



KWPN  
NORTH AMERICA

# HANDBOOK



**L Primo DG** PROK D-OC  
(Bordeaux x Satina Ster Pref by Contango Pref)  
Owner/Breeder: DG Bar Breeders, Inc.

Photo: Tamara with the Camera

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# Breeding Directions & Goals

The KWPN is one of the largest sporthorse studbooks in the world and a very successful one. For years, the KWPN has held a top position in the studbook rankings of the World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses (WBFSH).

## The KWPN Horse

The KWPN horse is a sporthorse with international appeal. It is willing, fearless, physically and mentally strong, and bred to perform at the highest level. It is also reliable, easy to handle, and pleasing to the eye. Because of the KWPN's planned breeding policy, the KWPN horse possesses a sound mind in a sound body. The combination of an aptitude for sport and an uncomplicated temperament make these horses unique and very popular at all levels of equestrian sport and breeding. While the best KWPN horses perform under top riders at Grand Prix level in international show jumping and dressage, most are purchased by breeders, amateur riders, and horse enthusiasts.

## From Workhorse to Olympic Champion

The KWPN is a modern association with a rich history. It was founded at a time when the horse was valued exclusively for its pulling power. That practical function has long since been replaced by others. Nowadays, the Royal Dutch Sport Horse represents a completely different set of values: the ability to impress enthusiasts around the world with top performances in show jumping, dressage, and spectacular driving events. With the original farm workhorse as the starting point, four different breeding directions emerged over the years, each with its own breeding goal and breeding council. Depending on its bloodlines, conformation, and abilities, a KWPN horse is registered as a jumping horse, dressage horse, harness horse, or Gelders horse. This last type has remained closest to the common foundation horse and has proven to be the most versatile under saddle as well as in harness.

## World-Class Sport and Hobby

With complete conviction and enthusiasm, the KWPN strives to achieve its goal: to breed modern sporthorses that perform at the top level of international equestrian sports. Likewise, it aims to breed healthy horses that happily and easily do what is expected of them. Achieving this goal has made the KWPN a worldwide name. However, the KWPN does not focus exclusively on world-class sport; after all, most riders do not have the ambition or opportunity to actively participate in equestrian sports as professionals. Therefore, the KWPN also considers facilitation of suitable matches between the large population of amateur owners and their horses a very important task. For this reason, the temperament of the Royal Dutch Sport Horse is just as important as its sport talent because ultimately everyone prefers a good, willing horse.

## Breeding Directions and General Breeding Goal

Since 2006, the KWPN has distinguished between four breeding directions in Holland and five in North America. The largest group (85–90%) consists of the Riding horses, which are subdivided into the Dressage, Jumping, and in N.A. the Hunter, disciplines. The other two breeding directions are the Harness horse and the Gelders horse. Even though each breeding direction has its own additional objectives, in the first instance all horses fall under the general KWPN breeding goal, which is focused on breeding a versatile performance horse that can perform at the highest levels with:

- A constitution that enables long-term usefulness;
- A character that supports the will and ability to perform in harmony with the rider as well as being friendly towards people;
- Functional and attractive conformation and a correct movement mechanism that supports a naturally good performance;

## Breeding Goal for Dressage Horses

For the dressage discipline the KWPN focuses in particular on the highest possible genotypic and phenotypic predisposition for dressage for the following characteristics:

- **Conformation:** Correct, long-lined and functional conformation with balanced proportions with elegance and an attractive appearance;
- **Movement:** Natural uphill movement with good self-carriage, scope, suspension, suppleness, power, self-carriage, impulsion, balance, light-footedness and purity in the walk, trot and canter. Can easily lengthen and shorten strides;
- **Collection:** The ability to collect by shifting the center of gravity backward and downward, bringing the hindlegs further under the body, bending the joints and lifting the back upward by tilting the pelvis;
- **Attitude and Rideability:** Is intelligent and balanced, diligent, has a cooperative and reliable character, is comfortable to ride, has a good mouth, responds quickly to light aids, is submissive and can combine engagement and relaxation. Can quickly adapt to a strange environment;
- **Health:** Has a healthy constitution.



## Breeding Goal for Jumper Horses

For the jumper discipline the KWPN focuses in particular on the highest possible genotypic and phenotypic predisposition for jumping for the following characteristics:

- **Conformation:** Correct, long-lined and functional conformation with balanced proportions with elegance and an attractive appearance,
- **Movement:** Correct and balanced movement with suppleness, self-carriage impulsion,
- **Canter:** Has a light-footed canter that is carried and can quickly extend and collect,
- **Athletic ability:** Power, strength, efficiency, suppleness and the ability to jump forward during the moment of suspension, can bring the hindlegs under the body and put weight on the hindlegs.
- **Reflexes:** Has quick reflexes with impulsion and is careful,
- **Attitude and Rideability:** Is intelligent and balanced, diligent, has a cooperative and reliable character, has a good mouth, responds quickly to light aids and is submissive, can combine engagement and relaxation. Can quickly adapt to a strange environment. Can develop good scope through a good attitude.
- **Overview:** Is naturally careful.
- **Health:** Has a healthy constitution.

## Breeding Goal for Hunter Horses

For the hunter discipline the KWPN also aims for the following:

- The hunter horse has a long-lined, generous, correct model with balanced proportions and an attractive appearance.
- The hunter horse moves correctly, in balance with suppleness, self-carriage and impulsion.
- The hunter horse is characterized by its steady and cooperative temperament.
- The hunter has a long, flowing stride that smoothly covers the ground in a steady rhythm, with little knee or hock action.
- A hunter is a beautiful horse with a well-bred, noble presence; and its comfortable, flat movement makes it easy to ride.

## Breeding Goal for Gelders Horses

The breeding goal of the Gelders horse is specifically aimed at:

- A versatile horse that can be used for driving as well as under saddle and that is distinguished by a happy appearance and is reliable with a willing character,
- A horse that moves correctly, in balance with suppleness, carrying power and impulsion.
- A horse that in the trot and canter shows clear knee action in the foreleg and powerful use of the hindleg, good use of the hock and a lot of self-carriage.
- The Gelders horse jumps gladly with good technique and is careful.

## Breeding Goal for Harness Horses

For the harness horse the following applies.

- The KWPN harness horse must be able to sustain competition at the highest levels of sport.
- The harness horse moves correctly, in balance with suppleness, carrying power and impulsion.
- The harness horse is easy to handle, easy to drive and intelligent, with a willing and hard-working character.
- The harness horse has proud self-carriage combined with specific trot characteristics: good suspension, a foreleg that moves out well with high knee action and a hindleg that comes under the body with power.

## Eventing Horses

Although not a specific breeding type, an increasing number of KWPN horses are excelling in eventing. A good eventer demonstrate several key qualities. One is talent for dressage, which usually goes hand-in-hand with several distinct traits: a nice front and good basic gaits, the most important of which is the canter. In addition, an eventer is careful over jumps and quick off the ground. Furthermore, an eventer is more than an outstanding jumper—it possesses courage, tenacity, durability, and health.



2019 Land Rover Harness Horse Breed Demo, Photo: JJ Sillman Photography

# Books and Predicates

## Books

### Foalbook for riding type horses (DP/SP/HP)

1. The foalbook for riding type horses includes horses:
  - a. **by** a KWPN approved or erkend stallion and
  - b. **Out of** a mare that is registered with the KWPN, a KWPN erkend studbook or the Jockey Club and
  - c. **Where** a minimum of one of the parent is approved, erkend or registered as a riding horse within the DP/SP/HP disciplines.
2. The foalbook for riding type horses also includes horses:
  - a. **by** a sire that is approved with an erkend studbook **and**
    - Has a normally functioning breathing apparatus and does not suffer from laryngeal hemiplegia (roaring) as described in the KWPN veterinary requirements **and**
    - Has met the standard for the PROK predicate **or** for the D-OC predicate plus the radiographs for navicular syndrome (NS) and degenerative joint disease (DJD) **and**
    - Has a verifiable performance record at:
      - **Dressage:** Minimum of one start at Grand Prix level at a CDI with a minimum score of 65% **or**
      - **Jumping:** Grand Prix level jumping – minimum of one start in a championship with a minimum height of 1.50 at a CSI\*\*\* (or more stars) with a maximum 4 penalty points **or**
      - **Gelders:** Minimum 1.40m jumping, Prix St. Georges dressage, or national level competition in harness sport or eventing.
    - **Or** Is a proven sire (two successive years with a sport index that has a positive deviation of two times the standard deviation with a reliability percentage above 75%) **or**
    - Has a minimum of six offspring listed in the WBFSH rankings for jumping and dressage and
  - b. **Out of** a mare that is registered with the KWPN, a KWPN erkend studbook or the Jockey Club,
  - c. **Where** a minimum of one of the parents is approved, erkend or registered as a riding type with the discipline of dressage or jumping.
3. If the dam is in the B Register (or CP), her sire must be approved, erkend or registered in the KWPN foalbook as a DP/SP/HP for the foal to be eligible for foalbook papers, otherwise the foal will receive Register B papers.

**Harrold S** (Vivaldi pref x Zantana Sollenberg EPTM (dr) Sport (dr) x Fidermark), Photo: Terri Miller

After extensive evaluation at the advice of the breeding council, the Registration Rules for Riding Type horses have been slightly modified so that (slightly) more foals are registered directly into the Foalbook:

- The list of erkend studbooks has been expanded from the best 17 WBFSH member studbooks to all warmblood horse studbooks that are full members of the WBFSH.
- If at the time of registration the KWPN knows that the sire of a foal is from a KWPN erkend studbook and that the stallion in question has already complied with the additional requirements of endoscopy, radiographs and aptitude for performance, that foal will be registered directly into the foalbook.



4. From 2006 forward, registration in N.A. for riding type horses has been in the dressage, jumper or hunter disciplines, according to the wishes of the breeder. If the breeder does not choose a discipline, the foal will be registered in the discipline with the highest breeding expectation, which -in North America- would be that of the stallion.
5. If one of the parents is registered in the Gelders breeding direction, the breeder may choose the Gelders breeding direction or one of the riding types.

### Register A for riding type horses (DP/SP/HP)

1. Register A for riding type horses includes horses:
  - a. **by** a sire that is approved with a KWPN erkend studbook **or** **by** a sire that is ranked within the top 250 of the final WBFSH dressage or jumping rankings **or** **by** a sire ranked between 11th and 100th place on the final WBFSH sire rankings.
  - b. **Out of** a mare that is registered with the KWPN, a KWPN erkend studbook or the Jockey Club.
  - c. **Where** a minimum of one of the parents is approved, erkend or registered as a riding type with the discipline of dressage or jumping.
2. If the dam is in the B Register (or CP), her sire must be approved, erkend or registered in the KWPN foalbook as a DP/SP/HP for the foal to be eligible for foalbook papers, otherwise the foal will receive Register B papers.
3. From 2006 forward, registration in N.A. for riding type horses has been in the dressage, jumper or hunter disciplines, according to the wishes of the breeder. If the breeder does not choose a discipline, the foal will be registered in the discipline with the highest breeding expectation, which -in North America- would be that of the stallion
4. If one of the parents is registered in the Gelders breeding direction, the breeder may choose the Gelders breeding direction or one of the riding types.
5. The riding type Register A for the dressage discipline also includes horses:
  - a. **by** a sire that is approved or erkend by the KWPN and
  - b. **Out of** a mare that is registered with
    - Lusitano (Associação Portuguesa De Criadores do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano) or
    - P.R.E. (Asociacion Nacional De Criadores De Caballos de Pura Raza Española).

### Gelders and Harness type horses

*There has been no change in the registration rules for Gelders and Harness type horses.*

**Foalbook (vb)** generally includes foals

- **by:** KWPN approved or erkend stallions;
- **Out Of:** KWPN Foalbook, Studbook, Register A, Register B, Auxiliary Foalbook, Auxiliary Studbook, Thoroughbred or Erkend studbook mares.
- Horses registered in the Foalbook may be presented for studbook without completing any other requirements.

**Register A (Reg A)** generally includes foals

- **by:** Licensed stallions or stallions from an Erkend studbook;
- **Out Of:** KWPN Foalbook, Studbook, Register A, Register B, Auxiliary Foalbook, Auxiliary Studbook or Erkend Studbook mares.
- Register A foals are eligible for keuring premium grading classes. Horses registered in the Register A may be presented for studbook as long as the horse completes any compulsory additional requirements. These may include radiographs, endoscopy and/or performance.

**Register B (Reg B)** generally includes foals:

- **by:** KWPN Foalbook or Watch List stallions, stallions from a studbook that is not Erkend by the KWPN, or non-approved Hackney stallions;
- **Out Of:** KWPN Foalbook, Studbook, Register A, Register B, Auxiliary Foalbook, Auxiliary Studbook, Thoroughbred or Erkend Studbook mares or mares registered with a Warmblood studbook not Erkend by the KWPN.
- Foals from one KWPN and one non-Warmblood or unregistered parent.



**Isabel ISF** (UB 40 Keur x Rabiola Keur Pref Prest by Metall)

Photo: Carole MacDonald



Predicates reflect the various parts of the KWPN breeding goal: performance, conformation, soundness and durability. Some predicates are earned by the horse itself, others are earned through offspring.

## PREDICATES

Since 2007, studbook inspection and acquisition of the ster, keur, IBOP and sport predicates are only available within a horse's breeding direction. Ster mares previously accepted into the studbook as a Riding type will receive their keur predicate in the breeding direction of their performance test or sport record (Dressage, Jumper or Hunter). Riding type mares can earn the PROK, preferent and prestatie predicates in the same manner as Dressage/Jumper/Hunter type mares. These predicates do not change the breeding direction.

- **Mares:** ster, keur, PROK, D-OC, IBOP, elite, sport, preferent, prestatie and crown. NL only: EPTM.
  - **Geldings and non-approved stallions:** ster, PROK, D-OC, IBOP, sport (N.A. only) and crown
  - **Approved stallions:** sport (N.A. only), keur, preferent
- Non-approved stallions in N.A.:** ster, sport, Licensed  
**Non-approved stallions in NL:** ster, 2de bez, 3de bez, aangew.

### Predicates Earned at a Keuring (Specific to a Breeding Direction)

**Ster (★)** A horse with the ster predicate has above average conformation and movement and/or jumping. The ster predicate is awarded at studbook inspection to stallions, mares and geldings that have earned minimum points for conformation and movement or jumping. Minimum height for ster is 160cm. See pages 32–41 for specifics per type.

**Note:** Register A horses are able to earn the ster predicate without completing any additional requirements.

**Keur (K):** A predicate for ster mares that are keur eligible, having conformation higher than for ster, and that have passed an IBOP performance test or equivalent sport requirements. See pages 32–41 for specifics per type.

**New:** Prior to receiving the keur predicate, ster mares that were formerly registered in the A Register must also meet the requirements for the PROK or D-OC predicate unless the sire has met the standards of the radiograph evaluation. If the relationship between the horse and the KWPN reference population for osteochondrosis is insufficient or if the reliability is less than 30%, the mare must meet the requirements for the complete radiograph examination.

**PROK:** Project Röntgenologisch Onderzoek KWPN (Project Radiographical Research KWPN). The PROK predicate is awarded to horses that meet the KWPN's radiograph requirements. Radiographs are evaluated by an independent KWPN committee. See pages 52–53 for specifics.

**New: D-OC (DNA Predicate for Osteochondrosis):** A predicate for stallions and mares based on the DNA analysis for osteochondrosis (OC). Register A or foreign mares from a sire that has not met the KWPN radiograph requirements must meet **both** the D-OC and radiograph requirements for NS and DJD for acceptance into the studbook.

**Elite:** A predicate awarded to keur mares that also have either the PROK or the D-OC predicate.

**New for 2020!** Riding type mares can earn the elite predicate only through D-OC only UNLESS the relationship between the mare and the KWPN-reference population for OC is insufficient or the reliability of the genomic value for OC is lower than 30%. In that case the mare must still complete the PROK radiograph evaluation. If a mare has passed a PROK evaluation in 2018 or earlier and she becomes keur in 2020 or 2020, the PROK predicate will still count toward her elite predicate because she earned the PROK predicate prior to the end of the transition period. Harness/Gelders mares will still use PROK to earn their elite predicate.

- **Riding Type Mares:** ..... Keur + D-OC = Elite
- **Harness/Gelders Type Mares:** .... Keur + PROK = Elite

**IBOP:** A predicate for horses that successfully complete the KWPN riding or driving test. The horse must earn a minimum of 75 out of 100 points. The IBOP predicate counts toward the sport requirement for keur if the mare is keur eligible. See pages 34–42 for requirements per type.

### Predicates Not Earned at a Keuring and Not Specific to any One Breeding Direction

**Preferent:** A predicate awarded to KWPN Foalbook or Studbook, Register A or B, Auxiliary Foalbook/Studbook mares that have produced three offspring that have earned the ster predicate. The predicate may also be awarded posthumously. Offspring must be:


- **Mare:** ster, keur or elite
- **Gelding:** ster quality
- **Stallion:** ster, 2nd or 3rd round, selected for performance test, or approved by the KWPN or Erkend studbook.

**Prestatie:** A predicate awarded to KWPN registered mares that have a minimum of two and maximum of three offspring\* earning a combined minimum of five points as described. The predicate may also be awarded posthumously. Performance in two disciplines by a single offspring both count toward the prestatie predicate according to the point system. In the case of multiple performances in the same discipline, only the higher one will count. See chart on next page for point system.

*Note: The average age for mares in Holland to receive the Prestatie predicate is around 15 to 17 years of age. The earliest a mare has received the predicate is at age 11 (four mares).*

**Sport:** A predicate awarded to KWPN-NA registered mares, stallions and geldings (stallions and geldings in N.A. only) based on their own performance in sport at FEI, USEF, USDF or USEA recognized shows. Owners can request the predicate by mailing in the registration paper along with official proof of sport results required. After confirmation, new papers and a certificate will be mailed

- 1 point at minimum Z2 dressage\* (L3T2)
- 6 points at minimum Z level jumping (Level 6 jumping; jumps to 1.30m or 4'3")
- 6 points in 3'6" + Hunter Division (Amateur, Junior, and Professional Division)
- 6 points at Z level eventing (Preliminary) with no more than 20 penalty points in cross country
- 50 Points earned at Keurings either in the IBOP or the Fine Harness Cup

**Crown:**  A KWPN-NA performance predicate awarded to stallions, mares and geldings competing at FEI levels. Horses must be within the 300 top ranked dressage or jumping horses in the year's final WBFSH/FEI rankings.

\* *Offspring may be KWPN registered or registered with an Erkend stud-book and have verifiable proven parentage.*

\*\* *Dressage tests 2003 and later only.*

## Winning Points may be Earned as Follows

### DRESSAGE

70% or more .....	= 3 winning points
65% to 70% .....	= 2 winning points
60 to 65% .....	= 1 winning point
50 to 60% .....	= no change
45 to 50% .....	= 1 losing point

### JUMPER/HUNTER

Clear round .....	= 2 winning points
One rail down (4 faults) .....	= 1 winning point
Four rails down (16 faults) .....	= 1 losing point
Elimination .....	= 2 losing points

### EVENTING

Completing cross country without faults .....	= 2 points and within time limit
Completing cross country with not more than .....	= 1 point
10 penalty points at M level or 20 penalty points at Z level	
Elimination from cross country .....	= 2 losing points

### HARNESS

Points earned from the IBOP and the Fine Harness Cup.

IBOP .....	= 1 pt for every 10 in the IBOP
Fine Harness Cup .....	Score 1 – 10 determined by keuring judge

## Prestatie Point System for Riding Types

Completed KWPN Stallion Performance test .....	1
Completed KWPN stallion performance test and is approved .....	2
Riding type IBOP with minimum 80 points .....	1
Dressage competition at Z1+1 (one point at L3T1) <sup>3</sup> .....	1
Dressage competition at Z2+1 (one point at L3T2 or higher) <sup>3</sup> .....	2
Dressage competition at Grand Prix with minimum 60% .....	3
Jumping competition M+5 (5 points at Level 5) <sup>3</sup> .....	1
Jumping competition Z+1 or higher (one point at Level 6 or higher) .....	2
Jumping competition at 1.50m or higher (max. 4 penalty points) .....	3
Eventing M+5 (five points at Training Level) .....	1
Eventing Z+1 (one point at Level 6 or higher) .....	2
Combined Driving at International level, all components .....	1
<i>M jumping (1.20m) = 3'11", Level 5 Jumpers or Second year Green Hunters</i>	
<i>Z jumping (1.30m) = 4'3", Level 6 Jumpers or Regular Working Hunters</i>	
<i>M eventing (CC 1.20m) = Training level (3'11")</i>	
<i>Z eventing (CC 1.30m) = Preliminary level (4'3")</i>	

## Prestatie Point System for Harness Type

Completed KWPN Stallion Performance test .....	1
Harness IBOP	
1996 and later    more than 80 points but less than 85 .....	1
85 points or more (all scores minimum of 8) .....	2
Harness competition with 50 to 99 points (excl. ladies classes) .....	1
Harness competition with 100 points or more (excl. ladies classes) .....	2

## Prestatie Point System for Gelders Type

Complete KWPN Stallion Performance Test .....	1
Gelders IBOPs	
1995– 2006    45 points jumping or	
45 points dressage, minimum of 7 for gaits	
85 points or more, minimum of 6 for gaits .....	1
Gelders IBOP in harness: 85 points .....	1
2006 and later    80 points in IBOP under saddle .....	1
Dressage competition at M+5 (five points at L2T2) .....	1
Dressage competition at Z1+1 (one point at L3T1) .....	2
Jumping competition M+5 (5 points at Level 5) .....	1
Jumping competition Z+1 or higher (one point at Level 6) .....	2
Eventing M+5 (five points at Training Level) .....	1
Eventing Z+1 (one point at Level 6 or higher) .....	2
Combined driving M+5 .....	1
Combined driving International Level .....	1



# Erkend Studbooks and Stallions



**Mescalero AP** (Apache keur x Gesterrika V.H.M. ster PROK x Vivadi pref),

Photo: Tamara with the Camera

## KWPN Erkend Studbooks

**For Riding Type breeding the KWPN recognizes studbooks that:**

- Are recognized by the appropriate governmental authority in their country of origin, and
- Have a goal for the breeding of warmblood horses that matches the breeding goal of the KWPN, and
- Are [full] members of the World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses (WBFSH).

