Only Sire or dam is in the breed books
- Horses without any “official heritage”

§ 210.3 Subdivision of the studbooks

The breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into Stallion Book I and Stallion Book II.

The Special Division of the breed studbook for stallions is the Pre-Stallion Book

The breed studbook for mares is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for mares is subdivided into Mare Book I and Mare Book II.

The Special Division of the breed studbook for mares is the Pre Mare Book

§ 210.4 Requirements for Entering the Studbooks

For inspection into the studbooks the following scoring of the appearance with special importance placed on the movements are judged:

Inspection Scores:

1. Type (breed and sex type)
2. Conformation
3. Correctness of the paces
4. Walk
5. Trot
6. Canter (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
7. Free jumping (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
8. Overall impression (with regard to overall harmony, inner qualities and suitability as a riding horse)

The final mark is calculated from the average of the total score and is rounded to one decimal place.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 10 = excellent | 4 = poor |
| 9 = very good | 3 = quite bad |
| 8 = good | 2 = poor |
| 7 = very good | 1 = very poor |
| 6 = Satisfactory | 0 = not completed |
| 5 = sufficient | |

§ 210.5 Exhibition of Registration Papers

Dam		<i>Main Book</i>		<i>Auxilliary Book</i>
<i>Sire</i>		Mare Book I	Mare Book II	Pre-Book (Mares)
Main Book	Stallion Book I	<i>Pink-papered Passport</i>	<i>Pink-papered Passport</i>	<i>COP</i>
	Stallion Book II	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>
Auxilliary Book	Pre-Book (Stallions)	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>

Stallion Book I

- The Stallion is approved by the Association, receiving an inspection score of 7.0 average or higher and stallion testing and/or performance requirements are completed satisfactorily.

Stallion Book II

- Stallions will be placed in this Stallion book if they are approved, but have not yet completed their performance testing.
- If the Stallion finishes the performance, he will be placed into Stallion Book I.
- If the Stallion does not finish the performance testing, he will remain in Stallion Book II.
- Stallions who did not receive a score of 7.0 average or higher in their Inspection.

Stallions in Stallion Book II are accepted for breeding but not approved due to the failure to meet the requirements of Stallion Book I. Offspring resulting from a Stallion Book II stallion will be eligible for Certificate of Pedigree (COP) and half brand.

Pre-Stallion Book

- For registered Stallions that are unable to be recorded into Stallion Books I or II.

The Keuring (The Approval)

- The Keuring is the decision of the breeding association regarding the usage of a Stallion in the Breeding Program.
- Any owner presenting a stallion for approval must be a member of the Association.
- The Stallion must be at least two years of age at the time of approvals
- The decision at the Approvals are as follows:

Approved

Not Approved

Temporarily not Approved

- A Stallion may only be Lifetime Approved if he meets the following requirements (see complete performance requirement list for ages/levels/required results):

The overall inspection score must be 7.0 with no partial score lower than 5.0

At the Stallion performance testing, the Stallion must earn a passing score

JUMPING – ZZ level / 1.40 m / 4'6" / Level 7

5 placings of 1st through 3rd at an USEF sanctioned "A" rated show in the Level 7 division

DRESSAGE – ZZZ level / Prix St. Georges

5 placings of 1st through 3rd with scores of 60% or higher at Prix St. Georges at a USDF sanctioned show

EVENTING – Intermediate

5 placings of 1st through 3rd at the Intermediate level at an USEA sanctioned

show

HUNTERS – Working / Conformation / 4'

Top 10% of division for year-end national points in either Working or Regular Conformation divisions

Thoroughbred Stallions: Race Earnings of \$100,000 or more and/or Stakes Wins.

The Stallion and his Ancestors must be a member of a Warmblood Breeding Organization whose Breeding Goals are the same and who require Stallion Performance Testing that meets the minimum requirements of the Westfalen Verband. Also allowed are Thoroughbred and Anglo-Arabians

In addition to the above-mentioned requirements, the Stallion must also meet the following in order to be registered in Stallion Book I:

Warmblood, Thoroughbred, and Anglo-Arabian

The sire and sires of the first four female ancestors in direct relation to the dam line must be registered or eligible for registration in Stallion Book I (five-generation pedigree).

The Dam must be registered or eligible for registration in the Main Mare Book.

The stallion must be presented in front of the inspection committee and positively identified.

