



2023 KEURING BOOKLET



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Entry deadline: August 4, 2023.

Late entries: will be accepted until August 20th with a penalty of double the amount of the class.

Stallion for Approval or Advice: riding type stallions may be presented at any location of sufficient quality and able to accommodate stallions safely. New sites will be determined on a case by case basis. Harness stallions may be inspected at either Harness Horse Keurings.

Young horses (foals, yearlings and 2 YO's do not have to have DNA on file in order to be presented. However, any horse going for STB must have DNA on file.

Keuring program: A keuring program will be available online.

- **Limit Entries** at any keuring.
- **Cancel any Keuring** where entries are insufficient.
- **Amend the Class Schedule** due to delays in travel or other unavoidable incidences.
- **Refuse Admittance** to anyone. Proper attire is required. No open-toed shoes are allowed for owners, handlers or spectators.

Please check with the KWPN-NA office or your keuring host for any schedule changes.

Entries will not be accepted without signed entry and liability release.

Handlers/riders/ring crew must sign release!



Sponsor: Keuring Championships

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Classes and Fees

Riding/Gelders Horses

Young Horse Inspections for Premiums

(For Foalbook. Register A & B young horses)

Foals and Weanlings	\$ 75
Yearlings	\$ 75
Two-Year olds (including colts not for approval)	\$ 75

Geldings and Stallions (not for approval!)

(For Foalbook, Register A & B geldings and stallions)

inspection for Studbook and Ster	\$ 100
Reg. B Inspection (ineligible for STB/Ster)	\$75
re-evaluation for Ster	\$ 75

Mares for Studbook, Ster and Keur

(For Foalbook, register A and erkend mares)

Foalbook and register A mares	\$ 200
Reg. B. Inspection (Ineligible for STB/Ster)	\$100
Studbook Mare re-evaluation for Ster	\$ 100
Keur Conformation class for Ster Mares	\$ 50

Stallions (for licensing/approval)

(For Foalbook, register A, register B and erkend Studbook stallions)

Advice Keuring for stallions two and older	\$ 150
Approval for KWPN stallions three and older	\$ 400
Approval for non-KWPN stallions	\$ 500

(Register B stallions with explicit pedigree approval only.)

Performance Classes

Riding Classes:

IBOP under-Saddle tests for riding/Gelders types	\$ 100
Dg Bar Cup for Young Dressage Horses	\$ 50
Global Equine Sires Cup for Young Jumping Horses	\$ 50

Requirements for Stallion Classes:

- Stallions entering any of the Licensing/Approval/Advice classes must have pedigrees evaluated by the KWPN prior to signing up that year.
- Stallions five and older must have a sport record evaluated by KWPN prior to keuring entry.
- Stallion veterinary evaluations must be evaluated by KWPN within one month after the keuring.
- Stallions entering Approval or Licensing classes must also sign up for the IBOP, unless they have a Grand Prix Record.
- Non-KWPN stallions may be inspected for approval if registered with KWPN Erkendstudbook.

A \$400 premium is due to the KWPN-NA for any stallion that becomes Licensed.

Upon actual KWPN Approval a studbook entry fee is due to the KWPN. Please note - fees change annually.

€505.00 for KWPN Harness and Gelders Type Stallions

€2,400.00 for KWPN Riding Type Stallions

€3,025.00 for non-KWPN Stallions.

Harness/Gelders Horses

Young Horse Inspections for Premiums

(For Foalbook, register A and register B young horses)

Foals and Weanlings	\$ 75
Yearlings	\$ 75
Two-Year olds (including colts not for approval)	\$ 75

Geldings/Stallions (not for licensing)

(For Foalbook, Register A & B geldings and stallions)

inspection for Studbook and Ster	\$ 100
re-evaluation for Ster	\$ 75

Mares for Studbook, Ster and Keur

(For Foalbook, register A, register B and erkend mares)

Foalbook and register A mares	\$ 200
register B Mares with one outside parent	\$ 200
Studbook Mares re-evaluation for Ster	\$ 100

(Ster rating automatically qualifies the mare for Keur)

Stallions (for licensing)

(For Foalbook, register A, register B and erkend Studbook stallions)

Advice Keuring for stallions two and older	\$ 150
Approval for KWPN stallions three and older	\$ 400
Approval for non-KWPN stallions	\$ 500

(Register B stallions with explicit pedigree approval only.)

Performance Classes

Driving Classes:

IBOP Driving test	\$ 100
KWPN Fine Harness Cup	\$ 50

General Information

Every year the KWPN-NA organizes and holds inspections throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Horses of all types are evaluated by a jury led by an inspector from the KWPN.

Keurings offer classes for:

- Young horses for premiums
- Mares for studbook, ster and keur
- geldings for studbook and ster
- Stallions for linear scoring and ster
- Stallions for Advice or Approval
- Performance for all types (IBOP, Dg Bar Cup Dressage, Global Equine Sires Cup Free-Jumping and Fine Harness)

Iron Spring Farm sponsors the Keuring Championship Awards to award breeders of horses bred and born in North America. These awards recognize the Champion and reserve Champion Foals and Mature Horses and distribute prize money in each of the breeding directions: dressage, jumpers, hunters, harness and Gelders.

The following defects will prevent acceptance into the studbook:

- eye defects present at birth, small, missing or underdeveloped eye
- Noticeable over or underbite: cases where the cutting edge 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

Classes are separated according to breeding direction. Owners must designate a breeding direction when entering.

Foals, yearlings and two-year olds must be KWPN registered as:

- KWPN Foalbook, Register A or Register B.

Foals must be a minimum of four weeks old at the time of the keuring.

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

Adult horses must be registered as:

- KWPN Foalbook, Studbook, Register A or Register B Riding type or Gelders
- Outside mares and stallions (with pedigree approval only!)

Stallions that have not completed their pedigree approval cannot be presented as a stallion prospect. They may be linear scored in the "Geldings and Stallions" class.

Adult horses must be a minimum of three years old. Mares and geldings must be a minimum of 158cm (15.2h); stallions a minimum of 160cm (15.3h).

Height Measurements

Hands	inches	cm
15.0	60	152.40
15.1	61	154.94
15.2	62	157.48
15.3	63	160.02
16.0	64	162.56
16.1	65	165.10
16.2	66	167.64
16.3	67	170.18
17.0	68	172.72
17.1	69	175.26
17.2	70	177.80
17.3	71	180.34

1 inch = 2.54 cm

Breeding Directions

Horses are inspected within their breeding direction unless otherwise specified on the entry form. Owners of horses designated as 'RP' must specify whether the horse is to be evaluated as a Dressage, Jumper or Hunter type.

Choosing a breeding direction for Riding Type (RP) horses

Horses registered as RP must choose Dressage, Jumper or Hunter on the entry form.

RP horses already in the studbook but not yet ster, can be re-presented for ster in any of the riding type (RP) breeding directions.

