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CANADIAN MORAB ASSOCIATION

2006 OFFICIAL SHOW STANDARDS AND RULES

CHAPTER I. GENERAL STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS.

Article 1. Eligibility to Compete.

1. All horses shown must be registered with the Canadian Morab Association. Horses may be shown without a certificate of registration if the horse is eligible for registration and registration has been applied for. For competition purposes, a horse is considered one year of age on the first day of January following the actual date of foaling. A copy of the horse's registration papers must accompany each entry form.
2. Horses must be entered under the name(s) of the owner(s) of record or lawful lessee(s). For all leased horses, proof of lease, signed by all parties, must accompany all entry forms.
3. All entries must be serviceably sound, in good condition, and free from lameness, broken wind, or any sign of illness or abuse.

Article 2. General Specifications.

1. Morabs must wear a long, natural, unbraided tail, forelock and mane, with or without clipped bridle path of a maximum of 8 inches. Exceptions: Horses may exhibit with braided manes, tails and forelocks in Hunter, Jumper, Show Hack or Dressage classes; Carriage Driving horses may exhibit with braided manes only. Horses are not to be penalized for showing with shortened or pulled manes, or pulled, shortened or banged tails if the horse is an active and working Dressage, Hunter, Jumper, and Carriage Driving, Reining or Cutting horse. An inconspicuous rubber band is permitted to secure the forelock. In all fine harness driving classes, an inconspicuous braid in the end of the tail is permitted to allow it to be fastened to the driving vehicle for safety purposes.
2. Morabs must show with a natural, unset, unaltered tail.
3. The use of fake or supplemental hair, manes, tails or forelocks, or changing the natural colour of a Morab's mane, tail, forelock, or coat, are strictly prohibited and shall result in disqualification from the class.
4. Only clear grooming products are permitted to accent the horse's body hair, mane, tail and forelock, except that white chalk or similar products may be used to accent white on the horse's legs only. Clear grooming products may be used to highlight the Morab's facial features, however, a judge may penalize entries with excessive amounts of oil, grease or other substances.
5. The use of glitter on or in the mane, tail, hooves or body of the horse is prohibited.
6. Surgical or similar procedures may not be used to enhance the Morab's natural beauty or appearance, way of going, or tail carriage, or otherwise alter the horse in any non-therapeutic manner.
7. Morabs must be shown without artificial appliances. Anything that alters the intended use of equipment as provided for in the description of appointments for a given class is considered to be an artificial appliance. Gag bits are not permitted in the show ring. Action produced by use of artificial appliances shall be penalized. The use of chains, rollers, action bands, tongue ties, mouth ties, tie downs, hock hobbles, or similar devices is prohibited on the competition grounds during or before competition and the show committee shall bar violators from further participation for the remainder of the competition and all fees and winnings for the entire competition shall be forfeited.
8. Use of boots, polo wraps or bandages of any type is prohibited except in Reining, Hunter over fences, Jumper, and Liberty classes. In case of inclement weather conditions, show management

may, at their discretion, permit the use of boots, polo wraps or bandages provided that this is announced publicly before the start of the class.

9. The use of artificial communication devices for the purpose of coaching or instruction between competitors and individuals inside or outside the ring is prohibited in all classes. Exempt from this rule are handicapped exhibitors who have obtained permission from the show committee prior to the start of the class.

10. Colts and stallions two years old and older must have both testicles descended.

11. Stallions may be shown by junior and amateur exhibitors and in Junior Exhibitor classes unless specifically prohibited in the prize list. Exception: Stallions may not be shown by Junior exhibitors in Showmanship or Walk/Trot classes.

12. Junior horses may compete in Open, Amateur and other classes within a division even when corresponding Junior Horse classes are offered but not cross enter.

Article 3. Shoeing Regulations.

1. Horses less than two years of age must be shown barefoot. Horses two years of age and older may be shown shod or barefoot.

2. Maximum length of toe is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, including shoe.

3. Maximum weight of shoe is 16 oz, excluding nails.

4. The shoe may be of any type and configuration except that in the case of a bar shoe, the bar may not extend below the ground surface of the shoe.

5. The use of pad(s), full or partial, flat or wedged, is not permitted.

6. CMA reserves the right to conduct random inspection and to measure, inspect and/or weigh any suspect shoe, or hoof. Said inspection shall be conducted by a member of the show committee, an approved steward, or a designated Ferrier. Any violation of the shoeing regulations will result in disqualification from the class, expulsion of that horse and the owner, trainer, and exhibitor from all classes for the remainder of the competition, and forfeiture of any and all prizes, winnings and entry fees. Further disciplinary action may be brought forth by the Board of Directors of CMA

Article 4. Drugs and Medication.

1. A Morab shall not be shown in any class at a CMA-approved show if the horse has been administered a forbidden substance in any manner. For the purposes of this rule, a forbidden substance is any stimulant, depressant (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), tranquilizer, local anaesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behaviour altering) substance, any anabolic steroid, any other drug which might affect the appearance or performance of the horse, and any substance which might interfere with the detection of a forbidden substance.

Article 5. Conduct and Specifications.

1. In all performance and in-hand classes, an exhibitor is entitled to only one time out, not to exceed five minutes in duration, per class to make adjustments, repair broken equipment, or replace a cast shoe. Permission for a time out must be requested by the exhibitor and granted by the ringmaster or judge. The five minute time period will start to run when the announcer announces that a time out has been granted or, in the case of a cast shoe, when the Ferrier or an assistant first touches the shoe or the horse. Two attendants will be permitted to enter the ring to assist a competitor during his or her time out. If the necessary repair or adjustment has not been completed at the expiration of the five minute time period, the exhibitor may proceed as is or will be eliminated.

2. In classes requiring horses to compete individually, when there is a delay due to horses not being ready to perform, the gate will be closed two minutes after a warning is issued to all competitors to appear at the in-gate ready to participate. In classes where horses compete collectively, the in-gate will be closed two minutes after the first horse enters the ring. Judging will commence only after the in-gate has been closed.

3. Any exhibitor who is entered in back-to-back classes may request a delay in the proceedings to accommodate a tack change. Tack changes must be requested not less than three classes in advance of the change. Not more than five minutes of delay will be granted for a tack change.

4. If there is only one entry in a class, that entry must still compete and be judged according to class specifications.
5. Fraternalization between an exhibitor and a judge will not be permitted at any time during the competition. However, an exhibitor may request a conference with the judge through the ringmaster or other show official at any time during the competition. The ringmaster or other show official must be present throughout the duration of any conference between a judge and an exhibitor.
6. Any exhibitor, owner, groom or trainer who is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct may be removed from the show grounds for the duration of the competition at the show management's discretion. Unsportsmanlike conduct includes, but is not limited to, conduct that deliberately interferes with another entry's ability to compete fairly and to the best of their ability.
7. Entry numbers will be assigned to the horse, not the exhibitor. Exhibitors and/or horses must display the correct entry number upon entering the ring. Any entry not displaying the correct entry number upon entering the ring will be disqualified.
8. A judge must excuse from the ring any horse that possesses a whip mark or shows evidence of fresh blood in the mouth, nose, chin, shoulder, barrel, flank or hip area.
9. A judge must excuse from the ring any horse that shows signs of aggression towards any person or other animal in the ring.
10. No owner, trainer, groom, exhibitor or other person on the show grounds may subject a horse to acts of cruelty or abuse. Any individual responsible for cruelty to or the abuse of a horse may be barred from the show grounds for the remainder of the competition at show management's discretion. Further disciplinary action may also be taken if deemed appropriate by show management or the CMA Board of Directors. The following acts are considered cruel and abusive, without limitation:
 - a) Excessive use of a whip on any horse in a stall runway, schooling area, competition ring or elsewhere on the competition grounds;
 - b) Striking the horse in the head with the whip;
 - c) Letting blood from any horse;
 - d) Use of chemicals of any source to sore or irritate the horse's skin and/or hooves;
 - e) Use of any electrical shock device in schooling or showing;
 - f) Use of shackles, hock hobbles and similar devices;
 - g) Use of any explosive device, such as fire crackers, torpedoes, or fire extinguishers, except in the case of a fire;
 - h) Withholding feed and water for prolonged periods;
 - i) Engaging in any behaviour that results in the presence of blood anywhere on the animal.
 - k) All surgical procedures or injections of any foreign substance that will or may conceal genetic defects or undesirable traits, or alter the Morab's natural conformation, appearance, performance or way of going, are prohibited, unless such procedures are necessary for medical therapeutic reasons as attested to in writing by a qualified, licensed, veterinarian.

Article 6. Breed Standards for Type and Conformation.

1. The Morab was produced by combining purebred Arabian and purebred Morgan blood. Therefore, all Morabs, whether first or successive generation crosses, should exhibit characteristics of both parent breeds. While an individual Morab may tend to resemble one parent breed over the other, Morabs that lack characteristics of both parent breeds shall be penalized.
2. The overall appearance of the Morab is that of substance coupled with refinement. The Morab has a comparatively small head with a straight or slightly dished face and a relatively short distance between the eyes and the muzzle. The muzzle is small with firm lips and large nostrils. The Morab should have deep, well-rounded jowls, large, prominent, expressive eyes set well apart, and small, well-shaped ears, set wide apart and carried alertly. The head is carried proudly and meets the neck at a clean, well-defined throatlatch. The neck should be long, arched, well-muscled, set on high and running well back into moderately high withers. The shoulder should be long, sloping and well-muscled and the ribs deep and well-sprung. The Morab should be strong over the top line, with a short back and broad, powerful loins that blend smoothly into a well-muscled croup of good length. The tail should be high-set and carried in a natural, graceful and stylish manner. Legs must be straight with flat bone, large joints, long, broad forearms, well-

muscled thigh and gaskins, and short cannons. Pasterns should be sloping and of good length, and feet should be round and of proportionate size. The coat should be fine with dark skin, except under white markings or when champagne or creme colours occur.

3. The Morab generally ranges from 14.1 to 15.3 hands in height with occasional individuals over or under. When evaluating Morab type and conformation, individuals shall not be preferred or penalized solely based upon height.

4. The Morab should exhibit great pride, showing elegant and stylish movement with great impulsion, straightness, suppleness, animation and balance. Length and height of stride should be consistent with individual type.

CHAPTER II. IN-HAND CLASSES.

Article 7. Morab In-Hand Breeding and Halter Classes.

1. Entries are to be judged individually at a walk, trot and standstill. Emphasis shall be placed in the following order of importance: conformation, type, quality, movement, presence, substance and manners.

2. Morabs must stand with all four feet flat on the ground with front legs perpendicular to the ground. One or both hind legs may be slightly behind the vertical. Morabs should not exhibit extreme stretch with nose pointed up in any halter pose and may be asked to stand square at the judge's discretion.