A stallion veterinary exam has been performed on health and fitness for breeding with the results showing no impairment of reproductive organs, no symptoms suggesting a hereditary predisposition to disease, no surgical procedures for the purpose of physical corrections, no significant radiographic findings (previously approved stallions may request the submission of radiographic results obtained for licensing at another recognized breeding organization).

DNA typing has been completed to prove the Stallion's heritage.

If a Stallion does not meet these requirements, the approval committee may only under special circumstances register the Stallion.

APPROVED VS. RECORDED.

The word APPROVED appears to be the basis of confusion in all the correspondence that all of us have seen. Knowing this, a little background on the following words should clear up this confusion.

A bit of history is necessary to clear up this matter.

Up to 1990 only approved (Gekoert) stallions were allowed to be used for breeding. It was

forbidden by German Government law to breed with any other stallions.

Since 1990 the rules of breeding of livestock has changed following the rules of the European Community. Since then there are now 2 different books: Stallion Book I and Stallion Book II.

Stallion Book I: the sire must be Stallion Book I or eligible. A score at the inspection of 7.0 average or higher allows the stallion to be entered into this book.

Stallion Book II: A stallion gets RECORDED (NOT APPROVED) in this book when:

1. The sire is not in Book I or not eligible for this book.
2. And/or the dam is not in Main Mare Book/Mare Book I or not eligible.
- 3 The score at inspection is less than 7.0 average.

The following statement applies only to Stud Book II - The word APPROVED should not be used or interpreted in any context with regard to stallions RECORDED in Stallion Book II

Only the offspring of approved stallions in Stallion Book I and recorded stallions in Stallion Book II are eligible to receive sire's full pedigree documentation in the passport.

The above information is being presented under the auspices of the governing body of the Westfälisches Pferdestammbuch eV. From these discussions a concerted effort will be made to illustrate these points and other rules and regulations on the Westfalen-NA website.

Registration of Mares

- The minimum age for Mares at the time of registration is three years of age.

In all Breeds the conformation scores for Mares eligible for the Main Mare Book must be as follows:

- Overall score of 6.0 with no partial score lower than 5.0.

Mare Book II and Pre Mare Book:

- The overall score must be 5.0 with no partial score lower than 4.0.

In addition to the conformation, the Mare must meet the following requirements in her pedigree.

Warmblood

Mare Book I

- The Sire and the Sire of her first three female Ancestors in

the direct Dam line must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I (four generation pedigree).

- And the Dam must be registered or eligible for registration into the Mare Book I

Mare Book II

- The Sire and the Sires of the first two female Ancestors the direct female line must be Stallions who are registered or are eligible for registration into the Stallion Book I (three generation pedigree).
- The Dam must be registered or is eligible for registration into Mare Book I or II.

Pre Mare Book

- Mares who meet the Breed Type requirements but cannot be entered in one of the above-mentioned Books as well as Mares by Stallions from the Stallion Book II, will be entered in this Book.

Entering the Breed Book

The registration of a Horse in the appropriate divisions of the Breed Books will follow an application, after the identity of said Horse is proven without a doubt and that all requirements are met.

A Horse can only be registered if the Owner is a Member of the Association.

Some restrictions may apply or special permits may be given by the Breeding Director.

The approval and registration of a Stallion has to be applied for by the Owner.

The Stallion Application has to be accompanied by the following:

1. The Original Papers
2. A Health Certificate and X-Ray Report
3. DNA Application

It is allowed to upgrade a Mare by one Mare Book Division if the Inspection Committee can find good reason (the minimum pedigree requirements still apply).

In case of negative reproduction of a Mare, it is allowed to downgrade said Mare.

Mares of the Warmblood Breed who do not have satisfactory pedigree can be entered into the Pre Mare Book if their conformation makes them eligible for the Main Mare Book.

Registered Mares can be registered later (after they are deceased).

This registration is only for the purpose of producing a pedigree for the last born foal out of that Mare. This particular Mare can only be entered into the Main Mare Book if the Dam was also registered into the Main Mare Book.

The registration of a Horse into one of the Divisions of the Breed Book will be noted on the Registration Papers. The registration into the Breed Book must be revoked if one of the requirements is not available. The registration has to be revoked if one of the requirements becomes invalid at a later point in time. The registration can be revoked if the registration is clear to a limitation and the payee does not fulfill this limitation in time or not at all.

For a Horse deceased, the Registration Papers have to be returned to the Association to be invalidated. If the Registration Papers are not returned the Horse cannot be canceled out of the Breed Book.

