

Exterior Study



HAFLINGER TIROL PFERDEZUCHTVERBAND

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INFO

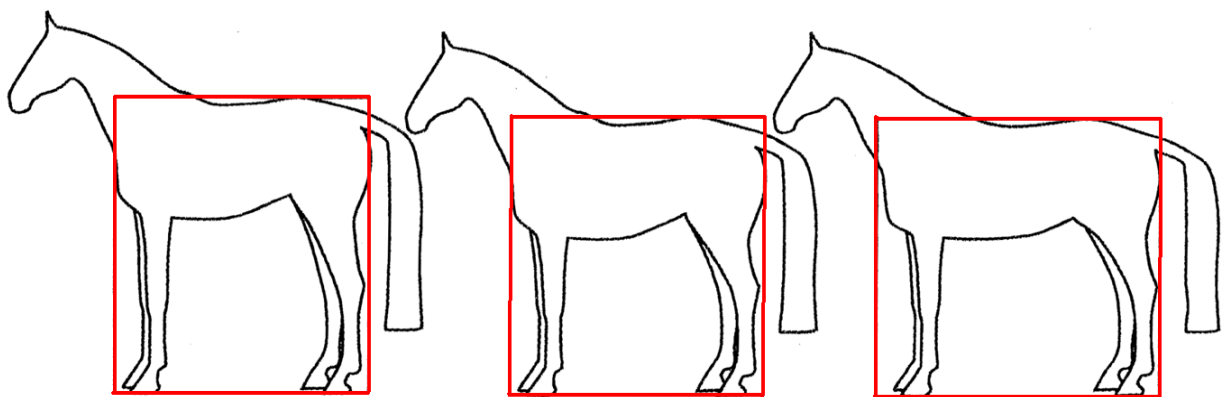
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Introduction

- The exterior is called the external appearance and physique, thus the physical characteristics of a horse. The exterior is an essential component in the assessment of a horse.
- The interior is called the internal properties, i.e., the psychological characteristics of a horse.
- Therefore exterior and interior help to characterize and assess a horse and are the main component of aptitude or internal performance testing.

Technical terms

- **Frame**
- **Foundation**
- **Dry**
- **Noble bzw. nobility**
- **Riding horse points**

