



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE KWPN OF NORTH AMERICA



BEEZIE'S TOP FOUR

CONQUEST II

Concorde x Uft x Planeet

DE SILVIO

Silvio II x Ahorn x Pastorocio

AUTHENTIC

Guidam x Katell xx x Lucky Boy xx

JUDGEMENT ISF

Consul x Akteur x Lucky Boy xx

Issue 3, 2006

MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD INSPECTOR

To the Members of the KWPN-NA,

It is with much interest that I am already looking forward to the September keuring tour of the KWPN-NA in America and Canada. While I am writing this the mare inspections in Holland are in full swing. Last year we saw the first Sir Sinclair foals at the American keuringen and this year we are looking at his first crop of three-year olds in Holland. We are also seeing some appealing Idocus offspring in the ring.

This is the first year that horses in Holland are being evaluated as dressage- or jumper type horses, and a new system has been introduced for points in the upper beam. The members of the KWPN and also jury members, breeders and owners are embracing this new system and it has been positively received. As was announced at this year's Annual Meeting, in North America specialization in breeding will be started next year and this will be carried through to the keuringen. During the coming keuring tour and at next year's Annual Meeting in Texas I will give explanations of this new system and the new procedures.

Over the last seven years I have been to many places and many states in North America. This year will be the first time that I am going to Kansas and there are two other new locations in Canada as well as new locations in Maine, California and Oregon. I wish all travelers (including the jury team) safe travels and hope that this year we won't have to outrun any tornados, hurricanes or acts of terrorism.

The Central Keuringen in Holland and the World Equestrian Games in Aachen, where many Dutch horses will be competing, are like stepping stones on my way to the North American keuringen and I hope to see you all in September. Willy Arts has written a short article that is printed elsewhere in this Newsletter with some helpful hints about preparing your horse for the keuring. I wish you much success and am looking forward with interest to view the result of the breeding endeavors in North America.



*Jacques Verkerk,
KWPN Inspector*



PS: don't forget your whites.

JUDGEMENT PASSES \$1 MILLION MARK

Approved stallion Judgement-ISF, bred and owned by Iron Spring Farm, recently passed the \$1 million mark for winnings with rider Beezie Madden.

Judgement (Consul x Faletta ster pref by Akteur) was born at Iron Spring Farm in 1991. He was presented for approval and became Licensed in 1994, receiving a 9.5 for jumping from Gert van der Veen. In 1997 Judgement attained Approved status by completing his sport requirements.

To date, the highlight of his career was the 2005 Masters at Spruce

Meadows where he won \$200,910 (US). Further highlights include many other successful appearances at Spruce Meadows including earnings of \$46,800 at the 2001 Masters and \$52,400 at the 2006 Shell Derby, as well as earnings of \$45,000 at the 2004 Grand Prix of Charlotte.



Photo: Tricia Booker Chronicle of the Horse

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ON THE COVER:

Beezie's Top Four - Courtesy John and Beezie Madden

KEURING - PREPARING YOUR HORSE

The following contains some general guidelines to keep in mind when preparing a horse for the keuring.

by Willy Arts

It's that time of the year again. We have all received our keuring entry form and are excited about our new foal crops and getting the horses ready for the keuring. I'd like to give you some guidelines on how to select a horse to take to the keuring and how to prepare them for each class. I think we should divide this into three: young horses (foals through two-year olds), horses three and older, and the under saddle classes, which we'll split up into the DG Bar Cup for dressage and the Iron Spring Farm Cup for jumping.

Foals, yearlings and two year olds

Foals

Foals always make up one of the most exciting groups because everybody wants to compare their own new foals to other people's foals. It's also exciting to see the first foals from a new and up-and-coming stallion or mare.

I think the foal group is one of the easiest groups to prepare. You have to make sure your foal is well halter broke and handled. A foal can be turned free next to the mare. At DG Bar we have a ring where the mare is trotted on the outside of the fence and the foals are in the inside. This is nice because the foal can not go behind the mare or jump on her and so they show really well. If anyone would like information on how set it up you can let me know. Weaned foals need to be shown in hand which is hard to do. Also weaned foals are harder to keep in

good condition compared to the ones shown at the side of the mare. It is also much easier on the foals if they can travel to the keuring with their dams versus going by themselves.

It is very important to keep an eye on your foal's condition so you don't have to make drastic changes in your feeding program. Drastic changes are not good for young growing horses, they can create permanent problems. Sometimes you see weaned foals with big stomachs; this is usually a sign of a worming problem. Foals should be in such a condition that you can't see their ribs and they should have a nice hair coat. There are times you can't get enough weight on a foal and then you might think about crib feeding it. Other times a foal may be too fat and you just can't get the weight off. In



that case - as long as the foal is about four months old or older - you can take it away from the mare for 4 to 5 hours a day (either at one time or split in two sessions). The separation will decrease the mare's milk production and should cause the foal to loose some weight. During the times that the foal is away from the mare you can work with it on braiding, standing, leading, etc. Braiding looks nice but sometimes, when the neck is not muscled very well, pulling the mane looks even better. You can clip the ears, nose, legs, etc., but the most important thing is that your foal is in good condition.

Yearlings and two year olds

Yearlings and two-year olds are young and growing horses and it is actually advisable to leave them in the pasture and let them grow up. But if you live in an area where there is no regular keuring it is understandable that you'd like an evaluation from the jury about your horse. Again, start looking at his or her condition early so that if you need to make adjustments in the feed they will be small adjustments. Something that helps a great deal is to walk your horse in-hand four to five times a week, up to about half an hour of a nice crisp walk. You will be amazed at how this improves the muscling of the topline.

When preparing these youngsters keep in mind they should definitely not be lunged when they are too fresh. If they are too fresh, turn them out and let them play free. Afterward they will be much easier to handle. If you practice running in-hand with them, make sure that you, or whoever is doing the running, can keep up with the horse. Also when you run them in-hand, always make sure they are straight so that they can use their neck freely and stay balanced

Teach them the basic commands: walk, trot, canter and whoa. For example, to teach them a voice command to go forward you give the command or sign, and at the same moment a person behind the horse immediately encourages the horse to go forward with a whip. The horse will remember your command and will listen to it in the show ring when you repeat that same command.

Three and four year olds

This is a very important time in the horse's life. At the studbook inspection

the linear score sheet is filled out and the upper beam score is awarded. This happens only one time and the horse will keep that score for life. Whether the horse is studbook, star or even keur quality - the upper beam score will never change. So to give him the best chance possible it is very important to have your horse prepared well and presented correctly in all parts of the evaluation (linear scoring, free movement and possibly free jumping). Free movement allows each horse the same opportunity to show his/her potential. By showing the horse free, the handler no longer has such big influence on the movement of the horse.

The condition of the horse is again very important and you should evaluate it constantly because it can change so quickly. The horse should be filled out nicely over the ribs, again the ribs should not show. Also feel the crest of the neck to see how thick that is. It is also very important is to have your farrier trim or shoe your horse at least two weeks before the keuring. That way you won't have any surprises such as in a horse that is trimmed too short or one that has a hot nail, etc.

Be sure your horse trailers well. Take the time to teach him to load, unload and travel calmly. After that is done, load the horse up and take him to different places, walk him around and put him in a strange stall. This way you will learn how your horse behaves in different situations. Make sure your trailer is in good shape before you hit the road!

Measuring

Remember your horse needs to be measured. Many horses become afraid when the measuring stick gets put up to their wither. Get your horse used to objects coming at them from different

angles so that they will stand straight and quiet.

Linear scoring

For linear scoring the horse will be presented in a bridle. First stand the horse up in an open stance in front of the jury for the conformation evaluation. The jury will then ask you to walk the horse. Walk the horse away from the jury in a straight line and then back. Do the same at the trot. Then stand the horse up again in front of the jury. At this time the jury is looking for correctness of movement, so the horse does not need to be fully extended. When all the horses in the group are done you will go on to free movement.

Free Movement

You can prepare your horse for the free movement portion at home by teaching your horse voice commands to help him in what he needs to do. Practice the routines at home. To start with it's best if you have the horse on a lunge line. However, sometimes lunging young horses can be a problem and the best advice I can give you is to use some sort of a round pen. If you don't have one sitting around, a round pen is very simple to construct using some jumping poles and standards, or you can simply use panels, or you can even place poles every ten feet or so and connect them by tying plastic tape around them. When doing the latter I would recommend doing it inside a larger enclosed area because of course the construction is not very solid. When your horse lunges well with halter and chain and accepts the contact, then introduce the bridle and teach the horse to accept the contact with your hand. Once this goes smoothly, try to make your lunge circle a little smaller than the round pen so that you know the horse is not lean-

ing up against the fence but is obedient to you. That way when you take him out of the round pen the horse will still be obedient to you. You should start this process at least 4 to 8 weeks before the keuring. Start slowly and take your time.

Free jumping

If your horse is going to free jump, do the above in the same way. After the horse lunges well start preparing for free jumping by trotting over some poles on the ground. Next try some little jumps on the lunge line, just little cross rails. After that build a chute and start the horse going through it. This way when you start practicing in the chute the horse will already be used to the poles, jumps, etc. Always try to stay calm and definitely do not start the jumps too high. Let the horse get comfortable first! Raising the height is easy and will go quickly, but many horses lose their confidence when the jumps get too big, too quick. Always make sure that the distance between the jumps is correct. This varies a little from horse to horse, so look and adjust accordingly. Never go too fast, build his confidence. Lead the horse into the chute and take your time doing so, both to build his confidence and so that you can control him. When a horse runs through the chute there are always some people that say "the horse likes it". This might be true, but it is also the tension and lack of confidence that makes him run more. Tension and speed will cause him to knock down rails and this will in turn get him even more scared and will start him running even faster. The tension will show through his body and perhaps limit scope and technique and that will affect the score of the horse.

Continued on Page 11.

Management of Problem Breeders

Mats H.T. Troedsson, DVM, PhD, DACT, DECAR; Professor Department Large Animal Clinical Sciences, Chief Theriogenology Section at the College of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Florida in Gainesville.

by Mats H.T. Troedsson

A mare should be regarded as a potential problem mare if she fails to conceive to a fertile stallion under well managed conditions more than three times during the same season, or if she fails to maintain her pregnancy to term on more than one occasion. There are many causes of subfertility, and it is important to consider all management factors such as nutrition, teasing and breeding techniques, parasite control, and medical history before a thorough clinical work-up is performed. A complete work-up for a problem mare consists of:

1. a complete reproductive history,
2. a general physical examination,
3. a detailed examination of the reproductive organs, implementation of treatment and a suitable a breeding program.

The purpose of a reproductive examination is to identify the cause of subfertility. The examination should always include perineal inspection, vaginal and cervical examination, palpation and ultrasonography of the uterus and the ovaries, endometrial culture, cytology, and biopsy. If indicated by the basic reproductive examination, videoendoscopy, endocrine

testing, and karyotyping may be performed. In order to avoid a further condensation of an already short breeding season, existing abnormalities of the reproductive tract should be treated or corrected during the non-breeding season. Before breeding a mare that is susceptible to persistent post-mating endometritis, the reproductive tract has to be free from predisposing factors and infection. This can be achieved by surgical corrections of defective external genital barriers and an effective treatment of existing bacterial or fungal endometritis. The uterus should be confirmed free from infection, based on cytology and culture before the mare is bred. Most problem mares would benefit from extending the physiological breeding season. This can be accomplished by the implementation of an artificial light program starting December 1 with 16 hours light:8 hours dark. Mares will cycle within 60 days after the implementation of the program.

