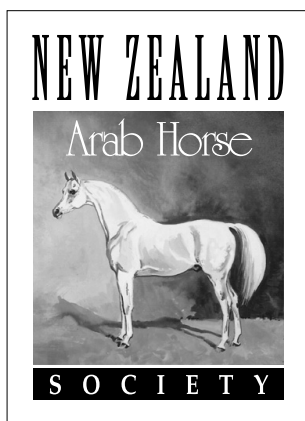


**The New Zealand
Arab Horse Breeders'
Society (Inc.)**



**RULES FOR JUDGING
AND SHOWING
ARABIAN HORSES
2008**

All competitors, show
officials and judges should
be familiar with all sections
of this Rule Book

DEFINITIONS

SOCIETY: The word “Society” applies to the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders’ Society Inc. throughout

JUDGES: The word “Judge” applies throughout to Judges approved by the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders Society Inc. Approved Judges will be in four categories: A Class (Senior), B Class, Learner and Guest.

A CLASS JUDGE: An A Class (Senior) Judge is an individual who is entitled to officiate alone at any show. Two asterisks (**) denote Accredited Judge. A Senior Judge may be accompanied by a Learner Judge, with not more than one Learner Judge in the ring at any one time. An A Class/Senior Judge may also carry an International Judge accreditation. This entitles him to officiate alone at any show outside New Zealand.

B CLASS JUDGE: A B Class Judge is an individual who may judge alone at any show other than Class “A” or “AA” Shows. B Class Judges may not be accompanied by a Learner Judge.

LEARNER JUDGE: A Learner Judge is an individual who has a desire to become a Judge, to whom, upon application, the Society has granted permission to accompany an A Class Judge in the Show Ring.

There is no limit to the number of times a Learner Judge may participate. A Learner Judge has no authority but may consult with the A Class Judge during classes. The A Class Judge concerned must give a written report regarding the Learner Judge’s ability to the Society. It is urged upon all A Class Judges as an important and obligatory duty to give the opportunity to Learner Judges to accompany A Class Judges in the show ring. Before any Learner Judge can become a B Class Judge, the Society must be in receipt of at least two favourable reports from two different A Class Judges and must pass any such examinations (written or practical) as the Society may from time to time require.

GUEST JUDGE: A Guest Judge is a person who is a qualified Arabian Horse Judge from a World Arabian Horse Organisation (WAHO) approved Society, or any other person approved by the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders’ Society.

DEFINITIONS

“The Society” means the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders Society Inc.

“**Stud Book**” means the Arabian Horse Stud Book of the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders Society Inc.

“**Derivative Register**” means the Register of Derivative Horses (including Anglo Arabs, Partbreds, Section B and C horses) that is produced from time to time by the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders Society Inc.

“**Roll of Merit**” is the method by which recognised shows are accorded gradings by the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders Society. Horses taking Champion and Reserve Champion awards at these shows accumulate points for Roll of Merit awards in various sections. No show shall receive or maintain Roll of Merit (ROM) Grading status that does not take on NZAHBS Rules and does not comply with the stipulation that results be forwarded to the Society office immediately after the Show.

“**Show Gradings**” Unless otherwise advised, such show gradings will consist of the following: AA – National Show and A – various other shows as published from time to time.

“**Purebred Arabian Horse**” and Arabian Derivative” definitions:

PUREBRED: A horse of pure Arab lineage and one acceptable to the NZAHBS and/or those of a recognised society, and to the World Arab Horse Organisation (WAHO).

DERIVATIVES:

PARTBRED: The progeny of one registered Purebred Arabian parent (can be sire or dam)

PARTBRED SECTION 2: The progeny of two registered Partbred parents or a registered Anglo-Arab and a registered Partbred both of which must contain not less than 50% Arab blood.

PARTBRED SECTION 3: The progeny of one registered Partbred or Anglo parent which must contain not less than 50% Arab blood.

PARTBRED SECTION 4: The progeny of two registered Section 3 parents both of which must contain not less than 25% Arab blood.