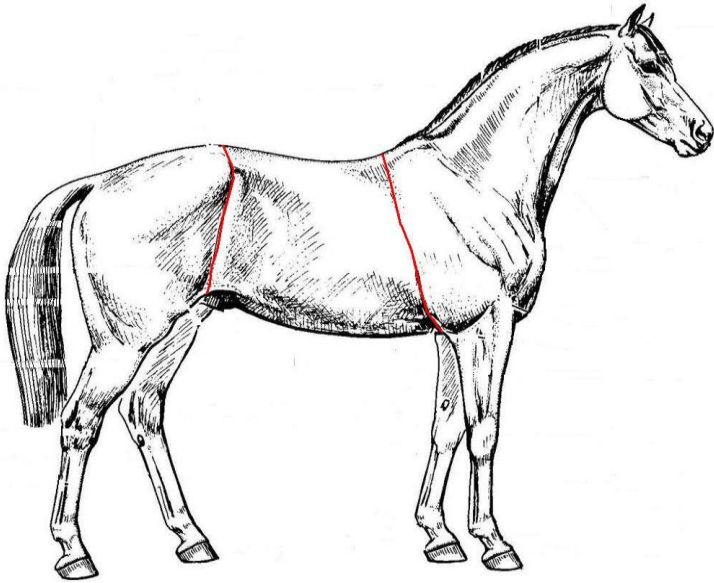


High rectangular Horse

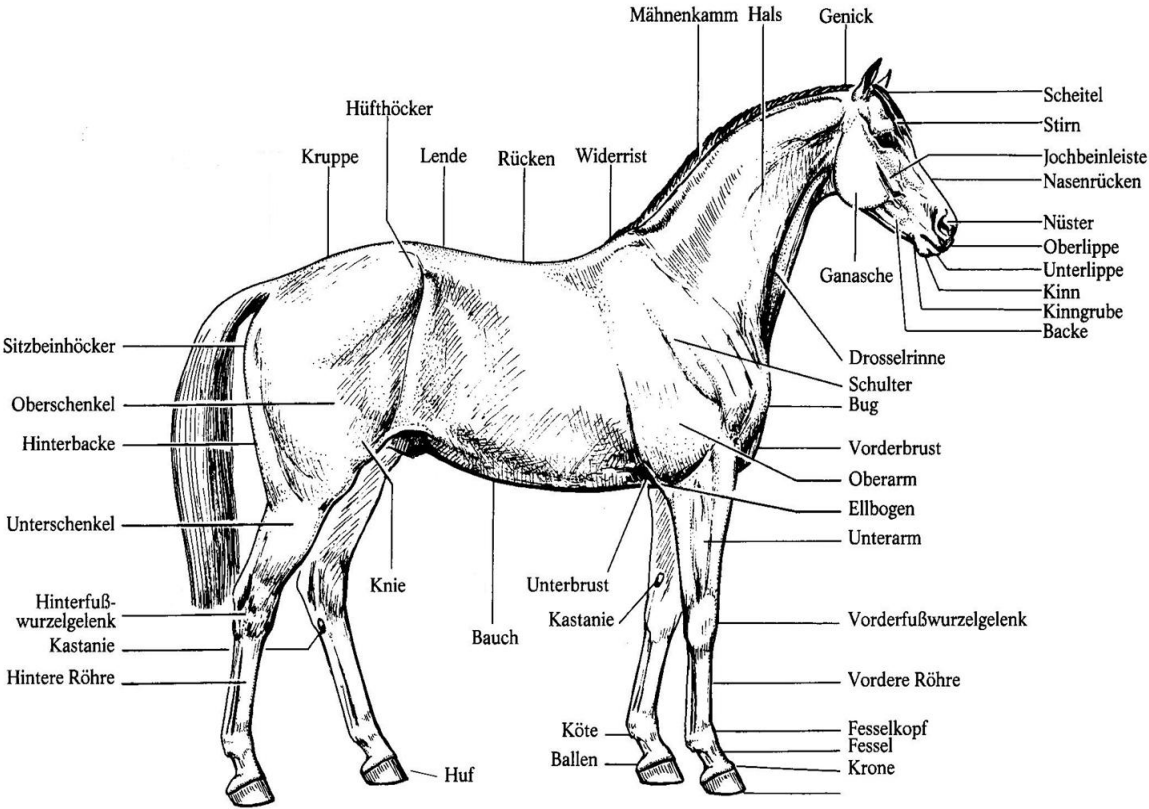
Square Horse

**Rectangular Horse
(longitudinal rectangle)**

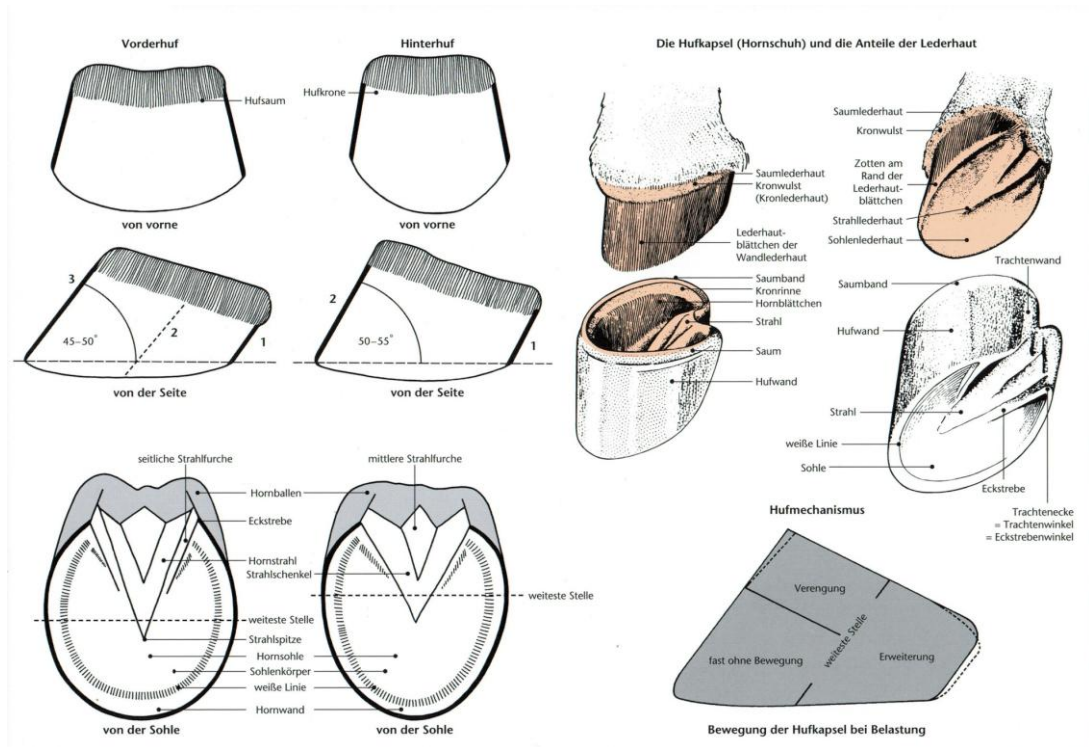
VH - MH - HH



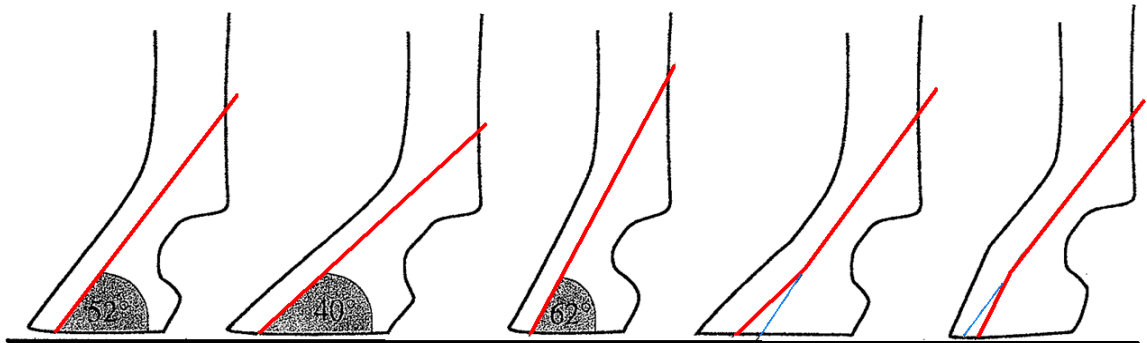
Exterior



Hooves



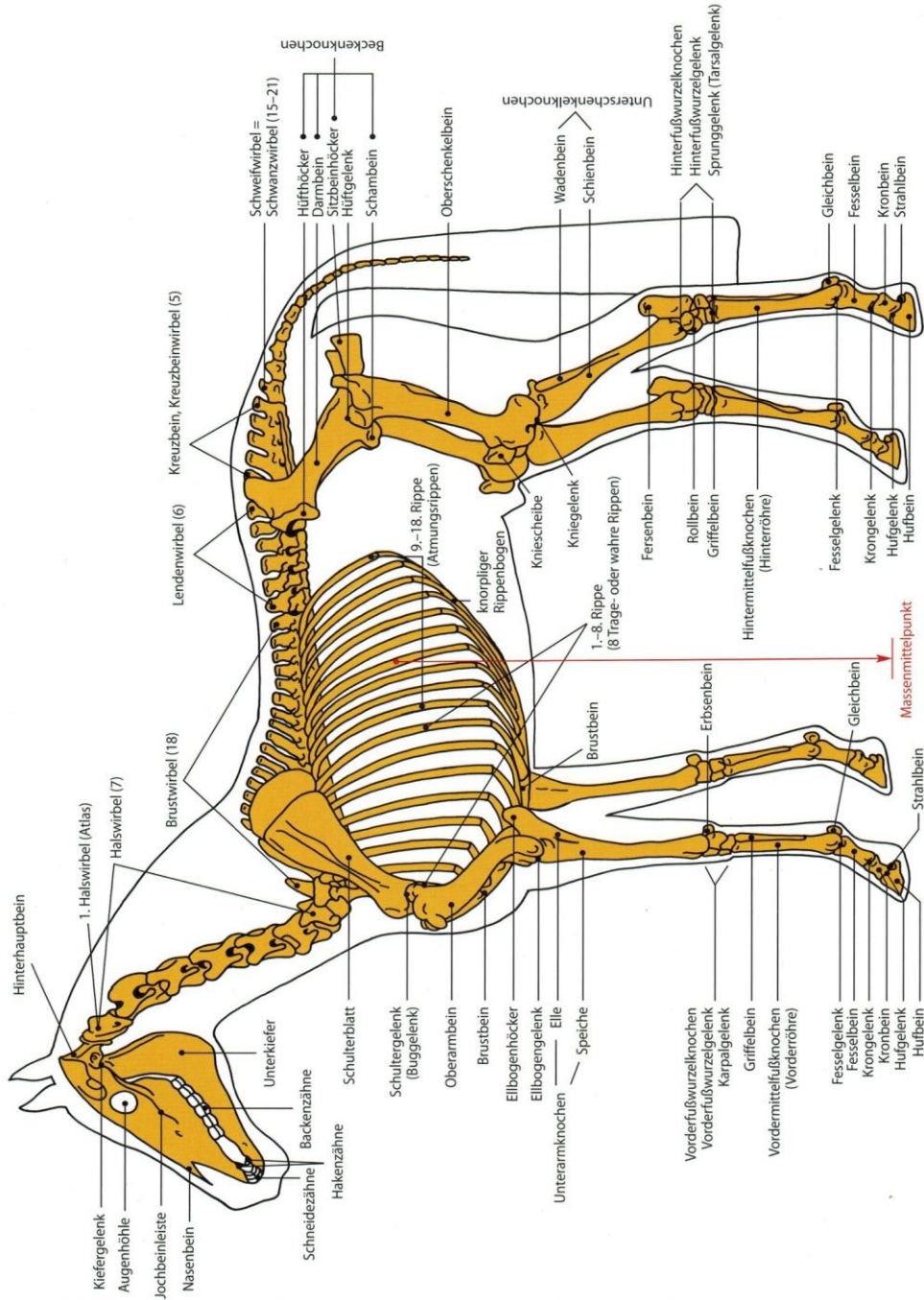
Position of the hoof and pastern



- Normal, correct, unbroken hoof-axis (50° - 55°)
- Flat position, unbroken hoof-axis
- Steep position, unbroken hoof-axis
- Normal position of the pastern with flat hoof position – broken axis
- Normal position of the pastern with steep hoof position – broken axis



Skeletton



Evaluation System

1.	Type	(T)
2.	Head	(K)
3.	Neck	(H)
4.	Forehand	(VH)
5.	Centrepiece	(MH)
6.	Hindquarters	(HH)
7.	Forelimbs	(VG)
8.	Hind-limbs	(HG)
9.	Correctness of Gait	(GK)
10.	Walk	(SCH)
11.	Trot	(TRA)

Evaluation Scale

10	=	outstanding
9	=	very good
8	=	good
7	=	fairly good
6	=	satisfactory
5	=	sufficient
4	=	deficient
3	=	fairly poor
2	=	poor
1	=	very poor
0	=	not conducted



Classification

up to		6,9	not included
		7,0	IIb-
7,1	+	7,2	IIb
7,3	+	7,4	IIb+
7,5	+	7,6	IIa-
7,7	+	7,8	IIa
7,9	+	8,0	IIa+
8,1	+	8,2	Ib-
8,3	+	8,4	Ib
8,5	+	8,6	Ib+

Type

- **Breed Characteristics Haflinger HPT:**

The aim is a healthy, versatile, robust and fertile horse, which has a strong character, is easy to feed and performs well. A noble natured horse with a good character, which can be used for any kind of riding and driving. An excellent character without flaws and an even temperament are fundamental requirements!