Breeding management

Mares that are susceptible to persistent endometritis should, if possible, be bred no more than once per cycle as close to ovulation as possible. This can be accomplished by daily palpation/ultrasonographic examinations during estrus, and treatment with hCG or GnRH (ovuplant) before breeding. Most mares in heat with a follicle >35 mm will ovulate between 24 and 48 hours after treatment. The detection of fluid accumulation in the uterine lumen on ultrasonographic examination between 6 and 24 hours after breeding will identify mares with delayed uterine clearance. Large-volume uterine lavage at 6 to 12 hours

after breeding will effectively aid the mare to clear accumulated fluid and inflammatory products from the uterus without interfering with conception (Brinsko et al, 1991). A total of 1-2 L of buffered saline solution or lactated ringer solution should be infused into the uterus. Following brief transrectal massage of the uterus to ensure an even distribution of fluid in both horns, the fluid should be recovered in a bottle that allows visual examination. The lavage should be repeated until the recovered fluid is clear. A cloudy fluid is indicative of inflammatory debris. Measurement of the recovered fluid or ultrasonographic examination of the uterus will ensure that all fluid has been recovered. This is important, since the mare has an impaired ability to spontaneously clear the uterus. If the mare needs to be bred more than once, uterine lavage should be performed after each mating to be effective.

The use of drugs that stimulate myometrial contractions can also assist in the clearance of inflammatory fluid from the uterus. The administration of oxytocin at 4 to 8 hours after breeding has been shown to effectively clear the uterus, resulting in improved pregnancy rates in susceptible mares (LeBlanc et al, 1994b; Pycocck, 1994; Rasch et al, 1996.) The use of low doses of oxytocin (5-20 units), repeated at 4-6 hours interval appears to be more effective than a high dose (>20 units) administered only once. Prostaglandins have also been demonstrated to increase uterine contractions and assist in clearing the uterine lumen of contaminating products (Troedsson et al, 1995a; Troedsson et al, 1995b). Treatment with PGF₂α after ovulation may how-

ever, interfere with the formation and development of a functional CL, and be detrimental to the establishment of a normal pregnancy (Troedsson et al, 2001). It appears that the efficacy and safety aspects favor oxytocin over prostaglandins in most cases. A combination of post-breeding uterine lavage and oxytocin treatment is preferred by some practitioners.



Management after breeding

Progesterone is the hormone responsible for maintenance of pregnancy in the mare. Progesterone keeps the mare out of heat, ensure that the cervix is closed, and prevent the uterus from expelling the fetus prematurely. During the first 80-100 days of pregnancy, progesterone is produced by the corpus luteum (CL), which is the structure on the ovary that is formed after ovulation. During this time, insufficient release of progesterone from a defective CL could result in the loss of a normal embryo. After 80 days of gestation, progesterone is also produced by the fetal/placental unit. After this time of the pregnancy, a viable fetus will ensure that enough progesterone is produced to maintain pregnancy. Determination of circulating plasma concentrations of progesterone is used by many practitioners to iden-

tify mares at risk of losing their pregnancy as a result of luteal dysfunction. However, progesterone is released from the CL in a pulsatile pattern, and hormone analysis from a single blood sample does not reflect the circulating blood concentrations over time. In addition, primary luteal insufficiency as a cause of pregnancy loss in horses has not been supported by scientific data. A normal CL produces enough progesterone to maintain a pregnancy. There are however, some predisposing factors that may result in a secondary failure of the CL to produce sufficient progesterone to maintain pregnancy. Systemic disease processes such as endotoxemia or local inflammatory conditions in the mare may result in the release of $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ which may be detrimental to the CL. Pregnant mares that were experimentally treated with endotoxin, lost their pregnancies (Daels et al, 1991). A more recent study showed that the CL in mares that were treated with repeated doses of $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$ during the 2 first days after ovulation failed to secrete normal levels of progesterone during the first 5 days after ovulation (Troedsson et al, 2001). However, blood progesterone concentrations were similar to control mares at 14 days after ovulation. The delayed formation and development of the CL in treated mares were detrimental to pregnancy at 14 days (Troedsson et al, 2001). Problem mares that are thought to benefit from being supplemented with altrenogest (Regumate) during pregnancy should therefore already be started on the treatment two days after ovulation. If a mare develops systemic disease with

signs of endotoxemia, she should be supplemented with progesterone. If supplemented with progesterone during early gestation, there is no benefit for treatment beyond 100-120 days, since the fetal/placental unit now has taken over the production of progesterone.

Monitoring during pregnancy

Problem mares are more likely than reproductively sound mares to experience embryonic loss and abortion. It is therefore, important to repeatedly monitor the viability and development of the embryo/fetus in these mares. Normal embryonic development should be closely monitored before the formation of endometrial cups, so that the mare can be bred without further delay if she is found to have lost her pregnancy. Hormonally active endometrial cups are formed at day 37 after fertilization, resulting in the secretion of eCG and the development of secondary CL. The endometrial cups will continue to secrete eCG up to ~150 days after fertilization even if the pregnancy is lost, which makes it difficult to bring the mare back to heat during the current breeding season. Mares that lose their pregnancies after the formation of endometrial cups should be identified and prepared for the next season. Identification of these mares before the end of November will allow them to be treated for possible uterine infections, put under an artificial light protocol for 60 days and be ready for breeding early during the next breeding season.

Problem mares may be more likely to develop placentitis and abortion as a

Continued on Page 9.

This is the second article on nutrition by Dr. Ott. The first article was on nutrition of the broodmare and was published in issue two of this newsletter. Dr. Ott is an Equine Nutrition Consultant and Professor Emeritus at the University of Florida

by Edgar A. Ott, PhD

The potential of the new foal is always the challenge that keeps the horse breeder breeding. It is exciting to see the colt running around its dam, playing with other foals of similar age and showing that he (she) is fastest, can jump highest, or turn quickest, for this is what life is about. However, a lot can go wrong between birth and the show ring, and some or maybe most of the things that go wrong are our responsibility.

The suckling

The foal has his greatest growth potential, that is rate of gain, during the first few months of life. Consequently, nutrient intake is critical. Under most circumstances the foal relies on its dam for most of its nutrient intake at birth and for several months. However, many foals will start eating dry feed within a week or so and will persist in consuming whatever is available to supplement mama's milk. This will include, pasture, hay, the dam's concentrate, manure and maybe soil. All of these items contribute to the nutrient intake of the foal. Some are better sources of nutrients than others. A pound of pasture, hay and concentrate does not contribute a significant amount of nutrients, but by the time the foal is

three months of age that dry feed intake may approach three or four pounds per day and is now a significant portion of his intake. It is at this time that we need to start assuring that the concentrate portion of the diet is suitable for the foal.

Mares' milk contains about 3% protein during the first month of lactation and decreases to 2% as the lactation progresses. If the foal is getting 15 kg of milk from its dam, the milk is providing 450 to 300 g of protein



daily. At weaning time at 6 mo. of age, this foal will need 800 to 850 g of protein daily to sustain normal weight gain. He can't get there with a concentrate providing 10% protein because he won't eat 8.5 kg (18.7 lb) of concentrate daily at that age. As the dam's milk production decreases the foal needs to have access to a creep feed providing 14 to 16% protein. This will keep the protein intake adequate to sustain normal growth through the weaning process.

The weanling

Weanlings need to be fed individually and should consume at least 1% BW of concentrate daily. Some may need more. Maximum growth rate is usually achieved at intakes of about 1.7% of the Body Weight (BW) daily. However, maximum growth rates are not necessary for most warmbloods. The key is to provide a palatable product providing adequate energy, protein (14 - 16%), lysine, calcium, phosphorus, trace minerals and vitamins. The foal should also have access to all the high quality hay or pasture that he (she) will consume. If no pasture is available, this will be 1 to 1.5% BW of hay daily. Some flexibility is available on type of hay but an alfalfa/grass mixture is probably the best choice if it is available. The nutrient balance of the combination of the concentrate and the forage is particularly critical at this age and for best results select a commercial feed designed to be fed to the growing foal. Trying to formulate a concentrate yourself is wrought with many pit falls.

The yearling

Yearlings also need to be fed individually. The program is similar to the weanling except that the yearling will consume more feed. A slightly lower nutrient concentration in the concentrate may be appropriate. That is, if you feed the weanling a 16% protein concentrate the yearling will do fine

Example 1

Product	Protein	Calcium	Phos	Zinc
Conc	16%	0.65%	0.45%	100 ppm
Oats	12%	0.05%	0.30%	20 ppm
50:50 Mix	14%	0.35	0.37%	60 ppm

Summary

1. Growing foals have a need for high nutrient density during the first few months of life
2. Nutrient balance is critical to sound muscle and bone development.
3. It is usually best to select a commercial concentrate that is designed for the age foal you are feeding and the forage you are supplementing.
4. High quality forage is important for good nutrient balance and good digestion. You can feed a high quality grass, grass legume mixture or straight legume as long as the concentrate is formulated to provide proper nutrient balance.
5. The nutrient needs of the growing horse decreases as he matures because his growth rate decreases.

on a 14% protein product. Be sure to keep the appropriate nutrient balance. Diluting a 16% protein product with oats to lower the protein content to 14% may destroy the nutrient balance. See example 1 on page 8.

Although this combination meets the protein needs of the animal, the calcium content is less than desired and the product actually provides a negative calcium/phosphorus ratio. The product is also low in zinc and probably several other trace minerals and vitamins. Purchase a 14% product that is properly supplemented.

Two and three year olds

As the animal matures his rate of growth decreases. This means that the nutrient density of the diet can also decrease. It doesn't mean that each nutrient is any less important, only that the amounts needed are easier to provide. A 10 or 12% protein concentrate is usually adequate depending upon the protein content of the forage. If you feed enough concentrate to maintain good body condition the nutrients in a balanced concentrate will support good muscle and bone development. If

the animal is put in training, increased nutrient intake is recommended.

Managing the feeding program

In most situations we recommend commercial concentrates designed to be fed to the animal group listed above. In some locations, the availability of appropriate products is limited. This may make it necessary to formulate and mix your own feed on the farm. The largest challenge is to determine the nutrient levels you need and then finding appropriate feed ingredients and supplements to provide those nutrients. Horses will accept a large variety of ingredients, so it is our responsibility to select those that provide the nutrients in highly palatable and digestible form. In this country, a concentrate for a growing foal in Florida may be considerably different from one formulated in California due to ingredient availability and cost. In Europe, a concentrate formulated in Great Britain will likely be different from one formulated in Germany, France or Italy. In most areas we use feed grains, oats, barley, or corn as a

primary energy source. Sometimes we add one of the vegetable oils, corn, soybean or canola to boost the energy content. We use soybean meal or one of the other oil meals as a protein source. We use by-product ingredients such as wheat middlings, wheat bran, beet pulp, or rice bran as both an energy source and a protein source. We sometimes add chopped forage to the product to adjust the energy content and increase the palatability. Our minerals may be in inorganic or organic forms. And our vitamins natural or synthesized.