ANGLO ARABIAN: Is one derived from Arab and Thoroughbred blood exclusively, irrespective of the proportions, provided that:

- a) The Arab horse used must be registered in the New Zealand Arab Horse Stud Book
- b) Thoroughbred horses must be named and registered in the New Zealand Thoroughbred Stud Book maintained by the Thoroughbred Racing New Zealand.
- c) Horses representing a blend of Arab and Thoroughbred blood in any proportions, when interbred or when back crossed to either parental breed to produce an Anglo Arab, are also eligible for registration in the Anglo Arab section.

“Age” The age of all horses and ponies to be calculated as from 1st August. Every horse foaled before 1st August in any year shall be deemed to be one year old on that date. (This includes imported horses).

“Filly” Filly means a female under 4 years of age which has not had a foal

“Colt” Colt means a male under 4 years of age

“Mare” Mare means a female 4 years of age and over

“Wet Mare” A Wet Mare is a mare that has lactated during the current show season or which will foal during the current show season. She may be shown with a foal at foot. Proof of having foaled (weaned or lost a foal) during the current show season may be required.

“Dry Mare” A Dry Mare is a mare that may be in foal and is due to foal the following season.

“Stallion” Stallion means a male 4 years of age and over

“Gelding” Gelding means a male which has been castrated. To be eligible for applicable classes, geldings must be castrated at the time of the show.

“Colt” Colt means a male under 4 years of age

“National Championship Age Classes” National Championship age classes will be as follows:

- Juniors – foals, weanlings and yearlings
- Intermediate – two and three year olds
- Senior - four years and over

“Eligibility of Purebred Foals for showing at a show run under NZAHBS Rules of Showing”

Horses to be shown must be registered with the New Zealand Arab Horse Breeders’ Society Inc. or in the case of foals, be eligible for registration. Eligibility is defined as being: that the sire and dam of the foal are DNA’d at the time of close of entries for the show and that the breeder/exhibitor is, through full and current financial membership of the NZAHBS, eligible to register the foal that is being entered for the show.

“Imported Horses” Imported horses may not be shown until New Zealand registration (including DNA information) is completed and a certificate issued.

“Progeny Classes” Progeny Classes shall have at least two exhibits, entered under the name of the Sire or Dam, one handler per animal. They shall be shown and judged under the same requirements for In-Hand classes. The emphasis shall be placed on reproductive likeness, uniform quality and similarity of breed characteristics and conformation.

“Junior Handler Classes” Junior Handler classes may be further broken down in sub-section age groups but handlers are considered to be “Junior Handlers” when they are under the age of 17 years. Junior Handlers may not carry a whip in their respective Junior Handler classes

“Novice Rider/Horse/Pony” A Novice rider/horse/pony is one that is yet to win six (6) classes in any division within the competitions provided by any all Arabian Breed Show/A&P Show. Novice classes may be offered as – no wins; 0-2 wins and Novice 0-5 wins

“Open Classification” Open classification is more than six (6) wins in any division within competitions provided by All Arabian shows/A&P shows. Novice horses may competition in Open events.

“Whip Length” Whip used in halter classes must not exceed 110cm from handle to end of the tail. For ridden/performance classes, whips must not exceed 76cm.

“Excessive Use of the Whip” Excessive use of the whip will result in the handler being required to leave the ring on the instructions of the Ring Steward or Judge.

“Whip or Welt Marks” Horses with whip marks (welts) will not be judged

“Bitting of Stallions or Colts” Bitting of stallions and colts is

optional (under NZAHBS Showing Rules) but exhibitors are reminded that they must abide by the rules of the show at which they are competing.

“Inciting” Stallions shall not be faced up to each other in the main ring or the collecting ring areas.

“Captured Chains” Captured chains: Some shows (run under NZAHBS Rules for Showing) may require captured chains. Competitors are advised to check the requirements of the shows at which they compete

“Showing Foals” Foals shall not be shown in halters with chains. Chains may be captured or substituted with a leather (or equivalent) strap under the jaw

“Showing Stallions at halter and/or under saddle” Stallions shall not be shown at halter or under saddle by any person aged 18 years or under. Proof of age of handler will be required. Stallions shall not be shown in any Junior Handler Class.