The Keeping of the Breeding Books

1.General

The keeping of the Breeding Books is the responsibility of the Breeding Book Keeper. He uses the office of the Association as well as computers to provide this service. The Breeders support this bookkeeping by giving all necessary information to the Breeding Book Keeper.

The Breeder is responsible for the correctness of the information regarding Breeding Certificate, Birth Records or other Records he has to record, keep and hand to the Breeding Book Keeper.

All forms regarding the above mentioned records as well as the records regarding Pedigree have to be corrected before given to the Association. All mistakes have to be reported to the Association immediately. All corrections are to be made by the Breeding Book Keeper only. Any changes made by the Breeder are not valid.

The Breeding Book Keeper is responsible for the keeping of the records made to the Breeding Book, the Birth Certificates, the recording of the Breeding records as well as the centralizing of all Breeding Book recording.

The Breeding Book

The Association computerizes the storing of the Breeding data. The computerization allows the Association to keep records of all Horses as well as their relatives. The Breeding data for every single Horse includes at least the following:

- Name and Address of Breeder and Owner
- Breeding Date of the Mother
- Date of Birth, Sex, Color and Markings
- Registration Number
- Identification (Brand)
- Parents Color and Registration Number
- Four Generation Pedigree
- Date of Issue of Papers
- Score for Conformation
- Results from Performance Testing
- Breed Show and Premium Awards
- The Offspring
- Stallions
- Registered Fillies
- Colts with Registration Numbers
- Mares
- The Complete Offspring with Registration Numbers
- Decisions regarding Registration in the Breed Book
- Changes in the Breed Book
- Breeding Limitation (if applicable)
- DNA (Stallions and Dams of Stallions)
- Date and if known reason for exiting the Breed Book

Horses born between November and December will be considered Horses of the year thereafter.

All other Horses born on or after January 1, will be considered Horses of that year.

In case of Ownership or Address changes, the Association has to be notified immediately.

The Breeding Certificate

The Breeding Certificate has to be filled out and signed by the Stallion Owner or his/her Assistant.

The Breeding Certificate has to consist of at least the following:

- Name of the Stallion Station
- Name, Number, Color and Markings of the Mare
- All Breeding Dates
- Name and Address of Mare Owner

The Owner of the Mare will get the Breeding Certificate and has to keep it until foaling day.

The Breeding List

Every Stallion Owner will receive a Breeding Report from the Association. Each breeding performed by each Stallion should be recorded on this form. Each Stallion has his own Breeding List. The Stallion Owner is responsible for the correctness of these records. Every Breeding List has to be signed and sent into the Association by the end of the Breeding Season, but no later than October 15th. New Breeding Report Forms will be available afterwards. The appropriate Breeding Report for the Stallions in the Stallion Books I or Stallion Book II should be used accordingly.

Report of Birth

The report of Birth should be sent in no later than 28 days after the foal was born. This report should be filled out, signed and sent into the Association by the Mare Owner. This includes cases of still born Foals, deceased shortly after Birth or Mares that did not carry out the Foal. The Mare Owner is responsible for the correctness of this report.

Passports, Certificates of Pedigree (COP) and Horse Identification Documents (HID)

Passports (pink papered) and Certificates of Pedigree (white papered) are documents to record the Pedigree and the Performance of a Warmblood Horse. Horse Identification Documents are identifying documents accompanied by a microchip, not to be used as a breeding document.

Passports, COP's and HID's belong with the Horse and belong to the Association.

In case of transfer of Ownership, they are to be handed to the new Owner, including the Certificate of Ownership. In case the horse passes away, they are to be handed back to the Association.

Duplicates can only be applied for in special cases and a notarized explanation and certification of reason of loss has to accompany the Application. The Duplicate is clearly to be marked as a duplicate.

Certified Pedigree

A Pedigree can be certified only if the following requirements are met:

1. Both Parents were registered in the Breeding Book in the year of Breeding or are going to be registered in the year of Birth.
2. The Sire must meet the requirements for the registration into the Stallion Books.
4. The identification of the Foal is to be done by the Breeding Book Keeper or his Assistant while the Foal is at its Mother's side.

The Breeder or the Owner is responsible for the correctness of all Pedigrees and Breeding data. Changes or mistakes are to be reported to the Association immediately.

The Breeder or the Owner are also responsible to keep the Pedigree papers in a safe place.