3. Morabs are to be shown in a suitable headstall equipped with throatlatch. The headstall may be of traditional Morgan or Arabian type. Horses may compete in a clean leather or nylon stable halter. Use of a whip or crop is optional at the discretion of the handler; however, any contact of the whip to the horse shall result in elimination of that entry by the judge. Excessive use of the whip or actions that may disturb other entries shall be severely penalized.

4. The horse must be handled and shown the entire class by only one and the same person, except that a substitute handler may be used if the original handler becomes ill or injured during the class. No handler may show more than one entry per class.

5. Horses shall enter the ring individually at a walk, guiding in a counter clockwise direction, shall pick up a trot at the designated marker and continue trotting until reaching their designated position in line, as directed by the ringmaster and/or a judge. After the last horse reaches its designated position in line, horses shall be presented individually for inspection in accordance with the order they entered the ring. Horses shall be led to the judge(s) at a walk and presented for evaluation in accordance with the guidelines established in Article 7. Following evaluation, horses shall walk and then trot away from the judge and return to their place in the line.

Horses may be asked to walk on a loose line in one or both directions with handlers at their side, whips carried down, at the judge's discretion. A reasonable clearance should be maintained between horses, handlers and judge(s) at all times.

6. Any horse that appears to be intimidated by its handler will be penalized. Signs of intimidation include, but are not limited to, crouching, cowering, quivering, withdrawing and buckling knees. A Judge must excuse any entry deemed in violation of these restrictions.

7. In Get of Sire and Produce of Dam classes, each entry shall be comprised of at least two Morab offspring, entered under the name of the sire or dam. Only one entry of two or more offspring per sire or dam will be permitted.

Article 9. In-Hand Trail.

1. In General: The In-Hand Trail Morab is three years of age or younger and should be capable of manoeuvring through a course of obstacles with precision, physical skill, attentiveness, confidence, expression and a good mental attitude. The In-Hand Trail horse should travel through and between obstacles with an obvious desire to go forward, without compromising its calm, relaxed attitude and natural way of going. Each obstacle should be approached squarely, with confidence and correct form. Maximum credit should be given to the horse that negotiates its way through the course in a timely and efficient manner, without excessive hesitation or rushing, with curiosity, smoothness and style, and without sacrificing carefulness, control, or a positive attitude. The in-hand trail horse should give the impression of being sure, safe, and a pleasure to handle, and must appear mannerly and obedient to the handler's aids. The course should be performed

on a reasonably loose lead without undue restraint. The horse's gaits and way of going should be appropriate for a trail horse.

2. Handling: The handler shall remain on the horse's left side, in a position suitable for leading, turning or backing, at all times during the in-hand trail class. The handler may choose to travel through, over, around or beside an in-hand trail obstacle or element at his or her discretion. Only the horse, and not the handler, must complete the obstacle. Whips, crops, bats and similar items are not permitted.

3. Appointments: In-hand trail Morabs are to be shown in a suitable, clean, leather or nylon halter & lead, with or without chain, bridles permitted for 3 year olds. No Arabian or Morgan type show halters will be permitted.

4. Course: The designer will design the in-hand trail course in accordance with the guidelines contained in this Article. The in-hand trail course must contain at least 6 and no more than 10 obstacles. All horses should be required to walk, jog-trot, halt and back during some portion of the course. The course must be designed so that enough space is provided for a judge to evaluate the horse's way of going between obstacles. The in-hand trail course pattern will be posted at least one hour prior to the start of the class. All exhibitors will be permitted to walk the course prior to the start of the class. No others will be permitted to walk the course, except that junior exhibitors may be accompanied by one adult. The course shall be checked and straightened, re-measured or reset, if necessary, after each horse's performance. No portion of the course may be re-measured, reset or straightened until after the horse has completed the entire course.

5. Permitted Trail Obstacles:

- a. Simulated water hazard made of plastic tarp, weighted down or otherwise secured to the ground.
- b. Serpentine at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.
- c. Carrying an object from one part of the arena to another.
- d. Put on and remove a slicker.
- e. Removing and/or replacing items from a mailbox.
- f. Lime circle. Requiring a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning around outside of lime circle, or a turn on the haunches with the back feet inside the circle and the front feet turning around the outside of lime circle.
- g. Gate. The gate must be a minimum of four feet in width and four feet in height.
- h. Bridge. A bridge must be at least four feet in length and thirty-six inches in width, and may not be elevated more than 12 inches above ground level at the highest point. The bridge must have a wooden floor. Side rails are optional.
- i. Back through. Back through obstacle markers, rails, etc. are to be spaced a minimum of 30 inches apart. A horse may be required to back through or around 3 to 5 markers, or back through an L, V, U, straight, zigzag, or similar shaped course.
- j. Travel over 4 to 6 logs or poles. Logs or poles may be placed in a straight or curved line. Walk-over logs or poles must be spaced 20 to 24 inches apart. Trot-over logs or poles must be spaced thirty-six to forty-two inches apart. Logs and poles may not be round, may not be made of PVC or similar lightweight material and may not be elevated.
- k. Side pass. The horse may be required to side pass over an obstacle to the left, right or both, in a straight line or in a pattern. The obstacle must lie flat on the ground and may have a maximum height of 12 inches.
- l. Box. The box should be constructed of logs or poles lying flat on the ground. Each side of the box should be at least 6 feet in length. The horse should be led into the square, and when all four feet are inside, should execute a 90, 180 or 360 degree turn, as specified, and exit the box.
- m. Figure 8 at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.
- n. Cloverleaf at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.
- o. Loading in and out of a horse trailer.

Judges, course designers and show management are encouraged to be creative in designing a trail course and may add accessories, distractions or obstacles so long as any additions to the course are safe for both horses and riders, and fair to all competitors.

6. Forbidden Obstacles: The following obstacles are forbidden:

- a. Live animals
- b. Jumps
- c. Rocking or moving bridges
- d. Water boxes or hazards containing actual water
- e. Fire, dry ice, smoke, fire extinguishers, or similar distractions
- f. Tires
- g. Any unsafe obstacle

7. Removing an Obstacle from the Course: If at any time immediately prior to or during the class, a trail obstacle is damaged or altered beyond repair or is otherwise deemed unsafe or cannot be reset for the remaining competitors, a judge shall deem the obstacle unfit or unsafe and that obstacle shall be removed from the course. The score for that obstacle shall be deleted from the scores of all horses that competed prior to the obstacle being removed.

8. Scoring: All horses enter the ring and begin the course with a score of 100. Points will be added or subtracted for each manoeuvre on the following basis: -3 extremely poor, -2 very poor, -1 poor, 0 average, +1 good, +2 very good, +3 excellent. Manoeuvre scores are to be determined independently from penalty scores and any discretionary adjustments for credits or faults.

9. Penalty Points: An exhibitor will be assessed penalty points for each infraction as follows:

Ten Point Penalties

- a. Temporary loss of control, including running through or jumping over part or all of an obstacle.
- b. Falling off the side of the bridge.
- c. Being asked to proceed to the next obstacle by the judge without completing the current obstacle. After three (3) refusals, or when deemed necessary by the judge to prevent unnecessary delay in competition, the judge shall ask the contestant to proceed to the next obstacle. Note: This ten point penalty is in addition to any penalties that may be assessed for refusals.
- d. Pulling the gate open when the course directions specify to push and vice versa.
- e. Side-passing the wrong direction.
- f. Blatant disobedience, including kicking, bucking, rearing, biting, striking, and running off.

Five Point Penalties

- a. Each refusal. Refusals are cumulative. A refusal includes any action taken by the horse to avoid performing all or part of an obstacle or portion of the trail course, including, balking, evading or running past the obstacle, rearing, each complete loss of contact with the gate, backing up, or any action by the horse that demonstrates an unwillingness to approach, negotiate or complete an obstacle. After three (3) refusals at a single obstacle, the judge will ask the contestant to proceed to the next obstacle.
- b. Placing two or more feet outside of a confining element or obstacle.
- c. Missing or evading an element/component of a series that comprises an obstacle.
- d. Dropping or losing an item to be carried from one point to another.
- e. Touching the horse with any part of the handler's body or the free end of the lead.
- f. Performing obstacles in the wrong gait.
- g. Knockdowns or obviously displacing an obstacle or component, element or portion of the obstacle from its original position or configuration.

Two Point Penalties

- a. Placing one foot outside of a confining element or obstacle.
- b. Approaching an obstacle in the wrong gait.
- c. Handler failing to maintain the proper position when leading, turning or backing the horse.
- d. Stepping on an element of an obstacle.

One Point Penalties

- a. Touching or ticking an element of an obstacle.
- b. Adding strides or steps in a walk-over or trot-over
- c. Break of gait.

10. Credits: The following are considered credits and should be judged and rewarded accordingly, at a judge's discretion:
- Horse easy to guide and control with lead and voice.
 - Manners and disposition of horse.
 - Overall consistency, fluency and quality of performance.
 - Pleasing attitude, manners, style and way of going.
11. Faults: The following are considered faults and should be judged and penalized accordingly, at a judge's discretion:
- Head-tossing or excessive tail ringing or swishing.
 - Anticipating signals or cues.
 - Stumbling.
 - Any unnecessary or excessive aids given by the handler.
 - Extreme speed or variation of gait.
 - Shying from an obstacle.
12. Disqualification: A horse and handler will be disqualified and no score will be awarded for the following:
- Illegal equipment.
 - Wilful abuse, or evidence thereof, including fresh blood in the mouth or on the chin, shoulder, barrel, flank or hip area.
 - Off course. Off course is defined as:
 - Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction;
 - Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side;
 - Skipping an obstacle, unless directed to do so by a judge;
 - Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence; or
 - Not following the correct line of travel pursuant to the posted pattern.

CHAPTER III. PERFORMANCE CLASSES.

Article 10. Performance Classes Generally.

- In all classes where horses compete collectively, all horses shall be worked at all gaits to both directions of the ring unless otherwise described by class specifications. Horses may be asked to reverse direction at either the walk or jog/trot. A judge may ask horses to reverse direction as many times as are deemed necessary to properly evaluate the class. The performance at each gait and to both directions of the ring shall be considered equally in evaluating performance classes. At the judge's discretion, horses may be asked to change from any gait to any other gait listed in the class specifications, unless the particular transition is specifically prohibited by said class specifications.
- In all performance classes, horses are to be judged 100% on performance, quality, presence and manners.
- Any class, with the exception championship classes, may be divided or combined at the show management's discretion. The top contestants from each group may be directed to return to the ring for final evaluation, at the show management's discretion. The method used to divide classes is at the show management's discretion.
- Horses will enter the ring at a normal walk and shall continue along the rail in a counter-clockwise direction.
- At the judge's discretion, horses may be required to stop, stand quietly, and back while on the rail unless prohibited under the class specifications.
- Horses must come into the line up at the gait requested and then stand quietly. After lining up, horses may be asked to back individually or as a group.
- For safety reasons, a judge may limit the number of riders that hand-gallop at one time.
- Appropriate or protective head gear must be worn by any exhibitor in any performance class.
- A judge may inspect bits or other equipment at his or her discretion and may disqualify entries for violations of rules governing appointments.
- Romals and ends of split reins may not be used to cue a horse.
- A judge must severely penalize any horse with labouring motion at any gait whether or not such motion indicates excessive weight or use of artificial training devices.