“False Tails” False tails are acceptable in all classes for both Purebred and Derivative Arabians

“Plaiting” In Halter and Ridden classes, purebred horses may be shown plaited without penalty. Horses should have natural, ungingered tail. Derivative horses may be shown in both halter and saddle classes plaited or unplaited.

Ridden horses must not be shown with martingales, tie-downs, bell boots, side reins and bandages.

“Purebred Classic Head” Purebred Classic Head is judging of the head only. Horses enter the ring at the walk and lineup ready for inspection. Sufficient room should be left between each horse to allow heads to be viewed from various angles. This class is also found in the Derivative Section but may be termed “Quality Derivative Head” or similar. The same ring criteria apply.

“Classic Trot” Classic Trot exhibits should enter the ring at the trot showing lengthening strides. Exhibits are judged between two definite markers. Only the trot is judged.

“Championship Classes” In each section of the programme, all class winners are eligible to compete for Champion. Each exhibit which has qualified for the championship must be given an individual workout. For Reserve Champion, the steward shall call the second placed horse in the class from which the Champion has been selected and place it in line with the class winners to be judged equally for the title of

Reserve Champion. The Judge's decision is final.

"Arabian Native Costume" Traditional Bedouin garb or Royal ceremonial dress. Natural materials are preferable, such as wool, cotton and leather in black, white brown, dark blue, red, yellow and dark green. Blue beads, shells, silver and other traditional items such as authentic embroidery and jewellery may be worn.

"Arabian Show Costume" Anything which makes an attractive picture reminiscent of the Arabian Nights legends or folklore of eastern countries is acceptable.

"Costume Length" Show or Native costumes/tassels etc. must not go below hocks or knees.

"Prohibited Substance" At shows run under NZAHBS Rules, testing for prohibited substances may take place. Prohibited substance (drug) means any substance affecting the performance or the behaviour of a horse. by its action on the central or peripheral nervous system, the cardiovascular system, the musculo-skeletal system or the urogenital system.

"Random Swabbing" Random swabbing of an exhibit may occur at the discretion of the Show Committee. In the event of a positive result, the exhibit will be disqualified from any further classes and will forfeit any awards gained. Taking of specimens: Every exhibitor shall, upon request of a Show Official, permit a specimen of blood, urine or saliva or other substance to be taken from their exhibit for testing. Refusal to comply may result in disqualification from the applicable show.

SECTION A – REQUIREMENT OF A JUDGE

REGULATIONS GOVERNING JUDGING AND SHOWING

1. A Judge shall not be an exhibitor or manager at any show at which he is officiating
2. A Judge shall not adjudicate in any show in which a member of his family, his employee or any of his or their horses are competing, unless the relationship is terminated three months prior to the show.
3. No horse may be shown before a Judge that has been sold by the said Judge or his employer within a period of three (3) months prior to the show, unless the sale or purchase has been made at a public auction.

4. No one may show a horse before a Judge from whom he has leased the said horse.
5. A judge may not officiate more than once within 160 kilometres during any three (3) month period.
6. A Judge shall not, during the period of a show at which he is judging, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting at such show or whose family is exhibiting at such show.
7. A Judge should report his arrival at the town where the show is being held to the Show Secretary as soon as possible. Judges not showing up at the prescribed time without reasonable explanation will be liable for suspension.
8. Failure of a Judge to attend a show to which he is committed to perform his duties and to officiate in the classes to which he is assigned shall constitute cause for disciplinary action by the NZAHBS, except in cases of extreme emergency. In the event that a show shall find it necessary to substitute a Judge for one who is officially designated, the restrictions of 1-7 above shall be non-effective.
9. A Judge must order from the ring any unruly horses whose actions threaten to endanger other exhibitors or their entries. Any horse which becomes free, due to equipment failure, from its handler or rider in the judging arena, will be excused from its class.
10. A Judge shall have the authority to place a horse in whatever position in a class he thinks the merit of the horse justifies. His decision shall be final in all cases and is not a verdict by the Society.
11. No exhibitor shall approach a Judge with regard to a decision unless he first obtains permission from the ring steward who may arrange an appointment with the Judge at a proper time and place. The ring steward shall remain present during this meeting.
12. A Judge shall not confer with spectators without the presence of a ring steward.
13. A Judge shall not discuss with an exhibitor the purchase or sale or lease of any horse during a show at which he is officiating
14. Good judging depends on a correct observance of the fine points and the selection of the best horses for

the purpose described by the conditions of the class. A Judge serves three interests: exhibitors, spectators and his own conscience. Onlookers often pay to get in and they want to understand what happens.