RP ster mares may be presented for keur eligibility in the breeding direction that they perform a successful IBOP or meet their sport requirements.

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 without going under saddle. The horse must meet pedigree requirements for the new type.

Transfer to another RP type breeding direction for horses in the Studbook

After acceptance into studbook as a Dressage, Jumper or Hunter type it is possible to present a horse in another breeding direction *AFTER* the horse has proven itself under saddle either by passing an IBOP or EPTM (NL); or by earning a sport predicate in the new breeding direction.

Transfer to the GP breeding direction

If a riding or Harness type horse meets the criteria for the Gelders breeding direction with regard to *pedigree*, conformation and movement, may transfer to the Gelders direction upon consultation with the jury.

Transfer to the TP breeding direction

If one of the parents of a Gelders type horse is registered as a Harness horse, the owner can transfer the horse to the Harness direction after consultation with the jury. Riding type horses cannot transfer to the TP breeding direction.

General requirements

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 and liability release are available on-line and are mailed to all current members. The entry form and liability release must be completely filled out and sent to the KWPN-NA office by the deadline.

Liability Release owners, handlers, riders and ring crew must all sign the KWPN-NA Liability release.

Membership only current KWPN-NA Full or Lifetime members in good standing may enter horses in a keuring.

Ownership owners of horses presented at a keuring must:

- be the 'owner of record'; **or**
- have a transfer in progress; **or**
- have a lease agreement on file.

Costs usually consist of two parts:

- the class fees paid to the KWPN-NA.
- stabling and grounds fees paid to the keuring host.

Financial obligations to KWPN-NA and host must be met prior to the keuring.

Refunds (less a \$50 handling fee) may be given for recent injury or illness **of a horse only** if a veterinary certificate is submitted within 30 days of the keuring. No refunds will be given for pregnancy, inability to load, shoeing problems or other non-veterinary causes. Late fees are non-refundable.

Bridle numbers each horse will get two bridle numbers, one for each side of the halter or bridle. The jury should be able to see the number from either side without having to walk around the horse. Numbers are not to be held by the handler. Numbers for foals may be worn by the dam.

Identification and Registration papers

registration papers for horses entering studbook inspection and IBOP classes can be mailed to the office with the entry form. Owners of all other horses must send their registration papers to the office prior to the keuring. A copy of the papers will be provided to the judges. The only exceptions are foals whose papers have not yet been issued.

All horses in the studbook inspection are measured. Colors and markings are checked against those on file and corrections noted. Horses will also be checked for genetic defects.

Branding/Rebranding In accordance with the policies of the KWPN in the Netherlands, as of May 1, 2022, KWPN-NA horses will no longer be branded. Horses have not been branded in the Netherlands since September 2000, and the KWPN has asked that we discontinue the practice in North America. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to the office.

Handlers/Riders

Handlers Horses are presented by a handler and not more than one assistant. During free movement or free jumping only the handler is allowed in the arena.

Foals and mares each need their own handler. Owners with multiple horses in a class must have sufficient people to accompany those 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, boots and a safety helmet. In case of excessive heat and permission of the jury, a polo shirt may be substituted for shirt and coat.

Cell Phones/Smoking Using cell phones or smoking is prohibited in the arena or cage.

Handlers and Riders

In-hand: One handler and one assistant are allowed.

Free movement/jumping: A handler only is allowed.

Whites (or blues): *Handlers and assistants entering the ring must wear proper attire, see above.*

Riders must wear a safety helmet.

Horses

Immunizations Horses participating in a keuring must be current on influenza and site vaccination/test requirements. Check with keuring hosts for specifics.

Shoes

- **Riding and Gelders horses:** Foals, yearlings and two-year old fillies and geldings may **not** wear shoes. Shoes are recommended for two-year old colts in the advice keuring and all horses three and older. Shoes may be a maximum thickness of 8mm. Specialty shoes (e.g. studded), corrective shoes or pads are not allowed.

General Information

Predicates:

Ster

The ster predicate is awarded at studbook inspections to mares, geldings and stallions earn at least 70 points for conformation and 75 for movement or jumping.

IBOP

A predicate awarded to KWPN horses that pass the riding or driving IBOP test.

Keur

A predicate for mares with above average conformation that have also passed an IBOP or proven themselves in sport. The keur predicate overrides both the ster and IBOP predicates.

Elite

The elite predicate is for keur mares that also earn the D-OC predicate (PROK accepted through the end of 2018). TP mares still only need PROK. This is the highest predicate a mare can earn for herself. The elite predicate overrides the ster, IBOP and keur predicates.

D-OC

A predicate based on DNA evaluation for osteochondrosis.

PROK

A predicate awarded to horses that comply with the KWPN radiographic conditions.

Sport:

A predicate awarded to KWPN registered mares, geldings and stallions based on their own performance in sport at USEF, U SDF, USEA, FEI or EC recognized shows.

* Dressage tests 2003 and later only.

Crown:

A KWPN-NA performance predicate awarded to stallions, mares and geldings that are ranked in the top 300 top-ranked dressage horses jumping horses in the year's final WBFSH/FEI rankings.

- **Harness horses:** Harness horses two and older may wear shoes with a maximum thickness of 12mm and a maximum width of 25mm. Again, 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.

Under-Saddle: English saddle and a snaffle bridle – a simple, smooth-mouthed, metal or rubber snaffle with not more than two joints. 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 request removal of any type of leg or foot protection.

Artificial means no artificial means of enhancing conformation or movement are allowed. The use of an artificial hair piece in the tail or mane is acceptable.

Drug Testing 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 with a veterinarian's statement that the irregularity is due to an injury and not a hereditary condition. The mare must be able to walk and trot in-hand but cannot participate in free movement or jumping. Therefore, she cannot earn the ster predicate. All corrective or cosmetic treatments must be disclosed in writing.

Whips and other aids 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 a horse is negatively affected, the handler may be requested to go around again without aids.

Register A and Horses from Erkend Studbooks

Horses with register A papers and mares from an erkend studbook can be presented for Studbook and Ster. After completing possible additional requirements these mares can be presented for Keur and Elite (PROK or DJD/Navicular AND D-OC, and/or performance requirements their Sires have not met). If the additional requirements have not been met prior to the keuring, they will not be eligible to receive Keur or Elite predicates. If you have a question about a particular mare please contact the office for further information. TP mares will still require PROK.

Linear Scoring

Linear scoring provides useful information for the horse and is helpful in making breeding selections. It is done primarily during the hard surface presentation.

Each individual horse is compared to the average KWPN horse on all characteristics included in the breeding standard. This has nothing to do with appreciation of the horse, but is only limited to strict observation and description of conformation and movement characteristics.