12. To be eligible to compete in a regular performance championship class, a horse must have been properly entered, shown and judged in one qualifying class within that performance division.

13. The fall of horse or rider does not necessarily cause elimination, but may be penalized at the judge's discretion.

14. Horses must be at least two years of age as of January 1st of that calendar year to compete in driving classes. Horses must be at least three years of age as of January 1st of that calendar year to compete under saddle in any performance division.

17. A horse may be shown by only one rider/driver per class unless otherwise specified in the rules and regulations for that particular class or performance division.

Article 11. Class Specifications.

1. Maiden, Novice and Limit horse and/or exhibitor classes are open to horses/exhibitors that have not won one (1), two (2), or three (3) first place ribbons respectively in that particular performance division. Ribbons won in another performance division, or in one horse classes do not count in reckoning the maiden, novice, or limit status of the horse or exhibitor. Maiden, Novice and Limit status is to be determined as of the closing date for pre-entries for a particular competition.

2. Junior Exhibitor classes are open to all exhibitors who have not reached their eighteenth birthday as of January 1st of the current calendar year. Junior Exhibitor classes may be further divided by age as follows: 10 and under, 11 to 13, and 14 to 17.

3. Open Classes are open to all breeds.

4. Junior Horse classes are open to all Morabs that are at least three years of age and not more than five years of age as of January 1st of that calendar year.

Article 12. Acceptable Bits.

1. A standard western bit has a shank with a maximum length of 8 ½ inches. The mouthpiece shall be between 5/16 and ¾ of an inch in diameter when measured one inch in from the shank. The bars of the mouthpiece may be inlaid, but must be smooth or latex wrapped. Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece such as extensions, prongs, rivets or keys. Rollers attached to the center of the bit are acceptable and may extend below the bar. The mouthpiece may consist of a solid bar or may consist of two or three pieces with one or two joints respectively. A three piece mouthpiece may include a connecting ring of 1 ¼ inches or less in diameter or a connecting flat bar that is between 3/8 and ¾ inches when measured top to bottom and 2 inches or less in length and lies flat in the mouth, or a roller or port as described herein. Ports must be no higher than 3 inches, and may contain rollers or covers.

2. A standard Snaffle for use in western classes has a single, rounded, smooth, unwrapped mouthpiece of 5/16 to ¾ inches in diameter when measured one inch in from the rings, with a single center joint. The Snaffle rings may be from 2 to 4 inches in diameter and may be of loose, Eggbutt, Dee or center mounted type without cheeks.

3. Curb bits and Pelham used in Park, English Pleasure, Country English Pleasure, Hunter Pleasure and Show Hack shall have a maximum shank length of 7 ½ inches. The mouthpiece shall be between 5/16 and ¾ of an inch in diameter when measured one inch in from the shank. The bars of the mouthpiece must be smooth or latex wrapped and nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece, such as extensions, prongs, rivets or keys. The mouthpiece may consist of a solid bar or may consist of two or three pieces with one or two joints respectively. A three piece mouthpiece may include a connecting flat bar that is between 3/8 and ¾ inches when measured top to bottom and 2 inches or less in length and lies flat in the mouth. Ports must be no higher than 2 inches.

4. Kimberwick bits shall have a mouthpiece between 5/16 and ¾ of an inch in diameter when measured one inch in from the rings. The bars of the mouthpiece must be smooth or latex wrapped and nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece, such as extensions, prongs, rivets or keys. The mouthpiece may consist of a solid bar or may consist of two or three pieces with one or two joints respectively. A three piece mouthpiece may include a connecting flat bar that is between 3/8 and ¾ inches when measured top to bottom and 2 inches or less in length and lies flat in the mouth. Ports must be no higher than 2 inches, and may not contain rollers or covers.

5. Snaffles and/or Bridoons used in Park, English Pleasure, Country English Pleasure, Hunter Pleasure, Park Driving, English Pleasure Driving, Country Pleasure Driving and Show Hack may consist of two or three pieces. A three piece mouthpiece may include a connecting flat bar that is between 3/8 and 3/4 inched when measured top to bottom and 2 inches or less in length and lies flat in the mouth. All smooth, rounded, straight bar or solid mouthpieces are acceptable. Fishback bits, twisted, slow twist, corkscrew, double twisted wire, wire wrapped extensions, prongs or keys that protrude below the mouthpiece, donut mouthpieces, mechanically altered bits and mouthpieces with rough or sharp material are prohibited.
6. All curb chains or straps must be at least 1/2 inch in width and must lie flat against the jaw.

Article 13. Park Horse Division.

1. In General: The Park Horse should perform all gaits with brilliance, style and presence, with more animation and elevation than an English Pleasure Horse. However, balance and cadence should not be sacrificed in favour of extreme action. Horses that show loss of rhythm or unevenness in any gait shall be penalized. Manners are of lesser importance, but all gaits must be performed on command and horses should walk and stand quietly. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained with all reins at all gaits.
2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be a brisk, true, cadenced, four-beat gait, performed with collection and animation on a straight line. The trot should be animated, bold, brilliant, natural and cadenced, with impulsion and power from behind and free shoulder action in front. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should break level or above with full forward extension, and the hock should be well raised and drive powerfully forward with each stride. The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait, and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. The canter should be light and airy with more collection and elevation than in Pleasure classes while remaining smooth and unhurried. The canter should be balanced and straight on both leads and any loss of form due to excessive speed shall be penalized.
3. Appointments: Bridle shall be of show type with patent leather, vinyl or plain leather browband and matching Cavesson. A double bridle consisting of both curb bit and Bridoon is required except that junior horses may be shown in a single Snaffle or Pelham at the rider's discretion. An English type saddle is required. Forward seat saddles are prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs and similar training devices are not allowed. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and whip or crop are optional, but if a whip is carried it may not exceed 36 inches in length including the lash.
4. Attire: Informal saddle-seat attire consisting of conservative coloured saddle suit or day coat with contrasting jodhpurs, vest, tie, boots and derby is suggested. Formal attire consisting of a dark coloured saddle suit or tuxedo style jacket and formal jodhpurs, shirt, tie vest or cummerbund, and boots is appropriate only after 6:00 p.m. or in Championship classes, but is not required. Hunt seat attire is not allowed. Gloves are optional.

Article 14. English Pleasure Division.

1. In General: The English Pleasure Horse should be elegant and refined, and should perform with brilliance, presence, style, and elevation of the forehead, though exhibiting less animation than a Park Horse. It is imperative that the horse give the impression of being a pleasure to ride. All gaits should be performed with obvious ease, balance and cadence and horses that appear laboured or show loss of rhythm or unevenness in any gait shall be penalized. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained with all reins at all gaits.
2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be brisk, flat-footed, cadenced, and performed with good reach and on a straight line. The normal trot should be performed at medium speed with balance, cadence, and moderate collection. The strong trot is faster and more animated than the normal trot with horses exhibiting a lengthened stride without being strung out behind. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should break at or near level without full forward extension. The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait, and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. Posting is required. The canter is a three-beat gait that should be performed with moderate collection and should be smooth, unhurried, correct and straight on both leads. The hand gallop

may also be asked for at the judge's discretion. The hand gallop is performed with long, free, ground-covering strides while maintaining control. The hand gallop is not a fast canter, but a true lengthening of stride, correct and straight on both leads. There should be a distinct difference between the canter and hand gallop, but excessive speed is to be penalized.

3. Appointments: Bridle shall be of show type with patent leather, vinyl or plain leather browband and matching Cavesson. A double bridle consisting of both curb bit and Bridoon is recommended, but a single Snaffle or Pelham is also appropriate. An English type saddle is required and a forward seat saddle is prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs and similar training devices are not allowed. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and whip or crop are optional, but if a whip is carried it may not exceed 36 inches in length including the lash.

4. Attire: Informal saddle seat attire consisting of conservative coloured saddle suit or day coat with contrasting jodhpurs, vest, tie, boots and derby is required. Contrasting derbies, vests and/or ties are acceptable. Hunt seat attire is not allowed. Gloves are optional.

Article 15. Country English Pleasure Division.

1. In General: The Country English Pleasure Horse should be quiet and responsive while displaying more elevation, higher head carriage and greater knee action than a Hunter Pleasure Horse. All gaits must be performed with willingness and obvious ease and it is imperative that the horse give the impression of being a pleasure to ride. A Country English Pleasure Horse should be more mannerly and less animated than an English Pleasure Horse. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained with all reins at all gaits.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be true, flat-footed, straight and ground-covering with four distinct beats. The normal trot should be balanced, relaxed and easy-going with cadence and moderate collection. The strong trot is faster with greater length of stride while still maintaining ease and freedom of movement. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should not break above level. High action will be penalized. The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait, and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. Posting is required.

The canter is a three-beat gait that should be smooth, unhurried, correct and straight on both leads. The hand gallop may also be asked for at the judge's discretion. The hand gallop is performed with long, free, ground-covering strides while maintaining control. The hand gallop is not a fast canter, but a true lengthening of stride, correct and straight on both leads. There should be a distinct difference between the canter and hand gallop, but excessive speed is to be penalized. While working on the rail, horses will be asked to stop, stand quietly, back, and walk off on a loose rein in at least one direction of the ring.

3. Appointments: Bridle shall be of show type with patent leather, vinyl or plain leather browband and matching Cavesson. A double bridle consisting of both curb bit and Bridoon is recommended, but a single Snaffle or Pelham is also appropriate. An English type saddle is required. Forward seat saddles are prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs and similar training devices are not allowed. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and whip or crop are optional, but if a whip is carried it may not exceed 36 inches in length including the lash.

4. Attire: Informal saddle seat attire consisting of conservative coloured saddle suit or day coat with contrasting jodhpurs, vest, tie, boots and derby is required. Contrasting derbies, vests and/or ties are acceptable. Hunt seat attire is not allowed. Gloves are optional.

Article 16. Hunter Pleasure Division.