- **Type Description:**

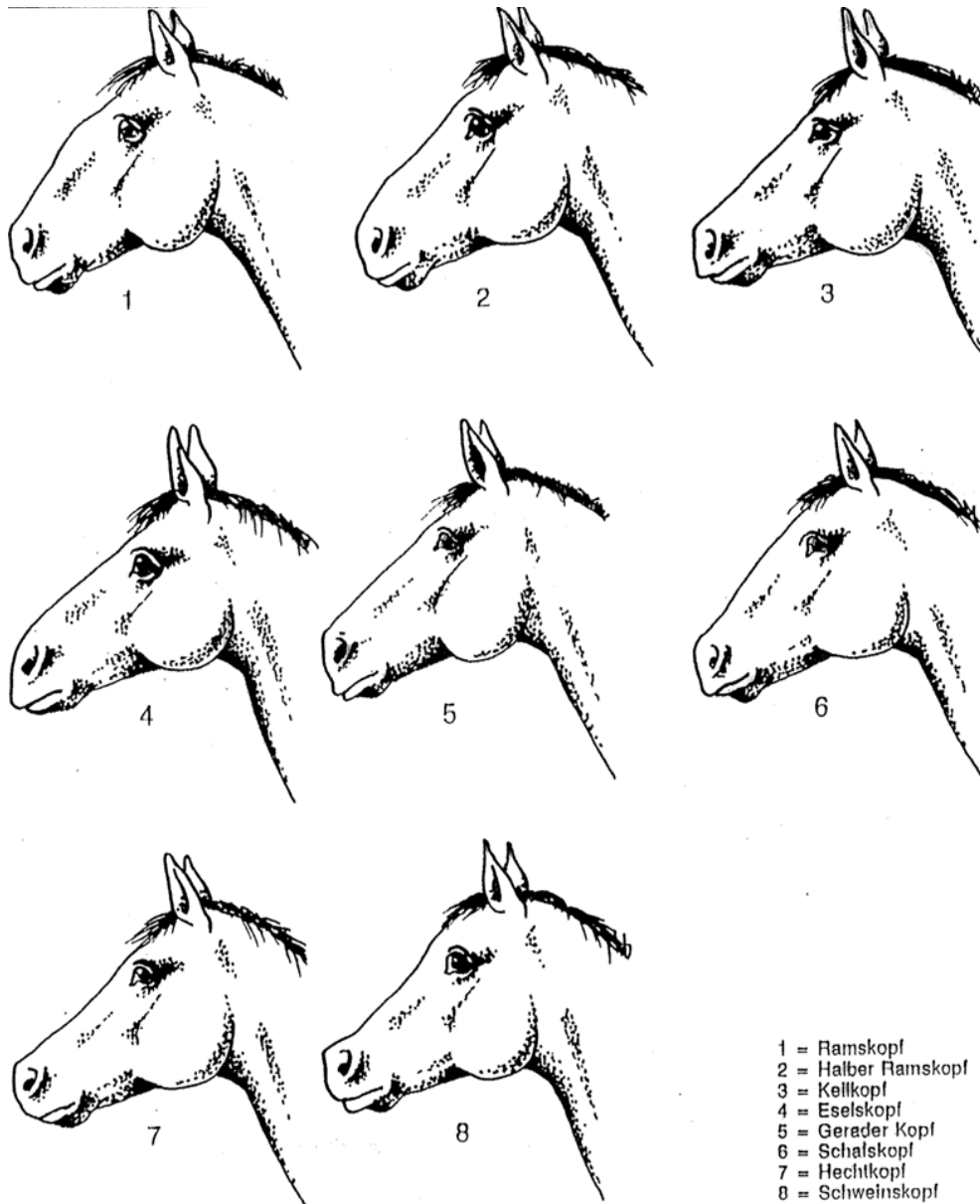
Important is the overall impression of how individual parts of a horse harmonize together (VH – MH – HH). Ratio of length to width and depth, centre of gravity (VH – heavy). Also taken into account is height, tape-measure, girth and cannon bone, age of the horse, gestation, number of birth, sporting horse, training condition

Head

- Desired is a noble head, dry head, with a slight concave nose line and harmoniously fit to the size of the body
- The head should reflect the gender
- Wide nostrils but not inflated
- Correct position of the ears

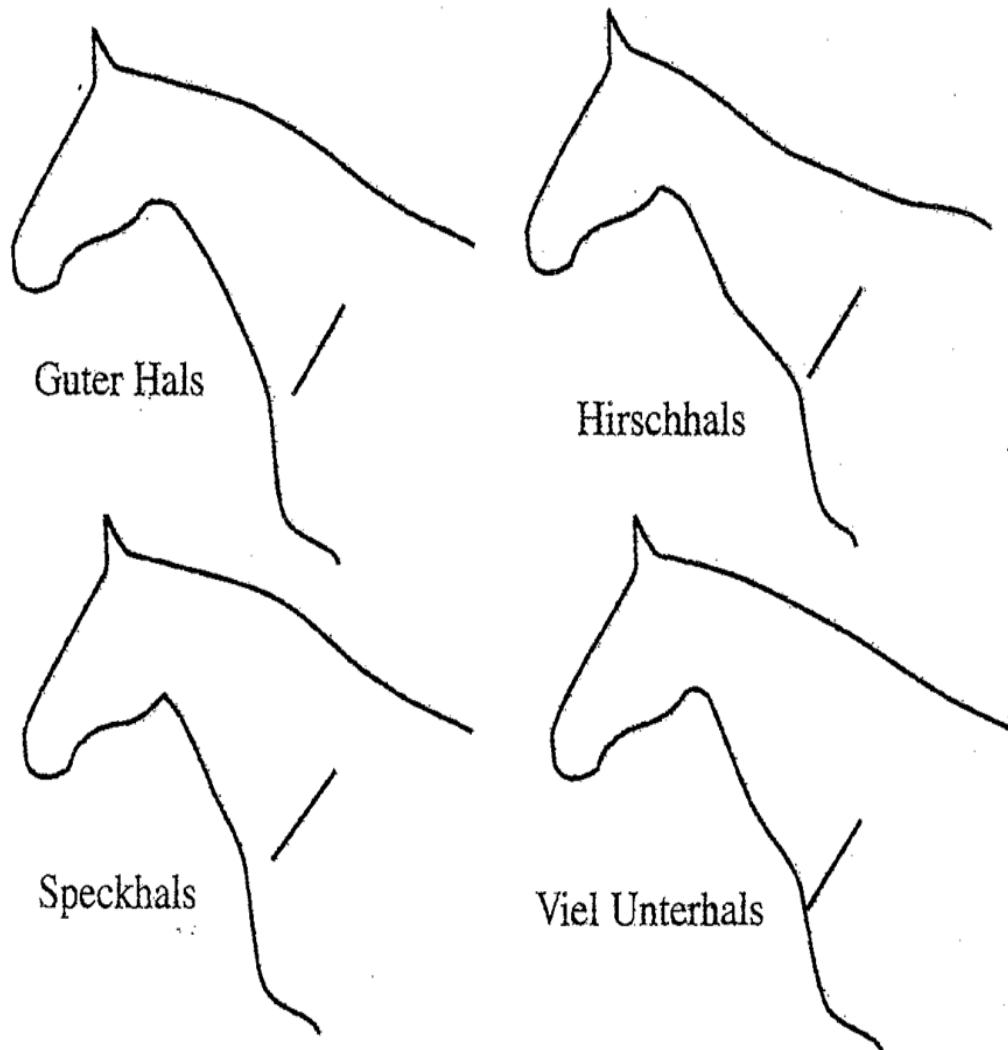


- Good through the jawl, i.e. the mandibles should be far enough apart so that the parotid gland is not pinched with the bridle.
- The highest point is the neck (1st cervical vertebra = Atlas)