The lower beam includes a large number of conformation and movement characteristics that provide a detailed description of the horse. Traits are described through nine check boxes representing the degrees between the two extremes. The middle three boxes represent the average of a trait, the three boxes to the left and right represent clear evidence of a trait in the horse. The more extreme a trait, the more to the outside it will be. Additional boxes may be marked or comments may be made if needed. The upper beam is the evaluation of the horse as a whole and follows after all individual characteristics have been observed and described. It consists of scores for the conformation and movement/jumping. Scoring is on a scale of 40 to 100 points, in increments of five. After inspectors have marked the horse's traits on the linear score sheet, they can determine scores.



Dressage horses are scored on conformation and movement. The score for movement is the average of scores for the walk, trot, canter, and self-carriage.

Jumping and Hunter Horses are scored on conformation, movement and jumping. The jumping score is the average of the canter, reflexes, technique and scope.

Scores for the walk and the trot do not count toward the jumping score but must average at least 50 points for a horse to be accepted in the studbook and at least 60 for the ster predicate.

Harness Horses are scored on conformation and movement. The score for movement has two components: a total score and individual scores for the walk, trot, canter, and carriage.

IBOP Performance Test

The IBOP (individual Suitability test for Horses) is a riding or driving test designed to gain insight into the natural talent for sport. Horses have their own rider or driver. The IBOP is open to horses aged 32 months and older. Horses are eligible to perform one IBOP per year.

Upon entering an IBOP in a certain breeding direction, horses are committed to that breeding direction for that year. It is possible to do an IBOP in another breeding direction in a following year.

When signing the horse up, please name the rider for scheduling purposes.

Evaluation process in the IBOP test, horses are evaluated on gaits as well as type-specific traits.

A maximum of 100 points is possible, with 75 points required to pass the test.

Re-Present for Ster and Keur

Re-Evaluation for Ster: If a horse was accepted into the studbook but is not ster, it may be represented if the owner feels the horse has changed sufficiently to make ster possible. Or it can be presented in another breeding direction after first passing an IBOP in that new breeding direction.

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

After passing the IBOP and receiving the ster predicate as described above, mares may also be presented for keur conformation at that same keuring.

Keur Conformation: If not keur eligible at her studbook inspection, a mare may be represented in-hand for keur conformation in a subsequent year.

The jury evaluates what they see at that moment and results are not directly relatable to scores from the studbook inspection. To become keur, eligible mares must complete the predicate by passing an IBOP or having a sufficient sport record.

Scoring the IBOP

Scoring is on a scale of 0 to 10.

0 not executed

1 Very bad

2 Bad

3 Fairly bad

4 Clearly insufficient

5 Insufficient

6 Sufficient

7 More than sufficient

8 Good

9 Very good

10 Excellent

Linear Scoring Traits

The linear scoresheet consists of a lower and upper 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 scores for walk, trot, canter and self-carriage for dressage; canter, reflexes, technique and scope for jumping; and movement and overall impression for harness.

In 2015 three additional traits (7a, 15a and 26a) were added for all Riding Type horses. Also, the degree of unevenness in the feet will now be described through three gradients.

Upper Beam Conformation(all)

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

7a. Length of Withers (long–short) the length of the withers as measured by the horizontal distance between the highest point and the lowest point of the withers.

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.

15a. Stance of the Hind Pasterns (weak–upright) the angle made by the pasterns of the hindlegs and the ground.

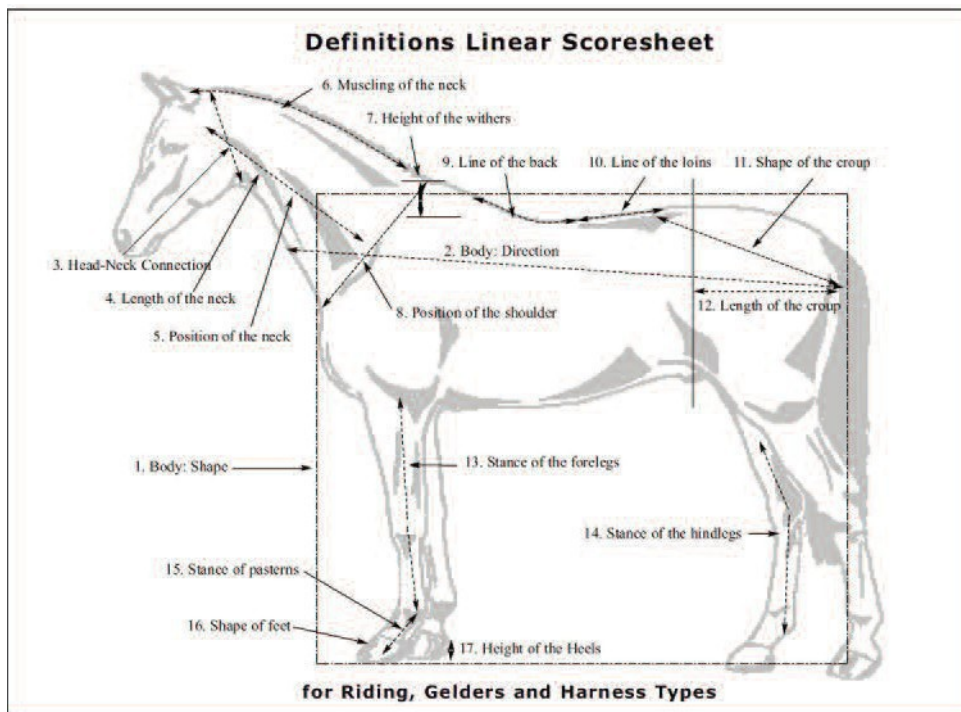
16. Shape of feet (wide–narrow) the relation between the coronet band and the carrying surface viewed from the front. Note: with unequal hooves, the narrow hoof is considered to be abnormal. The horse's feet should be large and symmetrical.

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 for 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: elasticity (elastic-stiff) the measure of elasticity with which the movement flows through the body and is then absorbed by the legs. (Also suppleness).

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.

26a. Canter: Suppleness (supple-stiff) the measure of elasticity with which the movement flows through the body and is then absorbed by the legs.

27. Canter: impulsion (powerful-weak) the measure in which the horse pushes off the ground with the hind legs.

28. Canter: balance (carrying-pushing) the combination of body position and the measure in which the 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 (upward-forward) the measure in which the horse is able to elevate the withers.

30. Take off: quickness (quick-slow) the time between when the forelegs and the hindlegs hit the ground and the moment when the horse leaves the ground in the last canter stride before the jump.

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 second 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

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

Upper Beam – Harness Movement The total score for the horse's movement.

Inspection Classes

Foals, yearlings and Two-Year-Olds

First young horses in a class are individually stood up before the jury. Second, they are walked and then trotted clockwise around the arena. Third, they again stand up before the jury, facing the other direction.

After all horses in a class are evaluated, all come back as a group for the walk-around. The jury will place horses, present premiums and give commentary.