PROBLEM BREEDERS

Continued from Page 7.

result of a poor perineal conformation, weak external genital barriers, or the presence of a low grade uterine infection introduced at the time of breeding. Pathological changes of the placenta can be detected by transrectal ultrasonography (Renaudin et al, 1997; Troedsson et al, 1997). An abnormal thickness of the uterus and the placenta (CTUP) at a site approximately 1-2 inches cranial and lateral of the cervix has been associated with impending abortion (Troedsson et al, 1997). Separation of the allantochorion from the endometrium adjacent to the cervix is also indicative of placentitis and should be treated immediately.

About breeding values

Hans van Tartwijk has been with the KWPN since 2000 as the scientific/genetic coordinator for the breeding program. As such he is responsible for breeding values, monitoring the breeding program and relations with the scientific world.

by Hans van Tartwijk

Every horse's performance can be looked upon as the sum of the genetic ability of the horse plus a whole series of environmental influences (for example the training that has been invested in the horse, feeding, ability of the rider, health, etc.). For breeding we obviously are interested in the genetic ability of the horse. Qualities of riders like Beezie Madden are of course very important but they are not passed on to the foal and precisely that last thing is what breeders are interested in. A breeding value is an estimation of this genetic ability of the horse.

Basically three things are needed in order to be able to calculate breeding values: firstly a file containing all horses with their family relations, secondly an elaborate set with genetic parameters and thirdly a file containing all the measurements on the horses. This article focuses on group three: the measurements.

Measurements

The information from the linear scoring sheets is used for the calculation of breeding values on conformation. For the calculation of the dressage and jumping values, four types of information are used. Firstly there are

the general scores from the linear score sheets. The movement score is used for the breeding value dressage and the free-jumping score for the breeding value show-jumping. Secondly the results of the one day performance - the IBOP - tests are used. The third group consists of the results from multiple day performance tests and the fourth group is the group with competition results.

All data that is used in breeding values must meet two demands: the traits involved must be hereditary and the traits must genetically be correlated with the KWPN breeding goal, which is "performance in sport". The group with competition results therefore is the most important group as it concerns data from the breeding goal



itself. The first three groups of information are weighed into the calculation according to their predictive power for the breeding goal.

Much information concentrated in breeding values

Working in this manner much information becomes available to estimate the genetic ability of horses. One example: the stallion Indoctro. The first information used in his breeding value for show-jumping is pedigree-information: Capitol I x Caletto II. Second is his own performance: his

test result in Ermelo and his sport performance at Grand Prix level. By far the most important factor in the case of Indoctro is the information that is systematically gathered about his offspring: 320 of his children free-jumped at studbook inspections, 38 have done an IBOP, 55 have done a multiple day performance test and we have sport results on 503 (!) children. This information is all combined in his breeding value for show-jumping, which amounts to 142 with a reliability of 96%.

Another example is the stallion Jazz. The number of offspring with data used in his breeding value: 558 inspections (scores on movement), 47 IBOPs, 35 multiple day performance tests and 343 offspring in sport (dressage). The results amount to a breeding value for dressage of 181 with 94% reliability.

Three groups of stallions

All breeding values of all active stallions – with all the mentioned numbers – can be found in the booklet "KWPN Stallion Statistics" that is available at the KWPN-NA office. Stallions are divided into three groups according to the amount of information that is available: stallions with a breeding value based on own performance only, stallions of which the breeding also is based on offspring that went to inspections and thirdly the group of stallions that have 25 or more children active in sport. The first group contains the young stallions that just have been tested, the last groups contains all the known and more or less proven stallions. The middle group is interesting as they list what could be called the "promising stallions". See the textbox for a short listing.

Valuable information

Apart from the breeding values for sport-traits, all breeding values on conformation can also be found in the “KWPN Stallion Statistics”. These breeding values depict a very detailed image on how a stallion breeds: does he produce small or large horses, does he produce a long or short neck, does he produce a horizontal or more upright neck position, etc., etc. Very valuable information if one is looking for a stallion to fit one’s mare.

In summary; breeding values estimate the genetic ability of horses, they are based on information that is relevant with respect to the breeding goal and that is gathered in a systematic way. They are published and refreshed yearly and in this way are made into an important breeding tool that is available to all of us.

(Note: for a more complete listing of breeding values for sport see page 26-28.)

PREPARING YOUR HORSE

Continued from Page 5.

Under saddle classes

When, according to the previous, your horse is obedient and lunging well you can also introduce the saddle and get him used to that. If you can do this yourself at home, you will save a lot of money because now you can have your horse started. If you begin early enough, the horse will be used to all the equipment and you could possibly enter him in the DG Bar cup for three-year olds, having done all the basics at home with two or three months of riding. This means you can show your horse and have him judged and compared to horses of the same age group, nationwide, by the same judges. This is a great opportunity to get a real picture of where your horse ranks amongst others of the same age. It can also be a great advertising tool, so people know what to expect before even seeing a video. If you are interested in doing

this you need to have a plan made up at least five months before the keuring. At the latest you need to start four months before the keuring. If you’d like to do an under saddle class it is very important to know that the fastest way to get a horse ready is to make small steps forward and no steps backwards.

New this year, and we are very excited about it, is the Iron Spring Farm Cup. These are classes for four- and five year old jumpers. This class will take more training than the dressage portion of the IBOP or the DG Bar Cup. These classes will be judged on style, technique and how the horse goes between the jumps. Willingness is very important in this class. I would advise to do some schooling shows before entering this class. The courses will be straight forward with easy distances and will be very inviting for the horse.

The ISF Cup will be a little more difficult than the jumping for the IBOP. In the IBOP you can show the horse the jumps ahead of time, you can take practice jumps in the ring, you can go back to the trot when you change directions and the height of the jumps is adjusted if necessary. When jumping in the ISF Cup the horse warms up in a warm-up arena, the distances and heights of the jumps are set and because the horse is judged in the manner of going between the jumps he should not break into the trot. Another difference between the two is that in the IBOP the horse also free jumps after jumping under saddle and this may help the evaluation.

If you have any questions about the keuring or any of the classes feel free to contact your keuring host or the office and I wish everybody a safe and good keuring season.

Highest ranked stallions with breeding values based on pedigree, own performance and less than 25 children in sport: the “middle group” of “promising young stallions”.

		Breeding value	Reliability
Dressage			
Rubiquil	(Rubinstein)	190	59%
Ro-lex	(Montecristo)	180	50%
OO Seven	(Rubinstein)	175	69%
Paddox	(Ferro)	163	61%
Idocus	(Equador)	160	46%
Rousseau	(Ferro)	159	53%
Show-jumping			
Tangelo vd Zuuthoeve	(Narcos II)	178	72%
Cantos	(Contender)	177	72%
Phin Phin	(Chin Chin)	173	73%
Lupicor	(Lux)	164	57%
Odermus R	(Calido)	161	81%
Oklund	(Holland)	157	79%

EVALUATING DRESSAGE HORSES

Evaluating the dressage prospect (as a riding horse)

by J. Ashton Moore

Evaluating a horse as a potential dressage horse involves two main issues - movement and conformation. Both have to be addressed in terms of age and development. Conformation needs to be looked at in terms of training issues and predisposition to unsoundness. Movement needs to be evaluated in each gait in terms of Purity, Quality, and Correctness, as well as Strength. And there are other issues that a knowledgeable horseman notes (sometimes unconsciously) - attitude, athleticism, nimbleness and mobility and adjustability of balance.

Our evaluation process depends on a number of factors:

- Age of the horse
- Stage of training, if any - the training may be an issue of handleability, not just under saddle
- How we can see the horse - free in its own environment, free in an unfamiliar environment, on the longe, under saddle, the conditions, etc.
- What we might know about the antecedents, if anything

A buyer may have some advantages over a judge. The buyer can ask to see more, can ask to see the horse in a different environment, can look again later. A judge has to take what is presented at the moment. It is one of the least enjoyable aspects of judging horses in competition - to have the feeling that the horse is much better than what it is showing at the moment, but we have to judge what we see (and sometimes we see almost no walk or trot with foals, for example).

When we evaluate a horse (or a dressage performance, for that matter) we need to start with a clear idea of what to look AT and what to look FOR - selectively.

Glossary

Communication and perception about evaluating horses are dealt with by having a common language, understood in the same way by all users and listeners. This is a big problem in the horse world, especially in dressage. It is for this reason that I originally wrote the Glossary of Dressage Judges' Terms for the USDF. Ian Tattersal, curator at the American Museum of Natural History, said that language forms thought, rather than the obverse (which was a commonly accepted idea until recently).



Terms relative to conformation are generally clearer and understood in more standard fashion than is the case with terms that address movement - goose rumped, short pelvis, sickle-hocked, over at the knees, steep shoulder, etc. So I am going to address, mainly, terms that apply (and are misapplied) to movement.

Here are some terms that are often misperceived or unclear. Some of the terms are addressed as 'invented definitions' - they are not always straight out of the dictionary, but rather have 'connotations' or 'nuances' or 'special

definitions' for dressage application.

- **Correctness** - the straightness of the trajectory (not winging in or out, or unlevel range of motion)
- **Purity, Rhythm, Regularity** - this includes soundness and the appropriate sequential and temporal issues. It is the correct sequence and timing of footfalls and phases within a gait.
- **Quality** - this is the most confusing aspect of movement evaluation, because the terminology is muddled, and the understanding of biomechanics is sometimes confused, but it includes the following:
 - **Suppleness**: range of motion of the limbs determined by the configuration of the joints, and by the length of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. It is an innate physical quality, which may or may not be demonstrated at any given moment, depending on the horse's current mechanical mode (posture, tension, etc.). It cannot be changed on short notice, and can only be changed to a small degree over time. A horse can be Supple, even with limited Elasticity (sprawling sloppy free movement). Suppleness has more to do with plasticity than elasticity.
 - **Elasticity**: simplistically, this is 'recoil' and/or 'springiness'. A horse can be Elastic, even with limited Suppleness. Elasticity can be active (mechanical mode - functioning of the musculature) or passive (energy and tension automatically stored and released within the joints, by the tendons). Do not confuse (useful) elasticity with tight "sproinging" up and down - it requires compression of the joints of the haunches and a fair amount of 'ground time'.