**For harness horse breeding, the following studbooks are erkend:**

- Dutch Hackney Studbook (large size)
- Hackney Horse Society – England (large size)
- American Saddlebred Horse Association – N.A. only.

The list of erkend studbooks has been expanded from the best 17 WBFSH member studbooks to studbooks that are full members of the WBFSH and have a stated breeding goal matching that of the KWPN.

## North American Erkend Studbooks

North American warmblood studbooks that are full members of the WBFSH and whose European parent studbooks are recognized by the appropriate governmental authority in their country of origin and have a breeding goal that matches that of the KWPN, are considered to be Erkend Studbooks:

Horses registered with studbooks that are either not full WBFSH members or do not have a European parent studbook with a breeding goal that matches that of the KWPN will be reviewed on a case by case basis:

Please visit the WBFSH website at <http://www.wbfsb.org/GB/Members/The%20Members%20and%20Associate%20Members.aspx> to get a complete listing.

The Asociación Nacional De Criadores De Caballos de Pura Raza Española (ANCCE), Associação Brasileira De Criadores do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano (ABPSL) and Associação Portuguesa De Criadores do Cavalo Puro Sangue Lusitano (APSL) are not erkend.

Crosses with non-sporhorse breeds (Appaloosa, Arabian, Belgian or other Draft breeds, Morgan, AQHA, Paint, Pinto, Lippizan, Andalusian, etc.) or unregistered horses may be eligible for Register B after pedigree review.

Please send in pedigrees to the KWPN-NA office for review prior to breeding.



**Layla EP ster keur elig PROK** (Vitalis x Bakara keur sport (dr) x Sir Sinclair keur D-OC), Photo: Tamara with the Camera

Recognition of individual stallions has also been expanded somewhat:

- Stallions that have earned a top ten position in the WBFSH Sire Rankings can achieve Erkend status without meeting veterinary requirements.
- The required sport level for jumpers has been lowered somewhat to 1.50m \*\*\*\* (4 star) level.

## KWPN Erkend Stallions

Besides Erkend studbooks there are also individually erkend stallions. The decision to designate a stallion as erkend is made on the recommendation of the stallion committee of the stallion's discipline or on the basis of the WBFSH Sire Rankings.

Stallions that are presented for KWPN erkend status do not have to participate in the First through Third rounds of stallion presentations or in a performance test and are not required to meet KWPN veterinary requirements (although it is preferred).

To find out if a particular outside stallion is erkend, please contact the KWPN-NA office.

### Stallions must meet the following criteria:

- Have a minimum height of 1.60m.
- After considering all available information, the stallion can, in the opinion of the Stallion Committee, contribute to the realization of the KWPN breeding goal for his discipline.
- The stallion performs or has performed at
  - **Dressage:** a minimum Prix St. Georges / Intermediate I level with good results or has multiple offspring who perform internationally at Grand Prix level;
  - **Jumping:** a minimum of 1.50m \*\*\*\* (4-star) level with a maximum of 4 penalty points;**Or** has multiple offspring who perform at minimum 1.50m \*\*\*\* (4-star) level.
- If he has already sired 10 or more registered offspring at home or abroad, a minimum of ten offspring must be evaluated, the result of this evaluation will be taken into account in the decision to recognize the stallion.
- The stallion has preferably completed the radiograph evaluation as described in the Veterinary regulations or the result of the evaluation is known so that it can be made public. Designation of erkend status is also possible if no radiograph results are known.



**Ode to Joy** (Contango pref x Wellspring x Wellington keur),  
Photo: courtesy Cean Embrey

- The stallion has preferably been DNA-typed for osteochondrosis and has a genomic breeding value, provided he is sufficiently related to the reference population. If the relationship of the stallion to the KWPN reference population is insufficient, or if the reliability is lower than 30%, the stallion must meet the requirements for the complete radiograph examination
- Stallions within the top ten rankings of the WBFSH final sire rankings can be designated as Erkend without any further requirements.
- After being designated as Erkend, the stallion will be placed on the list of KWPN Erkend Stallions. Foals from Erkend stallions have the same registration possibilities as those from KWPN approved stallions.
- Available genetic breeding values will be published.
- Erkend stallions will be evaluated on their breeding results when a reliable breeding value is available, and on that basis they will retain or lose their erkend status.

# Affiliate Stallion

Beginning in 2020 the KWPN-NA implemented a new policy regarding non-KWPN stallions approved by Erkend Studbooks. These stallions are now called "Affiliate Stallions". These stallions are able to "activate" with the KWPN-NA and advertise on our website. Due to the KWPN's "open studbook" policy, offspring of stallions approved by Erkend registries (most full members of the WBFSH) are eligible to register KWPN-NA in our Register A book. At the age of 3 or older, Register A fillies can be evaluated and placed into our Studbook and are potentially eligible for the Ster predicate. Register A mares must complete any veterinary or performance requirements that their sire did not meet before obtaining Keur status.



Starting in 2020, even outside stallions must pay a fee for breeding with the KWPN-NA annually to ensure that their foals are eligible for registration with the KWPN-NA. If this fee is not paid by the stallion owner, the mare owner will be responsible for a \$100 per foal fee. Stallions must pay this fee on an annual basis. This includes submission of a signed form and payment of stallion dues.

A stallion will be considered an "Affiliate Stallion" upon the payment of these dues. He will have a page on the KWPN-NA website with contact, offspring, sport and inspection information. This will allow mare owners to be able to choose a stallion approved with an Erkend studbook whose offspring will not be charged the \$100 fee per foal. The stallion's page will also provide information on what additional veterinary or performance requirements must be met by his Register A offspring.

**Affiliate vs Licensed:** A KWPN Licensed stallion has been through the KWPN inspection process and has completed all veterinary requirements as well as passed an IBOP or completed their sport requirement. The Register A offspring of KWPN Licensed stallions will not have to complete additional veterinary requirements to obtain Keur status as their sire will have already completed them. An Affiliate stallion is a stallion approved with an Erkend studbook whose offspring are eligible for Register A papers. To obtain Keur

status, Register A offspring of Affiliate stallions will have to complete the KWPN veterinary or performance requirements that their sire has not met.

- **Submitted information:** If provided, official inspection information about affiliate stallions will be published, as well as sport information submitted by the owner. If this is the first year your stallion is being advertised, please give as much detailed information as possible. Verifiable sport results for the stallion and/or his offspring may also be emailed.
- **Websites:** If you have a website, please provide us with the address so we can publish it online on your stallion's page.
- **Advertising:** Advertising for farms in the directory will be accepted until December 15th.
- **Photos:** Please submit several photos of your stallion that can be published on the website. Copy-righted photos must be accompanied by a release for web usage.
- **Breeding Reports:** The completed Report of Mares Bred forms are due in the KWPN-NA office by December 1st of the breeding year.
- **DNA:** The KWPN-NA office must have DNA on file for any affiliate stallion.

It is advisable to report all breedings to the KWPN-Office, but mark those mares for which the mare owner wishes to register the resulting foal with the KWPN-NA. by signing this agreement, the stallion owner/agent agrees to comply with all the rules of the KWPN-NA and KWPN. If the stallion owner does not comply with the KWPN-NA and KWPN rules, the stallion may not be eligible for renewal in a following year and foals resulting from the breedings during that season will not be eligible for registration without a \$100 per foal fee. \*\* For the 2020 Breeding Season, Affiliate Stallions that choose to "activate" with the KWPN-NA, their 2020 offspring's \$100 per foal fee will be waived.



**Sternlicht** (Soliman de Hus x Rhapsody GGF x Rascalino),  
Photo: courtesy Hilltop Farm



# Affiliate Stallion FAQs

## What is a LICENSED stallion?

A KWPN Licensed stallion has been through the KWPN inspection process and has completed all veterinary requirements as well as passed an IBOP or completed their sport requirement. The Register A offspring of KWPN Licensed stallions will not have to complete additional veterinary requirements to obtain Keur status as their sire will have already completed them.

## What is an ACTIVATED stallion?

A KWPN-NA activated stallion has paid the appropriate annual fees in order to register their offspring. This is an annual fee applied to KWPN Approved, Licensed, VB, KWPN stallions approved with Erkend Studbooks, or non KWPN Warmblood stallions Individually approved, or Individually Erkend.

## What is an AFFILIATE stallion?

An Affiliate stallion is a non-KWPN stallion approved with an Erkend studbook\* whose offspring are eligible for Register A papers. To obtain Keur status, Register A offspring of Affiliate stallions will have to complete the KWPN veterinary and/or performance requirements that their sire has not met. Until now, non-KWPN stallions approved with an Erkend studbook have not had the opportunity to “activate” with the KWPN-NA. by joining the new Affiliate Stallion Program, these stallions will be considered fully “activated”, the same as KWPN-NA stallions.

## \*What is an ERKEND studbook/registry?

An Erkend Registry is any studbook that is a full member of the WBFSh. See here: <http://www.wbfsh.org/GB/Members/The%20Members%20and%20Associate%20Members.aspx>

Please note that there are a few exceptions to the accepted studbook list. Please see the KWPN-NA handbook for details.

## Can non-KWPN stallions sire KWPN-eligible foals?

Due to the KWPN’s “open studbook” policy, offspring of non-KWPN stallions approved by Erkend registries are eligible to register in the KWPN-NA Register A book. At the age of 3 or older, Register A fillies can be evaluated and placed into our Studbook and are potentially eligible for the Ster predicate. Register A mares must complete any veterinary or performance requirements that their sire did not meet before obtaining Keur status.

## What is the rule change for next year regarding the new KWPN-NA Affiliate Stallion Program?

Starting in 2020, stallions must pay an annual fee for breeding with the KWPN-NA to join the Affiliate Stallion Program and ensure that their resulting 2021 foals are eligible for registration. \*Please note: For any non-KWPN stallion that is activated for the 2020 breeding

season, a special grace period will be given so that the \$100 non-activated stallion fee will also be waived not only for 2021 foals, but also for 2020 foals (those resulting from 2019 breedings).\*

## How much is the KWPN-NA Affiliate Stallion Program fee?

The fee is \$300 per year if paid by the stallion owner. If this fee is not paid by the stallion owner, the mare owner will be responsible for a \$100 per foal fee (in addition to KWPN-NA registration fees). However, as a savings for mare owners, any foal that is registered within 60 days of birth will receive a \$50 discount off of their KWPN-NA registration fee.

## Why implement this new fee?

Upon reviewing our stallion activation policies, it became clear that there was an inequity between approved KWPN stallions and non KWPN stallions approved with Erkend studbooks. In an effort to regulate our stallion policies and to have a more uniform fee structure, the KWPN-NA Board of Directors has approved this new Affiliate Stallion Program and fee.

## What are the benefits for a stallion becoming part of the KWPN-NA Affiliate Stallion Program?

Affiliate stallions will enjoy similar promotional benefits of other KWPN-NA Activated stallions including a dedicated page on the KWPN-NA website. These pages will include pertinent information about the stallion including breeding fees, contract details, notable offspring results, performance results and stallion testing results if available. They will also contain a list of veterinary requirements their offspring will need to meet in order to obtain keur status. Affiliated stallions will also be eligible for promotion on KWPN-NA social media channels.

## How do I sign up for my stallion to become part of the KWPN-NA Affiliate Stallion Program?

It’s easy: simply complete and sign the KWPN-NA Affiliate Stallion Activation Form, submit to the KWPN-NA office, and pay the annual fee. For any questions, please contact the KWPN-NA office at (859) 225-5331.

# General Information

## Transfer of Ownership

The following are required to transfer the ownership of a horse:

- Original registration papers (and passport if applicable);
- A completed ownership transfer form;
- A Bill of Sale, signed transfer form or other documentation establishing ownership from the last owner recorded with the KWPN. If a bill of sale from the previously recorded owner is not available, please use the Ownership Affidavit.
- Imported horses being transferred for the first time require three photographs clearly showing all markings for identification purposes.
- A transfer fee (\$25) with a full membership for \$110; or a one-time non-member transfer fee of \$50.
- For expedited transfer of ownership, please add \$100 to the above.

In the case of a newly imported horse and if it is absolutely not possible to obtain a release from the last owner in Holland, please contact the KWPN-NA office about a release from the KWPN. If the KWPN-NA is able to obtain a release for a transfer from the KWPN, it may still be possible to complete the transfer.

Depending on the time of year, it should take about 2–3 weeks for the transfer to be completed and for the papers to be back in your hands. It may take longer during keuring season. If you have not received your papers after a month, please call the KWPN-NA office to inquire. If a year passes without notifying the KWPN-NA office, duplicate papers must be applied for.

## Multiple Owners

If ownership of a horse is listed on the papers as ‘person one’ and ‘person two’ (married or not), both owners will have to sign the bill of sale or the transfer of ownership form. If ownership is listed as ‘person one’ and/ or ‘person two’, either person can sign off on the horse.

## Horses Sold by Third Parties

**Horses Sold through an Agent:** If a horse is sold through an agent you will need:

- The signature of the last KWPN owner of record, *OR*
- A signed agreement giving an agent permission to sell horse(s) for a particular owner, *OR*
- A bill of sale signed by the owner of record, *OR*
- A (notarized) Affidavit of Ownership.

**Horses Sold through an Auction:** If a horse is sold through an auction we still need the signature of the KWPN owner of record. We need either a signed agreement between the auction and the owner of record, *or* a bill of sale signed by the owner of record.

## Duplicate Papers

If registration papers have been lost, stolen or destroyed, please complete the application for duplicate papers and submit it to the office along with the requested documentation:

- Registered names and registration numbers of horse, sire and dam;
- Copy of original registration papers, if possible;
- Minimum of three photographs for identification, clearly showing: entire horse, front of the head, legs and all markings;
- A hair sample (pulled from the mane with roots attached) for a DNA test (see parentage verification) or a signed affidavit from a veterinarian stating the chip number, sex, age, color and markings;
- Application and explanation of loss must be signed by the owner of record or by the current owner if accompanied by a properly documented paper trail from that last KWPN owner of record. Without a properly documented paper trail, the last KWPN owner of record will be contacted to determine whether a duplicate registration may be issued to you.
- The fee for a duplicate paper is \$200 with DNA or \$140 with a microchip;
- For expedited duplicate registration papers, please add \$100 to each of the above.

New papers will be issued if horse identification and ownership are clearly established. Request may be denied if horse identification or ownership is not clearly established. No refunds will be made.

If the original registration paper is found, please return the duplicate to the KWPN-NA office; a \$25 rebate will be issued.

## Death of a Horse, an Insured Horse

The registration paper of a deceased horse must be returned to the KWPN-NA office in order to close the horse’s file. The paper will be returned to the owner upon written request.

If a horse is taken over by an insurance company, the original paper must be returned to the registry. The condemnation of the horse will be recorded.

## Breeding

### Acceptable breeding methods

Besides live cover or insemination with fresh or frozen semen, the KWPN recognizes three alternative breeding methods through which foals may be conceived and registered:

- Embryo Transfer
- Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
- Cloning

## Activation for Breeding

KWPN stallions in North America must be activated for breeding each year (this includes Foalbook stallions). There is an annual fee for

the activation of a stallion. Approved stallions that are activated will have their own page in the Stallion Directory and Handbook, as well as a page on the website. Foalbook stallions that are activated will be listed in the Handbook.

### Equine Viral Arteritis:

Any new breeding stallion (including Approved, Foalbook and newly imported stallions) must be tested for EVA prior to first his first breeding season. If the blood test is positive, a semen test must be done to determine if the stallion is a shedder. EVA testing will not be required for activation with the KWPN-NA after that initial test. Results will be published on the stallion's page.

### Reporting Breedings

Stallion owners/agents are responsible for reporting all breeding information to the KWPN-NA office by December 1 of the breeding

Proof of EVA testing or vaccination is **mandatory** the first time a stallion is activated for breeding!

year. Breedings may be reported on forms sent by the office, by e-mail in an Excel spreadsheet or through the portal. Mare owners should send a copy of the mare's registration paper to the stallion owner to ensure correct information. Reporting breeding information for mares bred with imported/outside semen is the responsibility of the breeder.

- **Breeding to a KWPN Activated Stallion:** The stallion owner or agent will report the breeding to the KWPN-NA office by December 1 of the breeding year. Breeders should report any changes of address that occur after the breeding took place.
- **Breeding with Imported Frozen KWPN Semen:** The breeder is responsible for reporting the breeding to the KWPN-NA office using the frozen semen insemination form that is available from the KWPN-NA website.
- **Breeding with Semen from Outside Stallions:** The breeder is responsible for reporting the breeding to the KWPN-NA office using the appropriate fresh or frozen semen insemination available from the website. When breeding to an outside stallion, the breeder is advised to first talk to the KWPN-NA office so as to be sure of the foal's registration possibilities. The stallion's DNA must be available.

**Multiple Breedings:** If a mare was covered by more than one stallion, all dates and information should be reported. The birth date and DNA parentage verification will determine the correct sire of the foal.

**Embryo Transplant:** When registering a foal that is a result of an embryo transfer, please mark the appropriate box on the birth declaration. The foal's parentage will be verified against both its parents. A hair sample from the recipient mare must also be pulled. It



**32-Day Sonogram**, Photo: Cean Embrey

will not be tested, unless it is deemed necessary for some reason. Please keep the sample on file until the registration is finished.

### Parentage Verification

Parentage of all foals and horses with applications for duplicate papers must be verified through DNA done at the Genetics Lab at U.C. Davis. Due to problems with timeliness, parentage verification can no longer be done in Canada. There will be no exceptions. Both parents must have DNA on file. There are cases where it might be required that a recipient mare must be tested. Therefore pull mane hair from the recipient mare before she leaves your farm!!! As a safeguard for breeders with mares that do not yet have DNA on file, please pull hair from the mare prior to her giving birth. A DNA test for each foal is included in the cost of registration. In the case of a deceased stallion, a straw of frozen semen may be submitted for DNA testing. Additional DNA kits may be ordered separately for \$60 each.

### Breeding with Foreign Mares

Because of its open studbook policy, foals by outside stallions or from outside mares can be registered with the KWPN. Owners of KWPN mares that want to breed to outside stallions should check with the KWPN-NA office to see what the foal's registration possibilities will be. Owners of outside mares that want to breed to KWPN stallions should check with the KWPN-NA office to see what the foal's registration possibilities will be. A general outline of the status of foreign registries in North America is on page 14.

### Breeder of a Horse

The "Breeder of a Horse" is the owner or lessor of the mare at the time the breeding takes place, in other words, the person actually making the breeding decision. This includes breeders of foals imported in utero from Holland.



# Registration



**Kanita M ster** (Dundee M 2e-bez D-OC x Duganita M elite IBOP (dr) PROK x Santano), Photo: Tamara with the Camera

Each horse that registered with the KWPN is assigned a breeding direction.

Within that breeding direction the foal is entered into the Foalbook, Register A or Register B. If the pedigree of the horse warrants another breeding direction the office retains the right to make the appropriate change after consultation with the breeder.

## Breeding Direction

The breeding direction of the parents will determine the breeding direction of the offspring. The horse will be registered in the discipline with the highest breeding expectation. Harness and Gelders horses may be an exception to this general rule. Traditionally there are additional requirements for these breeding directions. There are times that a breeder may choose to mix breeding directions (e.g., breed a harness mare to a dressage stallion). In these cases the breeding direction of offspring will generally be determined as shown in the chart of registration options between KWPN Breeding Directions on page 20.

## Books and Registers

See the Registration Possibilities Chart on page 21 for more detailed registration possibilities. General remarks about the books and registers:

- Offspring from KWPN Approved/Erkend stallions or stallions approved with an erkend studbook that have met veterinary and performance requirements and KWPN mares are generally entered into the Foalbook.
- Offspring from Foalbook stallions are registered in Register B, unless they are approved by an Erkend studbook.
- Offspring from Watch List stallions are entered into Register B, regardless of the stallion's possible status with another studbook.
- Offspring from one KWPN parent and one non-warmblood, non-sporhorse or non-registered parent are entered into Register B.
- Horses that are 100% Thoroughbred, Anglo Arab, Hackney or American Saddlebred have no KWPN registration possibilities.
- Horses registered in the Foalbook or Register A can be presented for Studbook without any further conditions.
- Ster mares originally in Register A must complete their additional requirements to qualify for keur (see "Books and Predicates").

## Registering Foals

Birth declarations are no longer mailed out unless requested. Horses are registered using the KWPN-NA portal and will only be available to the registered breeder of the horse. If you wish to have a birth declaration sent to you, please contact the KWPN-NA office.