1. In General: The Hunter Pleasure Horse should move in a longer, more relaxed frame with lower action than an English Pleasure, Country English Pleasure or Show Hack horse and should give the impression of being a pleasure to ride. The Hunter Pleasure Horse should be mannerly and capable of working on light rein contact while exhibiting ground-covering gaits that appear comfortable to ride. The horse's neck should be carried lower and more forward with moderate flexion at the poll and head carriage that approaches vertical, however at no time should a horse carry its head and neck below the withers. Horses that carry their head excessively high or come

behind the vertical will be penalized. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained at all gaits.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should have four regular beats, be free-moving, ground-covering, flat-footed and straight. The trot is to be performed at a medium speed with lower, free-moving and ground-covering strides. The trot must remain true, regular, cadenced and balanced. Posting is required. The canter should have three regular beats and be relaxed, unhurried, correct and straight on both leads. It must be ground-covering, without excessive speed. The extended trot and/or hand gallop may be asked for at the judge's discretion. The extended trot is longer and more ground-covering with a prolonged period of suspension. The extended trot may be slightly faster, but must remain balanced, cadenced and free with two distinct beats. The hand gallop is slightly faster and performed with long, free, ground-covering strides. A distinct lengthening of stride should be apparent while the horse remains controlled, mannerly, correct and straight on both leads. Excessive speed shall be penalized.

3. Appointments: Bridle shall be of light, show type with Snaffle, Pelham, or Kimberwick bit. Browbands and Cavessons other than hunter or dressage type, and metal ornamented bridles, browbands, or Cavessons are prohibited. Figure-eight, drop and flash nosebands are not permitted. Saddle should be of forward or balanced seat type. Cutback saddles are prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs and similar training devices are not allowed. Use of a breastplate or breast collar is optional. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and crop are optional, but if a crop is carried it may not exceed 30 inches in length.

4. Attire: Informal hunt seat attire, consisting of a conservative coloured traditional hunter style jacket, breeches or hunter jodhpurs, dark coloured hunt cap, derby or protective headgear, and boots, is required. Gloves are optional.

Article 17. Hunter Hack Division

1. In General: The Hunter Hack Morab should move in a long, relaxed, hunter-type frame and should give the impression of being a pleasure to ride. The Hunter Hack should be mannerly and capable of working on light rein contact while exhibiting ground-covering gaits that appear comfortable to ride. The Hunter Hack should possess the character and type of a true working hunter and should appear capable of going cross country and clearing moderate natural obstacles. The Hunter Hack should carry its head and neck in a comfortable position with moderate flexion at the poll and head carriage that approaches, but does not come behind, the vertical. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained at all gaits and is encouraged over fences. Performance, manners and soundness are of paramount importance.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should have four regular beats, be free-moving, ground-covering, flat-footed and straight. The trot is to be performed at a medium speed with free-moving and ground-covering strides. The trot must remain true, regular, cadenced and balanced. Posting is required. The canter should have three regular beats and be relaxed, unhurried, correct and straight on both leads. It must be ground-covering, without excessive speed. Horses must be asked to hand gallop at least one direction of the ring. The hand gallop is slightly faster and performed with long, free, ground-covering strides. A distinct lengthening of stride should be apparent while the horse remains controlled, mannerly, correct and straight on both leads. The extended trot may be asked for at the judge's discretion. The extended trot is longer and more ground-covering gait with a prolonged period of suspension. The extended trot may be slightly faster, but must remain balanced, cadenced and free with two distinct beats.

3. Jumping; The Hunter Hack Morab is required to jump two fences that are 1'6" to 2'0" in height. Only cross rail or simple 2 rail vertical fences may be utilized in Hunter Hack classes. The course pattern or order that the jumps are to be taken will be determined and announced by the judge prior to the first rider beginning the course, or will be posted and announced not less one hour prior to the beginning of the class, at the judge's discretion.

4. Appointments: Bridle shall be of light, show type with Snaffle, Pelham, or Kimberwick bit. Browbands and Cavessons other than hunter or dressage type, and metal ornamented bridles, browbands, or Cavessons are prohibited. Figure-eight, drop and flash nosebands are not permitted. Saddle should be of forward or balanced seat type. Cutback saddles are prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs

and similar training devices are not allowed. Use of a breastplate or breast collar is optional. Use of boots, polo wraps or bandages for leg protection is optional. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and crop are optional, but if a crop is carried it may not exceed 30 inches in length.

5. Attire: Informal hunt seat attire, consisting of a conservative coloured traditional hunter style jacket, breeches or hunter jodhpurs, dark coloured hunt cap or other protective headgear, and boots, is required. Riders must wear a protective headgear harness while jumping. Gloves are optional.

Article 18. English Show Hack Division.

1. In General: A Show Hack horse need not be a Dressage horse and is not to be confused with an English Pleasure or Country English Pleasure horse. Any well-trained horse is encouraged to compete in the Show Hack Division. Elevation and high knee action are not required and are not to be emphasized or penalized in judging. A Show Hack must be balanced and exhibit vitality, quality, animation, presence, and superior gaits while appearing comfortable and pleasurable to ride. Obedience to the rider is of prime importance and the horse must be under complete control, easily ridden, and remain light in the rider's hands. If the horse performs all required gaits with balance and style, with noticeable and clean transitions between each, the horse is performing correctly for this class. The horse should show more elevation of the forehand and lowering of the haunches while performing the collected gaits and the neck should be more raised and arched. During the extended gaits, the horse should exhibit a longer frame and may carry the head and neck in a lower position. Head carriage should approach the vertical at all gaits, but should never come behind it.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The Normal Walk is a straight, true, flat-footed, four-beat gait, regular and unconstrained, moving energetically and calmly forward. The Collected Walk is marked by strides that are shorter and higher than at the normal walk while maintaining the same rhythm. Pacing or marked loss of rhythm are serious faults and must be penalized. The extended walk is marked by strides that are longer and more ground-covering without rushing or loss of rhythm. The Normal Trot is straight, balanced, cadenced, crisp and free-moving with two regular beats. Posting is optional. The collected trot is marked by strides that are shorter, higher and lighter, with balance and impulsion, while maintaining the same rhythm. The rider should be sitting. The extended trot is performed at medium speed, with longer strides resulting from greater impulsion from the hindquarters and a prolonged period of suspension while maintaining balance, cadence and rhythm. Posting is optional. The normal canter is light, straight and smooth on both leads with three distinct beats. The collected canter is marked by lightness of the forehand and engagement of the haunches resulting in supple shoulder movement and shorter, higher strides than the normal canter. The collected canter must remain true and cadenced, and any tendency to four-beat must be penalized. The extended canter is marked by longer, more ground-covering strides resulting from greater impulsion from the hindquarters, while remaining light and balanced.

3. Appointments: Bridle shall be of light, show type with Snaffle and curb (double bridle), Snaffle, Pelham, or Kimberwick bit. Browbands and Cavessons other than hunter or dressage type are prohibited. Figure-eight, drop and flash nosebands are not permitted. An English saddle of any type is required. Girths must be of leather, white web, or other suitable material. Martingales and breastplates are not allowed. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and whip or crop are optional, but if a whip is carried it may not exceed 36 inches in length including the lash.

4. Attire: Attire suitable for hacking, including conservatively coloured coat, breeches, boots and hunt cap, is required. Formal attire consisting of white breeched, top hat and tails may be worn in any Show Hack class.

Article 19. Park Harness Driving Division.

1. In General: The Park Driving Horse should perform all gaits with brilliance, style and presence, with more animation and elevation than an English Pleasure Driving Horse. However, balance and cadence should not be sacrificed in favour of extreme action. Horses that show loss of rhythm or unevenness in any gait shall be penalized. Manners are of lesser importance, but all gaits must be performed on command and horses should walk and stand quietly. Light contact with the horse's mouth through the lines must be maintained at all times.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be a brisk, true, cadenced, four-beat gait, performed with collection, and animation, on a straight line. The trot should be animated, bold, brilliant, natural and cadenced, with impulsion and power from behind and free shoulder action in front. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should break level or above with full forward extension and the hock should be well raised and drive powerfully forward with each stride. The trot is a two-beat, diagonal gait and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. Horses will not be required to back.

3. Appointments: Horses shall be shown in harness of light show type, bridle with blinkers, straight or jointed Snaffle with or without Halfcheeks, and Overcheck (with use of separate Overcheck bit) or Sidecheck (separate Sidecheck bit optional). Use of a martingale is strongly suggested. A four-wheel show vehicle is required. All equipment must be in sound condition. All drivers must carry a whip in hand.

4. Attire: Driver should be suitably attired. Any appropriate attire is acceptable.

5. One header per horse is permitted to enter the ring while horses are standing in the line up for safety reasons. Headers must be suitably attired and are not to "hold" the horse, but may touch the horse or appointments to make minor adjustments.

6. Only the driver will be permitted in the vehicle except that Junior Drivers may be accompanied by a suitable adult who is to assist only in times of emergency.

Article 20. English Pleasure Driving Division.

1. In General: The English Pleasure Driving Horse should be elegant and refined and perform with brilliance, presence, style, and elevation of the forehand, though exhibiting less animation than a Park Driving Horse. It is imperative that the horse give the impression of being a pleasure to drive. All gaits should be performed with obvious ease, balance and cadence and horses that show loss of rhythm or unevenness in any gait shall be penalized. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained at all times.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be brisk, flat-footed, and cadenced, performed with good reach and on a straight line. The normal trot should be performed at medium speed with balance, cadence, and moderate collection. The strong trot is faster and more animated than the normal trot with horses exhibiting a lengthened stride without being strung out behind. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should break at or near level without full forward extension. The trot is a two-beat, diagonal gait and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. Horses shall be required to back.

3. Appointments: Horses shall be shown in harness of light show type, bridle with blinkers, straight or jointed Snaffle with or without halfcheeks, and Overcheck (with use of separate Overcheck bit) or Sidecheck (separate Sidecheck bit optional). Use of a martingale is strongly suggested. A two-wheel show vehicle is required. All equipment must be in sound condition. All drivers must carry a whip in hand.

4. Attire: Driver should be suitably attired. Any appropriate attire is acceptable.

5. One header per horse is permitted to enter the ring while horses are standing in the line up for safety reasons. Headers must be suitably attired and are not to "hold" the horse, but may touch the horse or appointments to make minor adjustments.

6. Only the driver will be permitted in the vehicle except that Junior Drivers may be accompanied by a suitable adult who is to assist only in times of emergency.

Article 21. Country Pleasure Driving Division.

1. In General: The Country Pleasure Driving Horse should be quiet and responsive while displaying elevation, high head carriage and significant knee action. All gaits must be performed with willingness and obvious ease and it is imperative that the horse give the impression of being a pleasure to drive. A Country Pleasure Driving Horse should be more mannerly and less animated than an English Pleasure Driving Horse. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained at all times.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should be true, flat-footed, straight and ground-covering with four distinct beats. The normal trot should be balanced, relaxed and easy-going with cadence and

moderate collection. The strong trot is faster with greater length of stride while still maintaining ease and freedom of movement. At the trot, the horse's forelegs should not break above level. High action will be penalized. The trot is a two-beat diagonal gait, and mixed gaits, racking or pacing will be severely penalized. The trot must be balanced, cadenced and straight, and any loss of form due to excessive speed will be penalized. Horses shall stand quietly and back readily.