- **Suspension**: aerial phase of a gait, when no feet are on the ground. Often this is confused with springiness. For instance, Passage has reduced Suspension and increased Springiness. A horse can be very springy even with little suspension. Walk and piaffe have no suspension.
- **Articulation**: flexing of the joints (closing the angle between two bones). A horse can have a lot of reach with little articulation (some hunters) or a lot of articulation with little reach (some Saddlebreds, Andalusians, Hackneys).
- **Balance** (can be applied to conformation and movement): equilibrium (stable or unstable balance), and the ability to adjust the equilibrium relative to the task at hand (like turning and changing speed/tempo).
- **Mobility**, nimbleness, athleticism: This is part of adjustability of balance and ability to be quick-footed. Mules tend to have very good (stable) balance, but tend to lack mobility (unstable balance). Stable balance means that they are hard to dislodge. Stable balance is at the expense of nimbleness.
- **Cadence**: this (mainly a musical term) is, simplistically 'expressiveness in the movement'. It is not Rhythm or Tempo. It has mostly to do with Elasticity.
- **Scope, Freedom**: amplitude or range of motion in all dimensions (e.g., roundness, elevation, lateral mobility, not just length).
- **Looseness, Relaxation**: these refer to both a physical state and a mental state. A horse that is completely physically relaxed will sag and droop and may lack elasticity.
- **Tension**: this also refers to both a mental state (anxious) and physical state (negative or positive muscular tension relative to the task at hand).
- **Tempo** - rate of repetition of the Rhythm or of the Strides. Often confused with Rhythm (which is about Purity). A horse with a correct rhythm can have an appropriate or inappropriate, or variable, tempo relative to the task at hand. A horse can have a perfect tempo at a gait that is the wrong rhythm (amble or pace). Tempo and Rhythm are often used (incorrectly) interchangeably.
- **Power** - simplistically this is generated energy. It can be pushing energy (a flat dressage horse, a hunter, an endurance horse, a racing trotter or pacer, a western pleasure horse - all generated energy is released as speed) or carrying energy (a dressage horse in self carriage with upward thrust - only some of the generated energy is released, the rest is stored and creates springiness, tallness, and lateral and longitudinal adjustability of balance).
- **Impulsion** (push, carry) - this is power with some of the generated energy reserved as stored energy, as above.
- **Strength** (of a gait) - strength is power, in general. But 'strength of a gait' usually refers to the tendency of the horse to maintain purity of the gait even under situations of tricky balance, or external influence (the rider). A horse can have a 'good' walk (pure and scopey), that is also weak (if you touch the reins or turn, the gait deteriorates). A horse can have a modest but strong walk (not enormously impressive or reachy, but the purity does not deteriorate even under less than ideal conditions or bad influence of the rider).
- **Carriage** - the outline or profile of the horse. Some horses have a naturally good carriage ('born on the bit'), whereas others have a naturally poor carriage (hollow, inverted topline, retracted poll at the drop of a hat).
- **Carrying** - this applies to engagement and impulsion. The distinction is 'Carrying Power' Vs 'Pushing Power'. The horse carries himself forward (French - le desire de supporter en avant) rather than just 'the desire to GO forward'.
- **Uphill** (movement Vs build/conformation) - in conformation, the horse gives the impression of being 'tall' in front - withers and base of neck. In movement, the power or impulsion sends the horse in an uphill direction in each stride of trot or canter (during the phase of suspension). A horse can be 'uphill' in its build (external appearance - long front legs and high-set neck) and still be downhill in its movement. A few horses can appear to be downhill in conformation, but 'move' uphill. Some horses have short front legs or long hind legs, relative to the body. This distinction is important, but seldom understood or addressed. I would rather deal with a horse with short front legs than a horse with long hindlegs from the standpoint of advanced training. The latter may have trouble finding a place under the body mass to put his hindlegs (for carrying the weight), whereas the former may be quite capable of getting his front end up, in spite of the shorter front legs. A short body

EVALUATING DRESSAGE HORSES

(‘square’ rather than ‘rectangular’ frame), exacerbates either problem.

- **Takt** - this is a widely used German horseman’s term. It includes rhythm, tempo, energy, and elasticity.

The above addresses terms that apply to movement and biomechanics.

- **Engagement** - this is a function of the bending of the joints of the haunches (lumbo-sacral, hip, stifle, hock, fetlock). Further it is about the flexion of the grounded hindleg, as opposed to ‘hock action’ (the bending of the joints of the lifted hindleg). It is commonly misperceived to apply to the forward reach of the hind leg (which is ‘reach’), when in fact it tends to be an issue of the lifting of the pushing/grounded hindleg rather soon after the cannon passes the vertical (during the ‘stance phase’).

The above addresses terms that apply to movement and biomechanics.

Stages and ages

Obviously we have to take the age and the stage of training, if any, into account when evaluating a dressage horse or prospect. Stage of training can be about the level (longes only, green broke, 1st level, 3rd level, etc.) but it can also be about the stage of ruination from poor training (has some problems developing, has some major problems, needs an expert or genius to repair the damage). When students seek my advice about evaluating or buying horses with some training, I might say “It’s got a few problems, but we/you can fix them”, “There are some problems, and you will have to get the right expert to fix it and it may take some time”, “With these problems, it may be very hard to fix, and the problems will probably reappear

under higher demands of more advanced training”.

Evaluating a mature horse is quite a different issue from evaluating a horse of 3 years and younger. Some horses and lines are going to give you a clear picture by the time they are three, some are still developing.

Evaluating horses 2 years old and younger involves a lot of guesswork. And that guess work needs to be based on vast experience. Even better, that guesswork should be based on an intimate knowledge of the bloodlines. This is a big advantage of the Keuring system - the judges know the relatives and antecedents - they can guess better. That is why sometimes it seems that a not-too-impressive individual is scored or placed better than seems deserved - the judges may be thinking “Dobbin offspring are usually louts till they are 3, and then they bloom”. Sometimes they take the pedigree into account more than the phenotype of the moment. Of course this can lead to self-fulfilling prophesies, but that is part of the risk of trying to evaluate the ‘final horse’ when looking at the unformed creature.

Judging conformation and movement are both tricky with foals and weanlings, and with some horses, all the way into the 3-year old year. When I look at foals, weanlings and some yearlings, I have some movement issues that I fuss about, and some that I just have to guess about.

Walk

Big overstep at walk - it is not a guarantee of a future good walk. Youngsters are so square of frame and so long legged that they usually have a big overstep. It may have little to do with how they will move at walk when mature. I pay attention to the reach in front, elasticity, and articulation.

Short walk (unless it is because of anxiety, excitement, poor presentation, high neck carriage, etc. - more guessing) makes me dubious. I look more for the subjective issues of suppleness, elasticity and articulation.

Pacing at the walk - unless one guesses that this is excitement or the situation, this makes me dubious about the eventual purity of the walk, and at least about the strength of the walk.

‘Bouncing’ in the walk - usually an issue of anxiety or presentation. I usually don’t worry about this. I look at the scope of the front legs, and the movement through the loins.

If I’m buying, I like to see the walk in the field (own environment and on its own) - more useful than in a keuring or show situation.

Trot

Youngsters should be springy. They are likely to lose some of this as they mature, so they had better start out with plenty. Even if the youngster is high behind, it should still show reach and roundness in front, and elasticity. Long, flat, or swoopy makes me dubious.

Inclination to break into the canter rather than to extend the trot is common, even with horses with very good trots. Although I like to see an impressive trot, I’d rather see the youngster break into canter than not (it could indicate balance complications for canter - but again it involves guesswork based on experience).

High hocks that would be unfortunate in a 4-year old, may be of no consequence with babies because of the build - depending on the age and stage of development.

Canter

This is the hardest gait to evaluate with some young horses.

For a dressage prospect, I don't worry if they put the tail over the back and 'pogo-stick' - it is often an issue of excitement or the situation. Such youngsters may turn out to have perfectly wonderful canter.

I don't worry about youngsters switching leads behind or in front. This can be an issue of mechanical mode, excitement, situation, etc. However, if I see clean flying changes I am extra impressed. I am not in favor of including the canter in the judging situation for babies. Even so, sometimes when I judge, I feel as though the results would have been different if I could have seen the canter. This requires even more guesswork based on experience than the trot.

I look for the forward reach of the outside legs. Most people look at the reach of the inside legs, but they are not the supporting legs in the canter.

I avoid lateral canter or canter that are markedly negatively dissociated (foreleg of diagonal lands before hindleg).

Odds and ends

Conformation Vs. Physique

Conformation is the skeletal structure of the horse. Physique is the development (or not) of the musculature.

The physique of a horse can be very illuminating - especially in the case of a horse that has already been ridden. For example, if a horse is wider behind the ears than at the base of the neck, it is either an unfortunate specimen (e.g., some quarter horses) or has been badly ridden. A horse with a sagging gut, that is otherwise in good condition, is probably not using himself correctly, and the physique will suffer. An over-developed under-neck

can be improved, but may be partly caused by conformation.

The conformation cannot be changed, but with artful training some faults can be overcome, and the physique and functionality can be improved.

Some things about the horse's 'shape' are not so easy to evaluate. They can depend on conformation, condition, and/or training. A weak or hollow loin can be conformation or physique, and may or may not be very improvable (and if so, only by the best and most expert training). The same applies to a dip in front of the withers on an otherwise well developed horse. The same applies to weedy gaskins (but in my experience, this is almost never improvable).

Fashion Vs Function & breeding for dressage (dangers of fashion), biomechanics, specialization

Unfortunately sometimes, in dressage, like in dog breeding, fashion plays a part in breeding and selection. Fashion can interfere with function. A fashion that is not based on function (correct biomechanics) is always potentially dangerous.

One fashion in dressage is a **long slim elegant neck**. The Audrey Hepburn look may be appealing, but it can create difficulties in the training. If a horse has a long neck, it had better not have a short back and had better be built uphill. All that unsupported tonnage hanging out in front requires much more complicated equilibration (balancing activity). Conversely, a short neck had better be very well placed, well conformed, and mobile, or it easily becomes a wad of resistance and a lever.

Another fashion is the '**expensive trot**' - long, sweeping, swoopy. One must pay attention to the balance and mobility of such horses - they can be ungainly in changes of speed and direction, and difficult to collect at higher levels.

Yet another fashion is the **walk with great overstep**. One must pay attention to the cause of this overstep - is it suppleness, range of motion, and articulation, or is it that the horse has straight shoulders, little reach in front, a short square body, and over-long hindlegs, or keeps its front feet on the ground too long. A very big overstep in walk should be looked at warily (except for babies) because it can make collection difficult at advanced level. Piaffe and lateral work can be very difficult with such horses.

Specialization - this means breeding for special qualities for dressage or jumping (or racking or pacing or racing). Of itself this may be good. It leads to the different types of horses that we see within one genus - jumpers, dressage, cutting, bullfighting, high-school horses, Hackneys and Dutch Tuigpaarden, Racing trotters and pacers, etc. However, in sporthorses, specialization CAN hasten the sometimes unfortunate tendency to address fashion at the expense of function. Without getting into the fray about whether specialization is good or bad, I would mention that my 5 breeding stallions that have produced such good dressage horses were not specially bred for dressage, and in some cases were considered 'jumper bred'. I selected them for basic athleticism as well as good 'dressage movement'. Specialization can also lead to the situation that a horse bred for e.g., dressage, that doesn't make it as a

EVALUATING DRESSAGE HORSES

dressage horse may not be of much use for anything else - too hot for an amateur trail horse, not easy enough to sit or accommodating enough for an amateur lady dressage rider, not nimble enough for a jumper or eventing, not sensible enough for driving or vaulting, etc.

Quick off the ground - this refers to the moment during the stride when the horse leaves the ground with a hoof, not to tempo. Ideally the horse should leave the ground with a hoof when the leg is near to the vertical (mid-stance phase) rather than later (foot still on the ground when the leg is angled very much backward). This is an issue of the difference between 'pushing power' and 'carrying power'. This can be improved with training, and depends to some degree on the age and stage of the horse (like high hocks), but if it is there from nature life can be easier.

Mobility of the neck - this is not quite 'movement' and not quite 'conformation', but is important. Some horses have less than ideal low-appearing necks, but can raise them (and the forehead) with ease. Others have handsome well-placed and well-shaped necks, but have difficulty raising them. This can be an issue of the difference between 'built uphill' and 'moving uphill'. A good version of mobility or raisability of the neck is the horse that can and will raise the neck and it includes a backward displacement of the center of mass. This will lead to 'relative elevation' of the forehead. A bad version of mobility of the neck is the horse that can raise its neck without affecting the center of mass (some Fresians, Saddlebreds, Hackneys, Iberian horses) - this will lead to 'absolute elevation' (no dis-

placement of center of mass) and may involve a 'disconnect' in front of the withers (very problematic in ongoing training).