15. The attention of Judges is directed to the difference in requirements between novice and open classes.
Definition of a novice horse: A novice horse is defined as one that has not won a novice or open event at either an all-Arabian or A & P Show at the time of close of entries.
16. A Judge is obligated to adjudicate each class in conformity with the rules and specifications of that class as they appear in the Society's Judging Rule Book. He is expected to possess a thorough knowledge of such rules.
17. A Judge shall not solicit judging appointments.
18. Whilst judging classes, the Judge will refrain from smoking, drinking alcohol or taking any substance that may impair his ability to judge effectively
19. The use of mobile phones whilst judging is not permitted.

SECTION B

GENERAL

1. Horses must be entered under their full NZAHBS registered name and number. Proof of registration may be required by show organisers.
2. The Judge shall make an individual examination and check the action of all horses brought before him in all halter classes. He should have the ability to examine each horse quickly and reasonably and have the ability to compare horses against each other and place them accordingly.
3. The indicative procedure used in judging In Hand classes may be as follows:
 - Horses enter at the walk or trot
 - They circle the ring at the walk as directed by the Judge or Steward
 - The horses will be lined up on one side with sufficient space between them for safety
 - Each horse shall walk to the Judge and stand for inspection. The horse should then be asked to walk a few paces, then trot in a straight line away from

the judge (a marker or reference point can be used). The handler should be asked to turn right with the trot maintained through the corner, in order to assess balance and proportion, topline and tail carriage, length of stride and engagement. The stride should be lengthened in a straight line across the Judge's vision

- Horses must be serviceably sound and in good condition.
4. **Requirements for Assessment:** An exhibit should :
 - Stand still for the Judge to inspect it
 - Be able to perform the workout as directed. The Judge may allow a second workout if the horse suffers outside interference such as a loose horse galloping through the ring.
 - Not show any evidence of cruelty or distress from whip marks, spur marks, bleeding or drug abuse.
 5. Transmissible weaknesses and/or unsoundness shall be counted strongly against
 6. **Artificial Markings:** Any change of colour or markings other than mane, tail or hoof is prohibited. These include artificial (painted) stars on foreheads or enhanced existing white markings on faces or legs.
 7. Removal of tactile hairs and trimming of ears and mane is optional, but eyelashes must not be removed. Horses which are shown with ear and tactile hairs unclipped and with a full mane shall be judged on their merits and are not to be penalised.
 8. Where entries are small, it is acceptable to combine Derivative classes. This is usually done on the basis of height or age. This decision is made by the applicable show committee.

SECTION C

PROTESTS

1. A protest may be made to the show secretary by an exhibitor for any violation of these rules. It must be
 - (a) in writing, signed by the protestor
 - (b) accompanied by a deposit of \$50.00
 - (c) received by the show secretary within one hour of the alleged violation.
2. A protest must state full name and address of the accused and contain a complete and definite statement of the acts which constitute the alleged violation. Precise details regarding the violation of the rules is necessary. The protest-maker must be prepared to substantiate the protest by personal testimony at a hearing or by sworn statements, witnesses or other evidence.
3. **NON-PROTESTABLE DECISIONS:**
 - a) The soundness of a horse, when determined by an official veterinarian of the show is not protestable.
 - b) A Judge's decision, representing his individual preference, is not protestable unless it is alleged to be in violation of the rules.

SECTION D

RING STEWARDS

1. To be appointed as Ring Steward any reputable person shall furnish evidence that they are capable through ability and experience and have a thorough knowledge of the rules of the Association. The Ring Steward should always present themselves in a neat well-groomed fashion, with their clothes appearing fresh and tidy.
2. If the class is too large, the Steward will inform the Judge of the numbers in the incoming class so that the Judge may divide the class if they so wish.
3. The Ring Steward will notify the Judge when all horses are present for each class and call their attention to those which are absent so that the class card can be marked. The Ring Steward will ensure that the Judge knows how many horses should be placed (regardless of ribbons being awarded) according to numbers in the

class so that breed points may be recorded.