3. Appointments: Horses shall be shown in harness of light show type or harness appropriate for the vehicle, bridle with blinkers, straight or jointed Snaffle with or without halfcheeks, and Overcheck (with use of separate Overcheck bit) or Sidecheck (separate Sidecheck bit optional). Use of a martingale is strongly suggested. A two-wheel show vehicle is required. All equipment must be in sound condition. All drivers must carry a whip in hand.

4. Attire: Driver should be suitably attired. Any appropriate attire is acceptable.

5. One header per horse is permitted to enter the ring while horses are standing in the line up for safety reasons. Headers must be suitably attired and are not to "hold" the horse, but may touch the horse or appointments to make minor adjustments.

6. Only the driver will be permitted in the vehicle except that Junior Drivers may be accompanied by a suitable adult who is to assist only in times of emergency.

Article 22. Carriage Driving Division.

1. In General: The Carriage Driving Morab is judged primarily on its ability to provide a pleasant drive. Horses should exhibit quality gaits and superb performance. Horses are not required to exhibit high head carriage and significant knee action, but will likewise not be penalized for displaying these. Horses that come behind the vertical will be penalized. Light contact with the horse's mouth must be maintained at all times. To be judged: 70% on performance, manners and way of going; 20% on the condition and fit of the harness and vehicle; and, 10% on the neatness of attire.

2. Qualifying Gaits: A free, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate extension is required. Horses should walk energetically, but calmly, with an even and determined pace. The working trot is a pace between the strong trot and the slow trot and is more round than the strong trot. Horses should go forward freely and straight on a taught but light rein while engaging the hind legs with good hock action, the position being balanced and unconstrained. The steps should be as even as possible with the hind feet touching the ground in the footprints of the fore feet. The degree of energy and impulsion displayed at the working trot denotes clearly the degree of suppleness and balance of the horse. The slow trot is slower and more collected than the working trot, but not to the degree required in the dressage collected trot. The horse should maintain forward impulsion while showing submission to the bit and should indicate a willingness to be driven on the bit while maintaining a steady cadence. The strong trot is a clear, but not excessive. Horses should exhibit an increase in pace and length of stride while remaining well balanced and showing appropriate lateral flexion on turns. Light contact with the horse's mouth is to be maintained and excessive speed will be penalized. The term "trot on" will be used to call for this gait. Horses shall also halt and stand quietly, both on the rail and in the line-up, and rein back readily. At the halt, horses and vehicles should be brought to a complete square stop, without abruptness or veering. Horses should stand attentive, motionless and straight with their weight evenly distributed on all four legs, and should be ready to move off at the slightest indication from the driver. The rein back is defined as a backward movement in which the legs are raised and set down simultaneously in diagonal pairs with the hind legs remaining well in line. The rein back is to be performed in two parts:

a) The horse must move backward at least four steps in an unhurried manner with head flexed and straight, pushing the carriage back evenly and in a straight line. The driver should use quiet aids and maintain light contact; and,

b) The horse should then move forward willingly to its former position with the driver using the same quiet aids. Horses may also be required to execute a figure eight as part of any workout, at a judge's discretion.

3. Appointments: Horses shall be shown in a black or russet carriage harness appropriate to the vehicle. Snaffles and other types of traditional driving bits are allowed and may be covered with rubber or leather. Burr, gag and twisted wire bits of any type are prohibited. Sidechecks and

Overchecks are not permitted. An appropriate carriage whip with a long lash that can touch the horse's shoulder is mandatory and must be carried in-hand at all times. Only two-wheeled carriages with wooden wheels are permitted. Horses may pull a wire-wheeled/pneumatic tire vehicle only if the horse and/or driver qualify for one of the following class specifications: Junior Horse, Maiden Horse, Novice Horse, or Junior to Drive.

4. Attire: Driver should be suitably attired; most suitable attire will be acceptable. Long sleeves and brown gloves are required.

5. If the driver elects to have the assistance of a header, the header must ride in the vehicle with the driver and may exit the vehicle only while horses are standing in the line up or during an emergency situation. Headers must be suitably attired for the show ring and may touch the horse or appointments to make minor adjustments, but may not "hold" the horse.

Article 23. Western Pleasure Division.

1. In General: The Western Pleasure Morab should be moderately collected and perform with evident self-carriage while moving with comfortable and easy strides. Gaits should be slower and less ground-covering than those exhibited in other divisions but must remain free, soft, forward and unlaboured. The head and neck should be carried in a relaxed natural position, suitable to the horse's conformation. Horses with excessively low or high head carriage or that come behind the vertical will be penalized. Horses should be mannerly and should give the impression of being a pleasure to ride. The horse should be responsive to light aids and contact with the reins, seat and legs. Both tension in the reins and excessively draped reins are undesirable. Extreme speed or lack of forward progress will be penalized.

2. Qualifying Gaits: The walk should have four regular beats, be ground-covering, flat-footed and straight. The jog should be slow and easy while remaining free, straight and square with two distinct beats. Each foot must clear the ground. Any tendency to mix gaits or otherwise move in an untrue fashion shall be severely penalized. The lope shall be a true, three-beat gait that is performed in a slow and easy manner while remaining cadenced and straight on both leads. Any tendency to four-beat or otherwise move in a laboured or untrue fashion shall be severely penalized. The hand gallop is slightly faster and a distinct lengthening of stride should be apparent while the horse remains controlled, mannerly, correct and straight on both leads. Excessive speed shall be penalized. A judge may ask for an extension of the jog at his or her discretion.

3. Appointments: An appropriate bridle consists of a western-type headstall, without noseband, and a standard western bit. Slip, gag and roping bits are prohibited. Curb chains or leather chin straps, if used, must be at least ½ inch in width and must lie flat against the horse's jaw. Split or Romal reins are equally acceptable. One rein must be attached to each shank and the reins must be held in one hand. Any device or rein design which increases the effective length and leverage of the shank of any western bit is strictly prohibited. Junior horses are permitted to compete in a Bosal or standard Snaffle in any class. If a curb strap is used with a Snaffle bit, it must be attached below the reins. Reins used with a Snaffle must be of the split type. A horse may not be shown in a Bosal or Snaffle if that horse has been shown in any western class in a standard western bit. A Bosal must be rounded in shape and constructed of braided rawhide or leather and must have a flexible, non-metal core. Reins attached to a Bosal may be of hair, rope or leather. Two hands may be used on the reins when the horse is shown in a Snaffle or Bosal. A standard western saddle must be used. Tasteful silver accents are acceptable, but are not to be preferred over good working equipment.

4. Attire: Standard western attire, consisting of western hat, long-sleeved shirt, trousers or pants, chaps and boots, is required. Vests, jackets, coats and/or sweaters may also be worn. Belts, neckwear and gloves are optional. Spurs may be worn at the exhibitor's discretion, but whips and crops or bats are prohibited. Protective head gear always permitted at the riders discretion.

Article 24. Walk-Trot Pleasure.

1. Entries may exhibit according to the specifications of the English Pleasure, Country English Pleasure, Western Pleasure, or Hunter Pleasure Divisions.

2. See the specifications for the appropriate Performance Division for information regarding qualifying gaits, appointments, and attire and general considerations.

3. Entries will enter the ring at a walk and continue in a counter clockwise direction. Entries will show at the walk and trot or jog only and will be required to back during the line up only.
4. If a horse and rider combination compete in a walk-trot class, that same horse and rider combination may not cross-enter into any class in which a canter or lope is called for. However, a horse competing in a walk-trot class may be ridden by another rider in a class in which a canter or lope is called for, and a rider competing in a walk-trot class may compete in a class in which a canter or lope is called for on a different horse.

CHAPTER IV. WORKING WESTERN

Article 25. General Rules

1. The order of go shall be determined by a random draw conducted by the show management. Exception: If an exhibitor is showing more than one horse in a given class, the order of go shall be altered if possible, depending on the number of entries in the class, so that the exhibitor's horses staggered in the order of go. Horses shall enter the ring one at a time rather than work out of a line-up.
2. Appointments: An appropriate bridle consists of a western-type headstall, without noseband, and a standard western bit. Slip, gag and roping bits are prohibited. Curb chains or leather chin straps, if used, must be at least ½ inch in width and must lie flat against the horse's jaw. Split or Romal reins are equally acceptable. One rein must be attached to each shank and the reins must be held in one hand. Any device or rein design which increases the effective length and leverage of the shank of any western bit is strictly prohibited. Junior horses are permitted to compete in a Bosal or standard Snaffle in any class. If a curb strap is used with a Snaffle bit, it must be attached below the reins. Reins used with a Snaffle must be of the split type. A horse may not be shown in a Bosal or Snaffle if that horse has been shown in any western class in a standard western bit. A Bosal must be rounded in shape and constructed of braided rawhide or leather and must have a flexible, non-metal core. Reins attached to a Bosal may be of hair, rope or leather. Two hands may be used on the reins when the horse is shown in a Snaffle or Bosal. A standard western saddle must be used. Tasteful silver accents are acceptable, but are not to be preferred over good working equipment.
3. Only one hand may be used on the reins and the rein hand must not be changed except to negotiate an obstacle in the trail horse class. Exception: Riders showing a junior horse in a Snaffle or Bosal may use two hands on the reins. If two hands are used on the reins during any portion of the class, two hands must be used on the reins throughout the class, except when negotiating trail obstacles that require the use of one hand.
4. Attire: Standard western attire, consisting of western hat, long-sleeved shirt, trousers or pants, chaps and boots, is required. Vests, jackets, coats and/or sweaters may also be worn. Belts, neckwear and gloves are optional. Spurs may be worn at the exhibitor's discretion, but whips, crops and bats are prohibited.
5. All exhibitors must remain mounted until they have exited the ring. The fall of horse or rider in a working western class shall result in no score being awarded for that class.
6. A horse may not compete more than once in any particular working western class at any competition, under the same or a different rider. However, the same rider may elect to show more than one horse in a particular working western class.
7. Horses must be three years of age as of January 1st of that calendar year to compete in the Working Western Divisions.
9. Ties. In the event of a tie, a judge may request that all horses tied for a given placing repeat all or part of the course or pattern, or may use the score earned on a particular portion of the course or pattern as the tie-breaking score. Ties for first place must be broken in accordance with the preceding provisions. All other ties may be broken in the same manner, or may be allowed to stand and a coin toss will be conducted for the purpose of awarding ribbons and awards only.