To register foals online, current members who are both the foal breeder and owner can go to the "Member Portal" linked on the homepage. Enter your login information and click "Register a Foal". The name of the mare you bred should then appear. Click on the name and the registration form should pop up. The following apply:

- Potential ownership transfer of a mare must be completed prior to registration of the foal.
- A copy of a lease must be on file with the office. If the mare is not KWPN registered, a copy of her registration paper must be included. Once the lease is verified you will be able to register the foal.
- All stallions, mares and foals **must** have their parentage verified through DNA.
- Include a minimum of three photographs for identification, clearly showing the: entire horse, front of the head, legs and all markings.
- If foal is registered within 60 days of birth there is a \$50 discount.

### Registering Foals by KWPN-NA Activated Stallions

- If a mare is not KWPN registered, please send in a copy of her registration paper. Breeders should contact the KWPN-NA office prior to breeding to inquire about registration possibilities.

### Registering Foals Imported In-Utero by KWPN Stallions

- The breeding must have been reported to the KWPN in Holland.
- The original KWPN Dekbewijs (translation on website) must be completed and mailed to the KWPN-NA office with three or more photographs of the foal clearly showing the foal's identifying markings.

### Registering Foals Bred by Imported Frozen KWPN Semen

- The mare owner must report the breeding on the frozen semen insemination form that is available from the KWPN-NA website or office. The form must be completed and sent to the office.

### Registering Foals from Outside (non-KWPN) Stallions

- The mare owner must report the breeding on either the regular insemination form or the frozen semen insemination form available from the website or office. The form must be completed and sent to the office along with a copy of the stallion's papers.

## Dual Registration

Under the rules of the World Breeding Federation of Sport Horses, dual registration is not allowed. The KWPN-NA will not knowingly issue registration papers on a horse previously registered elsewhere.

### Suggested Breeding Directions for Approved/Licensed Stallions

<b>Dressage (DP)</b>	Olivier (GP)	Onze Fons
Ampere	Painted Black	Rash R
Connaisseur	Rousseau	Utopie/Combina
*Consul	Sir Sinclair	
*Contango	Special D	<b>Hunter (HP)</b>
Everdale	UB 40	Just the Best
Farrington	Wynton	Popeye-K
Florianus II	Zhivago	
Gaspard De La Nuit DG		<b>Harness (TP)</b>
George Clooney	<b>Jumper (SP)</b>	C.E.Z. Warrior
Glamourdale	Arezzo VDL	Colonist
*Idocus	Big Star	Globetrotter
Jayson	Carrasca Z	Governor
Kjento	Crespo VDL	Graaf Kelly
Koning DG	Dakota VDL	Hermanus
L Primo DG	Imothep	Intign
Lantanias	Ikoon	Jaleet
Lingh	Judgement-ISF	Vaandrager HBC
Negro	Messenger VF	Waldemar
Olivi	*Navarone	

\*Although these stallions are listed under a particular breeding direction, they have also sired multiple offspring in other breeding directions (TP excluded). Breeders of foals by these stallions should more fully consider the dam's pedigree in choosing a breeding direction.

No suggestions are made for foals from outside stallions.

### Suggested Breeding Directions for KWPN Stallions Approved by Erkend Studbooks

<b>Dressage (DP)</b>	<b>Jumper (SP)</b>	Parcival
Gaudi	All the Best	Toronto
Vinca	Chin Quidam VDL	Vallado (aka Praise)
	Dante MG	Waterford
	E.R.P. v www.Olland.biz	

Foals by the above stallions out of qualified mares will receive Register A papers. Contact office regarding specific requirements for Studbook.

## Registration Fees

The registration fee for each foal is indicated on the Birth Declaration. All fees include DNA testing and microchipping of the foal.

### Registration (VB, Reg A or Reg B)

- 0-60 days after birth ..... \$200
- 61 days to December 31st of birth year ..... \$250
- Yearling (Calendar year following birth year) ..... \$300
- Thereafter ..... \$350
- If Sire is un-activated there is a \$100 per foal fee
- For expedited registration, please add \$100 to each of the above

There will be no refunds on registration fees after the foal's DNA sample has been submitted to the lab.

## Names

Names have to coincide with the year of birth. In 2020, all names will begin with the letter 'P'. Names are limited to 20 characters and spaces. See chart for a list of letters associated with years.

Name changes are \$50 UNLESS done before the papers are first printed or at the time of a studbook inspection.

## Parentage Verification

Parentage of all horses being registered is verified through DNA (or bloodtyping in case of a deceased parent).

Starting January 1, 2018, the KWPN **may** request the parentage (over one or more generations) be re-verified in the following cases:

- A stallion that is selected for a performance test or approval or erkenning by the KWPN.
- A mare that has a son that is selected for a performance test of approval/erkenning by the KWPN.
- Horses applying for duplicate papers.
- Any other cases where the KWPN deems it necessary.

If the owner refuses to retest, or if the DNA and/or bloodtyping determines that the parentage is not correct, the KWPN has the right:

- To change the pedigree and breeding direction;
- To change the book or register;
- To cancel registration or entry into the studbook;
- To invalidate any approvals and predicates.
- To inform other studbooks, KWPN-NA members and third parties of the findings – but will not be publicized in any official communications and/or other methods.

The owner has the right to request a counter examination in writing within 14 days of notification. All costs are at the expense of the owner.

## Errors on Registration Papers

Upon receiving the foal's registration paper the owner should check it for errors. If there are errors, please mail the paper back with written corrections. There will be no charge to replace incorrect registration papers within three months of issuance. After three months, a \$15 fee will be charged to replace the paper.

## Lifetime USEF Registration

Lifetime USEF Horse registration for foals registered by December 31st of birth year is included with each foal registration starting in 2017 at no cost to members. (A \$90 savings—\$35 USEF foal registration fee plus \$55 Senior Membership to register horse).

## Microchipping for KWPN-NA Registered Horses

Starting 2017, horses of all ages being registered with the KWPN-NA will be micro-chipped. This service is also available for horses registered in the past upon request.

The microchip affidavit must be returned to the KWPN-NA office before registration papers are issued.

## The EquineChip™ by MicrochipID Equine meets standards for:

- FEI Passport Requirements
- Event Management
- USHJA microchip requirements
- Health Certificate ID
- Coggins Form Official ID
- Sale and Ownership
- Registry Record Keeping
- Newborn Foal Identification
- Theft Prevention & Rescue
- Disaster Preparedness
- Lifetime registration in the Equine Protection Registry
- Additional microchips and microchip scanners are available for purchase at a special member rate.

## Naming Protocol

### YEAR OF BIRTH – FIRST LETTER OF NAME

2000 – T	2012 – H	2024 – U
2001 – U	2013 – I	2025 – V
2002 – V	2014 – J	2026 – W
2003 – W	2015 – K	2027 – Z
2004 – Z	2016 – L	2028 – A
2005 – A	2017 – M	2029 – B
2006 – B	2018 – N	2030 – C
2007 – C	2019 – O	2031 – D
2008 – D	2020 – P	2032 – E
2009 – E	2021 – R	
2010 – F	2022 – S	
2011 – G	2023 – T	

## Registration Options between KWPN Breeding Directions

MARE	STALLION			
	RP/DP/SP	HP	GP	TP
RP/DP/SP	DP/SP*/GP**	HP***	DP/SP*/GP**	DP/SP
HP	HP***	HP	HP***	HP***
GP	(DP/SP)*/GP**	HP***	GP	GP**/TP
TP	DP/SP*	HP***	GP**/TP	TP

\*Foals will be registered in the Dressage, Jumper, or Hunter breeding direction. The breeder chooses the desired breeding direction on the Birth Declaration. If this is not done, the office will specify the breeding direction based on the pedigree.

\*\*As long as the foal meets the requirements for the Gelders breeding direction, the breeder may choose this breeding direction.

\*\*\*Foals with one Hunter parent (HP) will be registered in the Hunter breeding direction. Horses resulting from a cross with a DP or SP may switch to either of those breeding directions upon a successful studbook presentation in that breeding direction.



## KWPN Registration Possibilities for 2020

	Riding mares			Harness mares			Gelders mares			RP	TP	GP	RP*	TP*	GP*	Improve.	
	VB/Stb	Reg A	Reg B	VB/Stb	Reg A	Reg B	VB/Stb	Reg A	Reg B	erk. Stb	erk. Stb	erk. Stb	Other	Other	Other	TB	Hack/AS
<b>Riding Stallions</b>																	
Approved/Erkend	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb RP	Vb RP	Vb RP	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	Vb Rp	NR
<b>New</b> App Erk Studbook + CRA	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb RP	Vb RP	Vb RP	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp/Gp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	Vb Rp	NR
Appr Erk Studbook	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	A Rp	NR
KWPN-NA Licensed	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp/Gp	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	A Rp	NR
<b>New</b> WBFSH sport ranking top 250	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	A Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	A Rp	NR
<b>New</b> WBFSH sire ranking 11 to 100	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	A Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	A Rp	NR
Foalbook/Watchlist	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp	NR
Other Stallions*	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp/Gp	NR	NR	NR	B Rp	NR
<b>Harness Stallions</b>																	
KWPN Approved/Erkend	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Rp	Vb Tp	Vb Tp	Vb Tp	Vb Tp/Gp	Vb Tp/Gp	Vb Tp/Gp	Vb Rp	Vb TP	Vb Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp 3)	B Gp	B Rp	Vb Tp
Appr. Erkend Studbook	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Tp	A Tp	A Tp 4)	A Tp/Gp	A Tp/Gp	A Tp/Gp	A Rp	A Tp	A Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp 4)	B Gp	B Rp	A Tp
KWPN-NA Licensed	A Rp	A Rp	A Rp	A Tp	A Tp	A Tp 4)	A Tp/Gp	A Tp/Gp	A Tp/Gp	A Rp	A Tp	A Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp 4)	B Gp	B Rp	A Tp
Foalbook/Watchlist	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Tp	B Tp	B Tp	B Tp/Gp	B Tp/Gp	B Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp	B Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp	B Gp	B Rp	B Tp
Other Stallions*	B Rp	B Rp	B Rp	B Tp	B Tp	B Tp	B Tp/Gp	B Tp/Gp	B Tp/Gp	B Rp	B Tp	B Tp/Gp	NR	NR	NR	B Rp	B Tp
Hackney	NR	NR	NR	A Tp	A Tp	A Tp 4)	NR	NR	NR	NR	A Tp	NR	NR	NR 4)	NR	NR	NR
<b>Gelders Stallions</b>																	
Approved/Erkend	Vb Gp/Rp	Vb Gp/Rp	Vb Gp/Rp	Vb Gp/Tp	Vb Gp/Tp	Vb Gp/Tp	Vb Gp	Vb Gp	Vb Gp	Vb Gp/Rp	Vb Gp/Tp	Vb Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Rp	NR
App Erk Studbook	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Tp	A Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Rp	NR
KWPN-NA Licensed	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp	A Gp/Rp	A Gp/Tp	A Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Rp	NR
Foalbook/Watchlist	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Tp	B Gp	B Rp/Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Rp	NR
Other Stallions*	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp	B Gp/Rp	B Gp/Tp	B Gp	NR	NR	NR	B Rp	NR

Other Stallions\* = Register A or B stallions, stallions with unknown pedigrees, or stallions registered with non KWPN Erkend studbooks

Vb = Foalbook

Stb = Studbook

A = Register A

B = Register B

Rp = Riding horse

Tp = Harness horse

Gp = Gelders horse

Erk Stb = Erkend studbook

Vb Rp = Foalbook Riding Horse

A Rp = Register A Riding Horse

B Rp = Register B Riding Horse

Vb Tp = Foalbook Harness Horse

A Tp = Register A Harness Horse

B Tp = Register B Harness Horse

Vb Gp = Foalbook Gelders Horse

A Gp = Register A Gelders Horse

B Gp = Register B Gelders Horse

Hvb = Auxiliary Foalbook

Hbs = Auxiliary Studbook

CP = Certificate of Pedigree

CRA = Endosc., x-Ray, Performance

- Contact the KWPN-NA office prior to breeding to make sure of registration possibilities when using any outside stallion. The breeding needs to fall in line with the KWPN breeding goal and must complement or improve on KWPN bloodlines.
- KWPN-NA mares are equal to KWPN mares. KWPN-NA approved stallions are equal to stallions from a KWPN erkend studbook. KWPN-NA Licensed stallions are equal to approved stallions from a KWPN erkend studbook.
- The sire of a Register B or Certificate of Pedigree mare must be KWPN Approved, Erkend or registered in the KWPN Foalbook in order for that mare's offspring to qualify for Foalbook or Register A papers. Otherwise the foal will qualify for Register B only.
- Dam's sire must be approved by the KWPN or an Erkend Studbook for offspring to qualify for Foalbook or Register A.
- Foals with one hunter parent will be registered as a Hunter type. Horses may be accepted into Dressage or Jumper by decision of the jury upon successful studbook inspection.
- In general registration possibilities for foals out of Hvb and Hbs mares are like those out of Register A mares, and foals out of CP mares are like those out of Register B mares.

## Harness

To be eligible for Harness Foalbook or Register A the pedigree of the foal cannot contain more than 75% Hackney and/or American Saddlebred blood.

A Harness horse crossed with a Riding horse will result in a Riding Horse.

A horse with Harness type papers can only be inspected as a Harness horse at a keuring.

## Gelders:

For registration in the Foalbook or Register A of the Gelders type, at least one of the parents must be Gelders.

In order to be eligible for registration in the Gelders foalbook, the pedigree of the horse to be registered cannot exceed more than 12.5% improvement blood, of which a maximum of 6.25% may be Hackney or American Saddlebred.

If the percentage of improvement blood is higher than 12.5% but less than 25%, registration will be in Register A of the Gelders book. The horse may be accepted into the Gelders Studbook by decision of the jury.

Horses that are 100% Thoroughbred, Hackney or American Saddlebred cannot be registered with the KWPN.

# Keuring General Information

In late summer/early fall the KWPN-NA holds its annual keuring tour throughout North America. Horses of all types are evaluated by a KWPN jury.

## Keurings have classes for:

- Young horses for premium grading
- Mares for studbook and ster inspection
- Ster mares for keur conformation
- Geldings for studbook and ster quality inspection
- Stallions for linear scoring and ster quality
- Stallions for advice or approval
- Performance (IBOP, DG Bar Cup for Dressage, Global Equine Sires Cup for Free-Jumping and Under Saddle, and Fine Harness).

Depending on surveys submitted, the KWPN-NA office, Jury and Board of Directors decide the dates and locations of the inspections across the states and provinces of the U.S. and Canada. Inspections are open to eligible KWPN horses and horses registered with an erkend studbook. Owners must be current KWPN-NA members.

To award breeders of horses bred and born in North America, Iron Spring Farm sponsors the Keuring Championship Awards. These awards distribute prize money and recognize the champion and reserve champion foals and adult horses (three- to seven-year-old stallion, mare or gelding) in each of the breeding directions: dressage, jumpers, hunters, harness and Gelders.

Different from in Holland, at North American inspections it is possible to present foals through two-year-olds, mares and geldings for studbook and predicates, as well as stallions for approval and performance classes at a single location.

In effect it is possible for a PROK or D-OC mare to be accepted into the studbook, earn her ster predicate, become keur eligible and pass her IBOP at one keuring, thereby going from foalbook to Elite in one day.

## Foals, Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds

### Horses must be KWPN Registered as Follows:

- KWPN Foalbook and Register A
- KWPN Register B
- Foals must be a minimum of four weeks old at the time of keuring.

*Note: Two -year-old colts that have not completed their pedigree approval cannot enter the advice keuring, but may be premium graded with the other two-year-olds.*

## Horses Aged Three or Older

### Horses must be Registered as Follows:

- KWPN Foalbook, Studbook or Register A
- KWPN Register B
- Mares and stallions (for approval only) registered with an erkend studbook according to new KWPN regulations.

*Note: Stallions that have not completed their pedigree approval cannot be presented as stallion prospects, but can enter the "Geldings and Stallions" class.*

### Register B horses can:

- Horses can participate in keurings,
- Horses can receive an oral evaluation under the age of three,
- Horses can be linear scored at the age of three or older,
- Horses can earn Ribbons of Participation,
- Horses can earn IBOP, Sport, PROK, D-OC, Preferent and Prestatie predicates.

Register B stallions may be presented for approval *only if* the stallion committee feels they offer something extra to the breeding program that is not readily available otherwise.

## Metric Conversion Tables

HEIGHT			APPROXIMATE DISTANCES	
Hands	Inches	cm	Metric	Feet
15.0	60	152.40	70 cm	2'3"
15.1	61	154.94	75 cm	2'6"
15.2	62	157.48	85 cm	2'9"
15.3	63	160.02	90 cm	3'0"
16.0	64	162.56	100 cm	3'3"
16.1	65	165.10	110 cm	3'6"
16.2	66	167.64	115 cm	3'9"
16.3	67	170.18	120 cm	3'11"
17.0	68	172.72	130 cm	4'3"
17.1	69	175.26	135 cm	4'5"
17.2	70	177.80	140 cm	4'7"
17.3	71	180.34	150 cm	4'11"
(1 inch = 2.54 cm)			6.0 m	19'3"
			6.4 m	21'0"
			6.9 m	22'6"
			10.2 m	33'6"
			20.0 m	65'6"
			40.0 m	131"

**Register B horses cannot:**

- Be accepted into the Foalbook or Studbook (Exception TP see Harness Horse Section),
- Earn the ster or keur predicate,
- Enter Stallion Licensing or Advice classes without express prior KWPN approval,
- Receive premium ribbons or be branded,
- Qualify for Top Fives or Keuring Championship awards

**Horses registered with a Non-Erkend Studbook:**

In general, horses from non-erkend studbooks cannot be presented at a keuring. Check with the KWPN-NA office for specific cases.

**Harness horses:** ADHHA registered horses with a minimum of three generations KWPN in pedigree, by a KWPN Approved/Erkend stallion or one that is approved with erkend studbook, and parentage proven through DNA testing may be presented but must get their pedigree approved prior to entering.

If accepted horses will have their original registration paper stamped with new KWPN status.

**The Following Defects May Prevent a Horse from being Accepted into the Studbook**

- Eye defects present at birth, small, missing or underdeveloped eye
- Noticeable over- or underbite: cases where the cutting edges of the teeth don't touch
- Abnormalities in the stifle or hock, particularly in combination with deviating build/stance of the hindleg
- Uneven hoof shape
- Significant deviation in movement.

**Linear Scoring**

Linear scoring is done mostly during the in-hand presentation on the hard surface and consists of two parts, referred to as the 'lower beam' and the 'upper beam'. The lower beam includes a large number of conformation and movement characteristics that provide a detailed description of the horse. The upper beam is an evaluation of the horse as a whole and follows only after all individual characteristics have been observed and described. The upper beam consists of points for the overall conformation and various movements of the horse.

During linear scoring each horse is compared to the average KWPN horse on all relevant characteristics included in the breeding standard. The characteristics on the form relate to the conformation and movement of a horse. The form describes how each horse compares per characteristic to the large group that makes up the average. Is it within the norm or does it fall outside the norm. And if so, to what extent? This phase has nothing to do with appreciation, the jury limits itself only to observing and describing characteristics.

The descriptive terms are represented by nine circles reflecting the degrees between the two extremes. The middle three circles represent a trait as it appears in the average. The three circles to the left and right of the middle represent a trait that is clearly evident in the horse. The more extreme a trait is, the more to the outside it will be. Inspectors must check one of the nine circles to indicate the degree to which the trait is evident in the horse. Additional circles may be checked if a horse demonstrates a fault or if a comment is required, for example an underbite, dissimilar hoofs, a Roman nose, etc.

Scoring is on a scale of 40 to 100 points, in increments of five.

**IBOP Performance Test**

The IBOP (Individual Suitability Test for Horses) is a one-day performance test. The goal is to gain insight into a horse's natural talent for sport. The IBOP is open to mares, geldings, and unapproved stallions aged 32 months and older. Horses have their own rider or driver.

Horses are eligible to perform one IBOP per year. Once they are entered for an IBOP in a certain breeding direction and they are committed to that breeding direction for that year. They can do an IBOP in another breeding direction a following year if desired.

Harness horses can also perform the 'alternative IBOP'. In this show test horses are shown individually first and next in a group. In addition to the regular IBOP, harness mares can earn the keur predicate by passing **two** alternative IBOP tests, each with a minimum score of 75. Mares may perform both alternative IBOPs in the same year, **as long as they are at separate locations**. Scoring is the same.

**Evaluation Process:** All types are evaluated on the three gaits: walk, trot, and canter. In addition, dressage/Gelders horses receive scores for suppleness, self-carriage/balance and rideability; jumper/Gelders horses are awarded scores for reflexes, form, and scope over jumps; and harness horses must show suspension, use of the fore- and hindlegs at the trot.

**IBOP Scoring is on a scale of 0 to 10:**

0 .....	Not executed	6 .....	Sufficient
1 .....	Very bad	7 .....	More than sufficient
2 .....	Bad	8 .....	Good
3 .....	Fairly bad	9 .....	Very good
4 .....	Clearly insufficient	10 .....	Excellent
5 .....	Insufficient		

A maximum of 100 points is possible, with 75 points required for a passing score.





Branding by Jury Member, Bart Henstra, Photo: Karin Naimark

## Criteria for Studbook and Ster

1) Mares, geldings and stallions must meet the requirements for registration within their breeding direction:

- Horses must be a minimum of three years old.
- Mares and geldings must be a minimum of 158cm (15.2h).
- Stallions must be a minimum of 160cm (15.3h) for stallions.
- Horses must be free of heritable defects.
- Mares and geldings must earn at least 50 points for conformation and at least 50 points for movement/jumping, unless there is an exemption.

If a KWPN foalbook or Register A registered mares meets all the above criteria, they will be accepted into the studbook.