There are no scoresheets for young horses other than for colts in the advice keuring.

Premiums for Young Horses

1st Premium: exceeds breed standard. It is equal to ster status in the studbook inspection.

2nd Premium: Meets breed standard. Some minor faults or lack of quality in type, conformation, and/or movement. It is equal to studbook status.

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

Foals

Birth declarations must be on file with the KWPN-NA office prior to entering and DNA parentage verification must be completed prior to the start of the keuring. Embryo transfer foals & twins should be marked as such on the entry form.

Foals must be a minimum of four weeks old at the time of the keuring. Foals should be familiar with the halter, be able to walk properly on a lead and be easily caught.

Clipping the whiskers around nose and eyes as well as the body is discouraged. Clipping the pastern cavities is functional, because enables the jury to better judge the pastern stance. Manes should be braided.

Weanling

The KWPN prefers to see foals at the side of the dam, not weaned. Weaned

foals are shown in-hand & free-movement.

Yearlings

Yearlings are shown in-hand & free-movement. Fillies, colts and geldings are in the same class according to breeding direction.

Two-Year-Olds

Two-year-old colts, fillies and geldings in the premium grading class are shown as the yearlings above.

Two-year-old colts in the advice keuring are presented as stallion prospects. They must first undergo a pedigree evaluation and will be linear scored, including free movement or jumping.

This class is meant to advise owners on whether or not to pursue stallion approval. Owners receive a written evaluation with recommendations or conditions that should be met. The owner is free to present the horse even if the advice is negative at that particular time.

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

Riding and Gelders horses are evaluated

on conformation and free-movement and/or jumping talent. Harness horses are evaluated on conformation and in-hand movement.

The basic studbook inspection consists of four elements:

A) Measuring, Markings and Defects

Each horse is individually measured to make sure it meets the height requirements, markings are checked against those on the registration papers, mouth and feet are checked for genetic defects.

B) Hard Surface

Each horse is individually walked and trotted in-hand on the hard surface as follows:

- 1) Enter the ring and line up in front of the jury. The horse should stand with the weight evenly distributed over all four feet with all four legs visible to the judges. Next, the jury will ask you to
- 2) Walk the horse away from and then back toward the jury in a straight line for approximately 20-30 meters,
- 3) Trot the horse away from and back toward the jury in an unhurried tempo over at least a 30-meter distance,
- 4) Again, stand the horse up in front of the jury, this time facing the other direction. This procedure allows the judges to evaluate both sides without disturbing the horse by walking around them.

C) Free Movement/Jumping

For this phase, the horse goes to the indoor arena or cage to show off its movement. Jumpers and hunters will also show their jumping ability. (At this time, horses may wear protective boots on the forelegs.)

Conversion Tables

Approximate Distances

70 cm	2'3"	6.0 m	19'3"
75 cm	2'6"	6.4 m	21'
85 cm	2'9"	6.6 m	21'8"
90 cm	3'0"	7.10 m	23'4"
100 cm	3'3"	7.65 m	25'
110 cm	3'6"	13.4 m	44'
115 cm	3'9"	15.0 m	50'
120 cm	3'11"	20.0 m	65'6"
130 cm	4'3"	21.0 m	69'
135 cm	4'5"	40.0 m	131'
140 cm	4'7"	60.0 m	197'
150 cm	4'11"		

After entering the arena, horses should be walked around the perimeter to familiarize them with the surroundings. The judges will signal when the horse is to be let loose, tracking to the right.

When the jury has seen sufficient movement, the horse will be caught and walked around the ring and again standing front of the jury. The jury will comment on the horse, after which it will leave the ring.

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

Jumper and Hunter: the jury will first evaluate the trot and canter in both directions. Next, they will evaluate the horse as it goes through a line of three jumps.

#1 is a vertical placed six meters from the short side of the ring, with a trotting pole before it.

#2 is another vertical placed 6.60 meters after the first.

#3 is placed 7.10 - 7.65 meters after the second. Initially it is a vertical and is later expanded into an oxer, the height of which depends on the age of the horse.

Harness horses are shown in-hand only.

D) Walk Around

After all horses in a group have completed their individual presentations they will come back as a group for a final walk-around, placing, presentation of ribbons and commentary from the jury.

RP and GP ster mares will come back later to be evaluated for keur conformation. TP mares are automatically eligible for keur with their ster rating.

Scoresheets and Branding

Scoresheets provide owners with an overview of their horse's linear scoring and are usually handed out after the classes are over. Eligible horses may be branded if desired.

These two predicates may also be awarded posthumously.

Preferent:

A preferent mare is one that produced at least three offspring that have earned the ster, keur or elite predicate; **or** a son that was selected for the second round of the KWPN Stallion Show (or better); **or** a son approved with a KWPN erkend studbook.

Prestatie:

A Prestatie mare is one that produced at a maximum of three offspring that together have a minimum of five points in sport according to the below chart. The predicate indicates the degree with which a mare passes on a talent for sport.

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

Sport Performance	Points
• Completed stallion performance test ¹	
• Completed stallion performance test and is approved ¹	2
• IBOP earning the minimum points for prestatie ²	1
• Dressage* competition at Z1+1 (one point at L3t1 or higher) ³	1
• Dressage* competition at Z2+1 (one point at L3t2 or higher) ³	2
• Dressage* competition at grand Prix	3
• Jumping competition M+5 (5 points at Level 5 or higher) ³	1
• Jumping competition Z+1 (1 point at Level 5 or higher) ³	2
• Jumping competition at grand Prix	3
• Combined training M+5 (5 points at training Level or higher) ³	1
• Combined training Z+1 (1 point at Preliminary Level or higher) ³	2
• Combined Driving at international level, participating in all components	1

¹ **Performance test** – A son that has totally completed the 1996 or later KWPN Performance test in Holland or in north America.

² **IBOP requirements for Prestatie predicate** – each offspring that meets one of the following criteria can earn 1 point.

- thru 1994 90 points, gaits average of 9
90 points, jumping 9, min. gaits average of 6
- 1995–2005: 45 points for jumping
45 points for dressage, basic gaits minimum of 7
85 points overall, basic gaits minimum of 6
- 2006 and later: 80 points

³ Sport requirements for Prestatie predicate

- Z1 dressage = L3t1; Z2 dressage = L3t2
- M jumping (1.20m) = (3'11") Jumper: Level 5 or Hunter: Second year green
- Z jumping ((1.30m) = (4'3") Jumper Level 6 or Hunter: regular Working Hunter
- M cross country (1.20m) = training level (3'11")
- Z cross country (1.30m) = Preliminary level (4'3")

* Dressage tests 2003 and later only.

Dressage Horse Inspection

	Height	Conformation	Movement Walk • trot • Canter • Self-carriage
Studbook	158	Minimum 50	Minimum average of 50
Ster	160	Minimum 70	Minimum average of 75

Horses are shown as described in “Stud-book inspection” on page 10.