4. The Ring Steward has the responsibility of checking entries for eligibility and riders and horses for proper attire, equipment and appointments. In classes so designated, they must see no person rides more than one horse.
5. The Ring Steward should act as mediator between Judge and Exhibitor, and/or Spectators.
6. The Ring Steward must have in mind that they have been selected to help the Judge, not advise them. They shall carefully refrain from discussing or seeming to discuss the horses and/or exhibitors with the Judge. Stewards shall not take part or be seen to take part in any of the judging. When they are not actively engaged in any of their duties, they shall place themselves in such a position as not to interfere with the judging and the view of the spectators. They must not allow the exhibitors to crowd up the ring or arena and should, at all times, endeavour to keep the possibilities of an accident to a minimum. The judge may request the Steward to move and place horses as he advises. When the ring or arena is small and the class entries are large, he should survey the situation and take every precaution to keep the horses moving until the Judge is ready for them to be judged. At the Judge's request, they have the authority to ask an exhibitor to remove their horse for the safety of other horses or spectators. It is necessary that a competent Ring Steward be used; one who can control the conduct of the horses and exhibitors in the ring or arena, who can keep the classes moving smoothly and who is well versed in the Rules of the Association. The Ring Steward also has the authority to remove unsportsmanlike exhibitors from the ring at the Judge's request.
7. After ribbons have been given out, the Steward should have the placegetters circle the ring or arena for the benefit of the spectators.
8. Horses owned or trained by immediate members of their family or by the Ring Steward cannot be shown in an event where the Ring Steward is officiating. If due to labour shortages in small shows, it is found to be necessary for exhibitors to assist, they should not do so until they have finished exhibiting. At National Shows, no secretary on the day should be exhibiting.

9. The Ring Steward is responsible for hosting the Judge on the day.
10. A good Ring Steward makes the work of the Judge much easier by relieving the Judge of details.

SECTION E

ARABIAN TYPE AND CONFORMATION

1. Comparatively small head, profile of head straight or preferably slightly concave below the eyes; small muzzle, large nostrils, extended when in action; large, round, expressive dark eyes set well apart (wall eyes shall be penalised in breeding classes); comparatively short distance between eye and muzzle; deep jowls, wide between the branches; small ears (smaller in stallions than mares), thin and well shaped, tips curved slightly inwards; long, arched neck, set on high and running well back into a well defined wither.
2. Long sloping shoulder well laid over with muscle; ribs well sprung; long, broad forearm, short cannon bone with large sinew; short back; loins broad and strong; croup comparatively horizontal; natural high tail carriage. Viewed from rear, tail should be carried straight; hips strong and round.
3. Well muscled thigh and gaskin; straight, sound, flat bone; relatively large joints, strong and well defined; sloping pasterns of good length; round feet of proportionate size. Height from 144.8cm to 154.9cm hands, with occasional individuals under or over.
4. Dark skin; solid colour except legs and face (white spots on body permissable), fine coat.
5. Stallions especially should have an abundance of natural vitality, animation, spirit, suppleness and balance.
6. All stallions or colts should have both testicles descended into the scrotum, except where a stallion has had one testicle surgically removed and has an appropriate veterinary certificate, a copy of which has been submitted to the show committee prior to the show.