Article 26. Western Riding Division

1. In General: The Western Riding Morab should exhibit comfortable, free, and easy moving gaits while demonstrating the ability to execute smooth flying changes of lead, transitions and changes of direction. The Western Riding horse should also be able to cross over a ground log at both the jog-trot and lope without breaking gait or radically altering stride or carriage. All manoeuvres

should be performed at reasonable speed. The horse should at all times remain sensible, well-mannered and responsive to the rider and should exhibit a pleasant disposition and good working attitude. Credit shall be given for, and emphasis placed upon, smoothness, even cadence of gaits, and the horse's ability to change leads precisely and easily, in both rear and front, at the center point between markers. The horse should travel with a relaxed, natural head carriage with moderate flexion at the poll and should be responsive to the rider's aids. Horses may be ridden on light contact or on a reasonably loose rein at the rider's discretion.

2. Patterns: The judge will select one of the four patterns to be performed. Only Patterns I and II may be used in Amateur to Ride, Junior to Ride and Novice Horse classes. The judge may select any of the four patterns for use in an Open or Championship class. The judge is responsible for the pattern being correctly set. The ten small circles along the edges of the pattern diagrams represent pylon markers. The five pylon markers on each side should be separated by a distance of not less than thirty feet nor more than fifty feet between each marker. Markers must be set a minimum of fifteen feet away from any fence and the pattern should be fifty to eighty feet wide, as the arena permits. The log or ground pole must be at least eight feet in length and may not be elevated off the ground. The required spacing of the pylon markers may be altered to conform to the size of the arena or to accommodate a center ring display if necessary and if notice is given to all exhibitors at least one hour prior to the start of the class.

3. Scoring: All horses enter the ring and begin the pattern with a score of 70. Points will be added or subtracted for each manoeuvre on the following basis: -3 extremely poor, -2 very poor, -1 poor, 0 average, +1 good, +2 very good, +3 excellent. Manoeuvre scores are to be determined independently from penalty scores and any discretionary adjustments for credits or faults.

4. Penalty Points: An exhibitor will be assessed penalty points for each infraction as follows:

Five Point Penalties

- a. Failure to change lead before the next designated lead change area. Note: cross-cantering counts as a failure to change leads.
- b. Blatant disobedience by the horse, including kicking out, bucking, rearing, or running off.
- c. Striking the horse with reins or free hand, or cuing the horse with the heel or spur in front of the forward cinch.

Three Point Penalties

- a. Failure to perform the required gait or to stop or back within ten feet of the designated area.
- b. Break of any gait.
- c. Additional lead changes anywhere in the pattern, except when correcting a prior extra change or incorrect lead.

Two Point Penalties

- a. Simple changes of lead.
- b. Hitting or rolling the log.
- c. Out of the correct lead for more than one stride either side of the designated lead change area between markers.

One Point Penalties

- a. Tick or light touching of the log.
- b. Non-simultaneous lead change (front then hind or hind then front).
- c. Hind legs skipping or coming together during lead change.

5. Credits: The following are considered credits and should be judged and rewarded accordingly, at a judge's discretion:

- a. Simultaneously changes of lead, hind and front.
- b. Changes of lead at the center point between markers.
- c. Accurate and smooth pattern.
- d. Even pace and cadence throughout.
- e. Horse easy to guide and control with rein and leg.
- f. Manners and disposition of horse.
- g. Overall consistency, fluency and quality of performance.

6. Faults: The following are considered faults and should be judged and penalized accordingly, at a judge's discretion:

- a. Opening of horse's mouth, head-tossing or excessive tail ringing or swishing.
- b. Anticipating signals or early lead changes.

- c. Stumbling.
 - d. Any unnecessary or excessive aids given by the rider.
7. Disqualification: A horse and rider will be disqualified and no score will be awarded for the following:
- a. Illegal equipment.
 - b. Wilful abuse, or evidence thereof, including fresh blood in the mouth or on the chin, shoulder, barrel, flank or hip areas.
 - c. Off pattern. Off pattern is defined as any of the following: an incomplete pattern, incorrect order of manoeuvres, knocking over markers, passing on the wrong side of markers, or missing the log.
 - d. A major refusal, including balking, or stopping and backing more than two strides or four steps with the front legs.
8. The following classes may be offered: Open, Amateur to Ride, Junior to Ride, Novice Horse, Amateur to Ride Championship, Junior to Ride Championship and Open Championship.
1. Beginning from a halt, walk, 1. Beginning from a halt, walk, transition to jog-trot, jog-trot over log; transition to jog-trot, jog-trot over log;
 2. Transition into lope on left lead; 2. Transition into lope on left lead;
 3. Lope down arena and around end; 3. First crossing change, left to right;
 4. First crossing change, left to right; 4. Second crossing change, right to left;
 5. Second crossing change, right to left; 5. First line change, left to right;
 6. Third crossing change, left to right; 6. Second line change, right to left;
 7. Fourth crossing change, right to left; 7. Third crossing change, left to right;
 8. Lope over log on left lead; 8. Lope over log on right lead;
 9. Lope, stop and back two to four strides; 9. Lope, stop and back two to four strides;
 10. Walk off on a loose rein. 10. Walk off on loose rein.

1. Beginning from a halt, walk, 1. Beginning from a halt, walk, transition to jog-trot, jog-trot over log; transition to jog-trot, jog-trot over log;
2. Transition into lope on left lead; 2. Transition into lope on right lead;
3. First crossing change, left to right; 3. First line change, right to left;
4. Lope over log on right lead; 4. Second line change, left to right;
5. Second crossing change, right to left; 5. Third line change, right to left;
6. First line change, left to right; 6. Fourth line change, left to right;
7. Second line change, right to left; 7. First crossing change, right to left;
8. Third line change, left to right; 8. Second crossing change, left to right;
9. Fourth line change, right to left; 9. Third crossing change, right to left;
10. Third crossing change, left to right; 10. Lope over log on left lead;
11. Fourth crossing change, right to left; 11. Lope, stop and back four to six strides;
12. Lope up center on left lead, stop 12. Walk off on a loose rein and back four to six strides;
13. Walk off on a loose rein.

Article 27. Trail Horse Division

1. In General: The Trail Morab should be capable of manoeuvring through a course of obstacles with precision, physical skill, attentiveness, confidence, expression and a good mental attitude. The trail horse should travel through and between obstacles with an obvious desire to go forward, and without compromising its calm, relaxed attitude and natural way of going. Each obstacle should be approached squarely, with confidence and correct form. Maximum credit should be given to the trail horse that negotiates its way through the course in a timely and efficient manner, without excessive hesitation or rushing, with curiosity, smoothness and style, and without sacrificing carefulness, control, or a positive attitude. The trail horse should give the impression of being sure, safe, and a pleasure to ride, and must appear mannerly and obedient to the rider's aids. The course should be performed on a reasonably loose rein without undue restraint. The horse's gaits and way of going should be appropriate for a trail horse.
2. Course: A judge will design or approve the trail course in accordance with the guidelines contained in this Article. The trail course must contain at least 6 and no more than 10 obstacles.

All horses should be required to walk, jog-trot, lope, halt and back during some portion of the course, with the exception that walk-trot trail horses shall not be required to lope. The course must be designed so that enough space is provided for a judge to evaluate the horse's way of going between obstacles. The trail course pattern will be posted at least one hour prior to the start of the class. All exhibitors will be permitted to walk the course prior to the start of the class. No others will be permitted to walk the course, except that junior exhibitors may be accompanied by one adult. The course shall be checked and straightened, re measured or reset, if necessary, after each horse's performance. No portion of the course may be re measured, reset or straightened until after the horse has completed the entire course. Horses shall not be required to work on the rail for any portion of this class or to execute flying changes of lead.

3. Permitted Trail Obstacles:

- a. Simulated water hazard made of plastic tarp, weighted down or otherwise secured to the ground.
- b. Serpentine at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.
- c. Carrying an object from one part of the arena to another.
- d. Put on and remove a slicker. Reins may be held or dropped on the horse's neck or over the saddle horn during this obstacle.
- e. Removing and/or replacing items from a mailbox.
- f. Lime circle. Requiring a turn on the forehand with front feet inside and back feet turning around outside of lime circle, or a turn on the haunches with the back feet inside the circle and the front feet turning around the outside of lime circle.
- g. Gate. The gate must be a minimum of four feet in width and four feet in height, and must be set up so the rider can open it from either his or her right or left side. The rider should not change hands or lose control of the gate while passing through.
- h. Bridge. A bridge must be at least four feet in length and thirty-six inches in width, and may not be elevated more than twelve inches above ground level at the highest point. The bridge must have a wooden floor. Side rails are optional.
- i. Back through. Back through obstacle markers, rails, etc. are to be spaced a minimum of 30 inches apart. A horse may be required to back through or around 3 to 5 markers, or back through an L, V, U, straight, zigzag, or similar shaped course.
- j. Ride over 4 to 6 logs or poles. Logs or poles may be placed in a straight or curved line. Walk-over logs or poles must be spaced 20 to 24 inches apart. Trot-over logs or poles must be spaced thirty-six to forty-two inches apart. Lope-over logs or poles must be spaced 6 to 7 feet apart. Logs and poles may not be round, may not be made of PVC or similar lightweight material and may not be elevated.
- k. Side pass. The horse may be required to side pass over an obstacle to the left, right or both, in a straight line or in a pattern. The obstacle must lie flat on the ground and may have a maximum height of 12 inches.
- l. Box. The box should be constructed of logs or poles lying flat on the ground. Each side of the box should be at least 6 feet in length. The horse should be ridden into the square, and when all four feet are inside, should execute a 90, 180 or 360 degree turn, as specified, and exit the box.
- m. Figure 8 at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.
- n. Cloverleaf at a walk or jog-trot. The spacing between markers should be a minimum of six feet.

Judges, course designers and show management are encouraged to be creative in designing a trail course and may add accessories, distractions or obstacles so long as any additions to the course are safe for both horses and riders, and fair to all competitors.