Broken neckline - again not quite movement, but important. A 'kink' in the neck (about a foot behind the poll), at any age, makes me shy. It can make the horse look fancy and be light in hand, but leads to difficulties at the higher levels, and requires special and expert treatment from the get-go.

In conclusion

Riders who have not trained a number of horses from babyhood to at least Prix St. Georges (a luxury and opportunity few of us enjoy) will not have the experience and frame of reference to deal with evaluating young horses with an eye to the finished product. Some horses are impressive and high-scoring at the lower levels - Training through 3rd, but some of the things that make them score well at the low levels may actually be liabilities at the higher levels as the requirements of collection and mobility increase (e.g., huge overstep in walk, long swoopy expensive trot). This also

poses a danger in evaluating horses (or sires) based on performance at the low levels.

In general horses need to be evaluated by experienced people with a lot of background in taking horses from babyhood to a high level with good basics throughout. Evaluating the evaluator that might help you could be almost as complicated as evaluating the horses themselves!

Understanding a bit about biomechanics, and the tricky issues of age and stage of development of the horse, will be more helpful in evaluation for future success than just being impressed by 'fancy'. Sometimes the best Grand Prix prospect is not the fanciest or most eye-catching youngster in the field. It may be the one with the fewest complications in balance and movement and conformation. Ideally, we need to be able to look a young horse and say "I can fix that" or "I can probably fix that, but risky", or "that is going to lead to complications when we get to 4th level", or "I don't know how to address that", or "I just got dazzled by fancy, now let me analyze...."

FEI Young Dressage Horse Championships 2006 USEF/Markel Young Horse Short List

Five-Year-Old Division (out of 14 qualified)

2	Unitas	Owner/Rider: Teresa Butta -Stanton, Breeder: (NL)	Niagara x Nellyzora by Harald	8.592
3	Up To Date	Owner: Pieter Ruijg, Rider: Jan Brons, Breeder: O. Veltman	Flemmingh x Ola by Argus	8.260
9	Uphelia DG (Ulfilia DG)	Owner/Rider: Nicole Perry, Breeder: DG Bar Ranch, CA	Wolfgang x Olympia by Zeoliet	7.816
13	Undercover	Owner: Carolyn Melka, Rider: Jo Moran, Breeder: Larry & Kathy Childs	Ferro x Nirvana by Fleming	7.576
14	Ukeegan	Owner: Cecilia Sutton, Rider: Jessica Jo Tate, Breeder: Lana Sneddon	Flemmingh x Otelmi by Jazz	7.568

Six-Year-Old Division (out of 12 qualified)

8	Tacolando Triple R	Owner: Heather Houck Rider: Jan Brons, Breeder: (NL)	Ircolando x Ephradin by Akteur	7.932
10	Tomado	Owner: Elizabeth Schaffner, Rider: Jan Brons, Breeder: M. Strous (NL)	Negro x Celvira by Nochum	7.768

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

On-Line Geographic Listings for Members of the KWPN of North America.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

The KWPN-NA offers a service for its members: an On-Line Member's Directory. Any current member may submit any of the following contact information: Name, Farm Name, address, Phone, Mobile, Fax, Email and Website Address to be put up in the directory.

After signing up, interested parties will be able to find you by clicking on a particular state. Upon clicking on the state, all signed-up members for that state will be listed. This service is free of charge with current membership, but only those members that sign up will be listed. To sign up: www.kwpn-a.org/memberListings.asp

USDF ALL-BREEDS

The All-Breeds award program has a one horse/one breed/one award rule. To qualify, you must make sure the breed has been declared. The declaration must be on file with USDF by September 30. Once a declaration has been made, it will not change for the lifetime of the horse, even if sold.

A horse is declared for the All-Breeds program when USDF has a copy of the papers. **Please note:** if your horse has received awards in the past, he **may not** be automatically declared. Check your horse's status with USDF.

Include a copy of the registration papers when first signing up a horse with USDF. If you sign up a foal before you receive papers, send USDF a copy of the completed birth declaration or a letter of eligibility from our office.

Direct all questions and papers to Megan DeHart, mdehart@usdf.org.

August

- 01 - 6 North American Young Riders' Championships, Lexington VA
FEI North American Junior Championships for Dressage, Lexington VA
- 02 - 6 Kentucky Summer Classic, Lexington KY
- 04 Final Deadline for Keuring Entries**
- 14 KWPN Second chance keuring for Riding- and Thoroughbred stallions that were minimally referred on to the cage during the first round, Ermelo (NL)
- 15 - 18 KWPN Horse Days
- 19 National Harness Horse Day
- 20 - 03 World Equestrian Games, WEG Aachen 2006 (www.aachen2006.de)
 - Dressage August 22, 23, 25, 26
 - Eventing August 24, 25, 26, 27
 - Jumping August 28, 29, 30, 31, September 2, 3
 - Four-in-Hand August 30, 31, September 1, 2
- 23 - 27 Showpark Summer Classic, Del Mar CA
- 24 - 27 CDS Junior Young Rider Championships
- 27 - Sep 3 Hampton Classic, Bridgehampton NY
 - 8/30 - 9/03 Young Jumper Championships - Eastern League Finals
- 30 - Sep 3 Showpark All Seasons Summer Tournament, Del Mar CA
 - 8/30 - 9/03 Young Jumper Championships - Western League Finals

September

- 01 Indiana Harness Horse Keuring (see information on last page)**
- 02 - 03 Oregon Dressage Society Championship
- 02 - 03 Old Salem Farm Aug. II, North Salem NY
- 05 Start Riding Horse Keuring Tour (see information on last page)**
- 06 - 10 Masters, Spruce Meadows (www.sprucemeadows.com)
- 08 - 10 GAIG/USDF Region 4 Dressage Championships
- 08 - 10 USEF/Markel Young Dressage Horse Championships, Lexington KY
- 09 - 10 Northwest Sporthorse Breeders Classic
- 13 - 17 GAIG/USDF Region 8 Dressage Championships / NEDA Fall Festival
- 13 - 17 Oaks Blenheim Fall Classic, San Juan Capistrano CA
- 14 - 17 Young Jumper Championships, Lanaken (BEL)
- 14 - 17 GAIG/USDF Region 2 Dressage Championships
- 14 - 17 American Gold Cup, CSI-W, Devon PA
- 19 - 22 Harvest Classic, Spruce Meadows (www.sprucemeadows.com)
- 20 - 24 USDF Rocky Mountain Breeders Championship
- 20 - 24 The Kentucky National-CSI-W, Lexington KY
- 21 - 24 GAIG/USDF Region 5 and RMDS Dressage Championships
- 22 - 24 GAIG/USDF Region 6 Dressage Championships at Devonwood.
- 24 New Albany Classic—CSI2*, New Albany OH
- 26 - Oct 1 Dressage at Devon - Devon, PA
- 27 - Oct 1 Del Mar International CSI-W, Del Mar CA
- 30 All scores must be in to qualify for USDF All Breeds awards!!!**

October

- 05 - 08 GAIG/USDF Region 7 Dressage Championships
- 06 - 08 GAIG/USDF Region 1 Dressage Championships & Garden State Classic
- 12 - 21 Pennsylvania National, Harrisburg PA
- 15 Stallion Activations due**
- 15 Space reservations for advertising in the 2007 Stallion Directory due**
- 14 - 15 USDF Region 3 Dressage Championships - Conyers, Georgia
- 24 - 29 Washington International Horse Show, Washington DC
- 25 - 29 Oktoberfest, Spruce Meadows (www.sprucemeadows.com)
- 31 Breeding Reports are due**

JAZZMAN - THE LONG ROAD BACK

Donna Richardson is an S judge and a Pan Am Gold Medal winner.

by Donna Richardson

After the 1999 Pan Am Games in which Jazzman and I won team gold and individual sixth, we were riding high. At the CDS Championship that year, he won every class and was the USDF national Intermediate Freestyle Champion. In the five years I'd had him, he'd never once been sick or lame. Then November 13, 1999, disaster struck. I had just started my shift as attending physician in the ER when I got a call from the stable where Jazz was boarded that he was down and thrashing violently. Luckily, he was only three miles from Helen Woodward Animal Hospital and one of my fellow trainers rushed him there immediately. I broke every speed limit in California to get to him within 45 minutes. By then Jazz had been medicated and was no longer thrashing. The surgeon wanted to watch him a while, but as hours passed, I grew increasingly anxious. I knew my horse was NOT feeling well. When at my insistence, they finally operated, Jazz was found to have a huge twist in his colon. Even untwisted, the colon looked none too healthy. After 10 minutes, however, the bowel seemed to pink up and so Dr. Lynn Richardson elected not to resect it and simply sewed Jazz back up again. I lived at the hospital for the next few days. Jazz, never a cuddly horse, seemed to take comfort in my presence. On the third post op day, his gut started to work again and on the fifth day, Jazz bit me. I knew then he would live.

Because of wound complications, six months passed before I could start serious work with him again. He learned passage and one tempis quickly but had some troubles with the concept of piaffe. Nevertheless, we qualified in 3 quick shows for the CDS Championships where he came in second at Intermediate II. In 2001, I set as our goal, qualifying for the USET National Grand Prix Championship. In spite of being quite green at the level, Jazz did make the top twelve. But something about him just didn't feel right. I decided not to take him to Gladstone, rested him through the summer, and started work again in the fall.

Jazz and I were Grand Prix demonstrators for that year's CDS Symposium with Conrad Schumacher. Conrad praised his one tempis and passage and called him "one of the best Grand Prix horses in the United States." Five days later, Jazz went



Jazzman: Amethyst x Eronica/Wilhelmus

Photo by McCool Photography

lame. Suspected diagnosis: high suspensory. That was the beginning of "the long walk." Ever tried to hand-walk a fit Grand Prix horse? Even with drugs, rehab for Jazz was the other side of dangerous. He was not mean—just too full of himself to keep all four feet on the ground. New Year's Day 2002 he leaped up and kicked out, accidentally catching me in the side. He broke three of my ribs in 2 places and bloodied my lung.

Months passed, I healed and he didn't. Bone scans showed hot spots in just about every leg. We tried multiple courses of shockwave, every homeopathic known to man, bone marrow transfer and retinaculum release. If I had a dime for every minute I spent walking him under tack (safer), I could have bought another Grand Prix horse. But just when I would get him trotting for 3-5 minutes, he would go subtly off again. 2002 became 2003, then 2004. Finally, heartbroken, I said "Enough. He's retired." For the first time in three years, I turned him loose in the pasture and walked away. Jazz delighted in his newfound freedom by tearing around like a madman. I was sure he was ripping every tendon in his body, but what did it matter? If he was truly never going to show again, I couldn't keep him in a stall for the rest of his days.

For five months, I concentrated on my other horses. Then one day in late summer 2004, I noticed Jazz expressing his disapproval of being left out longer than usual in the hot sun. He was passaging along the fence—up, beautiful, and regular. I couldn't stifle the twinge of hope in my heart. Knowing I couldn't stand the heartbreak of him going off again, I gave him to Skyler Evans, one of my work-

ing students. She had one more year of FEI Young Rider eligibility. I promised her that if she was willing to undertake the long reconditioning program I laid out, IF Jazz stayed sound, she could try out on him for the Region 7 team. Fall became winter, walk became trot, then canter and still Jazz held together. We started to introduce a little dressage and like most horses, Jazz hadn't forgotten a thing. Long story short, Sky and Jazz made the team and earned a silver medal at the 2005 NAYRC.