Data Given on the Pedigree Papers

- Name of the Breeding Association
- Date of Issue
- Registration Number and Breed
- Name and Address of Breeder
- Breeding Date of Dam
- Date of Birth, Sex, Color and Markings
- Identification
- Name, Registration Number, Color and Breed of Parents
- Names, Registration Numbers and Breed of one more Generation
- Signature of the Breeding Book Keeper or his Assistant
- Results of the Performance Testing of its Ancestors

Certificate of Pedigree

The Certificate of Pedigree (COP) will be given if the requirements for pink-papered passport are not fulfilled but the following requirements are met:

1. The parents must be registered in one of the divisions of the Stud Book.
2. The identification of the Foal by the Dam's side was secured by the Stud Book Keeper.

A Pre-Approval Breeding

A Stallion may breed a Mare before his actual Approval if the Owner applied for such Breeding at the Association and the Association approved such breeding.

Foals out of such breeding may only be branded and papered if the Stallion has applied for the Approval and meets the Pedigree requirements.

He must be approved no later than in the year of birth of said Foal and be registered in the Stallion Book I of the Association.

If said requirements are not met, the Foal will get an HID (Horse Identification Document) if the Dam is registered.

The Foal must be properly identified.

Outside Breedings

A breeding of a Mare in the Westfalen Mare books, by a Stallion not in the Westfalen stallion books, but approved by a different Breeding Association and has done the Performance Testing, can be allowed.

The Foal must comply to the Pedigree requirements.

If this is not the case, the Foal will get an HID (Horse Identification Document) only.

Breeders, Aufzuechter (Foal Raiser) and Owners

Breeder of a Horse is the Owner/Leasee of the Dam at the time of Breeding.

Breeder of a Thoroughbred or Half Thoroughbred is the Owner/Leasee of the Dam at the time of foaling.

The Owner of a Horse is the party lawfully responsible for said Horse.

The Aufzuechter (Foal Raiser) of a Horse is the person who owns the Horse for more than one consecutive year before said Horse's fourth Birthday.

Identification

Horses are being identified through the following methods:

1. Description of Color and Markings
2. A registration number at the time of entry into one of the divisions of the Breed Book, every Horse will get a lifetime registration number. This Unique Equine Life Number consists of 15 digits. The first letters or numbers stands for the country of birth, the following digit for determining animals born before or after the year 2000. The next two stand for the Breed Association. The next five digits are running registration numbers. The last two numbers are giving the year of birth of the Horse. This registration number is final and the only number to be given to said Horse.
3. Names to be given at time of entry in the Breed Book. The name given to the Horse at the time of its entry into the Breed Book has to be kept for life. Only in exceptions can a different name be given and only in addition to the old name. A name given to a Stallion can only be given to his full Brother with the addition "II" after the name. The name of Mares and Stallions begin with the first initial of their Sire. In addition to this, a name of a Stallion Station can be given. This name can be given only once.
4. Foal and registration branding. Horses issued registration documents are to be Microchipped with an official 15 digit ISO compliant microchip for identification reasons. Branding is optional.

The condition for branding is birth report on the Foal to be branded.

Branding will only be done by employees of the Association.

Before branding the Foals, markings will be reported and the Foal will be given a registration number, which will be noted on the Pedigree paper.

Securing the Identity through DNA Testing

1. For every registered Horse or Horses to be registered, and for every Foal to be registered, the Association requires a DNA Test. A DNA Testing Kit may be received from the Association.
2. Before issuing Passports or Certificates of Pedigree, the Association may request DNA Typing if the Pedigree is questionable.

Especially if:

- The Dam was bred by two or more Stallions during one heat cycle.
- The period of pregnancy differs more than 30 days from the usual pregnancy period.
- The Foal was identified while not at the Mother's side.
- At the Stallion Approval and registration DNA Testing of the Sire and Dam of the Stallion is requested. Some exceptions may apply.

The Breeding Goals for Breeding Warmblood Horses

Every Breed Association breeding Warmblood Horses in Germany will follow these Guidelines

The Warmblood Horse should be:

- Noble, large framed and a correct Horse with dynamic, spacious and elastic movements.
- Well suited for Dressage, Hunter Classes, Show Jumping or Eventing because of its Temperament, Character and Rideability.