SECTION F

BREEDING AND HALTER CLASSES

1. In breeding and Halter classes emphasis shall be placed upon type, conformation, substance and quality in this order.
 - a) TYPE and CONFORMATION as defined in this rule book
 - b) SUBSTANCE is defined as the amount of muscular development, depth and width of the body
 - c) QUALITY is denoted by flat, clean bone, well defined tendons and joints, refined head and ears, and fine skin and hair.
2. Horses to be shown in hand at Walk and Trot – Should stand square on all four feet, not stretched. The Walk should be a definite four beat gait that is brisk, true, flat footed with a good reach (the hind hoof overstepping the front track by some 8 inches). The Trot should be a definite two-beat diagonal gait, that is balanced and free moving. Both the Walk and the Trot should be straight and true with a long swift and elastic stride.
3. Handled and shown throughout the entire class by only one and the same person.
4. A suitable strong headstall is mandatory. Throat latches are optional.
5. Halter classes for Geldings and Spayed Mares shall be shown and judged under the same provisions as above.
6. Halter classes for Foals shall be shown and judged under the same provisions as above with the exception that foals shall not be asked to trot. Foals must be shown in halters without chains or with captured chains, or straps.
7. **CHAMPIONSHIPS (Apart from National Show Schedule)**
 - a) Junior Champion and Reserve may be awarded to colts and/or fillies three years and under. If an Intermediate Championship is awarded, Junior Championships shall include foals, weanlings and yearlings. Intermediate Championships will include two and three year olds.

- b) Champion and Reserve Champion Stallion shall be awarded to stallions four years and over.
- c) Champion and Reserve Champion Mare shall be awarded to mares four years and over.
- d) Supreme Champion (if contested): Class Champions including Geldings are eligible to compete, except at shows where geldings are specifically ineligible to compete for Supreme. There shall be no Reserve Supreme Champion.

SECTION G

MOUNTED ARABIAN COSTUME

To be judged 50% on performance and manners, 50% costume.

1. QUALIFYING GAITS

Competitors should enter the ring at a canter in single file (where practical). At the request of the Ring Steward, the horses will halt and lineup for costume inspection. This can be done side by side or nose to tail. The horses are shown at a walk, canter and gallop only. Changes of pace may be called for at walk and canter. Trot is NOT used in this class.

The horse shall be ridden boldly, but with due consideration as to the welfare and safety of the horse and other competitors. A rein back may be requested by the judge.

The Arabian horse in costume must be well behaved, athletic and capable of smooth transitions from walk to canter and vice versa. To be shown and judged at a walk, canter and hand gallop (as described in this rule book), extreme or reckless speed to be penalised. Trotting or any tendency to prance shall also be penalised. Horses shall stand quietly and rein back readily.

2. APPOINTMENTS

Bridle may consist of a snaffle bit or if a pelham is used, it must have rounder or single rein only, or a hackamore but it must enable the rider to have full control of the horse. The bridle must have a throatlatch. The use of martingales and/ or drop nose bands is prohibited. No tie downs. Costume length must not be below hocks or knees. Costume to be securely fastened. Fringe or tassels is keeping with colourful desert regalia shall be added to equipment. A saddle or pad with stirrups must be used in conjunction with costume.

3. COSTUME:

“Arabian Costume” means either one of the following definitions:

- a) “Arabian Native Costume” : Traditional Bedouin garb or Royal Ceremonial dress. Natural materials are preferable, such as wool, cotton and leather in black, white, brown, dark blue, red, yellow and dark green. Blue beads, shells, silver and other traditional items such as authentic embroidery and jewellery may be worn.
- b) “Arabian Show Costume” : Anything which makes an attractive picture reminiscent of the Arabian Nights legends or folklore of eastern countries is acceptable.

Please Note: Costume Classes may be run as one or divided as outlined in these definitions.

No object may be carried in either or both hands other than reins, a portion of aba or a riding crop.

4. Skull Cap/Hard Hat – with straps done up under the chin MUST be worn.
5. Jodphur boots or similar heeled boots MUST be worn.

The Arabian horse in costume must be well behaved, athletic and capable of smooth transitions from walk to canter and vice versa.

SECTION H

RIDDEN ARABIAN

Exhibits competing in these classes are to be presented and judged as hacks. The quality hack should combine good conformation and soundness, displaying correct paces and rhythm and balance, giving the impression of beauty, elegance and obedience.

The picture of the horse should be pleasing to the eye. It should work lightly off the aids, ideally in self-carriage (lowering of the hindquarters and a raising of the shoulders), not on the forehand. It should show expressive paces whist remaining obedient. The horse should exhibit correct flexion and bend (i.e. Lateral flexion) at all times along with a willingness to work evenly on both reins. There should be an obvious acceptance of the bridle and no sign of resistance.

Quality, conformation, soundness and presentation, together with manners, paces and correctness of workout will be judged.