2) There are no additional requirements for mares (and geldings) that are registered

- With the KWPN **or**
- With a KWPN erkend studbook with a like breeding goal **or**
- With an indicated dressage oriented studbook.

**Note:** Register A mares can be accepted into the studbook and earn the Ster predicate as long as they meet the criteria for conformation and movement/jumping. In order to earn the Keur predicate they do have to meet the additional requirements (PROK or D-OC s and performance).

### Disclaimer:

The KWPN-NA reserves the right to refuse service to anyone.

There are no refunds on registration fees after DNA samples have been submitted to the lab.

## Criteria for Keur

Ster mares must pass a keur conformation evaluation to become eligible for the keur predicate. Keur eligible mares must pass an IBOP within their breeding direction, have a sport predicate or a sport record as follows:

- **Dressage:** Z1+1 dressage or M-5 combined training **or**
- **Jumping:** M+5 jumping or M-5 combined training **or**
- **Gelders:** Sport predicate in dressage, jumping or combined training; or competed three times at international four-in-hand competition; or competed in endurance Klasse III with minimum three points.
- **Harness:** More than 25 points within one season of 50 points over the course of three seasons of singles competition.

Former Register A or mares from other studbooks must also meet veterinary requirements not met by their sire as outlined below.

## Veterinary Requirements for Register A or Erkend Studbook mares

Riding type ster mares that originally had Register A papers or were registered with an Erkend studbook born 1995 or later must meet the standards for the PROK predicate or the D-OC predicate plus the radiographs for NS and DJD as described in the veterinary regulations unless the sire of the mare has met those qualifications.

Harness type ster mares that originally had Register A papers or were registered with a harness type Erkend studbook born 1995 or later must meet the standards for the PROK predicate and the Endoscopy requirement.

If the relationship between a mare and the KWPN reference population for OC is insufficient or the reliability of the genomic value for OC is lower than 30%, the mare must complete the PROK radiograph evaluation. Owners should send in the mare's pedigree so the relationship between the mare and the database can be evaluated by the KWPN. After notification they can meet the appropriate requirements.

**Note:** The endoscopy requirement is no longer necessary for Riding or Gelders mares. However, harness horse mares must still complete this requirement.

## Criteria for Elite

- Riding type keur mares must meet the standards for the D-OC predicate plus the radiographs for NS and DJD as described in above. The PROK predicate was acceptable through the end of 2018, but is not acceptable starting January 2020.
- Harness/Gelders type keur mares must meet the standards for the PROK predicate as described on pages 52-53.

## Breeding Directions

### Riding Type Horses (RP)

Horses are evaluated within their designated breeding direction. Owners of horses designated as RP on their papers must decide if the horse should be evaluated as a Dressage, Jumper or Hunter type.

A horse that was previously accepted into the Studbook as a riding type but did not get ster, can be re-presented in any of the RP breeding directions and potentially earn ster in that new breeding direction.

If an riding type ster mare is presented for keur eligibility, the owner must designate whether she will be evaluated as Dressage, Jumper or Hunter. She must pass her keur conformation evaluation and then pass her IBOP or have a sufficient sport record in that new breeding direction before she can earn the keur predicate.

### Changing Breeding Directions

Upon request of the owner and in consultation with, or at the advice of the jury, a horse can make a one-time only transfer to another breeding direction (dressage, jumper or hunter) without being shown under saddle.

At their studbook inspection, horses can switch breeding directions as long as they remain within the type guidelines. Horses must meet all pedigree requirements for the new direction.

Horses can also switch breeding directions after passing an IBOP in the desired breeding direction.

If a horse was accepted into studbook in the Dressage, Jumper or Hunter breeding direction but did not earn ster, the horse can be presented in a different breeding direction *after* it has proven itself under saddle either by passing an IBOP or EPTM (NL); or by earning a sport predicate in the desired new breeding direction.

### Changing to the GP Breeding Direction

The owner and the jury can discuss a transfer of a horse registered in the Riding or Harness breeding direction to the Gelders breeding direction if:

- It fits in the Gelders breeding direction in regards to conformation and movement *and*
- It meets the pedigree percentage requirements for inclusion in the Gelders book (see page 19).

### Changing to the TP Breeding Direction

The owner and the jury can discuss a transfer of a horse registered as Gelders to the Harness breeding direction if:

- It fits into the Harness breeding direction in regards to conformation and movement *and*
- One of the parents is registered in the Harness breeding direction.



**Lumenette P ster D-OC** (Totilas x Odette N elite pref D-OC x Houston keur), Photo: Prima Equestrian

For over thirty years, the KWPN-NA has brought the passion and focus of the Dutch breeder home to North America.

## Participation Requirements and Information

**Entering/Membership:** Only current KWPN-NA full members in good standing may enter horses. Entrants must sign up ahead of time, walk-ins on the day of the keuring are not allowed to participate!

The keuring information booklet, entry form and liability release are available on-line and are mailed to all current members in the spring. The entry form and liability release must be filled out and sent to the KWPN-NA. *Entries received after the deadline will be accepted at the discretion of the KWPN-NA office.* Registration papers for horses in the studbook inspection should be mailed in with the entry. Foals may only enter a keuring after registration has been applied for. Foal parentage must be proven prior to keuring date. Foals must be a minimum of one month old at the time of the keuring.

**Liability Release:** Owners, handlers, riders and ring crew must all sign a KWPN-NA Liability Release.

**Ownership:** Owners of horses presented at a keuring must:

- Be the 'owner of record' with the KWPN-NA; or
- Have a transfer in progress; or
- Have a lease agreement on file with the KWPN-NA.

**Costs:** These usually consist of two parts:

- The class fees paid to the KWPN-NA
- A fee paid to the keuring host for stabling, grounds fees, etc.

**All financial obligations to KWPN-NA and host must be met prior to the keuring.**

**Refunds:** In case of a recent injury or illness of a horse only, the owner may apply for a refund of the class fee. Refunds (less a \$50 handling fee) will be given if a veterinary certificate is submitted within 30 days of the keuring. No refunds will be given for pregnancy, inability to load, shoeing problems, other non-veterinary causes or human ailments. Any late fees incurred are non-refundable.

**Bridle Numbers:** Each horse will get two numbers to be attached to both sides of the halter or bridle so that they are clearly visible from either side. Foal numbers may attached be to the dam's bridle. The jury should be able to see the number at all times without having to walk around the horse. Numbers are not to be worn or held by the handler or be in their pockets.

**Branding/Rebranding:** After a successful studbook inspection, mares and geldings may be branded with the KWPN lion. Stallions may be branded if they are of ster quality or better.

Horses in Holland have not been branded since September 2000. Imported KWPN horses already in the studbook may be branded in N.A. by pre-arrangement. Horses with 'faded' brands may be rebranded.

## Handlers/Riders

**Handlers:** Horses are presented by a handler and not more than one assistant. During free movement/jumping only the handler is allowed in the cage or arena; no owners, no assistants.

Foals and mares should each have their own handler. Owners with more than one horse in a class must have sufficient people present to accompany all horses into the ring for the walk-around and ribbon presentation.

**Handler Attire:** Anyone entering the ring must wear white: white trousers, white shirt and white running shoes. Amish handlers may wear blue instead. *The jury may excuse a horse if the handler or assistant is not correctly dressed.*

**Rider Attire:** Riders must wear light breeches, a dark riding coat, a white shirt and tie or a white turtleneck, boots and safety helmet. In case of excessive heat, a polo shirt may be substituted for shirt and coat with permission of the jury.

**Cell Phones/Smoking:** The use of cell phones or smoking in the arena or cage is prohibited.

## Horses

**Immunizations:** Horses participating in the keuring should be current on influenza and local vaccination requirements. Please check with the keuring host for specifics.

**Shoes – Riding and Gelders Horses:** Foals, yearlings and two-year-old fillies and geldings may not wear shoes. Two-year-old colts and horses three years and older may wear shoes. Shoes may be a maximum thickness of 8mm. Specialty shoes (e.g., studded for jumping) are not allowed. Corrective shoes or pads are not allowed.

**Shoes – Harness Horses:** Horses two and older may wear shoes with a maximum thickness of 12mm and a maximum width of 25mm. Again, specialty shoes, corrective shoes or pads are not allowed.

**Horse Attire – In-hand:** Riding type foals and yearlings are presented in brown or black show halters; Harness in white and Gelders in either color depending on whether they are presented as a Riding or Harness type. A rope or leather lead should be used. The use of chains is strongly discouraged.

Riding type horses two and older are presented in a brown or black snaffle bridle, Harness in white and Gelders in either color depending



on whether they are presented as a Riding or Harness type. Riding reins may be used with a bridle. Leg protectors are not allowed during the in-hand presentation.

During free movement and free jumping foreleg tendon protectors may be worn. ***Wraps, bell boots and leg protection on hindlegs are not allowed at any time.*** The jury reserves the right to request removal of any type of leg or foot protection.

**Horse Attire – Under Saddle:** An English saddle and a bridle with a simple, smooth-mouthed snaffle bit, with no more than two joints; metal or rubber. Flash, figure eight or dropped nosebands are allowed; double bridles are not allowed. Martingales, auxiliary reins or other gadgets are not allowed. Boots on forelegs are allowed. Wraps, bell boots and leg protection on hindlegs are not allowed. ***The jury reserves the right to remove any type of leg or foot protection.***

**Artificial Means:** No artificial means of enhancing conformation or movement is allowed. The use of an artificial hair piece in the tail or mane is acceptable.

**Drugs:** No drugs of any type are allowed. All horses are subject to drug testing at the discretion of the jury. All stallions presented for approval will be drug tested at owner's expense!

**Safety:** The jury has the right to remove or eliminate any horse that they feel may contribute to an unsafe situation.

**Injury/Veterinary Disclosure:** A mare whose movement is irregular because of an injury may be presented and entered into the studbook. However, a veterinarian's statement that the irregularity is due to an injury and not a hereditary condition must be submitted. The mare must be able to walk and trot. She will be judged in-hand but cannot participate in free-movement or jumping.

All corrective or cosmetic surgery should be disclosed in writing.

**Whips:** A plain whip (nothing tied to the end) and the use of a small box rattler are the only aids allowed. If the jury feels that the horse is negatively affected, the handler may be requested to go around again without the aids.

## Register A Horses and Foreign Registered Mares

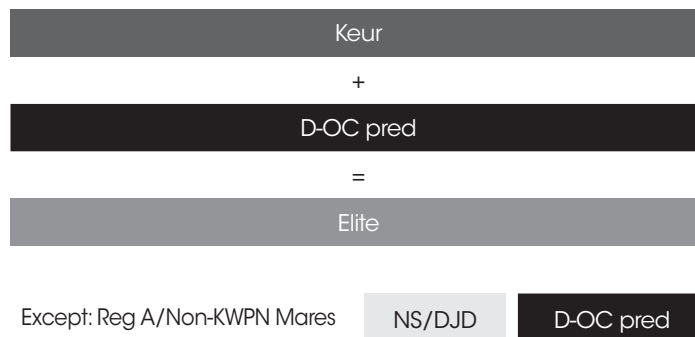
Horses with Register A papers and mares registered with an Erkend studbook born 1995 or later can participate in studbook inspections. Any necessary additional requirements (PROK or D-OC+NS/DJD) and/or performance) must be completed before they can earn the keur predicate.

Starting 2020, the PROK or D-OC veterinary requirement will be on a case by case basis. If the relationship between the horse and the KWPN-reference population for OC is insufficient or the reliability of the genomic value for OC is lower than 30%, the horse **must** complete the PROK radiograph evaluation. Owners should send in the pedigree before entering a studbook inspection so the relationship between the horse and the database can be evaluated by the KWPN.

**Note:** Register A and foreign registered mares and geldings no longer need to complete the evaluation of the breathing apparatus (endoscopy).

## OC Protocol for Mare Selections

2019 and later



# Keuring Standard

## DRESSAGE HORSE

## JUMPER HORSE

## HUNTER HORSE

### CONFORMATION

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has an uphill body direction
- Has long legs
- Has a light head/neck connection
- Has a long, upwardly arching neck and a muscled topline
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Is attractive

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has a horizontal body direction
- Has a long neck that is slightly upward and arched with a muscled topline
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Is attractive

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has a horizontal body direction
- Has a long neck that is arched with muscling in the topline
- Has quality, substance and is sound
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Is attractive with a small head

### MOVEMENT

- Has a pure, four-beat walk that is active and has suppleness and impulsion
- Has a pure, two-beat trot that is active and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Has a pure, three-beat canter that is active, light and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Can lengthen and shorten its stride easily without losing rhythm, tact, balance, or self-carriage
- Has an elevated forehand
- Has good self-carriage
- Is light-footed
- Shows flexion in the joints, engagement of the hindquarters, freedom from the shoulder with a slight elevation of the knees

- Has a pure, four-beat walk that is active and has suppleness and impulsion
- Has a pure, two-beat trot that is active and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Has a pure, three-beat canter that is active, light and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Can lengthen and shorten its stride easily in the canter without losing rhythm, tact, balance, or self-carriage
- The canter is light and balance without making much front
- Remains more horizontal in the body

- Has a pure, four-beat walk that is active and has suppleness and impulsion
- Has a pure, two-beat trot that is active and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Has a pure, three-beat canter that is active, light and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Can lengthen and shorten its stride easily in the canter without losing rhythm, tact, balance, or self-carriage
- Is obedient, alert, responsive and moves freely
- The pace should remain the same throughout the course

### JUMPING

- Is able to collect strongly during the last canter stride before the jump and is able to place the hindleg far forward under the body in order to get a powerful takeoff
- Leaves the ground quickly with power
- Jumps with an upward wither with the highest point over the middle of the jump
- Brings the underarm above the horizontal and folds the cannon under the underarm
- Bascule: Brings the neck down during the jump and the rump follows the direction of the neck, opens the hindquarter
- Athletic ability: Is supple and can develop forward motion over the jump, lands lightly and canters off easily, is careful, is efficient and has much scope

- Jumps with front legs folded high and evenly
- The head and neck should stretch out and down to insure a well-balanced jump
- Body and legs stay straight so the horse stays in the middle of the jump
- Leaves the ground smoothly
- The horse should clear each jump confidently, easily and in good style
- Lands lightly and canters off smoothly
- Has a calm steady jumping rhythm

### CHARACTER

- Has a willing, hardworking and honest character
- Is intelligent
- Has the will to perform
- Is easy to handle
- Reacts quickly to aids

- Has courage
- Has a willing, hardworking and honest character
- Is intelligent, looks at and evaluates the jump
- Has the will to perform
- Is easy to handle
- Reacts quickly to aids
- Has a willing, hardworking and honest character

- Has a calm, brave temperament
- Is intelligent
- Has the will to perform
- Is easy to handle
- Reacts quickly and smoothly to aids

## GELDERS HORSE

## HARNESS HORSE

## CONFORMATION

- Has a rectangular shaped body
- Has a well-proportioned body with substance
- Has a generous front
- Has a long, slightly uphill, arching and muscled topline
- Has a strongly built and strongly muscled back/loins
- Has correct and clean legs with a lot of bone
- Has presence

- Has a rectangular-shaped body
- Is long-lined and well-proportioned
- Has an uphill body build
- Has long legs
- A light head-neck connection
- A long, upwardly arching neck and a muscled topline
- Has a strong and well-muscled back/loin formation
- Has correct and clean legs
- Has presence

## MOVEMENT

- Has a pure, four-beat walk that is active with suppleness and impulsion
- Has a pure, two-beat, light-footed trot that is active and supple with impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Has a pure, three-beat canter that is active and light-footed with suppleness, impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Can easily extend and collect at the canter without losing rhythm, tact, balance and self-carriage.
- Canters light-footed and balanced.

- Has a pure, four-beat walk
- Trots with suppleness and impulsion, balance and self-carriage
- Has great suspension
- Has a hindleg that steps actively under the body
- An elevated forehand
- Has good self-carriage
- Is light-footed and has
- Shows articulation of the joints, allowing the hindlegs to step under the body and enabling the foreleg to extend far from the shoulder with light elevation of the knees

## JUMPING

- Leaves the ground with a powerful take-off
- Has the ability to collect strongly in the last canter stride before an obstacle and place the hindleg far forward under the body to get a powerful takeoff.
- Is powerful leaving the ground
- Jump with the withers elevated, reaching their highest point in the middle of the jump
- Lifts the forearms above the horizontal and fold the cannon bones under the forearms
- Bascules, lowering the neck over the jump, allowing the body to follow the direction of the neck
- Opens the hindquarter
- Lands lightly and canters off easily
- Is careful and efficient

## CHARACTER

- Has a willing, diligent and honest character
- Is intelligent, looks and and evaluates the jump
- Is easy to handle

- Has a willing, diligent, and honest character
- Is intelligent
- Has the will to perform
- Is easy to handle
- Reacts quickly to aids

ONLINE HORSE  
ADVERTISING FOR  
KWPN-NA MEMBERS

One of the most missed benefits of our membership are our online classifieds. This year we have improved our online classifieds by offering a monthly E-Newsletter that spotlights the most recent additions to our online classifieds. You can view our classified ads by clicking on “Browse our Classifieds” button on our website or go to <http://kwpn-namarketplace.net/>.

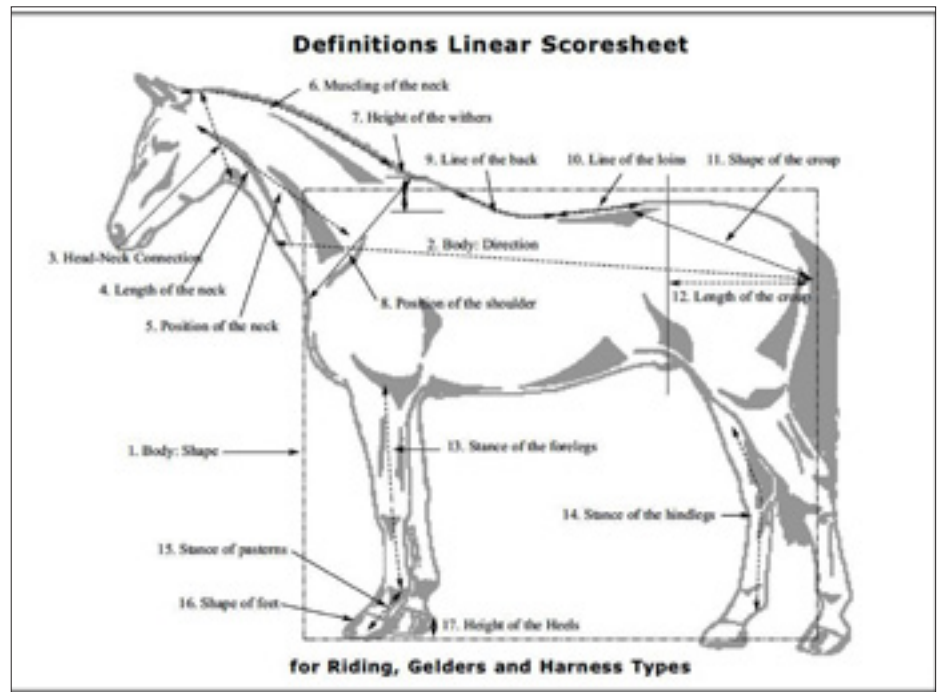
If you are an active member of the KWPN-NA you are also able to post a free classified ad that will also be sent to over 2,000 individuals in our monthly Sales E-Newsletter. Simply sign into your member portal and click on “Place a New Advertisement” and follow the prompts. .



# Linear Scoring

The linear score sheet 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 rectangular when the length (from point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) is greater than the height. Horses need rectangular conformation in order to be athletic and elastic. A horse is square when the length of the horse is equal to the height of the withers.
- 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 of the bit.
- 4. Length of Neck (long-short)** The distance from the poll to the peak of the withers (relative to the rest of the topline).
- 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 uphill balance. Jumpers need a more horizontal position of the neck to collect themselves just before and during take-off.
- 6. Muscling of Neck (heavy-poor)** The measure of muscling in the neck, especially in the topline. Heavy: slight cresting of a thick neck. A rounded topline is a matter of muscling. Poor: thin neck, often with weak connection of topline into the withers.
- 7. Height of Withers (high-flat)** The height of the withers as

measured between two horizontal lines: one through peak of the withers, the other through the base of the withers. The height of the withers is important for 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 between the withers and 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 from the point of the hip to the point of the buttock. Too much slope hinders flexibility of the pelvis needed for collection, especially in piaffe and passage.

**12. Length of Croup (long-short)** The length 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 and the ground. 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 viewed from the front. 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 and the coronet band. The heels are responsible for a correct position of foot and pastern. Heels that are broad and moderately high are best for soundness.

**18. Quality of Legs (lean–blurred)** The extent to which the hindlegs are free from blemish or swelling. Lean legs show soundness and general quality.

**19. Substance of Legs (heavy–fine)** The circumference of the leg, including the size of the joints, relative 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

*A total score for the horse's conformation.*

## Upper Beam Movement: Dressage, Jumping, Hunter and Gelders Breeding Direction

**20. Walk: Length of Stride (long–short)** The length of the stride.

**21. Walk: Correctness (toed in–toed out)** The walk 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'.

**22. Trot: Length of Stride (long–short)** The length of the stride.

**23. Trot: Suppleness (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 hindlegs.

**25. Trot: Balance (carrying–pushing)** The combination of body position and the measure in which the hindleg 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 hindlegs.

**28. Canter: Balance (carrying–pushing)** The combination of body position and the measure in which the hindleg 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.*

## Jumping Characteristics

**29. Take Off: Direction (upwards–forwards)** The measure in which

the horse is able to elevate the withers.