What is the Judge Looking For

The Type and Conformation

“Type” refers to the general physical appropriateness of the horse for the intended purpose – as a Dressage horse. In Sport Horse breeding, riding horse “type” addresses whether the horse is physically suitable to become a riding sport horse for Dressage. Draft horse type, stock horse type, Dutch Carriage type, etc. are not the “type” which fulfills the Breeding Goal or the breed standard for Dressage riding horses. A suitable “type” may not be particularly pretty, but should be harmonious. In dealing with “Type”, it is important to distinguish between fashion and function, and to be clear that it is not an issue of pure prettiness – but rather a consideration of suitability for the intended purpose. The judge guards against the danger of letting fashion overwhelm function, as has happened so disastrously in dog breeding.

The Gaits

The judge looks for purity, correctness, and quality in all the gaits. Purity is the correctness of the rhythm of the gait – the footfalls. Correctness is the straightness of the action of the limbs. Quality encompasses many considerations, but especially scope or freedom, elasticity, and power. All of these issues are matters of the bio-mechanics of the gaits. Confusingly, the same words may mean different things for a Riding Type as opposed to a Driving Type. “Power from behind” is an appealing phrase, but the difference between “pushing power” (a riding horse) can be as different as night and day.

Walk

By the nature of the bio-mechanics, the walk can have almost no impulsion or engagement. Its energy is derived from “swing”, which is primarily a function of the neck and back. For riding horses, the walk should have a clear, but not necessarily excessive overstep, though cherished by the uninitiated and inexperienced, often leads to difficulties with the purity of the gait in collection, and with ability in piaffe. It can sometimes also indicate a tendency toward ‘sprawling’ in canter. It is often accompanied by a tendency to be shoulder-bound. The fore and hind legs should seem to operate similarly – in “balance” (not huge steps behind and short steps in front). The two legs on the same side should appear to form a “V” as the hind leg touches the ground. The most common faults in walk are impurity (lateralness – not a “V”), shortness behind (lack of overstep), shortness in front (shoulder-bound), and lack of swing.

Trot

For riding horses, the trot should be long, elastic, and powerful. The feet should touch and leave the ground approximately equidistantly from a plumb line dropped from the hip or shoulder. Length is determined by the range of motion in the horse’s shoulders and hips. Elasticity is determined by the shock absorbing quality or “storing of

energy” of the grounded hind leg, the springy tension in the back musculature, and by the quickness with which the fore and hind legs leave the ground. Power is determined by the timing and vigor of the straightening of the joints of the grounded hind leg. The most common faults in trot are sprawling and sagging (which the uninitiated interpret as “suspension”), lack of scope and lack of suspension.

Canter (not judged on the triangle)

The canter is the only one of the three “normal” gaits in which the two hind legs travel forward at the same time, and the only gait in which the horse ever has all his weight on one foreleg while all the other legs are in the air. Good indicators of good quality are the longitudinal spread between the two forelegs and the two hind legs, and the quickness with which the outside foreleg is lifted from the ground (before reaching and acute angle). Length elasticity, and power are determined in the same way as in trot. The most common faults in the canter are whipping up behind, lack of spread and reach, lack of suspension, and excessive ground time/backward angle of the forelegs. A 4-beat canter, or lateral canter, is a severe fault which may come from nature or training.

B.V.8 Breeding Program For German Riding Ponies

§ 508a Breeding aim incl. breed marks

The following general breeding aim is available for the breeding of the German Riding Pony:

Breed **German Riding Pony**

Origin **Germany**

Size **about 13.2 hh – 14.2 hh (138 cm - 148 cm)**

Colors **All**

Appearance

Type

Desirable: An elegant, big-framed and harmonious appearance; more like a riding pony type than other pony breeds, with a small, well-defined and noble head, with large keen eyes, well-sized ears, big nostrils, a well-proportioned neck, well muscled, correct and lean limbs, with pony-typical marks. Undesirable: plain and rough types, a big head, poorly marked outline, weak joints, no sex type.

Conformation

Desirable: a harmonic conformation, suitable for all kinds of riding purposes, i.e.: a well-developed neck, growing smaller towards the head being good through the jawl; a broad sloping shoulder; pronounced long withers; a strong back being long enough; a chest being deep enough; a long slightly sloping croup, a tail being set not too high; harmonic proportions of the conformation into forehand, middle-piece and hindquarters. A lean caliber; lean and well-muscled foreleg; well-defined, strong joints; elastic and medium long pastern, angle between ground surface and pastern approx. 45 to 50°; strong, even-sized and even-angled hoofs proportionate to the size of the horse, angle between ground surface and the anterior line approx. 45 to 50°; the hind legs should show lean, well-defined joints, strong, well-defined hocks angled at approx. 150°, elastic and medium sized pastern.