4. Forbidden Obstacles: The following obstacles are forbidden:

- a. Live animals
- b. Jumps
- c. Rocking or moving bridges
- d. Water boxes or hazards containing actual water
- e. Fire, dry ice, smoke, fire extinguishers, and similar distractions

- f. Any obstacle requiring the rider to dismount
 - g. Tires
 - h. Any unsafe obstacle
5. Removing an Obstacle from the Course: If at any time immediately prior to or during the class, a trail obstacle is damaged or altered beyond repair or is otherwise deemed unsafe or cannot be reset for the remaining competitors, a judge shall deem the obstacle unfit or unsafe and that obstacle shall be removed from the course. The score for that obstacle shall be deleted from the scores of all horses that competed prior to the obstacle being removed.
6. Scoring: All horses enter the ring and begin the course with a score of 70. Points will be added or subtracted for each manoeuvre on the following basis: -3 extremely poor, -2 very poor, -1 poor, 0 average, +1 good, +2 very good, +3 excellent. Manoeuvre scores are to be determined independently from penalty
2. The fall of horse or rider will not result in elimination.
3. Saddle Seat, Hunt Seat and Stock Seat Equitation classes may be combined at the show management's discretion, but combinations must be specified in the prize list.
4. A judge may inspect bits or other equipment at his or her discretion and may disqualify entries for violations of rules governing
5. See Article 12 for rules governing acceptable bits.
6. Horses must be at least three years of age as of January 1st of that calendar year to be ridden in an Equitation class. Horses must be at least one year of age as of January 1st of that calendar year to compete in a Halter Showmanship class.
7. Penalty Points: An exhibitor will be assessed penalty points for each infraction as follows:
- Ten Point Penalties
- a. Temporary loss of control, including running through or jumping over part or all of an obstacle.
 - b. Falling off the side of the bridge.
 - c. Being asked to proceed to the next obstacle by the judge without completing the current obstacle. After three (3) refusals, or when deemed necessary by the judge to prevent unnecessary delay in competition, the judge shall ask the contestant to proceed to the next obstacle. Note: The ten point penalty is in addition to any penalties that may be assessed for refusals.
 - d. Pulling the gate open when the course directions specify to push and vice versa.
 - e. Side-passing the wrong direction.
 - f. Blatant disobedience, including kicking, bucking, rearing, biting, striking, and running off.
 - g. More than one finger between split reins or fingers between closed or Romal reins.
- Five Point Penalties
- a. Each refusal. Refusals are cumulative. A refusal includes any action taken by the horse to avoid performing all or part of an obstacle or portion of the trail course, including, balking, evading or running past the obstacle, rearing, each complete loss of contact with the gate, backing up, or any action by the horse that demonstrates an unwillingness to approach, negotiate or complete an obstacle. After three (3) refusals at a single obstacle, the judge will ask the contestant to proceed to the next obstacle.
 - b. Placing two or more feet outside of a confining element or obstacle.
 - c. Missing or evading an element/component of a series that comprises an obstacle.
 - d. Dropping or losing an item to be carried from one point to another.
 - e. Cuing or touching the horse in front of the forward cinch.
 - f. Performing obstacles in the wrong lead or gait.
 - g. Knockdowns or obviously displacing an obstacle or component, element or portion of the obstacle from its original position or configuration.
- Two Point Penalties
- a. Placing one foot outside of a confining element or obstacle.
 - b. Switching leads where it is not called for, picking up the wrong lead, or cross-cantering.
 - c. Rider holding onto any part of the saddle with his or her free hand.
 - d. Approaching an obstacle in the wrong lead or gait.
 - e. Exaggerated standing in the stirrups or leaning forward by the rider.
 - f. Stepping on an element of an obstacle.

One Point Penalties

- a. Touching or ticking an element of an obstacle.
 - b. Adding strides or steps in a walk-over, trot-over, or lope-over.
 - c. Break of gait.
8. Credits: The following are considered credits and should be judged and rewarded accordingly, at a judge's discretion:
- a. Horse easy to guide and control with rein and leg.
 - b. Manners and disposition of horse.
 - c. Overall consistency, fluency and quality of performance.
 - d. Pleasing attitude, manners, style and way of going.
9. Faults: The following are considered faults and should be judged and penalized accordingly, at a judge's discretion:
- a. Opening of horse's mouth, head-tossing or excessive tail ringing or swishing.
 - b. Anticipating signals or cues.
 - c. Stumbling.
 - d. Any unnecessary or excessive aids given by the rider.
 - e. Extreme speed or variation of gait.
 - f. Shying from an obstacle.
10. Disqualification: A horse and rider will be disqualified and no score will be awarded for the following:
- a. Illegal equipment.
 - b. Wilful abuse, or evidence thereof, including fresh blood in the mouth or on the chin, shoulder, barrel, flank or hip area.
 - c. Off course. Off course is defined as:
 - i. Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction;
 - ii. Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side;
 - iii. Skipping an obstacle, unless directed to do so by a judge;
 - iv. Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence; or
 - v. Not following the correct line of travel pursuant to the posted pattern.

CHAPTER V. EQUITATION AND SHOWMANSHIP CLASSES

Article 28. In General.

Saddle Seat Equitation

1. In General: The required Equitation Seat should in no way be exaggerated but be thoroughly efficient and most comfortable for riding the type of horse called for at any gait and for any length of time. In Saddle Seat Equitation classes, riders should convey the impression of effective and easy control. To show a horse well, the rider should show himself or herself to the best advantage. Ring general ship must be taken into consideration by the judges. The overall picture the rider presents is of major importance.
2. Hands: The rider's hands should be held in an easy position, neither perpendicular nor horizontal to the saddle and should show sympathy, adaptability and control. The height the hands are held above the horse's withers is a matter of how and where the horse carries his head. The method of holding the reins is at the rider's discretion, however, both hands must be used and all reins must be picked up at one time. Bight of rein should be on the off side.
3. Basic Position: To obtain the proper position, the rider should place himself comfortably in the saddle and find his center of gravity by sitting with a slight bend at the knees but without use of irons. While in this position adjust leathers to fit. Irons should be placed under ball of foot (not the toe nor "home") with even pressure on entire width of sole and center of iron. Foot position should be natural (neither extremely in nor out).
4. Position in Motion: At the walk the rider should show only slight motion in the saddle. At the trot the rider will elevate from the saddle slightly while posting while maintaining the same basic leg position with hips positioned under the body. Posting should not be a mechanical up-and-down, nor a swinging forward and backward, but should accommodate the upward thrust produced by the horse. The canter seat should be close and going with the horse without excessive movement of the legs or upper body.

5. Attire: Neatness is the first requisite regarding a rider's attire. Informal Saddle Seat attire consisting of conservative, solid-coloured jacket with matching jodhpurs, derby or soft hat, and Jodhpur boots is required. Contrasting derbies, vests and/or ties are acceptable. Gloves are optional. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and whips or crops are optional. If a whip is carried, its length may not exceed 36 inches including lash.
6. Appointments: Horses shall be shown in a full bridle (curb and Snaffle) of show type with patent leather, vinyl or plain leather browband and matching Cavesson. Saddles must be of the flat-seat English-type. Girths may be made of leather, string, web or other suitable material. Forward seat, Western and side saddles are prohibited. Martingales and tie-downs are prohibited.
7. Class Routine: Riders enter the ring and proceed in a counter clockwise direction. After all riders have entered the ring and the gate is closed, the class will proceed at least once around the ring at each gait and on command, and will reverse and repeat. The order to reverse can be executed by turning either towards or away from the rail. Entries will line up on command and any or all riders may be required to execute any of the individual tests listed below. No individual tests other than those listed below may be called for. Judges are encouraged to call for at least two tests of the top competitors. When individual tests are called for, the judge's opinion rests on a 50-50 analysis of the rail work and the individual tests. All entries chosen for a collective workout must be worked both ways of the ring in front of each judge at any gait requested.
8. Individual Tests: Tests may be performed either individually or collectively but no other tests may be used. Instructions must be publicly announced. All circles and turns must be performed on correct leads and diagonals. Instructions can be posted at the judge's discretion provided it is announced and posted at least one hour prior to the session in which the class is held.
- a) Address reins – the process of laying down reins and picking up reins (only in line up).
 - b) Circle at a trot.
 - c) Performance on the rail at a walk, trot, or canter using the correct leads and diagonals
 - d) Feet disengaged from stirrups. Feet engaged. In the line-up only
 - e) Change of diagonals on or off the rail.
 - f) Execute serpentine at a trot. This is a series of left and right half circles off center of an imaginary line where the correct diagonal must be shown.
 - g) Back for not more than eight steps.
 - h) Figure eight at trot demonstrating change of diagonals. Unless specified, it may be started either facing the center or away from the center. If started facing the center, it must be commenced from a halt. At left diagonal rider should be sitting the saddle when left front leg is on the ground; at right diagonal rider should be sitting saddle when right front leg is on the ground. When circling clockwise the rider should be on left diagonal; when circling counter clockwise rider should be on right diagonal.
 - i) Execute serpentine at a canter on correct lead demonstrating a simple change of lead. This is a change whereby the horse is brought back into a halt/walk and restarted into a canter on the opposite lead.
 - j) Circle at the canter on the correct lead.
 - k) Figure eight at canter on a correct lead demonstrating simple change of lead. (This is a change whereby the horse is brought back into a halt/walk and restarted into a canter on the opposite lead.) Unless specified it can be started either facing the center or away from the center. If started facing the center it must be commenced from a halt. Figures are commenced in center of two circles so that one lead change is shown.
 - l) Canter a straight line, on or off the rail, with or without demonstrating simple change of lead. The judge must specify exact lead changes to be executed and the beginning lead. In a simple change of lead the horse is brought back to a halt/walk and restarted into a canter on the opposite lead from the halt or walk.
 - m) Ride without stirrups for a brief period of time, at any gait requested (for not more than one minute at the trotting phase). Riders may be asked to engage stirrups at a halt or walk.

Article 30. Hunter Seat Equitation.

1. In General: The rider should have a workmanlike appearance with light and supple seat and hands, conveying the impression of complete control. The rider should give the overall appearance of stability and control suitable for hunting or cross country riding.