**30. Take Off: Quickness (quick–slow)** In 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 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; 'bascule'.

**33. Technique: Haunches (open–fixed)** The measure in which the angles of the haunches are able to open during the landing phase of the jump.

**34. Scope (much–little)** The ability of the horse to jump upward with power while at the same time developing a forward direction.

**35. Elasticity (supple–stiff)** The measure of fluidity in which the entire jump (including the landing) flows because of elasticity in the body.

**36. Care (careful–not careful)** The natural ability of the horse to jump without mistakes; 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: 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 the horse is suspended above the ground with each powerful stride.

**23. Trot: Action of the Forelegs (high–low)** The measure in which the horse lifts the forearm to the horizontal.

**24. Trot: Use of Hindlegs** The measure in which the horse pushes off with the hindlegs.

## Upper Beam: Movement

• *Harness: An overall evaluation of movement.*

# Inspection Guidelines



**Oscar HF** (Callaho's Benicio x Valeska-DG elite pref x Krack C), Photo: Tamara with the Camera

## Premium Grading for Foals, Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds

All young horses are evaluated individually within their breeding direction. First they are individually stood up in front of the jury. Second, they will first walk and then trot in a clockwise direction around the arena. Third, they are again stood up in front of the jury, this time facing the other direction.

After all horses in a class are evaluated individually, they come back as a group in the order of go for a final walk-around. The jury will then place horses, present premiums and give commentary. No score sheets are filled out for foals, yearlings and two-year-old fillies and geldings. Owners are encouraged to talk to the jury at the keuring. Owners of two-year-old stallions in the advice keuring will receive a written report and recommendation.

**Foals:** It is important for foals to be well prepared for the inspection. Foals should be used to the halter, be able to walk properly on a lead and be easily caught.

Generally foals have not lost all of their foal coat. The jury only examines the quality of the foal and not the coat. Body clipping is not recommended. Clipping the whiskers around the nose and eyes is also discouraged. Clipping the pastern cavities is functional, because it enables the jury to better judge the position of the pastern. The foal's mane should

be braided so the jury can see the line of the neck.

Preferably foals are not weaned because they show much better when presented at the side of their dam. For the individual presentation the mare and foal enter the arena together, each with their own handler. First, mare and foal are stood up next to each other in front of the jury, with the foal closest to the jury. After the foal has been shown free at the side of the mare in-hand, owners have the option to turn the mare loose also and allow the foal and mare to be shown free. Last, the foal (and mare) will be caught and again stood up in front of the jury, this time facing the other direction.

Weaned foals are to be shown in-hand only.

When all the foals in a particular breeding direction have been evaluated, the jury will decide the final scores, announce the ringing order and provide commentary for the owner and the public.

The foal's bridle number must be visible to the jury at all times. Embryo transfer foals and twins should be marked as such on the entry form.

**Yearlings** are shown in-hand as the weaned foals. Fillies, colts and geldings are in the same class according to breeding direction.

**Two-Year-Old Colts, Fillies and Geldings** in the premium grading class are shown in-hand as described for yearlings above.



Two-year-old colts entered in the “Advice Keuring” are presented separately from other two-year-olds. They are evaluated as stallion prospects with a pedigree evaluation and linear scoring, including free movement or jumping. Pedigree approval must be completed prior to entry in this class.

The goal of the class is to advise breeders on whether the colt meets the criteria for approval and whether or not to present the colt for approval. Owners will receive a written evaluation with recommendations or conditions that should be met prior to further presentation. The owner is free to present the stallion for approval even if the jury advice is negative.

Successful colts must again undergo the pedigree evaluation prior to being presented for approval as a three-year-old as well as the veterinary examination according to the approval protocol.

**Note:** *Colts that have not completed their pedigree approval cannot enter the advice keuring, but may be premium graded with the other two-year-olds.*

## Studbook Inspections

### Young Horse Premiums

#### 1ST PREMIUM

Exceeds breed standard. Indicator of highest quality.  
(Is equal to ster status in the studbook inspection.)

#### 2ND PREMIUM

Meets breed standard. Some faults or lack of quality in type, conformation, and/or movement. (Is equal to studbook status in the studbook inspection.)

#### ELIMINATION

Horses may be eliminated if their conformation or movement precludes them from a first or second premium.

All Riding/Gelders horses participating in the studbook inspections are evaluated on conformation and free-movement or jumping talent. Harness horses are evaluated on conformation and in-hand movement. The linear score sheet is used to evaluate both the horse as a whole and its individual traits. The inspection for studbook and ster goes as follows

1. **Measuring, Markings and Defects:** First each horse is individually measured, has its markings checked and is checked for genetic defects.
2. **Hard Surface:** Second, each horse is individually walked and trotted in-hand on the hard surface.
3. **Free Movement/Free Jumping:** For the third phase, the horse goes to an indoor arena or cage to show off its free movement. Jumpers and hunters will also show their jumping ability. (Horses may wear protective boots on their forelegs during this phase.)
4. **The walk-around,** followed by handing out of premium ribbons and jury commentary
5. **Keur Eligible:** For riding and Gelders mares, the keur eligibility evaluation for ster mares is also part of the class. Harness mares are automatically eligible for keur by earning the ster predicate.

## Free Movement and Free Jumping

When horses first enter the free movement/jumping area, they should be walked around the perimeter so they can get acclimated to the unfamiliar surroundings. The judges will signal when the horse should be let loose, tracking to the right. When the jury has seen sufficient movement and/or jumping for their evaluation, the horse will be caught, walked around the ring one more time and then be stood up in front of the jury. The jury will comment on the horse at this time, after which it will leave the ring.

**Dressage and Gelders:** The jury will evaluate the walk, trot and canter in both directions.

**Jumper, Hunter: and Gelders** First, the jury will evaluate the trot and canter, in both directions. Next, the jury will evaluate the horse as it is directed through a line of three jumps. All jumps are flanked by rails so horses can't jump out.

The first jump is a vertical placed six meters from the short side of the ring, with a trotting pole before it. The second jump is another vertical and placed 6.60 meters after the first.

The third jump is 7.10–7.65 meters after the second. It is initially a vertical and later expanded into an oxer, the height of which depends on the age of the horse.

**Harness Horses:** Are shown in-hand only.

## Subsequent Inspections

**Representation for Ster:** A horse that was accepted into the studbook but that did not earn the ster predicate may be represented for ster if the owner feels that the horse has changed in such a manner to make ster possible in the same breeding direction or will do better in another breeding direction. If switching breeding directions, the horse must first pass an IBOP in the new breeding direction.

**Ster Eligible:** If a horse receives 70 points for conformation, but not the required 75 points for movement or jumping, the owner has the option to bring the horse back for an IBOP in that same breeding direction. If the horse passes the IBOP it will be awarded with the ster predicate.

Mares may be presented for keur conformation at the same or a later keuring; however, they must pass the IBOP before the conformation class.

**Keur Conformation:** If a mare did not become keur eligible at her studbook inspection, she may be represented for keur in a subsequent year. In the keur conformation class she will join the newly ster mares as they are inspected for keur eligibility. Mares will be walked and trotted in-hand.

**The jury will evaluate what they see at that moment and results are not directly relatable to scores from the studbook inspection. If deemed keur eligible, mares must complete the predicate by passing an IBOP or through sport.**

# Dressage Horse (DP)



**Indiana R** (Sir Gregory x Zowillie x Hierarch) photo: courtesy Owner/Rider

HEIGHT		CONFORMATION	MOVEMENT Walk   Trot   Canter   Self-Carriage
STUDBOOK	158 cm	Minimum 50 points	Minimum average of 50 points
STER	160 cm	Minimum 70 points	Minimum average of 75 points

## Keuring, Predicates and IBOP

The upper beam movement score for dressage consists of scores for the walk, trot, canter and self-carriage. The overall movement score is the average of those scores. Scoring is on a scale from 40 to 100 points, in increments of five.

- Studbook: A minimum upper beam score of 50 points for conformation and 50 points for movement.
- Ster: A minimum upper beam score of 70 points for conformation and 75 points for movement.

## Studbook and Ster

Horses are divided into groups of up to eight horses.

- Each horse is individually presented in-hand on the hard surface. The horse is: 1) stood up with left side facing the jury, 2) walked away and back in a straight line, 3) trotted away and back in a straight line, and 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.
- Staying in order, the group will be shown one at a time in free movement; including trot and canter.
- The group will come back as a whole for the walk-around in the ring, presentation of premiums and commentary on the horses from the jury.

## Free Movement

In general free movement is required for all horses shown in the dressage breeding direction.

### Exemption from Free Movement

A horse may be excused from free movement if the horse has:

- Passed a dressage IBOP or EPTM (NL only) in which case upper beam scores for movement will consist of the scores for gaits and 'carriage and balance' from the IBOP or EPTM.
- A sport predicate in dressage. In this case there will be no upper beam score for movement.

## Keur Eligible

After the studbook inspection all ster mares return to the ring and are shown in-hand for a second time. Mares will 1) walk around the ring as a group, 2) return one at a time to be shown in-hand at the walk and trot, and 3) return as a group for results and information.

There is no direct correlation to the scores received in the studbook inspection, but the score of the canter will be taken into account. Being declared 'keur eligible' is a step toward the keur predicate.

## Keur Predicate

Mares must be keur eligible in the dressage breeding direction or be re-presented for conformation plus

- A passing IBOP score of a minimum of 75 points total **or**
- Performance with a minimum of 1 point at Z1 (L3T1) dressage or 5 points at M (Training) eventing with not more than 10 penalty points.

## Sport Predicate

- Minimum of 1 point at Z2 (L3T2) dressage; or
- Minimum of 6 points at Z level eventing (Preliminary)

## Dressage IBOP

**Arena Size:** The dressage IBOP is performed in a small arena, 20 x 40 meters.

The IBOP consists two parts: an individual dressage test and a group presentation of up to three horses at one time. This entails showing the basic gaits as well as a number of tempo changes. Four-year-olds are required to do some leg-yields, while horse five and older must show the shoulder in.

### Part 1: Individual Dressage Test

Someone may call the test. This portion will take about ten minutes.

### Part 2: As a Group

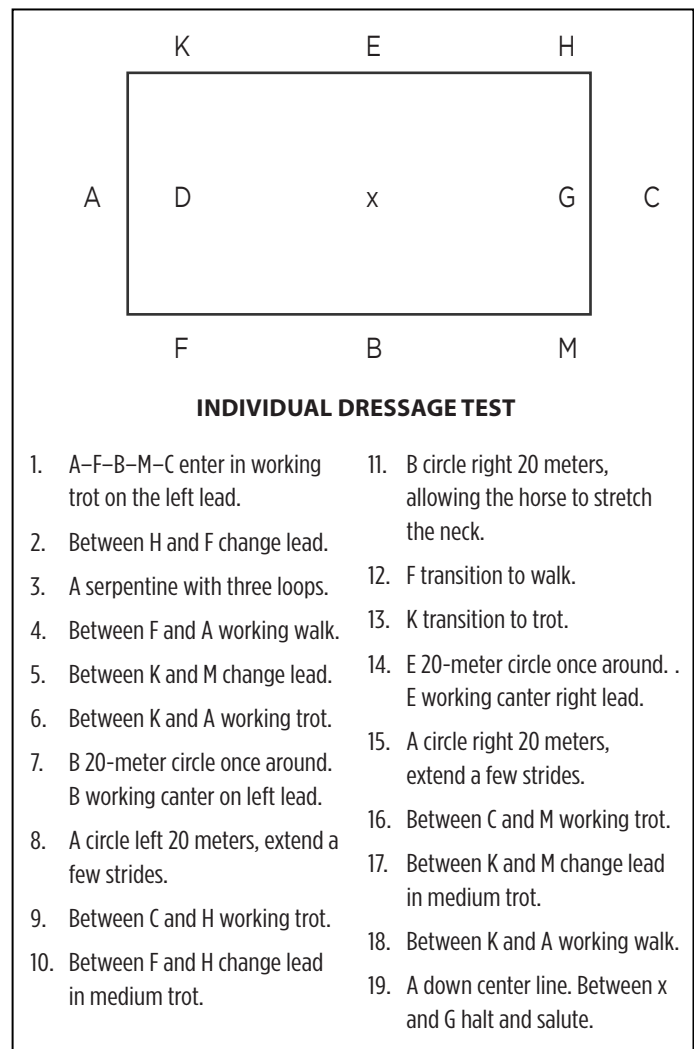
After the individual test, horses will come back in groups of up to three horses, grouped by age. The jury will be inside or next to one of the long sides of the ring. A ringmaster will give directions to the riders and the jury will evaluate the horses anew. Part 2 will take about five minutes per horse (ten minutes for two horses, fifteen for three, etc.).

Horses are judged on their gaits: walk, trot and canter. In addition, they are judged on suppleness, posture and balance, ability to ride, manageability and talent for dressage. The marks for walk, trot and canter count double in the final decision.

### Scoring

Walk (2x), trot (2x), canter (2x), suppleness, self-carriage and balance, rideability/workability and talent for dressage. Maximum score is 100 points, passing score is 75 points.

A KWPN registered horse earning 75 points or more will receive the IBOP predicate. Usually the IBOP is before the studbook inspection and the IBOP will take the place of free movement.





# Gelders Horse

Jaya-Dessa ster k/elig (Special D x Adessa keur pref by Koss pref) photo: Emily Hill



	HEIGHT	CONFORMATION	MOVEMENT	TOTAL
STUDBOOK	158 cm	Minimum 50 points	Minimum 50 points	
STER	160 cm	Minimum 70 points	Minimum 60 points	Minimum 140 points
Gelders horses must earn 60 points or more for ster with a total score of 140 points made up of for Conformation plus Movement or Jumping.				

## Keuring, Predicates and IBOP

Gelders horses participating in the studbook inspection are evaluated on conformation, movement and free-jumping (if desired). The upper beam score for movement of a Gelders horse consists of separate scores for walk, trot, canter and self-carriage (on a scale from 40 to 100 points, in increments of five).

- **Studbook:** A minimum upper beam score of 50 points for conformation and 50 points for movement.
- **Ster:** A minimum upper beam score of 70 points for conformation according to the Gelders keuring standard with a minimum of 60 points for the average of the walk and trot, and a minimum of 140 points comprised of the conformation score plus the score of free movement or jumping.

## Studbook and Ster

Horses are shown in-hand on a hard surface and free in an arena or cage. Horses are divided into groups of up to eight horses.

- Each horse is individually presented in-hand on the hard surface. The horse is: 1) stood up with left side facing the jury, 2) walked away and back in a straight line, 3) trotted away and back in a straight line, and 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.
- Staying in order, the group will be shown one at a time in free movement; including trot and canter.
- The group will come back as a whole for the walk-around in the ring, presentation of premiums and commentary on the horses from the jury.

## Free Movement, Free Jumping

Free movement is required for all horses shown in the Gelders breeding direction, free jumping is optional.

## Keur Eligible

After the studbook inspection all ster mares return to the ring and are shown in-hand for a second time. Mares will 1) walk around the ring as a group, 2) return one at a time to be shown in-hand at the walk and trot, and 3) return as a group for results and information.

There is no direct correlation to the scores received in the studbook inspection, but the score of the canter will be taken into account. Being declared 'keur eligible' is a step toward the keur predicate.

## Keur Predicate

- Mare must be keur eligible in the Gelders breeding direction or be re-presented for conformation.
- Current IBOP: A minimum of 70 points in the under-saddle test or 75 points in the harness test; or
- Performance: A minimum of M+6 in jumping, dressage, eventing or harness sport.

## Sport Predicate

Minimum of M+6 in jumping, dressage, eventing or harness sport.

## Gelders IBOP

Gelders mares and geldings can choose to be shown under saddle or in-harness in the IBOP. If shown under the saddle, the horse must do both a dressage test and jump over a number of obstacles. Jumping is evaluated both under saddle and during free jumping.

If the horse is presented in harness, both the driving test and the skill test are required. The skill test consists of a track with ten obligatory passages, nine of which are cones and one consisting of an obstacle.

**Note:** Stallions must be shown under saddle and in harness.

### Under Saddle

The under saddle test includes both dressage and jumping. Horses performing the under-saddle test are judged on walk, trot, canter and talent for dressage (x2), take-off, technique, scope and talent for jumping (x2). Maximum score is 100 points, passing score is 70.

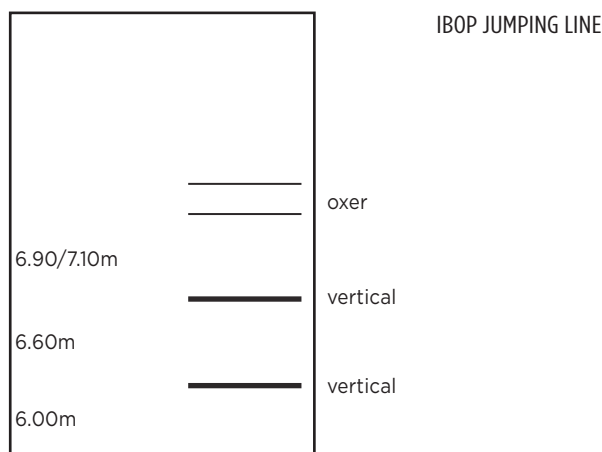
### Jumping Test

Includes both jumping under saddle and free. The height for three- and four-year-old horses is 80cm and may be raised to 115cm upon request of the jury or rider. The height for horses five and older is 90cm and may be raised to 125cm upon request of the jury or rider. Free jumping will happen after the riding test or at the end of the day.

### Harness Test

In the harness test horses are judged on the walk (x2), trot (x2), canter, self-carriage, willingness, maneuverability and overall picture in harness (x2). Maximum score is 100 points, passing score is 75.

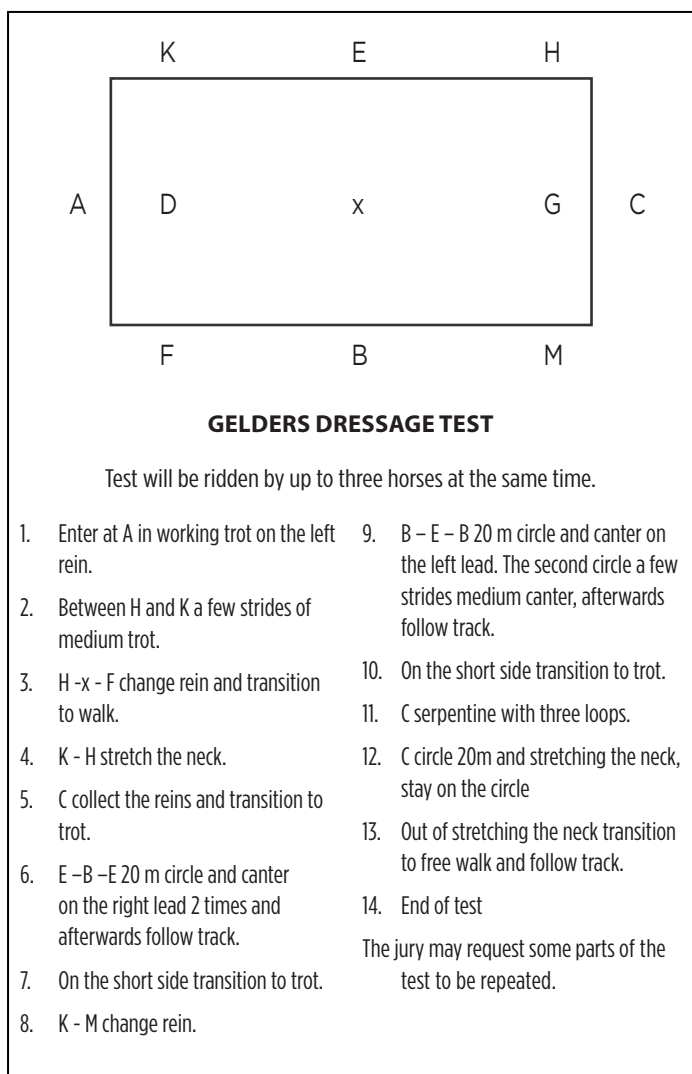
The harness test for Gelders horses is available upon request.



Line will be jumped under saddle first and free after (or at end of day).

Three- and four-year-olds: height will be 80cm and may be raised up to 115cm at the request of jury or rider.

Five and older: 90 cm and may be raised up to 125cm at the request of jury or rider.



# Jumper/Hunter Horse

**Kamina KF Ster, K/Elig** (Zapatero VDL x Pamina VDL IBOP, D-OC Elite by Nimmerdor Pref), Photo: Tamara with the Camera



	HEIGHT	CONFORMATION	JUMPING GAITS	JUMPING
			Walk   Trot	Canter   Reflexes   Technique   Scope
STUDBOOK	158 cm	Minimum 50 points	Minimum 50 points	Minimum average 50 points
STER	160 cm	Minimum 70 points	Minimum 60 points	Minimum average 75 points

## Keuring, Predicates and IBOP

The upper beam score for jumping consists of scores for the canter, reflexes, technique and scope (on a scale from 40 to 100 points, in increments of five). The score for jumping in the upper beam is an average of the scores for canter, reflexes, technique and scope (in increments of five).

Scores for the walk and the trot do not count toward the jumping score; however, they must average at least 50 points to be accepted in the studbook and at least 60 points to receive the ster predicate.

- **Studbook:** A minimum upper beam score of: 50 points for conformation, 50 points average for walk/trot, and 50 points for jumping.
- **Ster:** A minimum upper beam score of minimum of: 70 points for conformation, 60 points average for the walk/trot, and 75 points for jumping

## Studbook and Ster

Horses are shown in-hand on a hard surface and free in an arena or cage. Horses are divided into groups of up to eight horses.