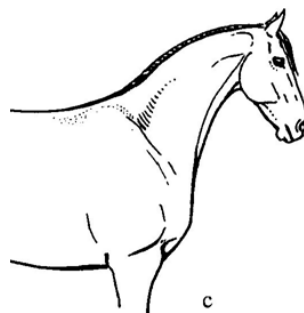
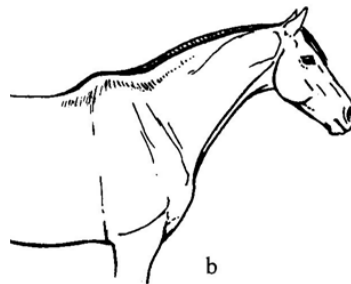
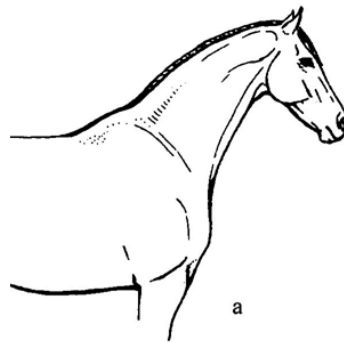
Neck

- The training collar should not be too short and should be tapering towards the head
- The upper line of the neck should be curved and about twice as long as the under line of the neck
- The neck is placed on the body and the head is fitted to the neck
- A good neck should have freedom of movement in the neck feature (good through the jaw)



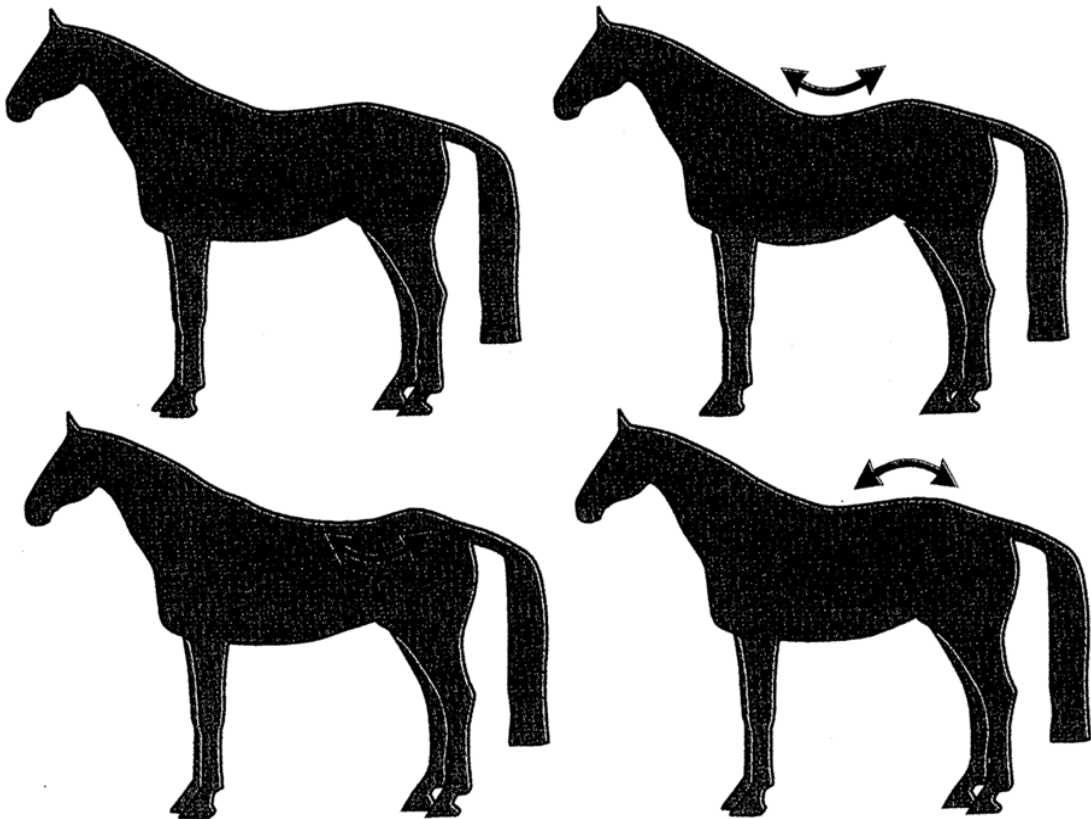
Forehand

- The forehand includes the withers, shoulders and chest.
- The foremost part of the back spine is the withers, which should be distinctive, wide, high and long (reach far into the back). This supports the sustainability of the back and is the appropriate base for a sloping, long shoulder.
- The shoulder should be at an angle of approximately 90 ° to the upper arm.
- The best shoulder is of little use if the horse is overbuilt and runs with the forehand into the ground!
- The chest should be wide enough.