After Jazz had rested from his trip back to Virginia, I took him over again. It takes so much more strength to do Grand Prix than Young Riders and once again I wasn't sure he would hold up physically or mentally. Would he even WANT to piaffe and passage again? Every day I held my breath as I started to trot for fear that that would be the day he'd fall apart again. My warm-ups were lengthy, the working sessions brief. I concentrated mainly on trying to get him stronger and quicker behind. He never worked

more than two days in a row to start and was poulticed all around every night... But by January 2006, I felt he MIGHT be ready to go back to the show ring. I entered the Grand Prix at the Mid Winter Dressage Show in Los Angeles.

I didn't sleep the night before. I hadn't been so nervous since the Pan Am trials. Would Jazz behave? Would he piaffe? Would he hold up? But when we started down the centerline, all my doubts evaporated. Jazz and I danced together like a long married couple who know each other inside and out. When we finished the test, I hugged him with tears in my eyes. The horse everyone, including myself, had given up on scored a 66.7% and won the class.

I'd end the article here but I'd like add a brief postscript saying that Jazzman completed the selection trials for the national GP Championship with ever rising scores and is currently ranked 15th in the country. He won the Grand Prix Special at DG Bar. I have one more selection next week and per-

haps he will move into the top twelve. I'm sure we'll know by the time this article comes out. If he does or if he doesn't, it's still a heck of a comeback!

Addendum

Jazzman DID qualify for the USET Festival of Champions held at Gladstone, NJ, where he finished 10th overall at Grand Prix and 7th in the Grand Prix Freestyle with a 72.35%.

Donna Richardson is a USEF 'S' judge. She has lectured on "Physical Fitness for the Mid-Life Equestrienne" at the CDS Symposium, appeared as a demonstration rider at both the Conrad Schumacher and Raphael Soto clinics, exhibited Jazzman in a Grand Prix Freestyle at the Western US Horse Expo, and has written articles for Dressage Today and the USDF Connection. She coaches the local Pony Club in dressage and gives clinics throughout the US. She trains horses and students at her own Fox Run Farm in San Marcos, CA.

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Amelya - 2005 Dutch/Arabian Cross Filly (Nominated sire) Caletino x RJ Gaymidas Touch. Beautifully put together, great gaits, small, sweet, fun. Bred to jump or dressage. Would be ideal for AA or Jr. rider. Really nice all around filly. \$6,500. Quailhurst 503-936-3633 deborahhausman@msn.com. (OR)

Aris - 2005 dark bay gelding Caletino x Condino x Cor de la Bryère. The blend of Dutch & Holsteiner blood has proven successful. The dam was Hunter Champion with elegant conformation. Aris is extremely long legged and has the most special character. Born to win in the Hunter ring. \$16,000. Quailhurst 503-936-3633 deborahhausman@msn.com. (OR)

Arenia G. 2005 KWPN-NA Donatelli filly out of an imported KWPN mare by Wellington (Nimmerdor). \$7,000 obo. Must sell. Phone 810-434-2317. **Zolita G.** 2004 KWPN-NA Iroko mare out of an imported KWPN mare by Wellington (Nimmerdor). 16HH+ \$15,000 obo. Must Sell Phone 810-434-2317. Will sell both horses together for \$17,500 firm. (MI)

Bacchus 2006 bay colt Caletino x Negro x Voltaire. Dam was champion of Gelderland in 2003. Very elegant modern type with correct conformation and sweet personality. Star and 2 white hind socks \$8,000. Quailhurst 503-936-3633, deborahhausman@msn.com. (OR)

2007 ANNUAL MEETING

Where: Austin, Texas

When: March 1-4, 2007

Hotel: Courtyard by Marriott,
300 E. 4th Street, Austin TX 78701

Reservations cut-off: Feb 06, 2007

Group: KWPN of North America

For reservations call: 888-236-2427
or direct at 512-236-8008

For reservations on-line:
<http://cwp.marriott.com/auscd/2007kwpnannualmeeting/>

Rate: \$125 single/double

Speakers:

Dr. Katrin Hinrichs, Texas A&M -
An overview of assisted reproduction in the horse (oocyte Transfer, ICSI, IVF and Cloning).

Dr. Robert Lewis, Elgin Veterinary Clinic - Developmental Orthopedic Disease and management of the various forms thereof.

Further updates will be announced.

Utopia

submitted by Karin Jimenez



Owner/Breeder: Carlos and Karin Jimenez, Sporting Chance Farm

Utopia (Idocus x Jolie/Wanroij), ridden by Todd Bryan, won her first Qualifier for the FEI 5 Yr Old Championships at Morven Park and came in second the next day.

Virginia Breeze

submitted by Dayna Gant



Breeder/Owner/Rider: Dayna Gant

Virginia Breeze (Hierarch x LA. Special xx) and Dayna Gant won the 4-yo division of the Young Event Horse Series at MCTA Horse Trials on May 5th. The Young Event Horse test consists of four sections*, each scored by two judges on a scale of 1 to 10.
 Section I: 1st 4-yo, 4th overall,
 Section II: 2nd 4-yo, 5th overall,
 Section III: 1st 4-yo, 2nd overall,
 Section IV: 1st 4-yo, 2nd overall.

Unity ISF and Uriah ISF

submitted by Iron Spring Farm



Unity, Photo by Susan J. Stickle

Owner/Breeder: Iron Spring Farm,
 Rider: Sean Cunningham

Unity ISF (Juventus x Going Places/Grand Slam) placed 1st Tr-3, 5th Tr-4, 1st Tr-4 (78.846%), ESDCTA Memorial Weekend Dressage Show.

Uriah ISF (Contango x Nerrita J/ Jetset D) placed 2nd L1T2, 1st L1T3, 4th L1T4, ESDCTA Memorial Weekend Dressage Show.

Kalibre

submitted by Gay Walker

Photo by Amy McCool



Owner: Susan and Gay Walker

Kalibre (Elberton x Froukje/ Zevenaar) and Susan Walker qualified for both the USEF Junior Dressage Team Championships, to be held in Pebble Beach, CA, and to represent Region 7 at the inaugural North American Junior Championships in August.

Susan and Kalibre have been partners since January 2002, when he was imported from Holland. Together they have won titles at State and National Levels at First, Second and Third Level, on their way to FEI Junior Level. This will be their final season of competition together.

Ulysses

submitted by Martha Haley



Breeder: Martha Haley,
 Owner: Thomas Stone

Ulysses (Ferro x Never Say Never keur pref/Wanroij) was sold to Thomas Stone, an American living in Rio de Janeiro. In December 2005, Uly made the long trip to Brazil, where he now lives at Sociedade Hipica and has started his jumping career. So far this season: six competitions, three ribbons and no faults. The first two competitions were at 0.9m, then two at 1.0m and the last two at 1.05 x 1.25m.

*** Young Event horse competitions consist of four sections:**

- Section I (15 %) - Conformation/Type;
- Section II (35%) - Dressage (Tr level) ;
- Section III (40%) - Jumping, a series of 10 jumps consisting of 3 stadium fences and 7 cross country fences; and
- Section IV (10%): Suitability/Potential.

CARTHINO Z



4/24/2000, chestnut, height: 170.0cm
S: Carthago DE 32.121002.1987 Holst
D: Dakina 85.6797 keur pref prest Stb
DS: Amor 1196 pref Sgldt
Breeder: L.G. Morsink; Owner: L.G. Morsink and J.R.J. Evenhuis

Pedigree: Dakina, dam of Carthino Z, also produced the approved stallion Hofnar. Carthino's full sister Calina Z won the silver medal last year at the European Championships for juniors. The international jumper Lexicon is also a son of Dakina, who only has preferent foundation sires in her pedigree. Carthino's sire Carthago is currently in sixth place on the WBFSH rankings.

Conformation: Carthino Z is a well developed, riding type stallion that stands in sufficient rectangular model. The head is expressive. The neck has good shape and length. The back is sufficiently long and well muscled. The croup has sufficient length and position. The stance of the foreleg is correct. The hindleg is straight. The feet are well developed. The base is a little delicate.

Performance (3 week test): Carthino Z is an honest, reliable stallion with a good attitude and that loves to work. The stallion is very willing to work and he works well. The walk is pure, short strided and lacks suppleness. The canter has good scope and power. Carthino Z has good self carriage and balance in movement. The stallion jumps with very good reflexes and shows good technique. He is very careful and shows very much scope. Carthino Z has very much talent for jumping and gives his rider a very good feeling.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Carthino Z can add size, model, jumping quality and especially scope to mares that are sufficiently long-lined.

Semen: good.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: Dakina is a sufficiently developed, hard brood mare with much refinement. The head is very expressive. The poll and neck are shaped well with sufficient length. The wither is well developed. The shoulder has good length but could slope a little more. The back and loins are good. The croup is riding type shaped. The muscling in the hindquarter could be a little longer. The foreleg is a little back at the knee. The stance of the hindleg is good. The bone of the legs has much quality but could be a little stronger. The pasterns and feet are good. The walk is scopey and easy. The trot has power, scope and much suppleness.

Height: 163.0 cm/ Color: bay.

CHIQUITIN LA SILLA



6/22/1999, bay, 162.0 cm
S: Chin Chin 21 00168 78 Holst
D: Primula La Silla 41 05464 90 Westf
DS: Pilot 41 00841 74 Westf
Breeder: La Silla, Mexico; Stal De Sjiem-J. Dubbeldam

Pedigree: The Mexican bred Chiquitin la Silla has extremely interesting parents. His sire Chin Chin created a commotion at the Seoul Olympic Games and during the world cup finals. The KWPN erkend Holsteiner has also made a good name

for himself as a sire. Dam Primula was convincing with her fantastic manner of jumping at the Bundeschampionat. Her sire Pilot occupied a prominent place in the top ten of jumping sires for years.

Conformation: Chiquitin la Silla is a sufficiently developed, bit old fashioned appearing stallion that stands in good rectangular model and has short legs. The head is expressive. The neck has good length but lacks convexity in the topline. The back has good length and muscling. The croup is short and straight. The stance of the foreleg is correct. The stance of the hindleg is correct. The pastern is short. The feet are wide with moderately developed heels.

Performance (3 weeks): Chiquitin la Silla is an honest, playful and trustworthy stallion with a good attitude. The stallion is very willing to work and he works well. The walk is pure and has sufficient scope. The trot has sufficient scope and is sufficiently carried. The hindleg should come underneath further and with more power. The canter is more than sufficient in scope and impulsion. Chiquitin la Silla has more than sufficient self carriage and balance in movement. The stallion jumps with sufficient technique and sufficient reflexes. He jumps moderately upwards with his body and finishes the jump well from behind. Chiquitin la Silla appears to be careful and shows much scope. Chiquitin la Silla has more than sufficient to much talent for jumping and gives his rider a more than sufficient feeling.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Chiquitin la Silla can add scope to riding type-, long legged- and well developed mares.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: Primula la Silla is a sufficiently developed, correctly built mare that is more than sufficient riding type and stands in more than sufficient rectangular model. The head is expressive, well shaped with a nice eye. The poll has more than sufficient length and is shaped well. The neck comes from deep in the

chest, has sufficient length, is shaped well and is muscled well. The wither is sufficiently developed. The shoulder has sufficient length and is straight. The back is a little hollow. The loins are well connected and strongly muscled. The croup slopes and has barely sufficient length. The muscling is nice and long. The stance of the foreleg is correct. The hindleg is straight. The bone of the legs is well developed and of great quality. The mare has good feet. The walk is correct with sufficient scope. The trot is light footed, has sufficient scope and sufficient impulsion. She trots a little on the forehand with a flat foreleg. The canter has sufficient scope, is light footed, has sufficient impulsion and good balance.