- A. Each horse is individually presented in-hand on the hard surface. The horse is: 1) stood up with left side facing the jury, 2) walked away and back in a straight line, 3) trotted away and back in a

straight line, and 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.

- B. Staying in order, the group will be shown one at a time in free movement; including trot and canter.

- C. The group will come back as a whole for the walk-around in the ring, presentation of premiums and commentary on the horses from the jury.

## Free Jumping Required

Free jumping is required for all horses shown in the jumper and hunter breeding directions. Nursing mares are allowed to participate in free jumping as long as the foal is not present in the arena (safely). Horses not free jumping may be accepted into the studbook based on conformation and movement, but cannot receive a predicate. If the score is sufficient for ster and the horse later passes a jumping IBOP or has sufficient jumping sport results, they can then receive further predicates.

## Exemption from Free Jumping

A horse may be exempt from free jumping if the horse has:

- Passed a jumping IBOP or EPTM (NL only).
- A sport predicate in jumping, eventing (jumping) or hunters.



There will be no upper beam score for jumping.

**Free Jumping Arena:** Free jumping evaluations take place in a fenced arena (max. 20 x 40 meters) or in a cage within an arena. Mirrors and reflective surfaces must be covered. First judges evaluate the trot and the canter in both directions. After several rounds, the horse is directed through a line with three jumps built—along a long side. The last jump is adjustable for distance.

Poles must be a minimum of three meters in length. Jumps must have safety cups. Only the jury has the right to move or change the jump height and distance.

- **1st jump:** Cross bar; H 70–80cm
- **2nd jump:** Vertical; H 80–100cm
- **3rd jump:** Oxer; H 80–90, 95–100cm. The third jump is initially set up as a vertical and later expanded into an oxer, the height of which depends on the age of the horse in the ring. The maximum height of the oxer for three-year-olds is 1.20m with a maximum width of 1.00m.

Horses are asked to jump the arrangement several times. If a horse is also signed up for the GES Cup, it will be judged simultaneously for both classes.

## Keur Eligible

After the studbook inspection all ster mares return to the ring and are shown in-hand for a second time. Mares will 1) walk around the ring as a group, 2) return one at a time to be shown in-hand at the walk and trot, and 3) return as a group for results and information.

There is no direct correlation to the scores received in the studbook inspection, but the score of the canter will be taken into account. Being declared 'keur eligible' is a step toward the keur predicate.

## Keur Predicate

- Mare must have keur conformation as a jumper or hunter; **and**
- An IBOP with a minimum score of 75; **or**
- Minimum of 5 points at M level jumping (Level 5, 1.20m or 4'), 5 points at Second Year Green Hunter or 5 points at M Level eventing (Training Level).

## Sport Predicate

- Minimum of 6 points at Z level jumping (Level 6, 1.30m or 4'3") **or**
- Minimum of 6 points at Regular Working Hunter **or**
- Minimum of 6 points at Z level eventing (Preliminary Level) with no more than 20 penalty points.

## Jumper/Hunter IBOP

Jumper and Hunter horses jump the same course but are judged differently according to type.

**Arena Size:** 20 x 40 meters for warm-up and free jumping, 20 x 50 meters for jumping under saddle and showing of gaits.

- Jumps must be flanked by rails so horses can't jump out.

- One to three horses of the same age will be in the ring at one time. Horses will take turns jumping one line at a time as designated by the jury.

**On the Flat:** Horses will enter at the trot and show the trot over ground poles in both directions, including a change of direction, and a few steps of extended trot. Next horses will show the canter in both directions with changes in tempo. The walk will be shown after jumping under saddle (working walk and free walk).

## Jumping: At the Trot

- Trotting pole and x (vertical) (x2)
- Line of trot pole, x (vertical), oxer with one canter stride, oxer with three canter strides

## Jumping: At the Canter

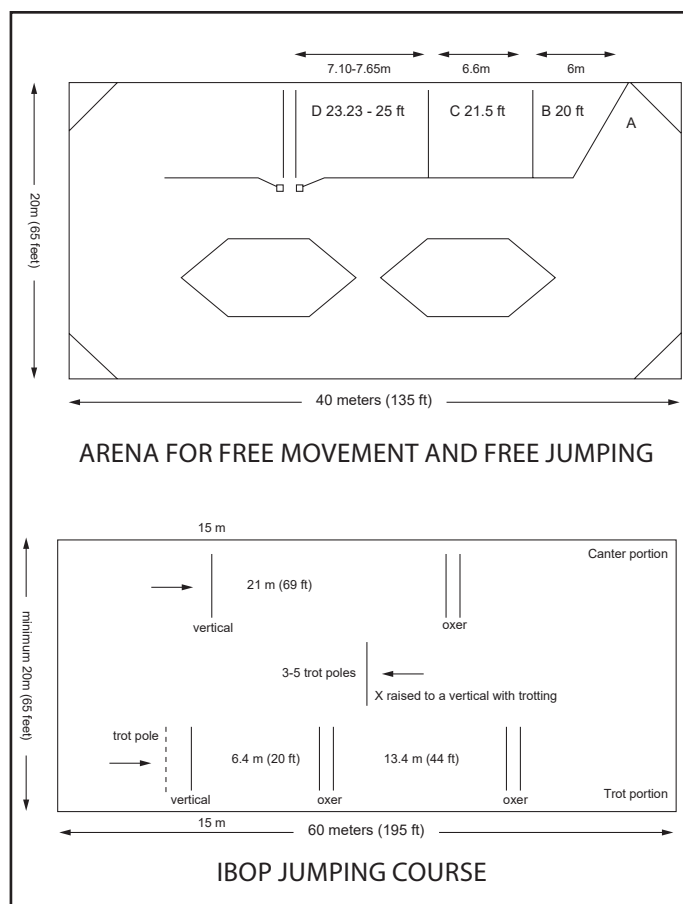
- Single x (vertical), height dependent on age
- Single oxer (rising)

**Free Jumping after Jumping Under Saddle** (three- and four-year-olds only)

- Line of three jumps as described above in 'Free Jumping'.

Horses that are also in a studbook inspection will jump free only one time, after the IBOP or during linear scoring.

**Scoring:** Walk and trot are scored but not included in the score. Maximum score is 100 points, passing score is 75 points.



# Harness Horse

Globetrotter (Cizandro keur x Lilonka ster pref by Harald) photo: Dallys M Photography



	HEIGHT	CONFORMATION	MOVEMENT	TOTAL
STUDBOOK	158 cm	Minimum 50 points	Minimum 50 points	
STER	160 cm	Minimum 68 points	Minimum 68 points	Minimum 140 points

## Keuring, Predicates and IBOP

The upper beam score for Harness horses consists of scores for conformation, movement and general impression. The score for movement has two components: a total score and individual scores for the walk and trot. Scoring is on a scale from 40 to 100 points, in increments of five.

- **Studbook:** A minimum upper beam score of 50 points for conformation and 50 points for movement.
- **Ster:** A minimum upper beam score of 68 and overall (combined conformation and movement) score of 140 points.

### Studbook and Ster

Horses are shown in-hand on a hard surface and then on the oval in the grass or sand. Horses are divided into groups of up to eight horses.

A. Each horse is individually presented in-hand on the hard surface.

The horse is: 1) stood up with left side facing the jury, 2) walked

away and back in a straight line, 3) trotted away and back in a straight line, and 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.

B. The group will come back as a whole for the walk-around in the ring, presentation of premiums and commentary on the horses from the jury.

### Keur Eligible

Harness mares are automatically eligible for keur with the ster predicate. There is no separate inspection for keur conformation.

### Keur Predicate

- **Mares** must have a ster predicate.
- **IBOP:** Minimum of 75 points total; *or*
- **Performance:** Minimum of 25 points at singles competition in one season, or 50 points over three seasons.

## Path to Studbook for Register B Harness Horse Mares

Register B harness horse mares aged three and older can now participate in a special "Register Keuring" class through which it might be possible for them to improve their registration status.

### Mares: Register B to studbook

Register B mares aged three-and-older can now participate in a "Register Keuring" for a higher book as follows:

### Register B

Register B mares can enter a 'register keuring', a separate class for Register B mares *unless their sire is on the Watchlist or has lost his approval based on offspring evaluations*.

The class protocol is the same as that of the regular studbook inspection class. If the mare meets the requirements for studbook as well as pedigree/blood\* she can be accepted into Register A.

### Register A

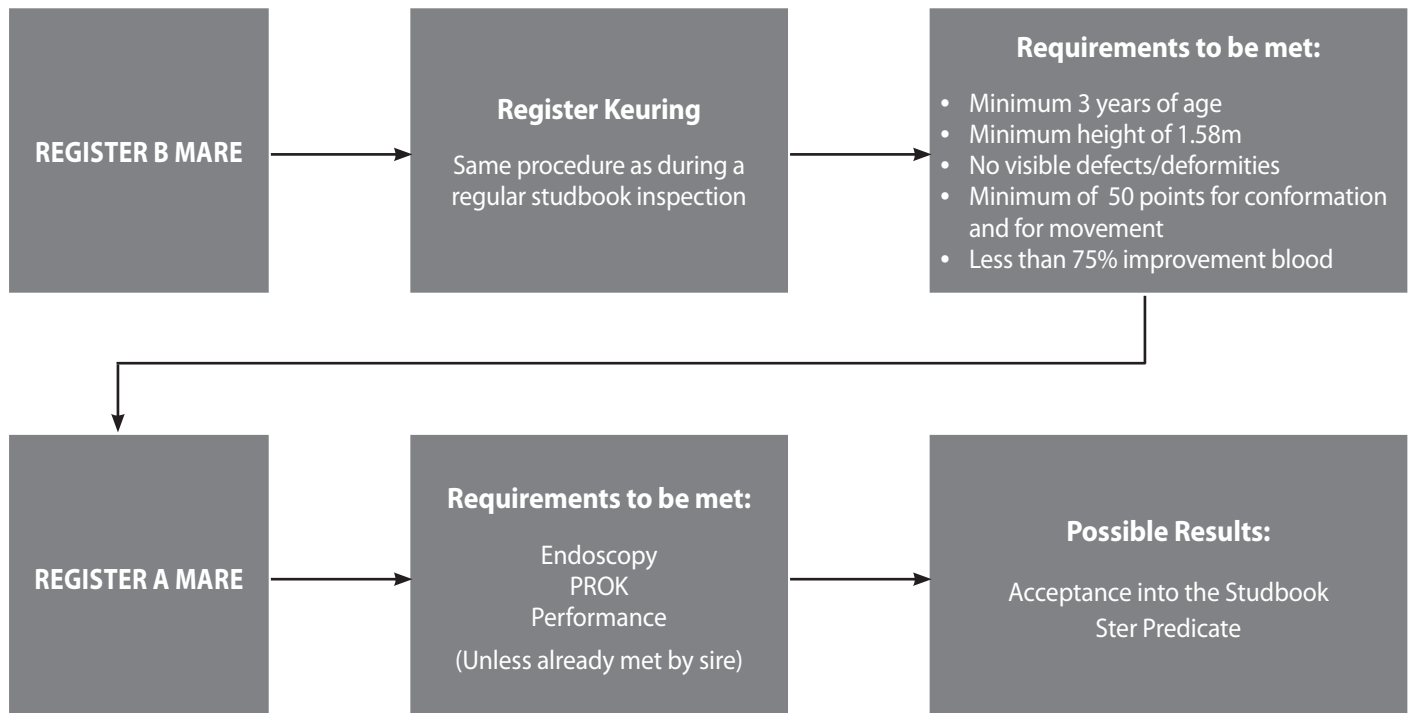
After being accepted in Register A, mares can enter the studbook if they meet the additional veterinary/sport requirements their sires have not:

- Endoscopy, the mare must be free of roaring. (See page 53.)
- PROK, the mare must meet the PROK requirements. (See page 50–51.)
- IBOP, the mare must pass the driving IBOP (See page 43.)

### Ster predicate

If the mare has met the above requirements necessary she may enter the studbook. She can become ster if by meeting the requirements for the predicate.

*\* To be eligible for Harness Foalbook or Register A the pedigree of a mare cannot contain more than 75% Hackney and/or American Saddlebred blood.*





## Regular Driving IBOP

**Driving Arena:** The driving arena is a minimum 20 x 60 meters.

### Equipment

- Collar or harness
- Normal size crupper
- Shoes may be a maximum of 12mm in thickness, 25mm in width, and must be normally balanced.
- Four-wheel carriage (preferably a show cart)
- The use of aids, like double shoes, tail elevator, check reins and ginger is forbidden.

First, horses individually complete the dressage test. Horses show their basic gaits and a number of tempo changes. The walk, trot, agility and obedience are evaluated. To qualify for the show test, horses must earn a minimum average of 6 points.

Horses that qualify for the show test come back in pairs. A passing score is a minimum of 75 points out of a maximum of 100.

### Part 1: Individual Dressage Test

The individual dressage test will be evaluated on the following:

- **Walk:** Scope and suppleness.
- **Trot:** Square, scope, suppleness and self-carriage.
- **Maneuverability:** Correct posture during turns.
- **Obedience:** Positive reaction to the aids and ability to stand still.

Horses must have a minimum average score of 6 points to qualify for the Show Test.

### Part 2: Show Test

This is a freestyle with up to two horses in the ring at one time. Horses enter the arena and halt on the center line between A and C and will be inspected by the jury, proceed on the right track twice around, change rein, go around two times on the left track and line up on the center line.

**The Test:** Go once around the arena to be evaluated only on the long sides; ask for collection on both long sides and stand up again on the center line. Both horses will proceed on the right track and leave the arena.

## Alternative Driving IBOP

The alternative IBOP is a show test of first the horse individually and next with other horses. All mares enter the arena and line up.

### Individual:

- The mare trots off on the right track
- After 1½ times around transition from trot to walk,
- After ½ times around transition from walk to trot and change rein
- After 1½ times around transition from trot to walk
- Line up

### As a Group:

- Mares trot off on right track,
- After 2 rounds, change rein,
- After 2 rounds, line up.

Harness mares can earn the keur predicate through the alternative IBOP by passing two alternative IBOP tests (at different inspections), each with a minimum score of 75 points.

### Judging the Test

- **Front:** Use of the head and neck, coming back in the front, self-carriage.
- **Posture:** Rising in the forehand and sitting in the hindquarter, coming back in the front, relaxation in the topline, posture.
- **Suspension (x2):** An extended foreleg, engagement of the hindleg, moving with balance without having to develop speed.
- **Action of the Foreleg (x2):** Action and scope.
- **Use of the Hindleg (x2):** Powerful engagement of the hindleg and flexion of the hock.
- **Enthusiasm:** Showing happiness and forward motion. Play of the ears and tail.
- **Overall picture** of a harness horse.

K                      E                      H

A

D

x

G

C

F                      B                      M

INDIVIDUAL DRESSAGE TEST

1. Between A and K enter working trot on right lead.
2. A go down center line. x halt and salute.
3. Proceed working walk.
4. C track right and trot once around.
5. After once around, between M and F more action. Between K and H more action.
6. Between M and B working walk.
7. Between B and F working trot.
8. A go down center line. x halt. Proceed working walk.

9. G half circle to the left back to x.
10. x halt. Proceed walk.
11. A track left and trot once around.
12. After once around, A large figure eight using entire arena.
13. Between F and M more action. Between H and K more action.
14. C working walk. A go down center line. x halt and salute.
15. Proceed working walk. C track right.
16. M change direction. Between A and F leave arena.

# DG Bar Cup



The DG Bar Cup is sponsored by DG Bar Ranch and is a competition for three-, four-, five/six- and seven/eight-year-old horses. Gaits, rideability, balance, rhythm, suppleness and the ability to collect and extend are some of the factors that are considered as the horses perform. Entrants may sign up for either the IBOP or the DG Bar Cup, or for both.

There will be a minimum of two judges.

## Eligibility

The class is open to three-, four-, five/six- and seven/eight-year-old horses registered in the KWPN Foalbook, Studbook, Register A and Register B.

## Tests for Three, Four and Five/Six-Year-Old Horses

A ringmaster or reader will call the test. Up to three horses are shown at the same time. The jury will ask the riders to show movements as outlined and evaluate the performance of horses and riders for ten (10) minutes.

Three- to six-year-old horses signed up for both the DG Bar Cup and Dressage IBOP, will be scored for Part 2 of the IBOP and the DG Bar Cup simultaneously. This is not so for seven/eight-year-olds.

Horses are shown at the walk, trot and canter. Gaits account for 60% of the total score with an additional 40% for self-carriage, suppleness, submission, ability to collect and talent for dressage. Ribbons through sixth place in each age group will be awarded at each keuring location. After the entire keuring tour is over, the top five horses scoring over 60% in each age group will be mailed a DG Bar Cup blanket. Additionally cash awards (\$500 to the Champion, \$250 to the Reserve Champion) will be divided between the breeder and owner of the winning horses. Overall Champions in each age group are honored at the awards dinner during the KWPN-NA Annual Meeting where the Champions receive their prize money and trophy.

**Three-Year-Olds** are shown at the trot, canter and walk in that order.

- Canter on a 20-meter circle.

**Four-Year-Olds** are shown at trot, canter and walk in that order.

- **Trot:** 20-meter circle in both directions. Leg yield both directions.
- **Canter:** 20-meter circle. Medium canter on the long side.
- **Walk:** Lengthening of the walk, stretching of the neck.

**Five/Six-Year-Olds** are shown at trot, canter and walk, in that order.

- Shoulder in, two times in each direction for at least 20 meters.
- 12–15 meter circle with stretching of the neck.
- Special emphasis is given to transitions and a little more collection is expected.

- Scoring:**
- 20 points per gait (walk, trot and canter)
  - 10 points for self-carriage
  - 10 points for suppleness
  - 10 points for submission
  - 10 points for talent

## Test for Seven/Eight-Year-Old Horses

Seven/eight-year-olds are shown in a developing horse style test, which is totally unrelated to the IBOP. Horses are shown as described in “Horse Attire” on page 27. **Double bridles are not allowed.**

- Scoring:**
- 10 points for the walk
  - 20 points each for the trot and canter
  - 20 points for the ability to extend and collect
  - 20 points for submission and rideability
  - 10 points for self-carriage and suppleness

**SEVEN/EIGHT YEAR OLD TEST**

1. A enter collected trot. x halt and salute.	16. F to M extended canter.
2. Proceed collected trot. C track right.	17. H to D half pass left.
3. M–x–K change rein medium trot.	18. A track left.
4. F to M shoulder-in left.	19. Before B very collected canter. At B ¼ pirouette left.
5. C down centerline.	20. At E ¼ pirouette left proceed collected canter.
6. G to F half pass left.	21. F–x–H change rein with flying lead change near x.
7. K to H shoulder-in right.	22. M to D half pass right.
8. C down centerline.	23. A track right.
9. G to K half pass right.	24. Before E very collected canter. At E ¼ pirouette right.
10. x–H change rein extended trot.	25. At B ¼ pirouette right proceed collected canter.
11. C medium walk.	26. K to H extended canter.
12. M–x–K change rein extended walk.	27. M–x–K change rein flying change near x.
13. Over x transition to collected walk (¼ line to ¼ line) proceed in extended walk.	28. A down centerline. x halt and salute.
14. K to A medium walk.	
15. A collected canter tracking left	

# Global Equine Sires Cup

Started in 2017, the GES Cup is a free-jumping competition for three- and four-year-old horses sponsored by Global Equine Sires.

**New for 2018**, Global Equine Sires has expanded the competition to include 5-8 year horses under saddle as well.

Horses are evaluated on scope, carefulness, quickness, technique and willingness. For the under-saddle classes rideability, is also evaluated. The class is open to both jumper and hunter horses, however all horses will be judged the same. Entrants may sign up for the Global Equine Sires Cup only or in combination with their studbook inspection class or IBOP. Horses that are signed up for both will be judged simultaneously for both classes.

Prizes will be awarded at the following year's Annual Meeting or will be mailed at that time. Prizes include:

- Blankets to the owners of the 1st and 2nd placed horse per age group over the entire Keuring tour.
- Prize Money to the owners of the top four horses in free-jumping as well as the top four horses under saddle over the entire tour regardless of age: 1st place: \$600, 2nd place: \$300, 3rd place \$200 and 4th place \$150.

## Eligibility

Mares, geldings and stallions from all KWPN-NA books are eligible. There are no conformation requirements.

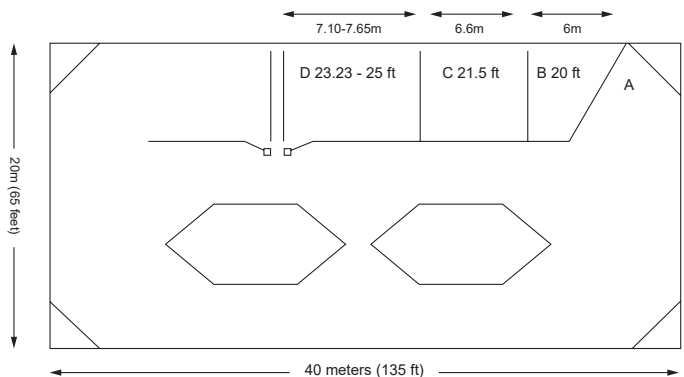
## Jump Chute for Free-Jumping

Three- and 4-year-old horses will jump an age appropriate chute of up to three jumps. The jump chute will be the same as that used for the studbook inspection. Heights listed above are a guideline, but are designed to be consistent with both the Young Horse Championship rules and those of the KWPN. Heights and spreads will be carefully adapted to each horse according to their ability and willingness

This class is designed for horses that have had experience and/or schooling in a jump chute. The following rules apply:

- Horses will be excused after three consecutive refusals.
- The first pass through the chute will have a complete set of jumps at a low level and be raised accordingly.
- The last pass through the chute will be set at the heights and spreads appropriate to each age group.