Exemption from Free Movement

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

- passed a dressage IBOP or EPTM (NL only). Movement scores consist of the scores for gaits and ‘carriage and balance from the IBOP or EPTM.
- a sport predicate in dressage. There will be no upper beam score for movement.

Keur Eligible

Ster mares return to the ring and 1) walk around as a group, 2) be shown in-hand one at a time at the walk and trot, and 3) return as a group for results.

Keur Predicate

- Mare must have keur conformation as a dressage horse and
- IBOP with a minimum score of 75 or
- Minimum of 1 point at Z1 (L3t1) dressage or 5 points at M (training) eventing with no more than 10 penalty points.

Dressage IBOP

For Gelders IBOP, see page 18.

Arena size: the dressage IBOP is performed in a **small (20 x 60 meters)** arena. The IBOP consists two parts: an individual dressage-test and a group presentation with up to three horses. Horses must show basic gaits as well as a number of tempo changes. Four-year-olds are required to do some leg-yields, five-year-olds and older must show the shoulder in.

Part 1 – The individual test

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

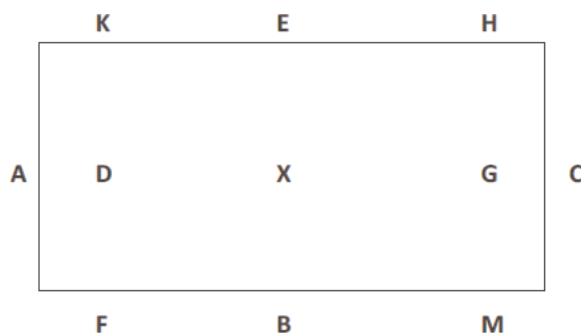
Part 2 – As a group

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, the horse is judged on suppleness, posture and balance, ability to ride, manageability and talent as a dressage horse. 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 stud-book inspection and the IBOP will take the place of free movement.



IBOP-test

part 1

Arena 20 * 60 m

1	A C	Enter in working trot Track left
2	H-X-F	Change rein working trot
3	A	Serpentine with three loops
4	Between F and A	working walk
5	K-X-M	Change rein medium walk
6	Between C and H	Working trot
7	E	20 m circle working trot; Before E working canter and continue canter left lead
8	B	20 m circle working canter, lengthening a few strides on the circle
9	Between C and H	Working trot
10	F-X-H	Change rein medium trot
11	B Before B	20 m circle working trot, allowing horse to stretch forward and downward Shorten reins
12	F	Transition to walk
13	K	Transition working trot
14	E	20 m circle working trot; before E working canter and continue canter right lead.
15	B	20 m circle canter right lead, lengthening a few strides on the circle
16	Between F and A	Working trot
17	K-X-M	Change rein in medium trot
18	Between K and A	Transition to working walk
19	A	Down center line
20	Between X and G	Halt and salute.

The DG Bar Cup sponsored by DG Bar Ranch is a competition for young Dressage horses. Gaits, rideability, balance, rhythm, suppleness and the ability to collect and extend are evaluated as horses perform. Entrants may sign up for the IBOP or the DG Bar Cup, or both.

There will be a minimum of two judges.

Eligibility

Open to three, four and five/six and seven/eight-year-old KWPN horses.

Tests for three-, four- and five/six-year old horses:

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 at the same time. This is not the case for seven/eight-year-old horses.

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

Horses are shown at the walk, trot and canter. Gaits will account for 60% of the total score with an additional 40% for self-carriage, suppleness, submission, ability 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) 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 they receive trophy and prize money.

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

- Canter on a 20 meter circle.

Four-Year-Olds will be shown at trot, canter and walk in that order.

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

Five/Six-Year-Olds will be 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 Olds

Seven/Eight-Year-Olds will be shown in a developing horse style test.

Scoring

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



Dressage IBOP Part II and DG Bar Cup for 3-6 YO horses

These pages include the 'read' portion of the Dressage IBOP and the protocol for the DG Bar Cup

Please give this to the Ring Master or Reader only.

Do not give this to the owners or riders; it is to be 'new' for them as they ride the test.

Protocol for Ring Master/Reader

- Be alert for directions from the judges
 - The judges sit on the middle of the long side or in the center
 - In executing all exercises, try to make sure all riders are finished before starting a new one. This is to allow the judges to look at all the riders and this will also avoid riders running in to each other.
 - Bring to riders attention to keep arena equally spaced.
-

Three Year olds

- Trot Rising
- Allow the riders a little time to get used to the arena and start at the sign of the jury
- Start the trot on the left lead
- Change rein across the diagonal
- At the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- On the 20m circle pick up medium canter right lead
- Straight along the rail
- Transition to the trot and change rein across the diagonal
- At the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- On the 20m circle 20m pick up medium canter left lead
- Straight along the rail
- On the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- Transition to working trot
- Allow the horse to stretch the neck (still on the 20m circle)
- Transition to walk, extended walk (still on the 20m circle)
- Straight along the rail and pick up the reins
- One by one halt in front of the jury, so that the conformation can be evaluated from the side, until the jury gives the sign to go forward.
- Leave the arena in a free walk

Four Year olds

- Trot Rising
- Allow the riders a little time to get used to the arena and start at the sign of the jury
- Start the trot on the left lead
- On the long side opposite the judges, lengthen stride in trot (1x)
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- Turn on short side and leg yield off the left leg (2 x)
- Change rein across the diagonal
- On the long side opposite the judges, lengthen stride in trot (1x)
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- Turn on short side and leg yield off the right leg (2x)
- At the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- On the 20m circle pick up the canter right lead
- Straight along the rail
- On the long side opposite the judges, lengthen stride in canter (2x)
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- Transition to the trot and change rein across the diagonal
- At the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- On the 20m circle 20m pick up the canter left lead
- Straight along the rail
- On the long side opposite the judges, lengthen stride in canter (2x)
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- On the middle of the long side do a 20m circle
- Transition to working trot
- Allow the horse to stretch the neck (still on the 20m circle)
- Transition to walk, extended walk (still on the 20m circle)
- Straight along the rail and pick up the reins
- One by one halt in front of the jury, so that the conformation can be evaluated from the side, until the jury gives the sign to go forward.
- Leave the arena in a free walk