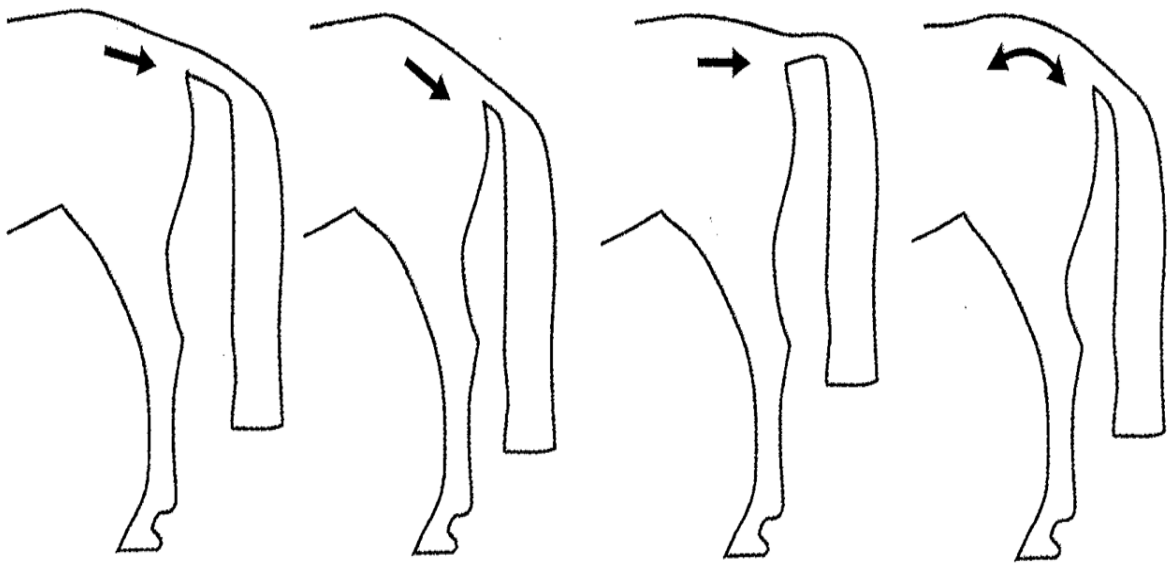
Centrepiece

- Back – loin – lower chest – belly - flank
- The back should be of medium length and well muscled, and unite in the movement vibration, capacity and balance
- The ideal interaction between withers and back gives the desired saddle position



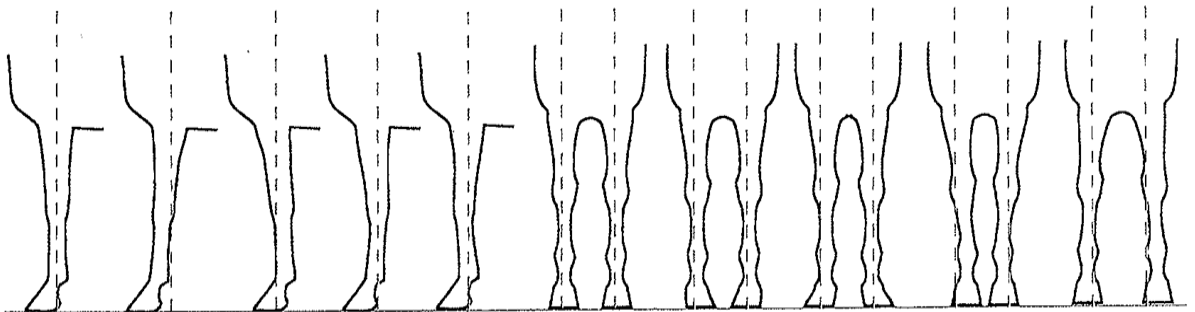
Hindquarters

- Ideal is a long, slightly inclined, strongly muscled croup, which is not too drained and split
- The tail should not be set too low
- The hindquarters are considered the motor of the movement
- Overall, a harmonious division of the torso applies in forehand - metacarpal - rear, which fit proportional to each other!



Forelimbs

- The foundation is to achieve a correct position with clearly pronounced, but dry joints
- From the front and the rear the limbs should be in a straight position
- Seen from the side the foreleg should be straight
- A straight toe-axis (ankle, pastern and hoof should be unbroken) at an angle of about 45 ° to 50 ° to the floor



- **Normal position of the front limbs**

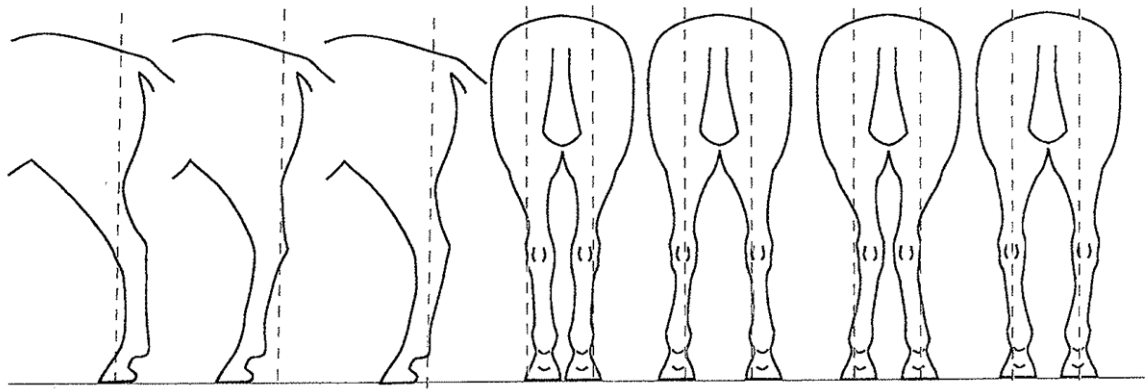
- forward
- backward
- backward bent
- forward bent