GLOBAL EQUINE SIRES CUP		KWPN
<b>3-Year-Olds</b>	3'9" height; max. 3'9" spread (1.20m)	0.80-1.15m
<b>4-Year-Olds</b>	4'-4"3" height; max. 4'-4" 3" spread (1.20-1.30m)	0.80-1.15m
<b>5/8-Year-Olds</b>	See IBOP Requirements.	



ARENA FOR FREE MOVEMENT AND FREE JUMPING

## Fences

The chute will consist of three fences: a cross rail, a vertical and an ascending oxer. Standard KWPN spacing will be used. Distances might be adjusted if deemed necessary by the jury.

## IBOP Course for Under-Saddle Jumping

The 5/8-year-old under-saddle horses will be shown on the jumping IBOP course with age appropriate heights and spreads. If also entered in the jumping IBOP, both classes will be evaluated at the same time.

## Scoring

There will be a minimum of two judges. Horses aged three and four will be scored on the following:

- Scope 30
- Carefulness 20
- quickness 20
- technique 20
- willingness 10

Horses aged 5 through 8 will be scored on the above plus Rideability.





# Stallion Approval



**L Primo DG ster IBOP(dr) PROK D-OC** (Bordeaux x Satina ster pref prest x Contango pref) Photo: Tamara with the Camera

Stallions must demonstrate talent for a specific discipline, have a good pedigree and correct conformation that is both functional and attractive. Stallions must be healthy and strong so that owners can enjoy them for many years. Finally, they must be people-friendly and have a willing disposition with a clear desire to perform.

## General Approval Information

KWPN Foalbook or Register A stallions and those registered with an Erkend studbook are eligible to be presented for studbook approval within their breeding direction. Other stallions that fit within a particular breeding direction are also eligible (e.g., Thoroughbred, Hackney and Saddlebred).

**Change in Breeding Direction:** A breeding direction may be changed in consultation with the jury or upon presentation of a sport record.

**Physical Examination:** If a stallion is presented for an Advice Keuring at age two or older, the General Physical and Soundness Evaluation must be completed by a veterinarian and sent to the KWPN-NA office with the keuring entry.

If a stallion is presented for approval, the General Physical and Soundness Evaluation must be completed and sent to the KWPN-NA office prior to the keuring.

**Proof of Identification:** Owners must be in possession of and submit the original registration papers showing name, birth date, color and markings, possible chip number, and a four generation pedigree.

**Parentage:** Parentage must be proven through DNA with markers on file with the KWPN-NA prior to the entering the keuring. The KWPN may request the parentage be re-verified.

**Height:** Stallions must be a minimum height of 160cm (approximately 15.3h). The jury will measure stallions at the keuring. Jury determination is binding.

**Drug Testing:** No drugs are allowed. Blood of all approval candidates will be drawn for testing at the keuring after the presentation. Drug testing will be done at owner's expense.

**Competition Requirements for Stallions Four and Older:** Stallions aged four and older must be actively participating in recognized competition as a prerequisite for approval presentation. Please see Competition Requirements on next page.

## COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS FOR STALLIONS FOUR AND OLDER

The following is intended as a guideline only. (The level equivalencies are close but not exact.)

DRESSAGE			JUMPERS AND			HUNTERS	
Age	Dutch Level	U.S. Level	Age	Dutch Level	U.S. Level	Age	U.S. Hunter Level
4 YEARS	L	L1	4 YEARS	B/L	Level 2/3; jumps to 1.10m (3' 6")	4 YEARS	Green Hunter 3'0"/Young Hunter 3'0"/Performance Hunter (.90m)
5 YEARS	M	L2	5 YEARS	M	Level 5, Younger Jumpers; jumps to 1.20m (4' 0")	5 YEARS	Green Hunter 3'0"/Young Hunter 3'0"/Performance Hunter (.90m)
6 YEARS	Z	L3	6 YEARS	Z	Level 6, Young Jumpers; jumps to 1.30m (4' 3")	6 YEARS	Green Hunter 3'3"/Young Hunter 3'3"/Performance Hunter (1.00m)
6/7 YEARS	ZZ Light	L4	7/8 YEARS	ZZ +	Level 7, Young Jumpers; jumps to 1.35/1.40m (4' 6")	7 YEARS	Green Hunter 3'6"/Young Hunter 3'6"/Performance Hunter (1.10m)
7/8 YEARS	ZZ Heavy	Prix St. Georges	8 & OLDER	Grand Prix	Grand Prix	7/8 YEARS	Green Hunter 3'9"/Hunter 3'9" (1.20m)/High Performance Hunter 4'-4'6"
9/10 YEARS	Grand Prix	Grand Prix				8 & OLDER	Hunter 3'9"- 4' (1.20 - 1.30m)/High Performance Hunter 4'-4'6"

## Requirements Prior to Presentation

**1. Pedigree Evaluation** The year a stallion will be physically presented, his pedigree must be submitted to the KWPN for evaluation by July 1st. The evaluation is good only for that year. Without the pedigree evaluation, the stallion is not allowed to enter the advice keuring or be presented for approval.

Stallions must have a pedigree that the KWPN stallion committee feels is of interest to the breeding program. It should be accompanied by the most current data on the family that is available at that moment and should include information about performance, conformation and health criteria from the female line.

The pedigree evaluation is progressive. As new information about the family becomes available, the evaluation will be adjusted accordingly.

The stallion committee will give a written opinion about the pedigree. If the opinion is negative, it is still possible to present the stallion if the owner feels his performance is sufficient to overcome his pedigree.

**2. Performance Evaluation** Stallions four and older must show performance appropriate for their age and that positively sets them apart from their contemporaries.

Stallions eight or older: Either they and/or their offspring must have positively distinguished themselves from their contemporaries in sport.

**3. Presentation on the Hard Surface** (1st Round) Stallions will be linear scored and assigned values for conformation and free movement and/or jumping according to the breeding direction of the stallion.

**4. The IBOP Riding Test** (2nd Round) Stallions up to eight years old are required to perform IBOP in their breeding direction unless

they have a Grand Prix sport record. Stallions with a documented Grand Prix record are excused from the IBOP riding test portion of the keuring presentation.

- **Dressage:** Dressage IBOP
- **Jumper/Hunter:** Jumping IBOP (includes free jumping for three- and four-year-olds)
- **Harness:** Driving IBOP
- **Gelders:** 3- and 4-year-olds under saddle IBOP (Dressage and Jumping) or Driving IBOP. Five-year-olds and older under saddle IBOP and Driving IBOP.

**5. Sport/Offspring Requirements** Stallions eight and older must have a successful competition record, be a proven sire of performance horses in his own breeding area or country or have a minimum of six offspring that can be found in the WBFSH rankings.

**6. Veterinary Requirements** Stallions must meet the KWPN veterinary requirements although owners do now have the option to delay the veterinary work and submit it within 30 days after a successful keuring presentation. Evaluations must be sent to the KWPN-NA office by DVD, flash drive or email to be forwarded to the KWPN. The veterinary requirements consist of:

- **General Physical Evaluation.**
- **Endoscopic Evaluation:** Stallions must have a normal and well functioning breathing apparatus. The examination must be recorded per KWPN instructions.
- **\*New D-OC and NS/DJD** Riding Type Stallions must undergo the DNA evaluation for OC plus the NS/DJD radiographs provided they are sufficiently related to the reference population. If the relationship to the KWPN reference population is insufficient or if the reliability is lower than 30%, the stallion must complete the PROK radiograph evaluation. See pages 52–53.
- **PROK Radiograph Evaluation:** Gelders, Harness and certain foreign riding type stallions are required to complete the PROK

evaluation, consisting of 22 views as specified by the KWPN. Radiographs may be taken any time after April 1st of a stallion's two-year-old year. Requirements on page 52–53.

- **Semen Evaluation:** All stallions are required to undergo a semen and breeding soundness evaluation per KWPN specifications. The semen evaluation must be done in the year a stallion is presented, regardless of any earlier evaluations. Semen needs to be of good, sufficient or moderate quality. The semen quality will be published in the stallion's report.

**7. Performance Testing.** To be approved, stallions will have to complete a 21-Day Performance Test or a 5-Day Character Test (for stallions that are or have competed at Grand Prix level).

*Note: No test other than the KWPN test will be accepted for approval. The KWPN does not accept results from any test held by any other registry or entity in North America.*

## Competition Requirements After Approval

by age seven or eight stallions should be competing at Fourth Level Dressage, Level 7 or 8 (respectively) Jumping, Regular Working Hunter or Intermediate Eventing. After completion of the 21-Day Test, competition is desirable but not necessary.

## Approved vs. Licensed

Approved stallions have completed and met all KWPN requirements. Licensed stallions have successfully completed a keuring presentation, an IBOP and the veterinary requirements, but *must still complete a performance test*.

## Names

Approved or Erkend KWPN stallions must have a unique name. This may mean that if a particular name is already in use by another Approved or Erkend stallion, the stallion might need to be renamed. Outside Stallions will retain their original name and registration number.

## Approval for outside (or Foreign) Stallions

Outside or foreign stallions are those registered with an erkend studbook, (Warmblood, Thoroughbred, Hackney or Saddlebred) and are considered to be "improvement sires". As such they must offer something to the breeding program that is not readily available within the KWPN population. This may include particular bloodlines or an impressive international sport record.

A copy of registration papers, a four-generation pedigree and sport/racing records must be sent to the KWPN-NA office for evaluation by the KWPN. Parentage must be verified through DNA. To be approved by the KWPN, outside stallions must undergo the same inspection and requirements as do KWPN stallions.

## To be approved, a stallion must meet a number of veterinary requirements.

- Riding type stallions must have a breeding value for OC. In addition, they need to complete the radiograph evaluation for Navicular Syndrome and Degenerative Joint Disease.
- Gelders and Harness stallions must pass the PROK radiograph examination consisting of 22 views as outlined on page 51.

## In addition, all stallions must undergo

- A respiratory exam
- Evaluation of semen quality
- A clinical inspection of the heart, eyes, teeth, and reproductive organs.

**Finally, a DNA test is conducted to ensure that each stallion matches his pedigree.**

## Approval for Harness Stallions

The circumstances for Harness stallions are somewhat unique in North America. Licensed stallions can only become Approved upon the successful completion of a performance test. Therefore, at this time, Harness stallions that are successfully presented at a keuring and successfully complete their veterinary requirements are not 'Approved' but are considered to be 'Licensed'.

The harness stallion licensing presentation will now take place over the course of two days.

### On day one, stallions will

1. Be presented in-hand on the hard surface and
2. Perform the dressage test of the regular IBOP.

After finishing these two elements, the jury will announce which stallions will be invited back to continue their presentation on the second day.

### On day two, stallions will

- Individually perform the alternative IBOP. At the end of the alternative IBOP, the jury will announce which stallions they feel are likely candidates for licensing.

Although they cannot participate in the alternative IBOP on day two, stallions that are not invited to continue the licensing process can still participate in the Fine Harness class that day.

To maintain their Licensed status, Harness stallions must be shown in harness at a KWPN-NA keuring the year after being licensed. Stallions that have competed at the highest (honors) level of harness sport in Holland may be excused from this in-harness presentation requirement. Only the KWPN has the authority to excuse a stallion from the presentation requirement.



## Phases of Stallion Inspections

### Advice Keuring for Stallions Two and Older

Stallions aged two and older can participate in an advice keuring. A linear score sheet will be filled out according to general keuring standards.

Stallions participating in an advice keuring are advised to do the pedigree evaluation prior to entering. Evaluation reports will be made by the harness stallion committee by April 1 and July 1.

Stallions should redo the pedigree approval in the year they are actually presented for approval *unless* they are invited to be presented for approval by the jury/stallion committee. Stallions may be entered without the pedigree approval but this will be at the owner's own risk.

With the pedigree evaluation the owner must submit:

- All Stallions: A pedigree and any pertinent family information available at that time for evaluation.
- Stallions Four and Older: The above plus information on the stallion's own performance.

The stallion must participate in a physical stallion presentation including:

- An evaluation on the hard surface as described in 'In-Hand Presentation on the Hard Surface'.
- A free movement and/or free jumping evaluation as described in 'Free Movement/Free Jumping'.

This keuring is to give stallion owners advice on a possible future of the stallion within the KWPN breeding program only; there are no rights or implied promises connected to the outcome of the advice keuring.

### First Round for Stallions Three and Older

This class is open to stallions that:

- Turn three during the keuring year; or
- Are four or older and have shown distinctive performance appropriate for their age that positively sets them apart from their age group; or
- Are eight or older, and have positively distinguished themselves at higher levels of sport or have offspring that are positively distinguishing themselves from their age group; and
- Have a pedigree that the stallion committee feels is of sufficient interest to be accepted into the selection process; and
- Have met the radiograph and endoscopy requirements according to the standards in the KWPN veterinary regulations.

The stallion must participate in a physical stallion presentation including:

- An evaluation of the horse on the hard surface as described in 'In-Hand Presentation on the Hard Surface'.
- An evaluation of free movement and/or free jumping as described in 'Free Movement/Free Jumping'.

The stallion evaluation committee will give a score according to the keuring standards, on a scale from 40 to 100 in five point increments for conformation and movement/jumping characteristics. If the stallion receives a minimum of 70 points for conformation and a minimum of 75 points for free movement or free jumping he may continue on to the Second Round at that same keuring.

### Second Round for Stallions Three and Older

#### The Under-Saddle Presentation:

- Stallions aged three to seven that pass the First Round will be invited to perform the IBOP according to their breeding direction. Stallions will be scored according to the keuring standards for IBOP characteristics where 75 is a passing score, but not necessarily sufficient for approval. The keuring jury will forward all information to the KWPN stallion committee, which will decide on how to proceed; or
- In general, stallions eight or older that have passed the First Round and have a Grand Prix sport record will be shown 'freestyle' under saddle. At the discretion of the stallion committee, a stallion with a Grand Prix sport record, or a stallion that has a number of offspring that are successful in sport do not have to be shown under saddle. The keuring jury will forward all information to the KWPN stallion committee, which will decide on how to proceed.

**Equipment:** Riding/Gelders stallions are presented under saddle with simple, smooth-mouthed snaffle, with a flash, figure eight or dropped nosebands with no more than two joints (metal or rubber) and a saddle with fitted saddle pad. Double bridles, martingales, auxiliary reins or other gadgets are not allowed. Tendon protection (splint boot) is allowed on forelegs. The jury has the power to make changes to tack. The rider must wear competition attire.

Harness stallions are presented in harness with a normal size crupper, normally sized and balanced shoes in front of a four wheel carriage (preferably a show carriage). See Driving IBOP on page 43.

Stallion selections in North America take place under the guidance of and is subject to the directives by the KWPN Stallion Selection Committees. The Committees may be assisted by advisers or delegate parts of the evaluation.

## Evaluation of Offspring from Stallions Already Used in Breeding

For stallions that are presented for approval at a keuring and that have already sired ten registered offspring in North America or elsewhere, the stallion committee may ask to evaluate a minimum of ten offspring and incorporate the result in making decisions regarding approval.

## Evaluation of the Dam

Before selection to the performance test a conformation report of the mother must be available. This includes complete linear score and values for conformation and movement. If the dam has previously undergone a conformation evaluation, those results will be used. If she has not previously been evaluated, her conformation will be evaluated during a regular keuring. If the dam is in North America, the regular North American jury will do the evaluation. If the dam is elsewhere, the evaluation will be handled accordingly. If the dam is deceased, as much family data as is possible will be used.

## Licensed Status

After being selected for a performance test, the stallion will be considered Licensed. For breeding purposes, licensed stallions are equal to approved stallions from a KWPN erkend studbook. The KWPN stallion committee will appoint the stallion to a performance test and the stallion is required to participate in the performance test he is appointed to unless a special dispensation is applied for and granted by the KWPN.

In general offspring by a Licensed stallion shall receive Register A papers. Foals may be upgraded upon approval of the stallion.

## Performance Testing

Upon decision by the KWPN Stallion Committee, a stallion must be presented at an independent stallion-testing facility for his performance test. The start and ending of the test will coincide with the start and ending of the KWPN keuring tour.

Stallions must be a minimum of five and a maximum of eight years old to participate in the 21-Day Test. Stallions are required to participate in the performance test they are appointed to unless a special dispensation is applied for and granted by the KWPN stallion committee.

**21-Day Performance Test:** The goal of the 21-Day Test is to study and determine the natural talent of tested stallions. Testing will occur at a completely independent facility where stallions are completely cared for and trained by officials appointed by the KWPN-NA. Stallions will be trained and ridden by riders/staff of the facility for 21 days. The owner cannot be present at the test facility between dropping off the stallion and the final exam.

## EVA Protocol for Stallions

Any new breeding stallion (including Approved, Foalbook and newly imported stallions) must be tested for Equine Viral Arteritis prior to first his first breeding season. If the blood test is positive, a semen test must be done to determine if the stallion is a shedder. EVA testing will not be required for activation with the KWPN-NA after that initial test. Results will be published on the stallion's page.

## EVA Protocol as Recommended by the AAEP

- **Breeding Stallions, First-Time Vaccinations:** It is recommended a stallion with a negative blood test be vaccinated. Prior to initial vaccination, stallions must have their blood tested and be confirmed to be negative for antibodies. Testing should be performed shortly prior to the time of vaccination. A certification of a negative test result prior to vaccination is important in the case he is considered for export at a later date. All first-time vaccinated stallions should be isolated for 3 weeks following vaccination before being used for breeding.
- **Breeding Stallions, Previously Vaccinated:** Annual booster vaccinations against EVA are strongly recommended no earlier than 4 weeks prior to the start of the breeding season.
- **If a Stallion is a Shedder** this fact will be published in the KWPN-NA Stallion Directory and Handbook. If there are other breeding stallions on the same property, they must be tested annually or proof of vaccination must be provided (initial negative test must be provided.)
- **In Order to Prevent the Carrier (Shedding) State,** as well as to prevent EVA, colts under 270 days of age that are serologically negative for antibodies to EVA should be vaccinated. Written certification of their negative serological status should be obtained before vaccination occurs.



**Olliver's Best** (Schroeder x Avelina ster x Olivi keur)

Photo: Naimark Photo

The North American Keuring Jury and a delegation from the KWPN will evaluate stallions at the start and finish of the test. On the final day, professional riders will test the stallion and then advise the stallion committee of their findings. During the test, the stall behavior of stallions will also be evaluated. Potentially observed vices will be recorded and reported.

After completing the 21-Day-Test, the KWPN stallion committee will make the decision whether or not to approve the stallion.

**5-Day Character Evaluation:** Stallions that are competing or have competed at Grand Prix or equivalent level must attend a 5-Day Character Evaluation. The goal of the 5-Day Test is to study the behavior and any potential vices of the stallions. Testing will occur at a completely independent facility where officials appointed by the KWPN-NA will care for stallions. The stallions will be evaluated at the end of the test by the Keuring Jury and a delegation from the KWPN. Stallions may be accompanied by their own grooms.

After completing the 5-Day Test, the KWPN stallion committee will decide whether or not to approve the stallion.

## Requirements After Approval

To retain approved status, a stallion's offspring must meet certain requirements at three times during the stallion's breeding career. If, at those times, a stallion's offspring do not meet the standards set by the KWPN, the stallion may be put on the Watch List or disapproved at the following intervals:

- A stallion is required to present a minimum of ten\* offspring at their dam's side for foal inspection within two years of the date of licensing or approval. The foals are preferably shown at a single keuring, but multiple locations are allowed.
- A stallion is required to present ten\* offspring (three to five years old) at studbook inspections by the time the oldest offspring are five years old.
- Sport results of ten\* offspring (five to eleven years old) must be submitted by the time the oldest offspring are eleven years old.

If a stallion cannot not meet the above requirements, the owner may apply for a one-year extension. An extension will be granted only if the KWPN stallion committee sees potential in the stallion and the owner has an acceptable reason (e.g., veterinary) as to why the stallion was unable to meet his requirements.

After successfully completing all the previously stated requirements, a stallion will have met all the approval criteria and may be permanently approved.

*\* Due to the limited number of breedings in North America, the number of offspring from Harness stallions required at the designated intervals is five rather than ten.*

## OC Protocol for Stallion Approvals in North America

Riding	Gelders/Harness/Other	
D-OC pred	NA/DJD	PROK
1st Round: Presentation on the hard surface		
2nd Round: IBOP according to type		
OR		
1st Round: Presentation on the hard surface		
2nd Round: Ibop according to type		
D-OC pred	NS/DJD	PROK
Performance Test		
Evaluation of breathing apparatus and reproductive system/semen evaluation are required for all stallions as part of the Veterinary Requirements.		

## Time Frame for the Approval Process

- Declaration of intent to present stallions for advice keuring or approval must be in the KWPN-NA office by April 15th. The declaration must be accompanied by pedigree and possible sport information (including that of close relations) that is as complete as possible.
- Pedigree information must be sent to the KWPN Stallion Committee for evaluation by July 1st.
- Owner will be informed of the KWPN Stallion Committee decision regarding the pedigree in May. Owners must then decide to proceed with the inspection.
- The pedigree approval is good for only one year and must be done each year a stallion is presented.
- Veterinary procedures can be completed either prior to or after the keuring presentation. *Prior to*—please send to the KWPN-NA office in June. *Afterward*—please send it to the office **within 30 days** of the keuring presentation.
- The KWPN will be return the results of the evaluations to the KWPN-NA office. The KWPN-NA office will relay the information to the stallion owner.
- Owners must formally sign up their stallion for the Stallion Approval class by August 1st (regardless of keuring deadline!).
- The physical keuring presentation must occur during the year the pedigree is approved.