Five/Six Year olds

- Trot sitting
- Allow the riders a little time to get used to arena and start at the sign of the jury
- Start the trot tracking left
- On the long side opposite the judges: a few strides of extended trot, at the center of the long side collect the trot for a few strides, a few more strides of extended trot
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- On the same long side, an extended trot over the whole long side
- On the short side do a 12-15m circle
- On the long side 20m of shoulder in (2x)
- Change rein across the diagonal
- On the long side opposite the judges: a few strides of extended trot, at the center of the long side collect the trot for a few strides, a few more strides of extended trot
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- On the same long side, an extended trot over the whole long side
- On the short side do a 12-15m circle
- On the long side 20m of shoulder in (2x)
- Pick up right canter
- On the long side opposite the judges: extended canter, at the center of the long side collect the canter for a few strides, again extended canter. The second extended canter should extend over the whole long side.
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- On the long side a 12-15m circle
- Transition to trot
- Change rein across the diagonal
- Pick up left canter
- On the long side opposite the judges: extended canter, at the center of the long side collect the canter for a few strides, again extended canter. The second extended canter should extend over the whole long side.
- (If judges are in the center, choose the side that is most visible to them)
- On the long side circle 12-15m
- Transition to trot
- At the center of the long side a 20m circle
- Allow the horse to stretch the neck, still on the 20m circle
- Transition to walk (stretching down in walk on the 20m circle)
- Straight on the rail and pick up the reins
- One by one halt in front of the jury, so that the conformation can be evaluated from the side, until the jury gives the sign to go forward.
- Leave arena at the walk

DG Bar Cup – 7/8 Year Olds

IBOP – Part 2



Arena 20 * 60 m

1	A - X	Enter, collected trot Halt and salute
2	C	Proceed collected trot, at C Track right
3	M – X - K	Change rein, medium trot
4	F - M	Shoulder-in, left
5	C	Down center line
6	G - F	Half pass - left
7	K - H	Shoulder in – right
8	C	Down center line
9	G - K	Half pass - right
10	F – X - H	Change rein, extended trot
11	C	Medium walk
12	M – X - K	Change rein, extended walk
13	X	Over X transition to collected walk (1/4 line to ¼ line) proceed in extended walk
14	K - A	Medium walk
15	A	Collected Canter, left lead
16	F – M	Extended canter
17	H – D	Half pass left
18	A	Track left
19	B	Before B, very collected canter, at B ¼ pirouette left
20	E	Pirouette left, proceed collected canter
21	F – X - H	Change rein, flying change of lead near X
22	M – D	Half pass right
23	A	Track right
24	E	Before E, very collected canter, at E ¼ pirouette right
25	B	At B ¼ pirouette right, proceed collected canter
26	K – H	Extended canter
27	M – X - K	Change rein, flying change near X
28	A - X	At A, down center line, at X, Halt and salute

Jumper/Hunter Inspection

	Height	Conformation	Jumping Gaits	Jumping Canter • reflexes • technique • Scope
Studbook	158	Minimum 50	Minimum average 50	Minimum average of 50
Ster	160	Minimum 70	Minimum average 60	Minimum average of 75

Horses are shown as described in "Studbook inspection" on page 10.

Free Jumping Required

Free jumping is required for all horses shown in the jumper and hunter breeding directions. Nursing mares are allowed to participate 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 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

Free jumping is done in a fenced arena or in a cage within an arena. First judges evaluate the trot and the canter in both directions. Second 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.

Keur eligible

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

Keur

- Mare must have keur conformation as a jumper or hunter and
- Minimum IBOP score of 75 or
- Minimum of 5 points at M level jumping (Level 5, 1.20m or 4'), 5 points Hunter Division (minimum 3'6") or 5 points at M Level eventing (training).

Jumping equipment:

Flash, figure eight or dropped nosebands are allowed. *Wraps, bell boots and leg protection on hindlegs are not allowed.*

Jumper/Hunter IBOP

Jumper and Hunter horses jump the same course but are judged 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.

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.

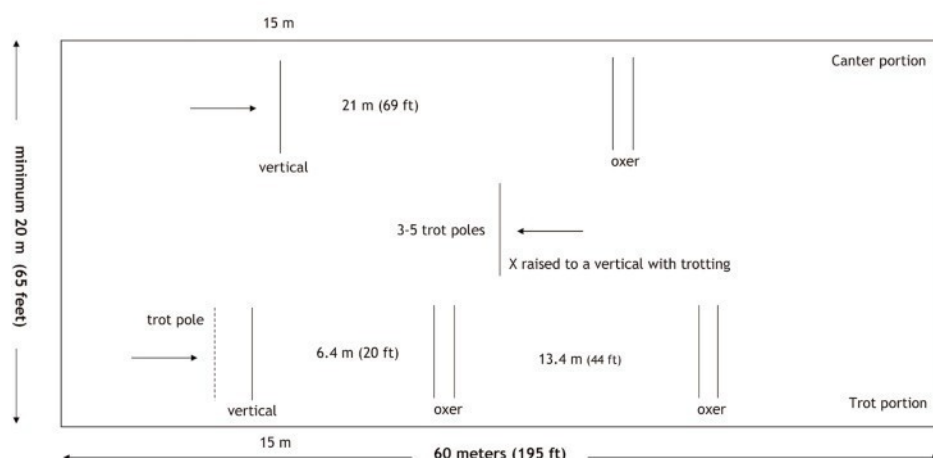
On the flat:

1) Enter at the trot and show the trot over ground poles in both directions. Include a change of direction and a few steps of extended trot; 2) show the canter in both directions with changes in tempo; 3) show the working walk and free walk after jumping under saddle.

Jumping – At the trot:

- trotting pole and X (vertical) 2x.
- Line of trot pole, X (vertical), oxer with one canter stride, oxer with three canter strides.

Jumping IBOP Course



Global Equine Sires Cup

Jumping – At the canter:

- Single X (vertical), height depends on age
- single oxer (rising).

Free Jumping – For 3 and 4-year-olds.

Under Saddle – For 5 – 8-year-olds

Jump Heights and Spreads

3-Year-olds: 3'9" height, max 3'9" spread (1.20m) 0.80-1.15m

4-Year-olds: 4' to 4'3" height, max 4' to 4'3" spread (1.20-1.30m) 0.90-1.25m

5 – 8-Year-olds: See IBOP requirements on previous page

Scoring

The walk and trot are evaluated but not part of the final score. The following traits count in the evaluation: canter (x2), Reflexes (x2), technique (x2), scope, attitude, rideability/willingness and jumping talent.

Global Equine Sires Cup

A Free-Jumping Competition

for Three and Four-Year-Olds

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

An Under Saddle Competition for 5 – 8-Year-Olds

New for 2018 Global Equine Sires has expanded the GES Cup to include horses going under saddle as well.

Horses are evaluated on scope, carefulness, rideability, quickness, technique and willingness. 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 the studbook inspection class or IBOP. Horses that are signed up for the studbook inspection/IBOP and the GES Cup will be judged simultaneously for both classes.

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

- Blankets to the owners of the 1st and 2nd place horse per age group over the entire Keuring tour (3 YO, 4 YO and 5-8 YOs).
- 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 Keuring tour regardless of age: 1st place: \$600, 2nd place: \$300, 3rd Place: \$200, 4th place: \$150.