Height: 161.0 cm/ Color: chestnut.

DREAMCATCHER



1/29/2000, dark bay, 169.0 cm

S: Day Dream DE 33.33302092.92 OldS
D: Lady's Rubin H DE 33.33301904.92 OldS St. Pr. El.

DS: Rubinstein I DE 34.14106669.86 Westf

Breeder: Stall Troff, Germany;

Owner: N. Witlox

Pedigree: Last year Dreamcatcher won the PAVO Cup for five-year olds and four of the stallion competitions. As a three-year old Dreamcatcher finished in third place of the stallions at the Bundeschampionat. Sire Day Dream competes at Grand Prix dressage just like his sire Don Gregory and grandfather Donnerhall. The predicate rich dam line is built up of stallions like Rubinstein, Pik Bube and the Furioso II son Freiherr. Dreamcatcher's dam Lady's Rubin is a

states premium and elite mare in Oldenburg.

Conformation: Dreamcatcher is a well developed, riding type stallion that stands in sufficient rectangular model. The head is expressive. The neck has good shape and length but is a little deep from the chest. The back has good length and muscling. The loins are well muscled. The croup has good position, length and muscling. The foreleg is toed in with narrow feet and well developed heels. The hindleg is straight. The base is a little delicate.

Performance (3 weeks): Dreamcatcher is an honest and trustworthy stallion with a very good attitude. The stallion has very much willingness to work and he works very well. The walk is pure and has good scope. The trot has good scope. The canter has good scope and is well carried. Dreamcatcher is good at changes at the trot. He has much self-carriage, balance and suppleness in movement. Dreamcatcher has very much talent for dressage and gives his rider a very good feeling.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Dreamcatcher can improve the model and movement as well as adding an uncomplicated character to dressage breeding. The mares need to have a correct foreleg with well developed feet.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: Lady's Rubin is a correctly built, well developed, long-lined, riding type mare that stands in very good rectangular model and possesses quality and appeal. The head is shaped well and expressive. The poll is long and the head/neck connection is well formed and light. The neck is long, shaped well, is carried sufficiently and is noticeably well muscled. The wither is sufficiently developed and could be a little longer. The shoulder is long with sufficient position. The back is long, shaped well and muscled well. The loins are shaped well, connected well and muscled well. The croup slopes and has sufficient length.

The muscling over the gaskin is long. The stance of the foreleg is correct. The hindleg is a little long and a bit straight. The pastern is weak in front and behind. The base is well developed had has good quality. The shape of the hooves is normal. The walk is correct, pure, and active with good impulsion and sufficient scope. The trot is correct, pure with sufficient scope and impulsion and the mare shows sufficient self-carriage. The mare was very pregnant at the time of the inspection.

Height: 167.0 cm/ Color: chestnut.

HARLEY VDL



5/17/2001, bay, 164.0 cm

S: Heartbreaker 89.4335 keur Stb

D: Larthago 21.01295.93 sport (jmp) Stb

DS: Carthago DE 32.121002.1987 Holst

Breeder: M. van de Bruggen;

Owner: VDL Stud

Pedigree: Mathijs van Asten competed successfully internationally with Harley's dam Larthago. The Holstein mare's sire Carthago is a two-time Olympian and this son of Capitol I is currently in the top ten of international sires. Harley's sire Heartbreaker is also on his way to reaching a top position in the international rankings.

Conformation: Harley VDL is a sufficiently developed riding type stallion that stands in sufficient rectangular model and appears to be a little short coupled. The head is expressive. The neck has good shape and length. The back has good length and muscling. The loins are well muscled. The croup is long, well muscled and a little sloping. The stance of the fore- and hindleg is

KWPN STALLION REPORTS

correct. The feet are well developed. The base is a little delicate.

Performance (3 weeks): Harley VDL is an honest, playful and trustworthy stallion with a good attitude. The stallion is very willing to work and he works more than sufficiently. The walk is pure and has sufficient scope. The trot has sufficient scope and power but is a little hurried. The canter is powerful, carried but lacks scope. Harley VDL has more than sufficient self-carriage and balance in movement. The stallion jumps with good leg technique, good reflexes but he should bascule through. Harley VDL is careful and shows more than sufficient scope. Harley VDL has more than sufficient to much talent and he gives his rider a good feeling.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Harley VDL can add reflexes to jumper breeding. The mares must stand in good rectangular model and have scope.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: Larthago is a well developed mare that stands in good rectangular model and has more than sufficient appeal. The head is more than sufficiently expressive. The poll has more than sufficient length, the throatlatch is light. The neck is long, has good 'arch' in the topline and is a little vertical. The wither is well developed and is sufficiently long. The shoulder has more than sufficient length and sufficient position. The shape of the back is normal. The loins are sufficiently connected. The croup has more than sufficient length and sufficient slope. The muscling is more than sufficiently long. The foreleg is correct when seen from the side. The hindleg is a little sickle hocked. The pastern of the foreleg is normal. The hooves are well developed and the heels are sufficiently developed. The bone of the legs has suitable circumference and more than sufficient quality. The walk is correct and Larthago shows more than sufficient scope and suppleness with sufficient impulsion. At the trot the mare shows more than suffi-

cient scope, sufficient suppleness and impulsion. The hindleg remains a little behind the body. At the canter Larthago shows sufficient scope, more than sufficient impulsion and more than sufficient balance.

Height: 170.0 cm/ Color: gray.

POKÉMAN



3/06/1996, black bay, 168.0 cm

S: Polydor 41 00140 72 Westf

D: Weinrebe H 41 07752 83 Westf

DS: Weinberg 41 01088 77 Westf

Breeder: Egon Rodemann, Germany;

Owner: Dekstation de Havikerwaard

Pedigree: Pokémon started successfully in international sport with Ulrich Kirchhoff this past year. They earned a sixth place in Kiel. Westfalen erected a statue of Pokémon's sire Polydor to recognize his influence on the Westfalen breeding program. Tens of offspring have competed at the highest level in sport. Grandfather Weinberg is also on the rankings with offspring that jump internationally. Pokémon's dam line also produced the international topper Pirol IV (s. Pilot) and his full brother Papillon, who was ridden by Rob Ehrens.

Conformation: Pokémon is a generously developed, riding type stallion that



stands in good rectangular model. The neck has good shape and length but is a little deep. The loins are wide and strongly muscled. The croup is long and a little straight. The foreleg is slightly toed in. The hindleg is sickle-hocked. The base is well developed and has much quality.

Performance (5 days): Because of his sport career Pokémon was only evaluated on stall behavior.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Pokémon can add scope to correctly built mares with sufficient movement.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: Weinrebe is deceased. Color: dark bay.

RASCIN



3/12/1995, bay, 171.0 cm

S: G.Ramiro Z 294 pref Stb

D: Paola H 41 06719 89 Westf

DS: Pilot 41 00841 74 Westf

Breeder: Juergen Hattebuhr, Germany;

Owner: Van Schijndel Promotion BV

Pedigree: Rascin's dam Paola produced the stallion Grandilot (s. Grandeur) who reached the top levels in international sport with Otto Becker. Rascin's full brother Robin competed at S level in Germany. The dam's sire Pilot has had decades of influence on many European breeding programs. Tens of offspring made it to Grand Prix level.

Conformation: Rascin is a well developed, more than sufficient riding type stallion that stands in good rectangular model. The head is expressive. The neck

has good shape and length. The back has good length and muscling. The croup has sufficient length and is a little straight. The stance of the foreleg is correct. The stance of the hindleg is correct. The base is well developed and has much quality.

Performance (5 day): Because of his sport career Rascin was only evaluated on stall behavior.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Rascin can add substance, scope and attitude to jumper breeding. He appears to fit mares with quick reflexes that lack substance.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: The mare Paola is deceased. Color: chestnut.

TJUNGSKE



4/17/2000, gray born chestnut, 165.0 cm
S: Carthago DE 32.121002.1987 Holst
D: O.K.Wiggy 96.10768 vb
DS: Julio Mariner xx BB 750005
Breeder: J.W. Greve;
Owners: J.W. Greve and W.P.C. Greve

Pedigree: Tjungske comes from the successful dam line of Ilonka and her daughter Twiggy. On the dam's side Tjungske carries much blood. His dam O.K.Wiggy is a daughter of the English Thoroughbred Julio Mariner. Grandfather Dammen (s. H.Almé Z) and therefore grandmother KWiggy is inbred to line mother Twiggy (Lucky Boy xx x Koridon xx). Tjungske's sire Carthago has become an icon in the sport and breeding of jumpers.

Conformation: Tjungske is a well developed, riding type stallion that

stands in good rectangular model. The front is appealing. The direction of the rump is downward. The neck has good shape and length. The back has good length and muscling. The croup is a little short. The stance of the foreleg is correct. When seen from the side the hindleg is long, sickle-hocked with weak pasterns. When seen from behind the hindleg is cow hocked. The feet have moderately developed heels.

Performance (3 weeks): Tjungske is an honest stallion with a good attitude. He really likes to look around. The stallion is very willing to work and he works well. The walk is pure, has sufficient scope and moderate power. The trot has sufficient scope. The hindleg could come underneath with more power. The canter has sufficient scope, is sufficiently carried but lacks power. Tjungske has more than sufficient self-carriage and balance. The stallion jumps with more than sufficient but sometimes varying technique and has more than sufficient reflexes. Tjungske appears to be careful and shows more than sufficient to much scope. Tjungske has more than sufficient to much talent and gives his rider a good feeling.

Stall behavior: Honest, trustworthy stallion that is easy to handle and calm in his stall.

Breeding advice: Tjungske can add scope to jumper breeding. The mares must be generously developed and have a correct hindleg that can be used with power and correctness in movement.

Veterinary report: No remarks.

Dam report: O.K.Wiggy is a barely sufficient riding type mare with much blood expression, that stands in barely sufficient rectangular model and lacks development in her front. The head is shaped well and expressive. The poll should be

longer and is sufficiently open. The neck is short, has more than sufficient muscling and is horizontal. The shoulder is well developed with good length and position. The back is shaped well, as are the loins. The croup slopes and lacks length, the muscling is sufficiently long. The stance of the foreleg is good; it is delicate and should have more length. The hindleg is straight and delicate with weak pasterns. The hooves have good shape and development. The bone of the legs is light, hard and lean. The walk is correct, pure and has barely sufficient scope. The trot has sufficient scope and sufficient impulsion but should have more suspension and the foreleg remains flat. The trot lacks self-carriage. The canter has sufficient scope, has good impulsion and more than sufficient use of the body. The mare jumps well. Height 162.0 cm/ Color: chestnut.