Undesirable: a bad-proportioned conformation, a short and bad-developed neck, a small upright shoulder, short and bad-pronounced withers, a weak back being too short or too long, tight or hollow loins, a short or straight croup with high set tail, narrow and tight chest, poor flanks, bad joints (i.e. small joints with weak cannon bones and weak pastern being too short or too long, small hoofs with heels pointing inwards, abnormal formation of the limbs such as outwards straight, wide or narrow at the knees, calf-kneed, sagging knees, bow-legged, narrow or wide at the hocks, cow-hocked, sickle-shaped.

Movement

Basic paces

Desirable: Energetic, rhythm and ground covering basic paces (walk 4-beat, trot 2-beat, canter 3-beat). The walk should be rhythmical, ground covering, energetic and elastic, well-balanced and elevated. The basic trot is to start with a clear two-beated cadence, a high level of impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and balance, uphill-moving forehand with a freely moving shoulder. The canter should also show impulsion, elasticity, ground cover and balance, clearly uphill and every canter stride should be powerful push with well bent hind legs. Some high knee action is desired.

Undesirable: short, flat and inelastic movements without impulsion and lacking cadence, clumsy moving on the forehand with uneven rhythm, all faults as winging, dishing paces, loose joints and extreme high knee action.

Free jumping

Desirable: agile, full of ability and scope; pronounced coolness and intelligence; clear pick-up, well-developed quick legs and take-off (almost horizontal lower front arm over the jump); well rounded back with clear marked withers, downward rounded neck and hind legs opening slightly (bascule); the flow and rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Undesirable: uncontrolled or hesitant jumping; hanging legs, high head carriage, hollow back, loss of action.

Mental qualities/willingness to work/health

Desirable: an uncomplicated and friendly pony being eager to work and reliable, with strong nerves, intelligent, showing good temper and character.

Undesirable: difficult to handle, nervous or fiery ponies.

Desirable: good rideability, suitable for various riding purposes, willing to work, suitable for kids; robust health, good physical and psychological capacity, natural fertility, without any hereditary defects.

§ 508b Breeding method

The studbook of the German Riding Pony is open. The breeding aim is the improvement of the breeding. The German Riding Pony is the result of the mating of different pony breeds or offspring of registered breeding stock of the registered breeds, provided that these breeding stock is registered in the studbook of the German Riding Pony.

The following breeds are registered: Anglo-Arabian, Arabian, Arabian Partbred, Arabian, Thoroughbred, Bavarian, Belgium Sport Pony, Brandenburg, British Riding Pony (N.P.S.), Connemara, Dansk Sportspony, Dartmoor, German Riding Horse, English Thoroughbred, Hannoverian, Hesse, Holsteiner, Italian Riding Pony, German Small Riding Horse, Le Poney Français de Selle (franz. Reitpony), Lewitzer, Mecklenburger, Nederlands Pony met Arabisch Bloed (N.P.A.), New Forest, Austrian Riding Pony, Oldenburger, Palomino Pony, Pinto Pony, Rheinländer, Sachse, Sachsen-Anhaltiner, Swedish Riding Pony, Swiss Riding Pony, Shagya-Arabian, Thüringer, Trakehner, Welsh Sectie K (Niederlande), Welsh Sect. B, Welsh Sect. C, Welsh Sect. D, Westfalen, Württemberger, Zweibrücker.

The offspring of the following mating belongs to the breed of the German Riding Pony (see chart below). The following mating combination is allowed:

Dam		Main Book			Auxilliary Book
		Mare Book I	Mare Book II	Appendix	Pre-Book (Mares)
Sire	Stallion Book I	<i>Pink-papered Passport</i>	<i>Pink-papered Passport</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>Pink-papered Passport</i>
	Stallion Book II	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>
	Appendix	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>
Main Book	Pre-Book (Stallions)	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>	<i>COP</i>

§ 508c Subdivision of the studbooks

The breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for stallions is subdivided into Stallion Book I and Stallion Book II.

The Special Division of the breed studbook for stallions is the Pre-Stallion Book

The breed studbook for mares is subdivided into a Main Division and a Special Division.

The Main Division of the breed studbook for mares is subdivided into Mare Book I and Mare Book II.

The Special Division of the breed studbook for mares is the Pre Mare Book

§ 508d Requirements for the entering into the Studbooks

For the registration into the studbooks the following marks of the appearance with special regard to the movements are judged:

Registration marks:

1. Type (breed and sex type)
2. Conformation
3. Correctness of the paces
4. Walk
5. Trot
6. Canter (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
7. Free jumping (if recorded at the registration into the breeding stud book)
8. Overall impression (with regard to suitability as riding pony).