# Veterinary Protocols



The crew at On Course Riding Academy, photo: Karin Naimark

Horses must be identified by an original registration paper showing name, birth date, color and markings, chip number (if applicable). The horse's name, registration number and date of examination must be printed on the radiographs.

A copy of registration papers and a hair sample for possible DNA testing for identification purposes must be included with radiographs.

All examinations should be done at either a Veterinary Teaching Hospital or a hospital/clinic that is on a par with a veterinary teaching hospital and specializes in radiograph and/or internal medicine.

## Acceptable Radiograph Classifications

Navicular Bone	Class 0-1-2
Sesamoids	Class 0-1-2-3-4
Pastern Arthritis	Class 0-1-2-3
Bone Spavin	Class 0-1-2
OCD Hock & Knee	Class A-B; Class C is acceptable only in certain cases.
OCD FETLOCK	No selection
The KWPN standard is not met if a score is higher than the above.	

## PROK Radiograph Evaluation

### Procedure for Gelders and Harness type Mares, Geldings and Stallions

Radiographs must be taken according to KWPN specifications and be read by the KWPN within three months of being taken.

Radiographs must be taken by a veterinary teaching hospital or a hospital/clinic that is on a par with a veterinary teaching hospital. If the quality of an examination is insufficient the KWPN will not accept it and will request the examination be redone.

The examination must be done after April 1st of the two-year-old year. Horses may present radiographs only once (unless the criteria are changed or criteria are added).

### Evaluation

The evaluation of the radiographs will be conducted by the KWPN radiograph committee. The committee has the right to refuse an evaluation if the radiographs do not meet KWPN specifications. The committee also has the right to request additional radiographs.

A horse will not meet the requirements if Osteochondrosis is present or if the score on one of the items is higher than the classification specified.

Films or CD must be mailed or emailed to the KWPN-NA office and will be forwarded to Holland for evaluation. Any surgeries must be disclosed.

### Classification of Radiograph Scores

- 0 Free of or almost free of OC
- 1 Good
- 2 Sufficient
- 3 Weak
- 4 Bad to very bad

### Age

The radiograph examination must be done after April 1st of the two-year-old year. Horses may present radiographs on once (unless the criteria change or new criteria are added.)

### Re-evaluation

If the owner disagrees with the results of the committee's evaluation, he/she may request a re-evaluation. The request must be made in writing and be submitted within one month of receipt of the results. A different KWPN committee will conduct the re-evaluation, using the same set of radiographs, plus additional views – if so desired. There will be an additional charge for a second reading. All costs are at the owner's expense.

## PROK Radiograph Protocol

### For certain KWPN Gelders and Harness type Mares and Stallions and

### For certain foreign Riding Type and Mares and Stallions

A complete set of radiographs for review of the veterinary classification committee is comprised of 22 radiographs of excellent technical quality according to projection and exposure.

(Projections according to a standardized nomenclature for radiographic projections used in veterinary medicine. James E. Smallwood et al. Veterinary Radiology, Vol. 26, No.1, 1985; pp. 2–9)

Name of horse, registration number, chip number (if chipped), date of examination and indication of legs must be printed on the radiographs!

- Images must be high quality.
- Maximal size of the prints 25 x 30 cm (9.8 x 11.8 inches).
- Evaluations must be sent to the KWPN-NA office by DVD, flash drive or email to be forwarded to the KWPN.

### The Following Projections are Required

#### FRONT LEG: BOTH SIDES

##### Navicular Bone

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2
- Dorso 55E proximal – Palmarodistal oblique (D55Pr-PaDiO) view ..... 2
- of the podotrochlea, with grid.
- For both projections the foot, after removal of the shoe, cleaning and trimming of the sole and frog, is positioned in a wooden block which lifts the foot 16cm from the floor and tilts the heel 55E (upright-pedal view). For the dorsopalmar projection the frog and sole should be packed with soft soap or appropriate paste (Play Doh).

##### Fetlock Joint

- Sesamoid bones in projection without superposition of the collateral ..... 4
- one; one in Dorso 45E medial Palmarolateral oblique (D45M-PaLO) direction for the medial and one in the Dorso 45E lateral-Palmaromedial oblique (D45L-PaMO) direction for the lateral sesamoid bone.
- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2

#### HINDLEG: BOTH SIDES

##### Fetlock Joint

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2

##### Hock Joint, including all tarsal joints and calcaneus

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2
- Dorsoplantar (DPI) view ..... 2
- Dorso 45E medial-Plantarolateral oblique (D45M-PILO) view ..... 2
- (Radiographs made in the Plantaro 45E lateral-Dorsomedial oblique (PI45L-DMO) direction are not accepted.)

##### Knee-Joint/Genual Joint/Stifle Joint

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2
- Caudo 10E proximal 60E latero-Craniomedial oblique ..... 2  
(CdIOPr60L-CrMO) view

TOTAL NUMBER OF RADIOGRAPHS ..... 22

Dr. A.J.M. van den Belt, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ECVDI

Utrecht University, Netherlands (October 16, 2008)

## Radiological Examination of Mares and Stallions for Navicular Syndrome and Degenerative Joint Disease

### General

Horses presented for these veterinary examinations must be identified by presentation of an original registration paper showing name, birth date, color and markings, chip number (if applicable), and a four-generation pedigree. When possible, chips should also be used to verify the identity of the horse. The horse's name, registration number and date of examination must be printed on the radiographs.

*For additional verification of identity and possible DNA testing a hair sample should be taken and mailed to the KWPN-NA office.*

### Radiographs

#### Procedure (for mares, geldings and stallions)

- Radiographs must be taken according to KWPN specifications and be sent to the KWPN-NA office within three months of being taken. Radiographs will be forwarded to Holland for evaluation
- Radiographs must be taken by a veterinary teaching hospital or a hospital/clinic that is on a par with a veterinary teaching hospital.

### Age

- The examination must be done after April 1st of the two-year-old year.
- Horses may present radiographs only once (unless the criteria are changed or criteria are added).

### Evaluation

The evaluation of the radiographs will be conducted by the KWPN radiograph committee. The KWPN has the right to refuse an evaluation if the radiographs do not meet KWPN specifications. The committee also has the right to request additional radiographs.

A horse will not meet the requirements if Osteochondrosis is present or if the score on one of the items is higher than the classification specified.

Films or CD must be mailed or emailed to the KWPN-NA office and will be forwarded to Holland for evaluation. Any surgeries must be disclosed.

### Re-evaluation

If the owner disagrees with the results of the committee's evaluation, he/she may request a re-evaluation. The request must be made in writing and be submitted within ten (10) days of receipt of the results. A different KWPN committee will conduct the re-evaluation, using the same set of radiographs, plus additional views – if so desired. There will be an additional charge for a second reading. All costs are at the expense of the owner.

## NS/DJD Radiograph Protocol

A complete set of radiographs for review of the veterinary classification committee comprises of 8 radiographs of excellent technical quality according to projection and exposure.

(Projections according to a standardized nomenclature for radiographic projections used in veterinary medicine. James E. Smallwood et al. Veterinary Radiology, Vol. 26, No.1, 1985; pp. 2–9)

The name of the horse, registration number, chip number (if chipped), date of examination and indication of legs must be printed on the radiographs!

- Images must be high quality.
- Maximal size of the prints 25 x 30 cm (9.8 x 11.8 inches).
- Evaluations must be sent to the KWPN-NA office by DVD, flash drive or email to be forwarded to the KWPN.

The Following Projections are Required

#### FRONT LEG, BOTH SIDES:

##### Navicular bone

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2
- Dorso 55 Epoximal - Palmarodistal oblique (D55Pr-PaDiO) view of the podotrochlea, with grid. .... 2
- For both projections the foot, after removal of the shoe, cleaning and trimming of the sole and frog, is positioned in a wooden block which lifts the foot 16 cm from the floor and tilts the heel 55E (upright-pedal view). For the dorso-palmar projection the frog and sole should be packed with soft soap or appropriate paste (Play Doh).

#### HINDLEG, BOTH SIDES:

##### Hock joint, including all tarsal joints and calcaneus:

- Lateromedial (LM) view ..... 2
- Dorsoplantar (DPI) view ..... 2

TOTAL OF RADIOGRAPHS: ..... 8



**Nyssa MFF** (Dakota VDL x Ralma D-OC by Indoctro Pref), Photo: Lynn Novay Photography



## Evaluation of the Breathing Apparatus

The breathing apparatus will be examined through the use of a laryngoscope and must be recorded according to KWPN specifications. The recording must be sent to the KWPN-NA office by DVD, flash drive or email and will be forwarded to the KWPN for evaluation.

- The recording must be submitted to the KWPN-NA office within *one* month of the examination.
- The recording must include two minutes of laryngeal examination.
- The examination must be done after December 1st of the two-year-old year. The procedure may be done *ONE* time per year.
- Horses meet the norm if they have a normal to well functioning breathing apparatus and are free of roaring and sound normal while breathing during rest and while laboring.

**Re-evaluation** If the owner does not agree with the results of the evaluation, he/she may request a re-evaluation. The request must be made in writing and must be submitted within ten (10) days of the receipt of the results. The re-evaluation will be done by a different committee using the same DVD.

## Evaluation of the Reproductive System and Semen

An examination of the reproductive system and a semen evaluation must be done in the year a stallion is presented for approval, regardless of age or previous evaluations.

- A stallion may only be presented after both testicles have dropped normally. Even when the stallion is excited, both testicles must be present in the scrotum.
- Semen evaluation may be done after September 1st of the two-year-old year. A semen evaluation must be done in the year a stallion is presented, regardless of any earlier evaluations.
- Semen evaluation consists of two ejaculations, one hour apart. Each of the two ejaculates must be evaluated for volume, motility, concentration and total sperm numbers.
- The evaluation must be submitted on the Society for Theriogenology form.

A stallion meets the norm if his reproductive system is normally developed and his semen falls in the good, sufficient or moderate classification. The semen classification from an Approved or Licensed stallion will be published on his page in this publication and online.

The semen evaluation must be submitted to the KWPN-NA office using the The Society for Theriogenology form. The evaluation will be forwarded to the KWPN.

Depending on the quality, the KWPN may request annual semen evaluations on a stallion when deemed necessary.

**Re-evaluation** If the results of a stallion's semen falls into the 'insufficient' classification, the owner can do a second evaluation. The KWPN will use the best of the two.

If the owner does not agree with the results of the evaluation, he/she may request a re-evaluation. The request must be made in writing and must be submitted within ten (10) days of the receipt of the results. The re-evaluation will be done using the results of new semen samples.

## Completion of Veterinary Requirements

Stallions that have been successfully presented for approval will not be considered to be or advertised as Licensed or Approved until they have successfully completed the veterinary requirements.

**General Note:** All examinations must take place at either a Veterinary Teaching Hospital or a hospital/clinic that is on a par with a veterinary teaching hospital and specializes in radiograph and/or internal medicine. The respective committees have the right to refuse an evaluation if they do not meet the KWPN specifications. The committees also have the right to request additional evaluations.



**Maorga SSM** (Flemmingh pref x Onilia ster x Ferro pref),

Photo: courtesy Owner

### Semen Fertility Classifications

FERTILITY CLASS	MOTILITY	% LIVE CELLS	% NORMAL CELLS
Good	>2500	>70	>70
Sufficient	2000–2500	50–70	50–70
Moderate	1000–1999	30–49	30–49
Insufficient	<1000	<29	<29

# Genomic Breeding Values

## DNA testing for Genomic Breeding Values

### Objective

The objective of the genomic breeding value on the basis of a DNA test is to acquire (at a young age) a prediction of the potential of the horse for specific characteristics.

### Horses

Horses must be sufficiently closely related to the reference population used by the KWPN. The parentage of the horse must be proven for at least four generations for a correct breeding value estimation and quality check.

### DNA sample

DNA samples will be collected in the form of hair for the purpose of the calculation of the genomic breeding values on the basis of the DNA tests. DNA samples can be submitted to the KWPN-NA office and will be forwarded to the KWPN. The owner should take two samples and submit them in separate baggies in case the first sample does not provide a usable result.

### Reliability

Along with the genomic breeding value a reliability of the genomic breeding value is given. This figure gives information about how much data is taken into account while doing the calculations and how reliable the interpretation of the genomic breeding value is. Reliability values of 30% to 80% are normal and acceptable..

### Ownership

The DNA material that is collected will remain the property of the KWPN. The data that is acquired and collected will also be the property of and will be managed by the KWPN. The owner will receive the genomic breeding value and the accompanying reliability value for the specific characteristic tested.

### Usage

The KWPN may use this data in accordance with the objective of the KWPN, including the use for breeding, journalistic, historical, statistical, informational and scientific purposes. The data recorded during the execution of the DNA test will remain linked to the individual horse. This data will be managed and used by the KWPN for various breeding purposes, including breeding value estimate(s) and selection of horses.

At this time, DNA testing for OC is for the dressage, jumper and hunter breeding directions only.

Research has made it clear that the DNA structure of Harness- and Gelders horse is too far removed from the Riding horse population to calculate a reliable genomic breeding value for these horses.

### Why DNA Testing

In March 2016, the KWPN Breeding Council recommended the following regarding the genomic breeding values for Osteochondrosis (OC): implementation of a predicate for stallions and mares based on DNA analysis for OC: the D-OC predicate.

As a result, in the stallion approval process, riding horse stallions presented for approval must be evaluated and have a Genomic breeding value (GBV) for OC and pass a radiograph examination for navicular syndrome and degenerative joint disease. Because of this protocol, the traditional radiographic examination for OC will be discontinued.

Starting 2016, start of the transition to the new D-OC predicate, the PROK examination as well as the D-OC predicate may be used to secure the elite predicate for mares. From the end of 2018 forward, only the D-OC predicate may be applied toward the elite predicate. This is currently being evaluated by the breeding council. Register A mares or foreign registered mares whose sires have not met KWPN radiograph standards must possess the D-OC and the radiograph exam for Navicular Syndrome and Degenerative Joint Disease prior to being eligible for keur or elite.

Below are answers to the most frequently asked questions regarding the new OCD testing:

### What is needed for the DNA test?

The DNA test is done with a hair sample. Please collect TWO samples and send them in separate Ziploc baggies. The second sample is used only in the event that the first sample fails to give a result. The owner must complete the 2 page form available on the KWPN-NA website and send it to the KWPN-NA office with the hair samples and payment. Samples will be sent to the KWPN for testing. Owners will be notified of the results.

## Can the DNA test be used for all horses?

No, it is only for KWPN jumping and dressage horses and horses that are sufficiently related to those populations, such as horses from most Western European sporthorse studbooks. In all other cases, the old selection method will be used (PROK-examination and, in case of approved/erkend stallions, offspring testing).

## What is the result of the DNA-test?

The result of the DNA test is a genomic breeding value for OC (GFW OC). This value indicates the position of the horse relative to the current KWPN population. On average, 70% of the breeding values fall between 96 and 104. Horses scoring over 104 are expected to have a positive OC effect on their offspring, pass on less OC. Horses scoring 95 or below are expected to have a negative OC influence. Horses scoring 96 or higher will receive the D-OC predicate.

## Do DNA tests always give results?

Yes, unless something has gone wrong with the submitted sample, because of which a full DNA profile cannot be made, but that rarely happens.

## What does the DNA analysis cost?

\$200 U.S. for KWPN-NA members, payable to the KWPN-NA.\*

## When will I receive the results of the DNA analysis?

It depends on the lab, but usually in 4 to 6 weeks.

## From what date forward can the D-OC predicate be applied for?

The D-OC predicate has already been implemented. Horses that have already done the DNA test with a resulting genomic breeding value of 96 or higher may apply for the predicate.

## Where will the genomic breeding values be published?

The results will be entered in the KWPN database. Breeding values of approved/erkend stallions will always be published – in the Stallion Database and the magazine In de Strengen. Breeding values for mares and approved stallions can be viewed in MyKWPN but will only be made public with permission of the owner.

## Can the DNA analysis be repeated?

There is no benefit in repeating the analysis; a horse's DNA does not change. What can happen is that the GFW score decreases over the years. A horse that has a GFW of 100 (the current average) could have a lower value in 5 years because the average of the population has improved due to this selection. That is the ultimate goal.

## Can a horse that did not pass the PROK examination earn the D-OC predicate?

Yes. A horse can have OC from external non-hereditary conditions and/or trauma, and is therefore not eligible for PROK. With a DNA test, it is possible to better distinguish between the hereditary and non-hereditary factors of OC. Therefore, genomic selection is such a valuable tool for breeding. A horse not eligible for PROK can, based on the genetic material, have a GFW higher than 95 and therefore receive the D-OC predicate.

## Does PROK still exist?

Yes, for non-related jumping and dressage horses and for Gelders and harness horses. In addition, each year a number of yearlings will undergo a complete radiograph examination and DNA analysis in order to keep the present DNA reference group of 3000 horses up to date. For KWPN jumping and dressage horses the PROK exam will be limited to navicular syndrome and degenerative joint disease. A full PROK evaluation remains possible, however it will not count toward approval for stallions nor towards the elite predicate for mares after 2018, unless the breeding council makes a different recommendation during the 2018 evaluation.

## Can the D-OC predicate also be used for the sport radiograph inspection?

No, the sport radiograph inspection is about more than OC while the DNA test is only about OC and is aimed at heritability.

*\*Price subject to change without notice.*



**Ladaza DG** (Gaspard de la Nuit DG x Sadaza keur by Caridor),  
Photo: Tamara with the Camera



# WFFS

## Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS)

During 2018, KWPN and KWPN-NA became aware of a growing concern amongst breeders and members regarding Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS). The first diagnosed case of WFFS was in Switzerland in 2014, and now the disorder has also been confirmed in at least one warmblood foal in the United States.

The condition is determined by a recessive gene. When both the mare and the stallion are carriers of the gene, the following applies:

- 25 percent chance of an abnormal foal,
- 50 percent will become carriers of the gene and
- 25 percent will be normal.

Most fetuses with this disorder are aborted, but if carried to term, there is no cure and the affected foal will die or must be euthanized shortly after birth. If only one parent is carrier, the resulting foal will not be abnormal. A carrier stallion or mare is not unsuitable for breeding but it is wise not to cross two carriers.

Carrier stallions can still be used for breeding to a non-carrier mare. They can still contribute to the KWPN breeding goal. But it is not wise to bring two carriers together, because that gives a 25% chance of a foal with the condition. Identifying carriers simply ensures that breeding with two carriers can easily be avoided, thereby preventing needless foal deaths, financial loss, and heartbreak for breeders.

## WFFS testing protocol

In the context of the Warmblood Fragile Foal Syndrome (WFFS) all KWPN/KWPN-NA stallions are required to be tested. It is advisable to test your broodmares so that you know whether your mare is a carrier. Official results entered into the KWPN Database.

The General Board of the KWPN is requiring testing for all active approved KWPN stallions of which offspring have been registered in the past five years, as well as any stallions that are currently participating in the performance test. All test results must be provided to the KWPN and will be made publicly available on the KWPN website. This decision immediately leads to transparency regarding possible carriage of the WFFS gene.

Here in North America, the KWPN-NA now requires testing for all activated Approved, Licensed and Foalbook stallions. These results will also be published on the KWPN-NA website so that breeders can make informed decisions.

### WFFS Positive KWPN Approved Riding-type stallions

Apache	Indian Rock
Connaisseur	Inspire
Everdale	Jack
Guardian S	Jubel ES
Habanna	Regino
Inclusive	Total U.S.

At this time, testing is available through the UC Davis Veterinary Genetics Laboratory for a discounted price of just \$30.00 if tested through the KWPN-NA, which will facilitate and coordinate the testing at UC Davis Veterinary Genetics Laboratory.

A reliable and economical DNA test is available to help breeders identify carriers and avoid risky breedings which may result in WFFS. *The KWPN-NA requires testing of activated stallions and strongly encourages breeders to test their mares.* If a stallion has already been tested or you have received a notification from the KWPN that they are testing your stallion, we ask you to please email, fax or mail a copy of the certificate to the KWPN-NA office so that we do not order another test for your stallion.

Sufficient DNA is usually still available 'on file' with UC Davis from a horse's original hair sample for KWPN-NA registration to conduct this additional test. But if a stallion was tested through another registry, if the sample was converted from blood, or was originally registered in Holland, a new sample will be required. If DNA hair samples are not available, a semen test can also be done.

The KWPN-NA office will pre-order the test and will receive results directly from UC Davis. The office will pass results on to the stallion owner after a reimbursement payment has been made to the KWPN-NA.

With testing, breeders can make better breeding choices and prevent non-viable foals from being born. The carrier status of stallions for WFFS will be published on the KWPN-NA website and in the stallion directory. **Test results do not affect the status of a stallion** within the breeding program. The KWPN is still discussing how this testing will be integrated in the breeding program for mares.

The KWPN tested all approved stallions with the following results.

### Results of Stallions Tested

About 250 Riding type stallions were examined and of those 10 tested positive (4%), the remainder (96%) all tested negative.

26 Harness Horse stallions were examined and all of these 26 stallions are WFFS-free (no carriers).

19 Gelders stallions were examined for the presence of the WFFS gene. 15 stallions are WFFS-free, four stallions are carriers of the gene, namely Koss, Wilson, Parcival and Vitens.

Status of all stallions approved in Holland is available online..