RIDERS must wear appropriately approved safety helmets.

1. (i) To be judged on performance, conformation, quality and presence
- (ii) The Judge shall work all horses on a large circle in both directions
- (iii) All horses shall be inspected for conformation and soundness.

2. QUALIFYING GAITS

To be shown and judged at a walk, trot and canter, and an individual work out. It is imperative that the horse give the distinct appearance of being a pleasure to ride. All gaits must be performed with willingness and obvious ease, cadence, balance and smoothness.

3. INDIVIDUAL WORK-OUT

The individual work-out pattern shall be set by the Judge but should not ask for movements beyond the standard of the class being judged. The Judge may choose to individually work-out only those horses which he has selected to be his finalists.

4. APPOINTMENTS

Bridle shall be light show type either single snaffle, curb and snaffle or pelham bit. Bridle must have a throatlatch.

No martingale or tie downs. English type saddle. Please see the Definitions section for the allowable length of whip to be carried in saddle/performance classes.

5. TURNOUT GUIDE (NZ Informal)

This has been included for Competitors AS A GUIDE ONLY

BRIDLE	Double or Snaffle – Colour to match Saddle (Novice classes snaffle bit only)
SADDLE	Leather where possible
GIRTH	Leather where possible – short or long
BROWBAND	Plain or decorative
STIRRUP LEATHERS	– To match Saddle
STIRRUPS	Rubbers optional
NUMNAH	Optional – if worn, to match Saddle outline only Colour to blend
HORSE	Clean flowing mane (or plaited if taking Rules option) and Tail Squares or Sharksteeth optional Hooves – oiled or blackened Soles – oiled False Tail – optional Clean and well-groomed horse.

LADIES TURNOUT

HEAD ATTIRE	Bowler or Black Velvet Riding Cap (Bowler for preference)
HAIR	Fine hairnet to be worn or small black bow
SHIRT AND COLLAR	– White or to tone with jacket colour
TIE AND TIE PIN	Pin to be in contact with shirt i.e. Pinned through the tie and into the shirt
JODHPURS	Breeches or Jodhpurs – fawn or maize colour (preferred) Buttons optional
BOOTS	Long black Leather preferred. Jodhpur Boots for Junior Exhibitors
SPURS	Short and blunt
SPUR STRAPS	Black leather

CANE	To match saddlery
BUTTONHOLE	Small – worn right-handed lapel
WAISTCOAT	Optional
GLOVES	Leather or cloth preferred – same colour as Breeches or Jodphurs
RIDING COAT	Tailored Riding Coat to be dark colour (i.e. Black, Navy, Charcoal etc)
JEWELLERY	Not allowed

OVERALL APPEARANCE TO LOOK SMART AND PROFESSIONAL

GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT

HEAD ATTIRE Black bowler or Black velvet Riding Cap. SOFT HATS AND CAPS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE DUE TO ACC REGULATIONS

SHIRT AND COLLAR - White

TIE AND PIN Pin to be in contact with shirt i.e. Pinned through tie and into shirt

WAISTCOAT Optional

JODPHURS Breeches or Jodphurs – Fawn or Maize colour preferred

BOOTS Long, black leather preferred. Jodphur Boots for Junior Exhibitors.

SPURS Short and blunt

SPUR STRAPS Black leather

CANE To match saddlery

BUTTONHOLE Small – worn left-hand lapel

GLOVES Leather or cloth preferred – same colour as breeches or jodphurs

RIDING COAT Tailored Riding Coat to be dark colour (i.e. Black, Navy, Charcoal etc.)
Brass or Silver buttons not allowed.

OVERALL APPEARANCE TO LOOK SMART AND PROFESSIONAL

SECTION I

GAITS

1. STEPS, STRIDES, PACES

There are four steps to a stride at the pace of the walk (4-time)

There are two steps to a stride at the pace of the trot (2-time)

There are three steps to a stride at the pace of the canter (3-time)

There are two steps to a stride at the pace of the rein back (2-time)

There are four steps to a stride at the pace of the gallop (4-time).

