

LINEAR SCORING

At the time of the studbook inspection a linear score sheet is filled in for each horse. This consists of an upper and a lower beam. The lower beam contains conformation, movement and jumping components divided into 28 characteristics for dressage horses, 36 for jumpers and 24 for harness horses. By filling in circles 'a' through 'i' the jury passes on information to owners as to whether a certain characteristic is average (e-f range) or leans more toward one extreme or the other.

The upper beam gives an evaluation for conformation and movement of the horse on a scale from 40 to 100 points in 5 point increments. The upper beam for movement consists of the upper beam scores for walk, trot, canter and self-carriage for dressage; canter, reflexes, technique and scope for jumping and; movement and overall impression for harness.

Upper beam conformation (all types)

1. Body: shape (rectangular - square)

A horse is square when the length of the horse (from point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) is equal to the height of the withers. A horse is rectangular when the length is greater than the height. Horses need a rectangular conformation in order to be athletic and elastic.

2. Body: direction (uphill - downhill)

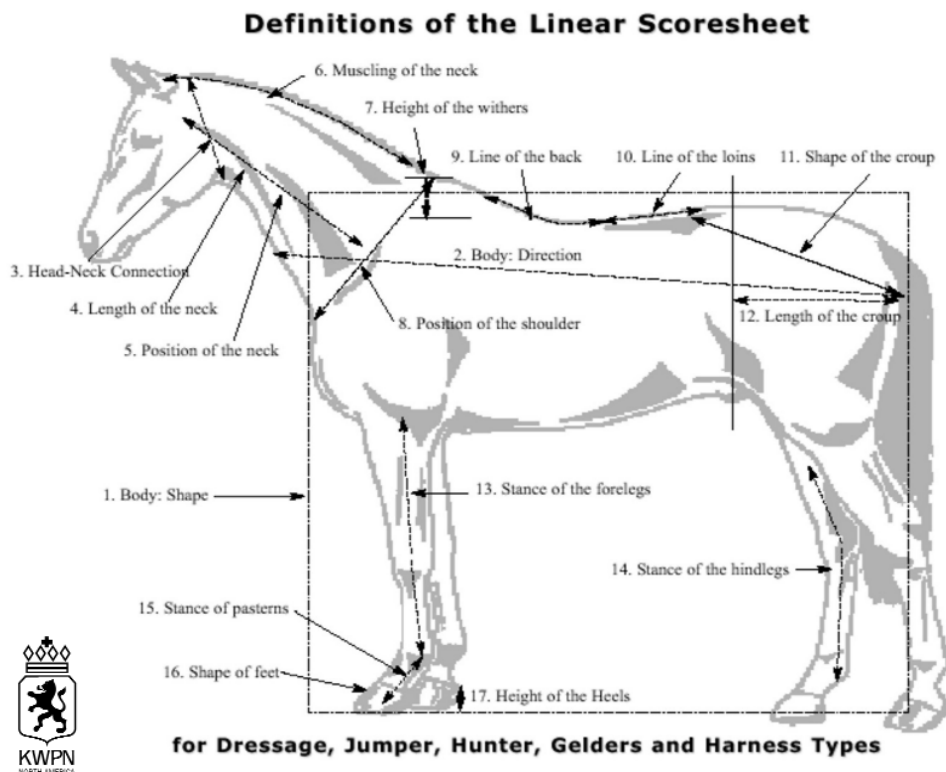
The direction of the body as compared to the horizontal. A horse is harder to collect when built on the forehand (downhill).

3. Head-neck connection (light - heavy)

This trait is actually divided in two; the length of the poll and the throatlatch. Light: a long poll, light throatlatch and small distance between the top and bottom of the neck. Heavy: a short poll, a heavy throatlatch and a larger distance between the top and bottom of the neck. A lighter connection is desirable for acceptance the bit.

4. Length of neck (long - short)

The length of the axis between the half-way point of the head-neck connection and the middle of the front of the shoulder (in relation to the other body measurements of the same horse).



5. Position of neck (vertical - horizontal)

The angle that the neck makes with the horizontal when the horse stands naturally. Dressage horses need a more vertical position of the neck for easy self-carriage and balance. Jumpers need a more horizontal position of the neck in order to collect themselves just before and during take-off.

6. Muscling of neck (heavy - poor)

The measure of muscling of the neck, with emphasis on the topline. Heavy: a topline with a slight cresting of a neck that is thick. A rounded topline is a matter of muscling. Poor: thin neck, often with weak connection of topline into withers (dip before withers).

7. Height of withers (high - flat)

The height of the wither measured as the distance between the horizontal through the highest point of the wither and the horizontal through the lowest point of the wither. The height of the wither is important for a good saddle placement.

8. Position of the shoulder (sloping - straight)

The angle of the shoulder with the horizontal.

9. Line of the back (roached - weak)

The course of the topline from the withers to the loins. A smooth, well-muscled topline enables the horse to move with good use of the back.

10. Line of the loins (roached - weak)

The course of the topline from the back to the croup. Strong muscling is needed to stretch the back and hindquarters during the second phase of the jump.