- **Normal position of the front limbs**

- narrow toes
- extended toes
- close to the ground
- far from the ground

Hind limbs

- For the hind limbs the same position as for the forelimbs is required
- Desired is a correct, well-pronounced and strong ankle joint
- The angle of the lower leg to the back tube in the ankle joint should be about $140^\circ - 150^\circ$
- A straight toe-axis (ankle, pastern and hoof should be unbroken) at an angle of about 50° to 55° to the floor which is a bit steeper than the forehead



- backward
- forward
- bandy-legged
- close to the ground
- far from the ground
 - knock-kneed
 - bow-legged

Gaits

General Terminology

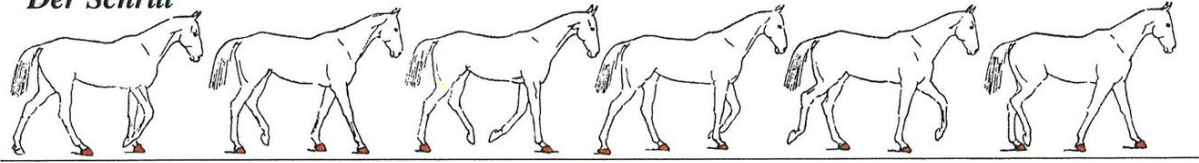
- Ground cover
- Rhythm
- Suppleness
- Walk across the back
- Natural skewness of a horse
- Speed
- Gait–correctness
- Gait–quality

Gait-correctness

- The gait should be correct, supple, with pure rhythm and without serious errors.
- The assessment of the foundation in standing position usually agrees with the assessment in the motion with regards to the correctness.
- Front and rear legs are to meet in the movement, viewed from the front or rear.
- Each lateral rotational movement counteracts the forward movement and increases the wear

Step

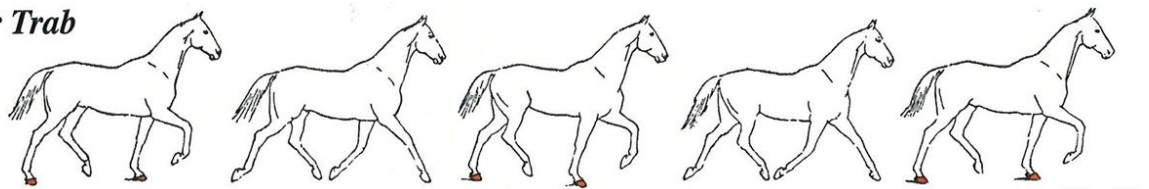
Der Schritt



- The **step** is a translational motion in the four-cycle without a floating phase, which consists of a series of aligned steps.
- **Desired** is that the horse uses a supple, energetic step in secure four-stroke, that goes through the whole body.
- **Assessed** is the purity of the natural movement, including rhythm, diligence and length of stride.

Trot

Der Trab

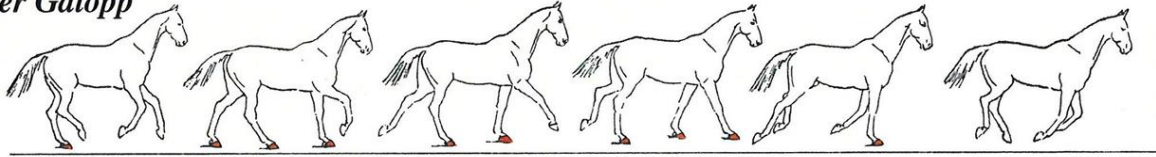


- The **trot** is from a dynamic movement in the diagonal two-stroke, which consists of a series of lined-up kicks.
- **Desired** is an expansive, not too flat, elastic, momentum-like, balanced movement in the two-stroke.
- **Assessed** is the natural purity of the movement sequence, purity of rhythm, suppleness of the back, thrust from the HH and thereby, the strides, the suppleness and elasticity.