Eligibility

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

Jump Chute (Free Jumping)

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 width appropriate to each age group.

IBOP Course

The 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.

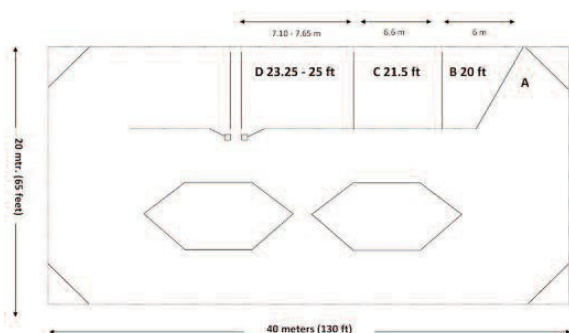
Scoring:

There will be a minimum of two judges. For 3 – 4 - Year - old horses will be scored as follows:

- Scope – 30 points
- Carefulness – 20 points
- Quickness – 20 points
- Technique – 20 points
- Willingness – 10 points

5 – 8-year-old horses will be scored on rideability as well.

Free-jumping and Global Equine Sires Jump Chute



Gelders Horse Inspection

	Height	Conformation	Walk/Trot	Movement or Jumping
Studbook	158	Minimum 50	Minimum 50 avg.	Minimum total points 140 for
Ster	160	Minimum 70	Minimum 60 avg. conformation and movement/jumping	

Gelders horses are evaluated on conformation, movement and free-jumping (if desired). Versatility is a high priority.

A) Hard Surface each horse is individually presented in-hand on the hard surface as follows:

- 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,
- 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.

B) Free Movement and Free Jumping each horse is individually presented in free movement/jumping and will be evaluated on the walk, trot and canter, as well as free jumping if desired.

Free movement is required for all horses. Free-jumping is optional for mares and geldings but required for all stallions presented for approval.

C) Walk Around Horses come back as a group for a walk around, presentation of ribbons and commentary from the jury.

Keur Eligible

Ster mares will come back for a keur eligibility conformation evaluation as described on pages 14 and 16.

Keur

- Mare must be keur eligible in the dressage breeding direction or be re-presented for conformation, and
- Mare must earn a minimum of 70 points in the under-saddle IBOP or 75 points in the harness IBOP, or
- Mare must earn a minimum of M+5 in jumping, dressage, eventing or harness sport.

Sport Predicate

- Minimum of M+5 in jumping, dressage, eventing or harness sport.

IBOP Performance Tests

Owners have the option to show their horse in the under-saddle or the in-harness IBOP. If shown under-saddle, the horse must do both a dressage and jumping test. Jumping is evaluated both under saddle and during free jumping.

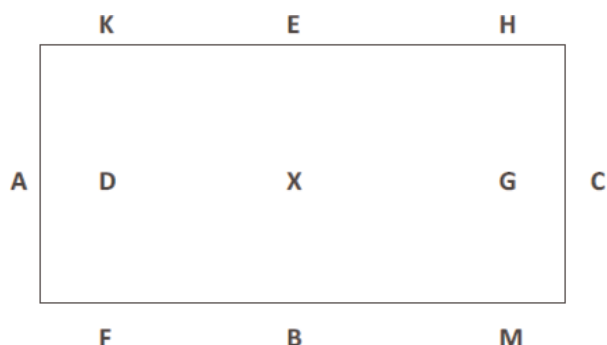
If the horse is presented for an in-harness IBOP, then both the driving test and the skill test is required. The skill test consists of a track with ten obligatory passages, nine of which are cones and one consisting of an obstacle.

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). The total possible score is 100 points and the horse needs 70 to pass.

Gelders Dressage Test

1. Enter at A in working trot on the left rein.
 2. Between H and K a few strides of medium trot.
 3. H - X - F change rein and transition to walk.
 4. K - H stretch the neck.
 5. C collect the reins and transition to trot.
 6. E - B - E 20 m circle and canter on the right lead 2 times and afterwards follow track.
 7. On the short side transition to trot.
 8. K - M change rein.
 9. B - E - B 20 m circle and canter on the left lead. The second circle a few strides medium canter, afterwards follow track.
 10. On the short side transition to trot.
 11. C serpentine with three loops.
 12. C circle 20m and stretching the neck, stay on the circle
 13. Out of stretching the neck transition to free walk and follow track.
 14. End of test
- On request of the judges some parts of the test can be asked for again.



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 jury or rider. The height for horses five and older is 90cm and may be raised to 125cm upon request of jury or rider. Free jumping will be after the riding test or at the end of the day.

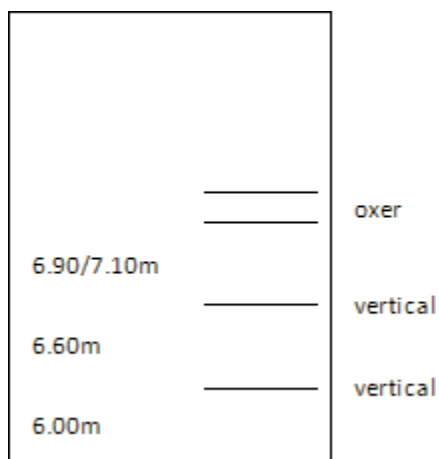
Height for three, and four- year olds is 80cm and may be raised to 115cm. Height for horses five and older is 90cm and may be raised to 125cm.

Driving Test

Horses that are presented in harness must do both the driving test and the skill test. Horses are judged on the walk (x2), trot (x2), canter, self-carriage, willingness, maneuverability and overall picture in harness (x2). The total possible score is 100 points with 75 needed to pass.

Both a regular driving test and a skill test are required. The skill test consists of a course with ten obligatory passages, nine cones and one obstacle.

Note: Stallions presented for approval must be shown both under-saddle and in-harness.



The above line will be jumped both under saddle and free

Gelders Driving Test

The horse enters the ring tacked up and is then harnessed at X

After harnessing:

1. A-B enter working trot on left lead.
2. E-B-E 20m circle
3. Between K and A transition to working walk
4. B halt and stand for five seconds, after which continue at working walk
5. M transition to working trot
6. F-X-H change lead at a medium trot
7. H transition to working trot
8. M-X-F broken line
9. E-B-E 20m circle, between B and E transition to working walk
10. Between H and C change to working trot
11. K-X-M change lead in medium trot
12. M transition to working trot
13. H-X-K broken line
14. A Serpentine with two loops
15. Between C and M transition to working walk
16. M-X-K change lead in working walk
17. A down center line
18. Between X and G Halt, salute
Continue down center line in a working walk
19. C turn right
20. A leave arena

Gelders Skill Test

This test consists of a course with ten required passages. These must be done in order, 1 through 10. Nine of the passages are cones. One, the 'sheepfold', is built of poles.