2. HALT

At the halt the horse should stand attentive, motionless and straight, with the weight evenly distributed over all four legs and be ready to move off at the slightest indication of the rider. The neck should be raised, the poll high, the head a little in front of the vertical, the mouth light and maintaining a light contact with the rider's hand. The transition from any pace to the halt should be made progressively in a smooth and precise movement.

3. ORDINARY WALK (Approx. 100m per minute)

A free, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension. The horse should walk energetically but calmly with even and determined steps, distinctly marking four equal spaced beats. The rider should keep a light and steady contact with the mouth.

4. COLLECTED WALK (Approx. 80m per minute)

The horse moves resolutely forward, with his neck raised and arched. The head approaches the vertical position, the light contact with the mouth being maintained. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The pace should remain marching and vigorous, the legs being placed in regular sequence. Each step covers less ground and is higher than at the ordinary walk because all the joints bend more markedly. The hind feet touch the ground behind the footprint of the fore feet. In order not to become hurried or irregular, the collected walk is slightly shorter than the ordinary walk, although showing greater mobility.

5. EXTENDED WALK

The horse should cover as much ground as possible, without haste and without losing the regularity of his steps. The hind feet touch the ground clearly beyond the footprints of the forefeet. The rider lets the horse stretch out his head and neck without however, losing contact, the head being carried in front of the vertical.

6. The FREE WALK is a pace of rest in which the reins being stretched to their utmost, the horse is allowed complete freedom of his head and neck.

7. THE TROT

The trot is a pace of two-time on alternate diagonals separated by a moment of suspension. The trot always with free, active and regular steps, should be moved into without hesitation. Must be mannerly, cadenced, balanced and free moving. The quality of the trot is judged by the general impression, the elasticity and regularity of the steps and impulsion, while maintaining the same cadence.

8. ORDINARY TROT (Approx. 255m per minute)

This is a pace between the extended trot and the collected trot. The horse goes forward freely and straight, engaging his hind legs with good hock action, on a taut but light rein, his position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible. The hind feet touch the ground in the footprints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion displayed at the ordinary trot denotes clearly the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse.

9. COLLECTED TROT (Approx. 200m per minute)

The neck is raised, thus enabling the shoulders to move with greater ease, the hocks being well engaged and maintaining energetic impulsion, notwithstanding the slower movement. The horse's steps are shorter, but he is lighter and more mobile. The collected trot is executed "sitting" unless otherwise instructed.

10. EXTENDED TROT (Approx. 275m per minute)

The horse covers as much ground as possible. He lengthens his stride, remaining on the bit with light contact. The neck is extended and, as a result of great impulsion from the quarters, the horse uses his shoulders, covering more ground at each step without his action becoming much higher. The ordinary trot and extended trot are executed "rising".

11. ORDINARY CANTER (Approx. 300m per minute)

This is a pace between the extended canter and the collected canter. The horse, perfectly straight from head to tail, moves freely, with a natural balance. The strides are long and even and the pace well cadenced. The quarters develop an increasing impulsion. Very active. The horse's mobility is increased without any loss of impulsion.

12. EXTENDED CANTER (Approx. 410m per minute)

The horse extends his neck; the tip of the nose points more or less forwards, the horse lengthens his stride without losing any of his calmness and lightness.

Rules for the Classification of Shows

“AA Classification” – NZAHBS National Show

1. NZAHBS Rules for Showing (2008) or updated version will apply in total
2. These rules will override and supersede anything that may have been previously published in relation to a “AA” classified Show, including those published by the RAS
3. Special attention needs to be made to qualifications for showing for purebred foals and to the allowable age of handlers/riders of stallions
4. No entries taken on the day.
5. Schedule and Judge(s) are approved by the NZAHBS Council.

Rules for “A” Classification Show – list as approved and published by NZAHBS from time to time – available on website: www.newzealandarabs.com

1. NZAHBS Rules for Showing (2008) or updated version will apply in total
2. These rules will override and supersede anything that may have been previously published in relation to a “A” classified Show, including those published by the RAS
3. Special attention needs to be made to qualifications for purebreds foals and to handlers/riders of stallions
4. Some “regional” sub rules may apply i.e. Captured chains on horses other than foals. Please check applicable show schedule.

There are no B or C classification shows.