11. Shape of croup (sloping - flat)

The angle made by a line drawn between the point of the hip and the point of the buttock. Too much slope is bad for the flexibility of the pelvis, which is needed for collection, especially in piaffe and passage.

12. Length of croup (long - short)

The length, measured from the point of the hip to the point of the buttock. The length is important for proportional conformation: the forehand, middle and hindquarters should form equal sections.

13. Stance of forelegs

(over at the knee - back at the knee)

The angle made by lines drawn through the forearm and cannon, as seen from the side. The stance of the forelegs should be straight to insure durability.

14. Stance of hindlegs

(sickle hocked - straight)

The angle made by lines drawn through the gaskin and cannon, as seen from the side. The hock angle should be approximately 150 degrees.

15. Stance of pasterns (weak - upright)

The angle made by the pasterns of the forelegs with the horizontal. A pastern that is too short and/or upright is more susceptible to concussive injury; a pastern that is long and too sloped ('soft' or 'weak') is more easily strained.

16. Shape of feet (wide - narrow)

The relation between the coronet band and the carrying surface evaluated from in front of the forefeet. Note: with unequal hooves, the narrow hoof is considered to be abnormal. The horse's feet should be large and symmetrical.

17. Heels (high - low)

The height of the heels of the front hooves, measured between the ground surface and the coronary band. The heels are responsible for a correct linear position of foot and pastern. Heels that are broad and moderately high are best for soundness

18. Quality of legs (lean - blurred)

The measure of leanness (lack of swelling) in the legs, as evaluated in the hindlegs. Lean legs show soundness and general quality.

19. Substance of legs (heavy - fine)

The circumference of the leg, including the size of the joints, in relation to the size of the horse's body. A horse needs well-developed bones, joints and tendons in order to be durable. *(This trait is not scored in harness horses.)*

Upper beam - Conformation: The total score for the horse's conformation.

Upper Beam Movement (for dressage, jumping and Gelders breeding direction)

20. Walk: length of stride (long - short)

The length of the stride.

21. Walk: correctness (toed in - toed out)

This is evaluated from the front, particularly at the walk. When hooves turn in from the fetlock, they are 'toed-in'. When the hooves turn out from the fetlock, they are 'toed-out'.

22. Trot: length of stride (long - short)

The length of the stride.

23. Trot: elasticity (elastic - stiff)

The measure of elasticity with which the movement flows through the body and is then absorbed by the legs.

24. Trot: impulsion (powerful - weak)

The measure in which the horse pushes off the ground with the hind legs.

25. Trot: balance (carrying - pushing)

The combination of body position and the measure in which the hind leg carries.

26. Canter: length of stride (long - short)

The length of the stride.

27. Canter: impulsion (powerful - weak)

the measure in which the horse pushes off the ground with the hind legs.

28. Canter: balance (carrying - pushing)

The combination of body position and the measure in which the hind leg carries.

Upper beam - Movement

Dressage: movement consists of separate evaluations of the walk, trot, canter and self-carriage of the horse. The overall evaluation consists of the average of the walk, trot, canter and self-carriage.

Jumper and Hunter: horses will receive a score for walk and trot but they do not count in the overall score.

Harness: an overall evaluation of movement.

Jumping characteristics

29. Take off: direction (upwards - forwards)

The measure in which the horse is able to push the withers upward.

30. Take off: quickness (quick - slow)

The time elapsed during the last canter stride before the jump—the time between when the forelegs and the hindlegs hit the ground and the moment when the horse actually leaves the ground.

31. Technique: foreleg (bent - stretched)

The measure in which the shoulder bends, in combination with the upper arm, forearm and the cannon; 'tuck'.

32. Technique: back (rounded - hollow)

The measure in which the neck and back follow the arc over the jump; 'bas-cule'.

33. Technique: haunches (open - fixed)

The measure in which the angles of the haunches are able to open during the second phase of the jump.

34. Scope (much - little)

The ability of the horse both to jump with upward power while at the same time developing a forward direction.

35. Elasticity (supple - stiff)

The measure in which the entire jump (including the landing) flows; the horse must be elastic through the body.

36. Care (careful - not careful)

The natural ability of the horse to not make any errors over a jump; the horse's desire not to knock down a rail.

Upper beam - jumping

Jumping consists of separate evaluations of the canter, reflexes, technique and scope of the horse. The overall evaluation for jumping is the average of the canter, reflexes, technique and scope.

Upper beam movement (for harness breeding direction)

19. Walk: length of stride (long - short)

The length of the stride.

20. Walk: correctness (toed in - toed out)

The walk is evaluated from the front. When the hooves turn in from the fetlock they are considered to be toed-in. When the hooves turn out from the fetlock they are toed-out.

21. Trot: self-carriage (much - little)

The combination of body position and the measure in which the hindleg carries.

22. Trot: suspension (long - short)

The duration of the moment at the trot that the horse comes off the ground with power.

23. Trot: action of the forelegs (high -low)

The measure in which the horse brings the forearm to the horizontal.

24. Trot: use of hindleg

The measure in which the horse pushes off with the hindleg.

Upper beam: harness movement

The total score for the horse's movement.