Canter

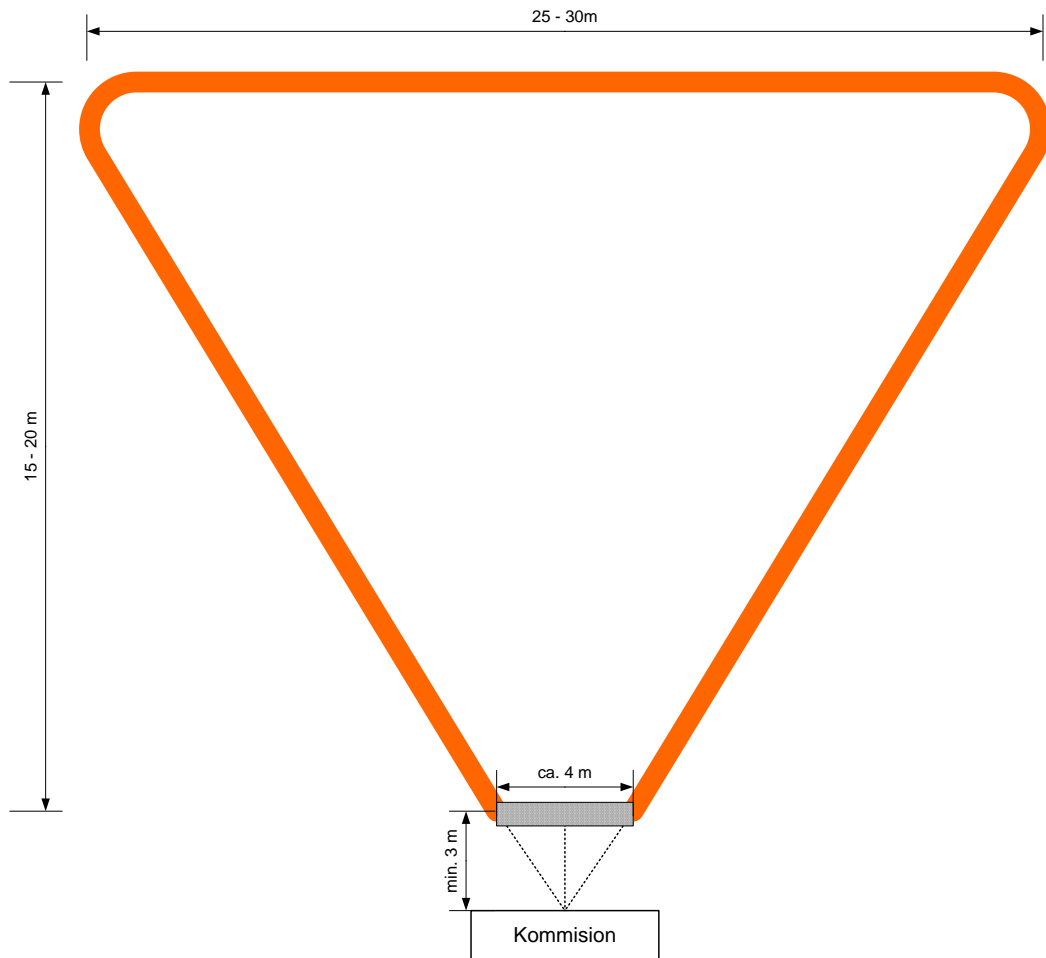
Der Galopp



- The **canter** is a three-beat movement, which consists of a sequence of aligned jumps, between which the horse is in free float for a moment.
- **Desired** is a clear three-beat, uphill canter with clear jumping moment of suspension and well under-stepping hind leg.
- **Assessed** is the purity of the movement and rhythm, the uphill tendency, understepping of the HH, the suppleness and elasticity.



Demonstration triangle



At stud book entries, stallion licensing and (international) shows each horse is presented individually in the triangle. At the end of the triangle the Refereeing Commission is positioned. The longitudinal side - parallel against the judges - should be at least 25 m long, desired is a length of 30 meters.

The horse is presented in **STEP** on the triangle on hard underground. In **TROT** - from and to the judges should be in **WORKING TROT**, on the long side opposite the judges the **TROT** should be accelerated to a **MEDIUM TROT**

One presenter and a whip leader are allowed per horse in the triangle. Artificial aids such as plastic bags or any other noise-and fear-causing agents are not allowed. When presenting in the ring no whip leader is allowed, i.e. only the horse and the presenter are in the ring.

Bewertungssystem nach Gesamtwertnote

10	ausgezeichnet			4	mangelhaft
9	sehr gut			3	ziemlich schlecht
8	gut			2	schlecht
7	ziemlich gut			1	sehr schlecht
6	befriedigend			0	nicht ausgeführt
5	ausreichend				

6		Wertnote 7										gesamt	/11	Klasse
	2	9										75	6,8	n.a.
1	10											76	6,9	
										11		77	7,0	IIb-
									10	1		78	7,1	IIb
								9	2		79	7,2		
							8	3				80	7,3	IIb+
						7	4					81	7,4	
					6	5					↓	82	7,5	IIa-
				5	6						↑	83	7,5	
			4	7								84	7,6	IIa
		3	8									85	7,7	
	2	9										86	7,8	IIa+
1	10											87	7,9	
	11											88	8,0	IIb-
									10	1		89	8,1	
									9	2		90	8,2	IIb
							8	3				91	8,3	
							7	4				92	8,4	IIb+
					6	5						93	8,5	
Wertnote 8						Wertnote 9					gesamt		Klasse	

Notes

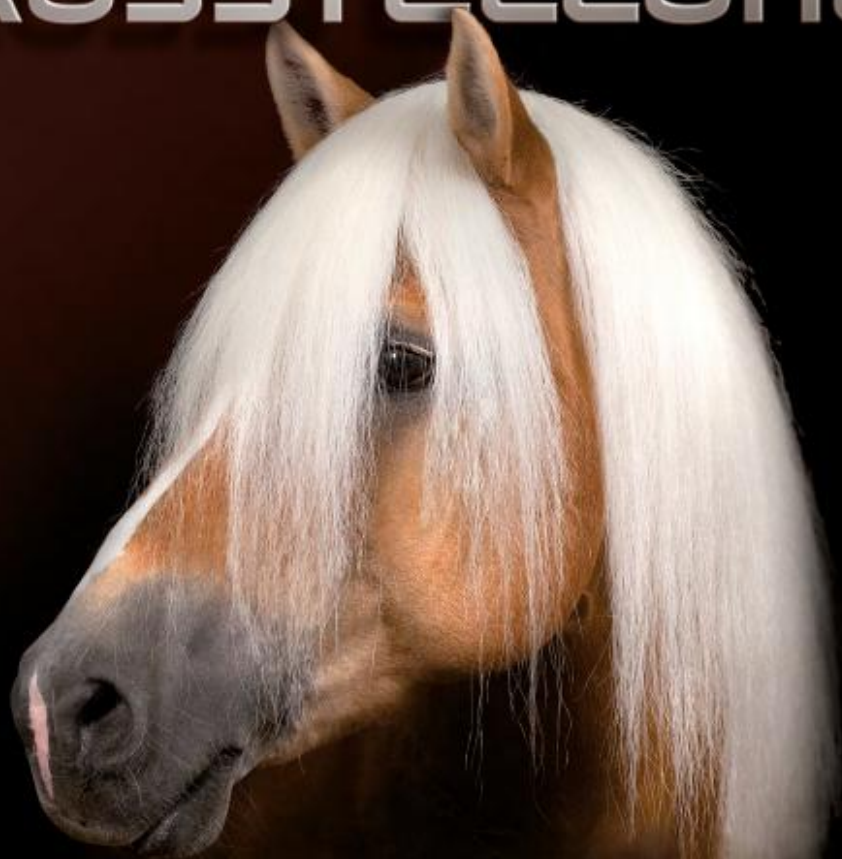
Notes



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HAFLINGER WELT AUSSTELLUNG



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