The total score results from adding together the points awarded.

(1) Breed studbook for stallions

(1.1) Stallion book I (Main division of the studbook)

Stallions are not licensed before the age of three years. Only those stallions will be licensed whose sires and sires of dam, grand dam and great-grand dam are registered in the main studbook or a similar studbook of a breeding association and whose dams are registered in the main studbook or a similar studbook of a breeding association.

- who at least reached a total score of 7.0 points; however, in each of the main criteria it had to come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.
- who fulfill the fertility and health requirements within a vet-check.
- who at least reached a total score of 6.5 points or better at a stallion test, showing at least 5.0 points in each of the main criteria, unless they provide the required competition successes in dressage, jumping or eventing;
- who fulfill the additional criteria for the registration into the stallion book I fixed in the breeding program for the German Riding Pony,
- Stallions of the registered breeds also meet the requirements of the individual performance test for the breeding aim "riding" if they passed a stallion performance test (German Riding Pony) or if they got an equal performance result (German Riding Pony). Ponies of the registered breeds which are smaller than 137 cm are allowed to pass this performance test in driving (Dartmoor), § 524f ZVO (Welsh A und B).
- Stallions of racing breeds even fulfill the requirements for the performance test "riding for ponies and small horses" if
 - they reached a GAG of at least 80 kg on flat race or at least 85 kg on steeple-chase or if
 - they reached a GAG of at least 75 kg on flat race, 80 kg on steeple-chase at minimum 20 starts in total three racing periods.

Stallions which serve for the improvement of certain breeds can only be registered in Stallion Book I.

Stallions who haven't yet passed a performance test can be registered with the proviso that they will pass the test upon attaining the age of 5 years. Under certain circumstances and in individual cases the responsible breeding association can give 15 more months.

(1.2) Stallion Book II (Main division of the studbook)

On request all stallions can be licensed in the age of 3 at the earliest

- who fulfill the requirements concerning origin and veterinary requirements concerning fertility and health but who don't fulfil the requirements concerning performance test and who were identified by the breeding association but who cannot be registered into

stallion book I.

They need to reach a total score of at least 6.0 points for their appearance; however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

In case stallions have to be registered, these stallions have to be presented at the next possible date for licensing/ registration in order to judge them for their breeding usability.

(1.3) Pre-Studbook (Special division of the breeding studbook)

Eligible for licensing are stallions being at least three years old who cannot be registered in one of the main breeding studbooks for stallions but who were identified by the breeding associations and who conform with the breeding aim of the German Riding Pony.

(2) Studbook for mares

(2.1) Studbook I (Main division of the breeding studbook)

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration,

- whose dams are registered in the main division of a breeding association
- whose sires and dam's sires are registered in the main division of an accepted breeding association,
- who at least reached a total score of 6.0 points for their appearance, however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 5.0 points.

(2.2) Studbook II (Main division of the breeding studbook)

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration,

- whose sires and dam's sires are registered at least in stallion book II of an accepted breeding association or in a breeding studbook similar to stallion book II,
- whose dams and grand dams are registered at least in the pre-studbook of a breeding association.
- who at least reached a total score of 5.0 points for their appearance , however, in each of the main criteria it must come up to a minimum of 4.0 points.

(2.3) Pre-Studbook (Special division of the breeding studbook)

Registration of mares being at least 3 years old in the year of registration, who cannot be registered in one of the a.m. studbooks for mares but who conform with the breeding aim of the German Riding Pony and who were identified by the breeding association.

§ 508e Issuing of Breeding Documents

Each horse whose parents have been registered in the main division of the respective breeding association, gets a breeding document (certificate of origin).

Each horse whose sire has been registered in the stallion book I of the main division and whose dam has been registered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (certificate of origin).

Each horse whose dam has been registered in studbook I of the main division and whose sire has been registered in the pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification).

Each horse from which one parent has been registered in stallion book II or studbook II of the main division and one parent has been registered in pre-studbook of the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification).

Each horse whose parents are registered in the special division of the respective breeding association gets a breeding document (birth notification).

Each horse from which only one parent is registered in the studbook of the respective breeding association gets a horse passport.

§ 508f Performance tests

The tests are held acc. to the general equestrian regulations. They are regarded as performance tests according to the stockbreeding law and can either be done as a station test or a competition test.