NL FOAL AUCTIONS

August 11, 2006

SELL, Auction of Sporthorse Foals
www.sell-veuleneveiling.nl/

August 31, 2006

National Elite Borculo Auction
<http://www.veuleneveilingborculo.nl/>

September 1, 2006

Star Sale Foal Auction of North Holland
www.starsaleveuleneveiling.nl/

September 6, 2006

Mid Holland Foal Auction
www.veuleneveilingmiddennederland.nl/

September 8, 2006

KWPN Dronten Foal Auction
www.horses.nl/dronten/

September 9, 2006

Veuleneveiling Brabant
www.veuleneveilingbrabant.nl/

September 21, 2006

Limburg Foal Auction
www.horses.nl/limburg/

September 23, 2006

KWPN Maren-Kessel Foal Auction
www.veuleneveilingmarenkessel.nl

October 25, 2006

Veuleneveiling Dwingeloo Foal Auction
www.veuleneveilingdwingeloo.nl



KWPN BREEDING VALUES

The breeding values compare the genetic talent of an individual horse with the average genetic talent of all KWPN horses. The overall average is

put at 100 each year for each trait. For sport traits this means that 66% of all horses are between 80 and 120 (the spread is 20 points). This means that a

breeding value of 120 is above average. For this newsletter only breeding values of 130 or more have been used.

KWPN STALLIONS			DRESSAGE					
<i>More than 25 offspring in sport</i>			<i>Less than 25 offspring in sport</i>			<i>No offspring in sport</i>		
Stallion	Index	% Rel	Stallion	Index	% Rel	Stallion	Index	% Rel
Vincent	184	84	Rubiquil	190	59	Tango	180	47
Jazz	181	94	Ro-Lex	180	50	United	178	45
Cocktail	180	91	OO Seven	175	69	Voice	176	31
Olivi	174	75	Paddox	163	61	Radar	171	50
Facet	173	77	Idocus	160	46	Son De Niro	171	38
Contango	167	89	Rousseau	159	53	UB-40	170	43
Aktion	165	89	Obelisk	157	65	Riant	166	49
Cabochon	164	92	Boy B	156	55	San Remo	166	30
Darwin	164	91	Pardon	155	48	Special D	162	48
Houston	164	89	Rubels	155	35	Universeel	162	44
Democraat	162	87	Kroonjuweel	154	60	Skydancer	161	44
Erik	154	70	Nourejev	151	66	Scandic	161	36
Clavecimbel	153	88	Norway	149	56	Undigo	159	38
Montecristo	150	79	Redford	144	48	Turbo Magic	157	47
Chronos	149	90	Nero	142	62	Tchaikovsky	156	36
Don Primaire	148	77	Oscar	142	62	Uptown	155	47
Uniform	146	94	Jordan	141	51	Uphill	155	39
Junior STV	146	82	Mooiman	140	69	Tolando	153	46
Hierarch	146	70	Havanna	138	48	Santano	153	31
Ferro	145	96	Mendel	136	51	Painted Black	151	50
Gribaldi	144	93	Nexus	134	53	Lingh	150	46
Negro	144	82	Highness	133	65	Paganini	147	48
Havel	142	82	Polansky	132	62	Tuschinski	147	46
Wagenaar	141	81	Roman Nature	132	58	Rhodium	146	50
Amsterdam	140	78	Weyden	132	57	Troy	143	48
Havidoff	139	90	Nassau	130	61	Prestige	142	37
Jetset-D	138	92	Welcome	138	60	Ungaro	141	41
Welt Hit II	138	87	Cantos	130	47	Sandreo	140	38
Inspekteur	138	86				Sir Sinclair	138	39
Krack C	137	90				Vivaldo	136	34
Balzflug	136	92				Upper-Class	131	41
Winckenburgh	136	81				Solitair	130	47
Architect	136	71				Casantos	130	33
D-Day	135	66						
Osmium	134	75						
Mondriaan	134	74						
Ronaldo	134	70						
Kimberley	130	79						

Gelders Dressage Stallions		
Stallion	Index	% Rel
Koss	144	66
Laurentz	124	62
Parcival	169	54
Rubus B	120	41
Upperville	152	42
Vitens	138	33
Witmar Alazan	139	46

Erkend Dressage Stallions		
Stallion	Index	% Rel
Biotop	125	48
Caretino	152	55
Contender	151	64
Donnerhall	189	78
Grosso Z	121	63
Montender	131	36
Rohdiamant	160	72

KWPN STALLIONS**JUMPING**

<i>More than 25 offspring in sport</i>			<i>Less than 25 offspring in sport</i>			<i>No offspring in sport</i>		
<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>	<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>	<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>
Heartbreaker	170	91	Tangelo van de	178	72	Casantos	177	51
Larino	170	80	Cantos	177	72	Michael	168	55
Andiamo	161	84	Phin Phin	173	73	Ultimo	162	57
Mr Blue	161	81	Lupicor	164	57	Padinus	161	53
Namelus R	159	79	Odermus R	161	81	Vancouver	161	47
No Limit	158	88	Oklund	157	79	Sibon W	160	57
Guidam	155	91	Nassau	156	81	Sir Corland	159	58
Concorde	154	97	Ginus	156	70	Untouchable	156	53
Número Uno	153	89	Hay Guy	155	52	Tygo	154	58
Faldo	153	87	Regilio	154	59	Montreal	153	56
Nimmerdor	152	97	Londontimes	153	69	Unaniem	153	56
Celano	152	88	Hors La Loi II	149	82	Tolan R	153	55
Libero H	150	93	Krunch De Breve	149	71	Royal Star	153	45
Zeus	148	92	New York	149	59	Vincenzo	151	55
Colino	147	83	Cilton	149	58	Cartano	149	49
Mermus R	146	86	Garmisch	144	66	Tadmus	148	59
Emilion	144	93	Ohorn	143	76	Thunderbolt	148	58
Manhattan	144	88	Placido	143	75	Utopie	145	54
Ahorn	143	96	Ikoon	143	62	Viento Uno W	144	55
Indoctro	142	96	Hold Up Premier	142	78	Ustinov	143	60
Calvados	142	95	Quattro B	142	69	Vermont	143	49
Marlon	142	87	Kastello	141	69	Empire	142	57
Laroché	142	82	Little Rock	141	59	Regino	141	59
Voltaire	141	97	Pierrot	140	72	Sarantos	141	59
Corland	141	94	Perion	140	67	Sam R	141	58
Now or Never M	141	83	Opan	139	73	Unistar	141	56
Iroko	140	90	Ojasper	139	68	Ramon	141	51
Karandasj	140	90	Revenge W	139	63	Tampa	141	50
Burggraaf	139	98	Paco	139	60	Up To Date	141	50
Animo	139	95	Pacific	137	80	Silverstone	141	45
Indorado	139	92	Jacomar	137	67	Ultime Espoir	141	41
Glennridge	139	89	Roven	137	42	Sheraton	139	52
Jumbo-Jet	139	82	Natal	136	76	Triomphe	138	47
Kojak	138	88	Kalusha	135	70	Rash R	137	53
Jus De Pomme	137	85	Ovidius	135	62	Verdi	137	53
Hollywood	137	75	Pionier	135	59	Travolta	135	59
Lester	136	82	Murano	133	75	Val D'isere	135	52
Nijinski	136	80	Lemmod	131	74	Radisson	134	60
Gentleman	135	87	Kalypso	130	67	Upgrade	133	57
Calypso	135	84				Balourado	133	53
Holland	134	92				Undercover	132	59
Kigali	134	90				Sydney	132	57
Cavalier	133	93						
Ircolando	133	90						
Hinault	132	87						
Wolfgang	131	95						
Koriander	131	84						
Ekstein	130	90						

Erkend Jumper Stallions

<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>	<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>
Chin Chin	172	48	Darco	152	79
Quick Star	162	80	Narcos II SF	148	80
Caretino	162	79	Lord Z	145	75
Quidam De Revel	160	85	Baloubet de Rouet	144	75
Almox Prints	157	57	Grandeur	143	74
Luidam	154	46	Cardento	137	37
Contender	153	79	Modesto	133	37
Montender	153	38			

BREEDING VALUES CONTINUED

2006 KEURING SCHEDULE

Below is the contact information for each keuring.

Harness Horses

Friday, 09/01/06

Elkhart County 4-H Fairgrounds *

Goshen, IN 46528

David Beachy, 574-825-3943

Riding Horses

Tuesday, 09/05/06

Claybrook Farms

Ithaca, MI 48847

Susan Taylor, 989-875-7134

wainoh@aol.com

Wednesday/Thursday, 09/06 & 07/06

Iron Spring Farm **

Coatesville, PA 19320

Meghan De Garay (610) 383-4717

info@ironspringfarm.com

Saturday, 09/09/06

Pineland Farms

New Gloucester, ME 04260

Gwynneth McPherson, 207-657-6419

gmcpherson@pinelandfarms.org

Sunday, 09/10/06

Atlantic Dressage Dev. Centre

Mount Uniacke, NS B2T 1R7

Martha Haley, 902-860-1422

mhaley1010@aol.com

Tuesday, 09/12/06

Woodlawn Farms

Tofield, AB T0B 4J0

Sharon Telford, 780-662-2754

btelford@telusplanet.net

Wednesday, 09/13/06

Gloucester Downs Eq. Park *New*

6660/6670 267th Street

Aldergrove, BC

Leanne Peniuk, 250-374-5289

lpeniuk@mail.ocis.net

←
New Location!

KWPN STALLIONS - HARNESS TYPE

<i>Singles Sport - Rel 60% and Up</i>			<i>Singles Sport - Rel Below 60%</i>		
<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>	<i>Stallion</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% Rel</i>
Milano	180	66	Saffraan	172	49
Manno	176	88	Ranno	168	53
Cinovo	160	74	Patijn	164	58
Jonker	159	82	Talos	163	51
Kolonel	158	75	Tempelier	162	49
Renovo	155	93	Opgenoort	156	58
Waterman	154	90	Torino	154	50
Ganges	154	79	Stuurboord	152	52
Lorton	151	76	Uromast	152	47
Marvel	145	70	Sander	151	51
Larix	144	80	Unieko	150	47
Nando	144	67	Tendens HBC	149	49
Fabricius	142	91	Udo	149	46
Joviaal	136	61	Urgent	148	48
Cambridge Cole	135	89	Roy M	147	53
Kowalski	131	71	Perfection	146	42
Handro	131	71	Reflex M	145	51
			Jochem	143	57
			Sire	143	50
			Ulandro	143	45
			Moneymaker	137	50
			Immigrant	136	59
			Oase	136	55
			Pronkjuweel	135	52
			Interessant	135	45
			Geronimo	134	55

Thursday, 09/14/06

Quailhurst

Sherwood, OR 97140

Deborah Hausman, 503-936-3633

DeborahHausman@msn.com

Friday/Saturday, 09/15 & 16/06

DG Bar Ranch **

Hanford, CA 93230

Willy Arts, 559-732-7738

info@dgbarranch.com

Sunday, 09/17/06

Rancho Los Amigos

Encinitas, CA 92024

Gay Walker, 619-540-4417

germandressage@aol.com

Tuesday, 09/19/06

Silver Hill Stables

Sandra Heinrichs, 512-454-2161

sandra@silverhillstables.com

Wednesday, 09/20/06

High Point Farm

Paola, KS 66071

Kathy Childs, 785-862-6506

kathy@crookedpostfarm.com

New Phone!



Thursday, 09/21/06

Pennock Point Sport Horses

Reddick, FL 32686

Sandi Lieb, 352-466-3661

lieb@animal.ufl.edu

* Harness Horse Stallion Site

** Riding/Gelders Stallion Sites

** ISF Cup Sites

Entry booklets were mailed in May, if you did not receive yours, please contact the office ASAP.

Entry deadline: July 21, 2006.

Final deadline August 4, 2006 (with 50% penalty)