After obstacle 4 the horse must canter one time around in a working canter on the right lead. Next transition to the trot and continue the course with obstacles 5 through 7, after which the horse again canters around the ring in a working canter, this time on the left lead. Next obstacle 8 at the trot and obstacles 9 and 10 at the walk. Obstacle 9 is the 'sheepfold'.

There is no time limit.

The course is decorated with flowers/shrubbery.

Six Pound Farm

Harness Horses

	Height	Conformation	Movement
Studbook	158	Minimum 50	Minimum of 50 for movement
Ster	160	Minimum 68	Minimum of 68 for movement
			Minimum 140 Points Overall

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. The scoring scale used for this purpose ranges from 40 to 100 points, marked in five-point increments.

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) Hard Surface Horses are presented individually in-hand on the hard surface.

- 1) stood up with left side facing the jury,
- 2) walked away and back in a straightline,
- 3) trotted away and back in a straightline,
- 4) stood up with right side facing the jury.

B) Movement After the evaluation on hard ground, horses are presented individually in-hand on the oval on grass

Register B Mares

Because of the degree of inbreeding in the Harness Horse breeding direction is still a concern for the KWPN it is currently possible for Harness type Register B Mares are able to participate in a separate keuring class. If mares meet the requirements for studbook they will be transferred to Register A and must meet all requirements for Register A mares.

Note: Register B mares from stallions on the watch list or stallions that have lost their approval are NOT allowed to participate in the class.

or sand.

C) Walk Around All horses will come back as a group for a walk around in the ring, presentation of premiums and comments on the horses from the jury.

Keur Eligible

- Harness mares are eligible for keur with a 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.

Driving IBOP

Driving arena: 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, show cart preferred.
- The use of aids, like double shoes, tail elevator, check reins and ginger is forbidden.

Mares and geldings will need to complete the alternative IBOP twice on separate days in order to earn the IBOP predicate. If they do not pass the test the first day, they will not be invited back to perform the test the second day and will not receive the IBOP predicate.

Alternative IBOP Test

- Enter the arena and halt at the center line.
- Individual presentation and evaluation according to the following test:
- Start on right lead in TROT
- After 1 ½ round in TROT, transition to WALK
- After 1 ½ round in WALK, transition to TROT and changelead
- After 1 ½ round in TROT, transition to WALK
- Halt at center line
- After all individual evaluations, all horses proceed in TROT on right lead
- Change lead after two rounds
- Two rounds in TROT on left lead
- Halt at center line
- Judges announce the results
- Round of honor at right lead, change lead and leave arena

In the alternative IBOP the following features are judged: front, self-carriage, suspension, action of the foreleg, use of the hindleg, enthusiasm and General Impression.

Horses can earn a maximum of 100 points, with 75 points needed for a passing score.

Harness Horses

1. Regular IBOP

The regular IBOP consists of 2 parts.

Part 1 is the Individual Dressage test (see test to the right) followed by Part 2, which is The Show Test.

Stallions being presented for licensing must perform both the Alternative IBOP as well as the Regular IBOP. They will perform the Alternative IBOP on the first day and only if they receive a passing score will they then be invited back to perform the Regular IBOP. 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 being able to stand still.

Part 1 of the Regular IBOP is the Individual Dressage Test (please see to the right).

2. Part 2: The Show Test

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

Stand show

Go around the arena one time and only be evaluated 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.

Judging the Show Test

- **Front** – user of the head and neck coming back in the front, self-carriage
- **Self-Carriage** – rising in the forehead 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. Playing of ears and tail.
- **General Impression** – The overall picture of a harness horse.

The above parts will be awarded with a score from 0 – 10 points.

Sport Predicate

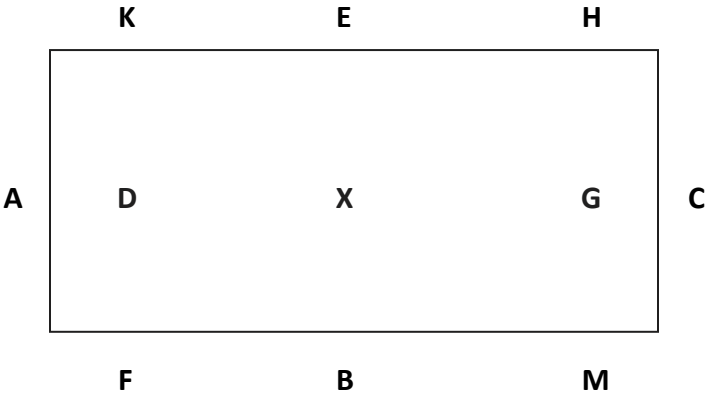
Beginning in 2019, mare and gelding Harness Horses will be able to begin accumulating points that will go towards their sport predicate. A horse will need to achieve 50 points in order to receive their sport predicate. Any points previously earned in Holland will be transferrable at half their value. For example if a horse earned 50 points in Holland they would have 25 points herein North America. The will be able to earn these points from their IBOP scores as well as their score in the Natural Way Mineral Fine Harness Cup. The keuring jury will determine the amount of points to be earned in each Fine Harness Cup and this will be announced following the competition. IBOP scores earned in North America will count retroactively. However, the fine harness cup will not because point values were not previously set.

Part 1: Individual Dressage Test

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

Fine Harness Cup

Depending on the number of entrants, classes will be split between males and females. A cash prize with variable value will be divided between the Champion and Reserve Champion in each division. Coolers will be awarded to the Champion and Reserve Champion as well.



KWP performance test.

Fine Harness Cup

KWPN horses will compete for the all new Natural Way Minerals Fine Harness Cup. Cash prizes will be awarded as well as coolers for Champion and Reserve Stallion and Mare. Open to KWPN registered horses aged three and up. There will be a class for three & four-year-old horses and a class for horses five-and-older. If entries are insufficient, the two classes will be combined. Horses will go in both directions and be judged at the trot. Horses will be judged on performance, presence, quality and conformation.

The fine harness horse should be a light, refined horse with high action. The horse's energy should be directed toward elevation, self-carriage and free-moving action, showing animation rather than speed. The horse should exhibit flexion and extension of the foreleg and deeply flexing hocks for powerful propulsion of the hindleg.

Equipment: A light harness, headstall with a Liverpool bit with 2 or 3 joints. Overcheck reins with an overcheck bit is the only aid allowed. The use of a crupper no higher than 20cm is allowed. Harness must have blinkers and traces. An extra shoe on the front hooves is allowed, total thickness not to exceed 35mm. Protective quarter boots are allowed on the front. An appropriate, light weight, four-wheeled vehicle with bicycle type wheels and no top must be used.

Martingales, curb bits, wraps, boots and taping of the hooves are not allowed. Drivers must wear dark blue, gray or black suit with a tie and a black or gray bowler hat.

Note: As of 2015, newly Licensed Stallions must compete in the Fine Harness Cup rather than the IBOP the year after Licensing.