PONY STALLION LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

3 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book I**
- **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Meet performance requirements or successfully complete appropriate Pony test by the end of their 6th year**

4 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book I**
- **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Meet performance requirements or successfully complete appropriate Pony test by the end of their 6th year**

5/6 year old Stallions

- **With appropriate inspection scores and appropriate performance results or successful Pony test, entered into Stud Book I**
 - **To maintain Stud Book I licensing –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**
 - **Present documentation of Pony test scores and proof of performance requirements at inspection**
- **With appropriate inspection scores, entered into Stud Book II**
 - **To upgrade to Stud Book I –**
 - **Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days**

- Complete appropriate Pony test within 6 months
- Meet performance requirements or successfully complete Pony test by the end of their 6th year

7 year old and older Stallions

- With appropriate inspection scores and appropriate PRIOR test and/or performance results, entered into Stud Book I
 - To maintain Stud Book I licensing –
 - Return DNA & Pony Veterinary Certificate within 30 days
 - Present documentation of proof of prior test and performance requirements at inspection (appropriate Pony test, or older stallion performance results)

PONY STALLION PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Welsh Ponies B and C

Driving Sport

Training Level (A) 5 places 1st-3rd

Dressage

1st level (A) five placings 1st-3rd place

Jumping

Level 1-2 (A) five placings 1st-3rd place

Welsh Cob

Driving Sport

Training Level (A) 5 places 1st-3rd

Dressage

2nd Level (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

Jumping

Level 3-4 (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

German Riding Ponies

Driving

Preliminary Level (M) five placings 1st-3rd place

Dressage

2nd Level (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

Jumping

Level 3-4 (L) five placings 1st-3rd place

§ 508g Mare Performance Tests

The tests are held acc. to the general equestrian regulations. They are regarded as performance tests according to the stockbreeding law and they are either done in the course of a station test or in a so-called field test.

(2) Field Test

(2.1) Duration

The test is to take place in one day.

(2.2) Location

Testing stations chosen by the Breeding Association.

(2.3) Requirements

Eligible are three-year-old and older mares.

All mares need to be ridden

(2.4) Field test

The field test is judged by at least three experts (at least one professional rider and two judges). The mares are judged by the experts acc. to the following criteria:

(2.5) Criteria

10 = excellent	5 = sufficient
9 = very good	4 = insufficient
8 = good	3 = fairly bad
7 = fairly good	2 = bad
6 = satisfactory	1 = very bad

This judgement is decisive for the mare's breeding suitability with regard to the improvement of the population's rideability.

(2.7) Publication of the test results

After finishing the final performance test the final results of the mares are published. The owner of each mare gets a certificate which shows the mare's final result, the judgement of the particular criteria and the average result of the test group.

(2.8) Retake

The station test can be retaken once. In this case the result of the retake is decisive.

(3) Test by competition successes

Alternatively to the performance test a mare can also pass her exam by presentation of proven competition successes. This test by competition successes is passed in dressage, jumping and eventing.

The following competition successes are considered:

5 placements acc. to § 38 (2) LPO (official show rules) in

- Dressage Class L – Training test (FEI-level) or
- Jumping Class L – Elementary test (Cat. B) or
- Eventing Class VA – Novice test

B.V.15 Breeding Program for the Haflingers

Breed Haflinger

Origin Southern Tirol (Italian)

Size about 13.2 1/2 hh - 14.2 1/2 hh [138 cm - 148 cm]

Colors Chestnut colors in various shades, light mane and tail; markings on the legs undesirable

Conformation: Head short, dry, broad forehead, slightly concave profile line; clear eye, neck sufficiently long. Body rectangle format; withers well marked, elongated oval barrel, long, broad, well-muscled croup; Foundation dry, correct; hard, not too flat hooves

Movement: Movement correct, ground-covering gait with good drive from the hindquarters

Purpose: Riding and driving for adults and children, also suitable for Western Riding

Special Features: Noble, kind, hard-working, frugal.

§ 515b breeding method: The stud book of the Haflinger is closed. The breeding method is pure breeding. No outside crosses of breeds other than Haflinger are acceptable for the Haflinger breeding.

§ 515c subdivision of the studbooks

The following criteria for the classification of stud-books represent minimum requirements

The studbook for stallions is divided into sections

- Stallion Book I,
- Stallion Book II
- Pre-Stallion Book

The studbook for mares is divided into sections

- Mare Book I
- Mare Book II
- Pre-Mare Book