2. Hands: The rider's hands should be over and in front of horse's withers, knuckles thirty degrees inside the vertical, hands slightly apart and making a straight line from horse's mouth to rider's elbow. Method of holding reins is optional and bight of reins may fall on either side. However, all reins must be picked up at the same time.
3. Basic Position. The eyes should be up and shoulders back. Toes should be at an angle best suited to rider's conformation: ankles flexed in, heels down, calf of leg in contact with horse and slightly behind girth. Iron should be on the ball of the foot and must not be tied to the girth.
4. Position in Motion. At the walk, sitting trot and canter, body should be only slightly in front of the vertical. At the posting trot, and during galloping and jumping, the upper body should be inclined further forward.
5. Attire: Riders should wear conservative-coloured coats of tweed or Melton, suitable for hunting, breeches or jodhpurs, hunt cap and boots. When show management permits Hunter Seat Equitation riders to ride without jackets, riders must wear traditional, short, or long-sleeved riding shirts with chokers or ties. Spurs of the un-rowelled type and gloves are optional.
6. Appointments: Bridle shall be of light, show type with Snaffle, Pelham, or Kimberwick bit. Browbands and Cavessons other than hunter or dressage type and metal ornamented bridles, browbands, or Cavessons are prohibited. Figure-eight, drop and flash nosebands are not permitted. Saddle should be of forward or balanced seat type; cutback saddles are prohibited. The girth may be made of leather, web, string or other suitable material. Martingales, tie downs and similar training devices are not allowed. Use of a breastplate or breast collar is optional.
7. Class Routine: Riders enter the ring and proceed in a counter clockwise direction. After all riders have entered the ring and the gate is closed, the class will proceed at least once around the ring at each gait and on command, and will reverse and repeat. The order to reverse can be executed by turning either towards or away from the rail. Entries will line up on command and any or all riders may be required to execute any of the individual tests listed below. No individual tests other than those listed below may be called for. Judges are encouraged to call for at least two tests of the top competitors. When individual tests are called for, the judge's opinion rests on a 50-50 analysis of the rail work and the individual tests. All entries chosen for a collective workout must be worked both ways of the ring in front of each judge at any gait requested.
8. Individual Tests: Tests may be performed either individually or collectively but no other tests may be used. Instructions must be publicly announced. All circles and turns must be performed on correct leads and diagonals. Instructions can be posted at the judge's discretion provided it is announced and posted at least one hour prior to the session in which the class is held.
 - a) Halt (4 to 6 seconds) and/or back.
 - b) Hand gallop.
 - c) Figure eight at trot, demonstrating change of diagonals. At left diagonal, rider should be sitting the saddle when left front leg is on the ground; at right diagonal, rider should be sitting the saddle when right front leg is on the ground; when circling clockwise at a trot, rider should be on left diagonal; when circling counter clockwise, rider should be on the right diagonal.
 - d) Figure eight at canter on correct lead, demonstrating simple change of lead. This is a change whereby the horse is brought back into a walk or trot and restarted into a canter on the opposite lead. Figures are to be commenced in the center of two circles so that one change of lead is shown.
 - e) Work collectively at a walk, trot or canter.
 - f) Ride without stirrups, riders must be allowed option to cross stirrups.
 - g) Turn on the forehand.
 - h) Figure eight at canter on correct lead demonstrating flying change of lead.
 - i) Execute serpentine at a trot and/or canter on correct lead demonstrating simple or flying changes of lead.
 - j) Canter on a straight line, with or without a simple or flying change of lead.
 - k) Canter on counter lead. (Note: no more than twelve horses may counter canter at one time.)
 - l) Turn on the haunches from the walk.

Article 31. Stock Seat Equitation.

1. In General: Riders should maintain a functional and relaxed position at all times while remaining poised and workmanlike. Results as shown by the performance of the horse are not to be considered more important than the method used in obtaining them.

2. Hands: Only one hand is to be used for reining regardless of type of bit used and hands shall not be changed. Hand to be around reins. When split reins are used and ends of split reins fall on the same side as reining hand, one finger between reins is permitted.

When using Romal or when ends of split reins are held in hand not used for reining, no finger between reins is allowed. The position of the hand not being used for reining is optional but it should be kept free of the horse and equipment and held in a relaxed manner with the rider's body straight at all times. The rider can hold Romal or end of split reins to keep from swinging and to adjust the position of the reins, provided it is held at least 16 inches from the reining hand. The rein hand is to be above horn and as near to it as possible.

3. Basic Position: The rider's body should appear comfortable, relaxed and flexible. The stirrup should be just short enough to allow heels to be lower than toes. Feet should be placed in the stirrups with weight on ball of the foot. Consideration, however, should be given to the width of the stirrups, which vary on Western saddles. If stirrups are wide, the foot may have the appearance of being "home" when, in reality, the weight is being properly carried on the ball of the foot. The rider's arms should be in a straight line with body, the one holding reins bent at elbow.

4. Position in Motion: The rider should sit to jog and not post. At the lope, the rider should be close to saddle and should not exhibit excessive movement of the seat or upper body. All movements of horse should be governed by the use of imperceptible aids.

5. Attire: Riders must wear a Western hat, long-sleeved shirt with any type of collar, a necktie, kerchief or bolo tie or brooch, trousers or pants, (a one-piece long-sleeved equitation suit is acceptable provided it includes any type of collar), and chaps and boots. A vest, jacket, coat, and/or sweater may also be worn. Spurs are optional. Hair must be neat and securely fastened if long so as not to cover rider's number.

6. Appointments: The saddle must be of western type and must fit the rider. A western-type headstall, without noseband, and any standard western bit are acceptable. Curb chains and leather chin straps may be used but must be flat and at least 1/2" in width, and lie flat against the jaws of the horse. No wire, rawhide, metal or other substance can be used in conjunction with or as part of the leather chin strap or curb chains.

7. Class Routine: Riders enter the ring and proceed in a counter clockwise direction. After all riders have entered the ring and the gate is closed, the class will proceed at least once around the ring at each gait and on command, and will reverse and repeat. The order to reverse can be executed by turning either towards or away from the rail. Entries will line up on command and any or all riders may be required to execute any of the individual tests listed below. No individual tests other than those listed below may be called for. Judges are encouraged to call for at least two tests of the top competitors. When individual tests are called for, the judge's opinion rests on a 50-50 analysis of the rail work and the individual tests. All entries chosen for a collective workout must be worked both ways of the ring in front of each judge at any gait requested.

8. Individual Tests: Tests may be performed either individually or collectively but no other tests may be used. Instructions must be publicly announced. All circles and turns must be performed on correct leads and diagonals. Instructions can be posted at the judge's discretion provided it is announced and posted at least one hour prior to the session in which the class is held.

a) Back (4-6 steps) and stand.

b) Individual performance on the rail at the walk, jog and lope.

c) Figure eight at the jog.

d) Lope and stop.

e) Figure eight at a lope on correct lead, demonstrating simple change of lead (this is a change whereby the horse is brought back into walk or jog and restarted into a lope on the opposite lead). One figure eight demonstrates two changes of lead and is completed by closing up the last circle and stopping in the center of the eight.

f) Figure eight at lope on correct lead, demonstrating flying change of lead.

g) Lope on straight line down center of ring, demonstrating simple change of lead.

h) Ride serpentine course, demonstrating flying change of lead at each change of direction.

- i) Ride a circle at a lope on the counter lead.
- j) Demonstrate sliding stop.
- k) Execute turns on the haunches of 90, 180 or 360 degrees.
- l) Execute roll backs.

Article 32. Halter Showmanship.

1. In General: The handler must demonstrate his or her ability to condition, prepare and show a halter horse. Handlers should present their horses correctly, safely and elegantly while exhibiting the style and technique relevant to Morab halter showing.

2. Attire and Appointments: Handlers may show in English, Hunt or Western attire and appointments.

3. Class Conduct: Judges are to post the class procedure at least one hour prior to the beginning of the class. Handlers shall enter the ring in a counter clock-wise direction on the rail unless otherwise specified by the judge. Handlers will enter at a walk or trot according to the judge's instruction. Each handler shall correctly lead their horse to and from the judge and show his/her horse according to instructions from or posted by the judge. Handlers may be asked to perform additional tests at the judge's discretion.

4. Judging Guidelines:

I. SHOWMANSHIP 60 percent

a) LEADING

- 1. Recommended method is to lead on horse's left side holding the lead strap or reins in the right hand at a distance from the horse allowing for maximum control and presentation of the horse. Handler's position when leading is midway between the head and the shoulder of the horse. The remaining portion of the strap or reins should be held safely folded in the left hand, and not wrapped around the hand.
- 2. Horse must work individually on the line at a walk and trot. Horse should lead readily.
- 3. When making a 90 degree turn toward the judge or at the end of the walk or trot away from the judge, a left turn is appropriate. When making a turn of 180 degrees or greater, the horse should be turned to the right with the handler walking around the horse.

b) SHOWING

- 1. When showing the horse, the handler should stand toward the front, off the horse's shoulder, facing the horse. The handler should always be in a position where he/she can keep an eye on the entire horse.
- 2. When the handler is showing to the judge, the shank or reins should be held with the hand at a level appropriate to the height of the handler. When showing without a whip, the reins or shank should be held in the right hand. When showing with a whip, the handler may hold the shank in either the right or left hand, with the whip held in the opposite hand.
- 3. As the judge moves around the horse, the handler should position her/himself so as to avoid obstructing the judge's view of the horse.
- 4. Horses must stand balanced on all four feet, not stretched.
- 5. Crowding should be penalized. The handler should maintain a horse's length (8 to 10 feet) from the horse in front when leading in a line head to tail. When lined up side by side, there should be plenty of room between entries. A handler should not lead his horse between the judge and a horse the judge is observing.

c) POISE, ALERTNESS, ATTITUDE.

- 1. The handler should be aware of the position of the judge during the entire class.
- 2. The handler should quickly recognize the conformation faults of his/her horse, and show it to overcome its faults.
- 3. The horse should be shown at all times quietly and effectively. Handlers must not show just themselves.
- 4. The handler should respond quickly to requests from the judge and should be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times.
- 5. The handler should not be distracted by persons and things outside or inside the ring.

II. PRESENTATION 40 Percent

a) CONDITION Horse should be healthy, alert, serviceably sound and in good condition.

b) GROOMING

1. Coat clean and free of stains. Excessive amounts of oils, fly spray and polish are discouraged.
2. Mane and tail should be clean and free of tangles.
3. Hoof dressing and/or polish may be used.
4. Excess hair should be clipped or trimmed from fetlocks, face, ears, throatlatch and bridle path.

c) APPOINTMENTS

1. A suitable headstall equipped with throatlatch is mandatory. A show halter or headstall with bit may be used. Horses shown braided must be shown in Hunter, Show Hack, or Dressage appointments or in a leather stable halter.
2. A whip or crop is optional at the handler's discretion.
3. Attire and person must be neat and clean. Suitable conservative attire must be appropriate to the manner in which the horse is shown (Saddle Seat, Hunt Seat or Western). Boots or dress shoes; long sleeved shirt or blouse; and tie or scarf are mandatory. Sweater, vest or jacket are optional. Hats are optional.
5. Additional Tests from which the Judge may choose:

a) Questions on relevant subjects such as:

1. Parts of the horse
2. Judging requirements of breeding classes
3. Grooming
4. Basics of horse care.
5. Proper attire

NOTE: If questions are asked, the same or similar questions must be used with each handler so tested.

- b) Walk or trot the horse to or from judge.
- c) Set the horse up.
- d) Back the horse.
- e) Movement of handler so as not to obstruct judge's view of the horse.
- f) Turn horse (90, 180, 360 degrees, etc.).
- g) Pick up horse's hoof.
- h) Trot down rail or around ring.
- i) Move horse to different spot in line up.

6. Showmanship Faults:

- a) Not following the judge's instructions.
- b) Handlers not showing the horse, but just showing themselves.
- c) Crowding other competitors while leading the horse or in the line-up.
- d) Not lining up in front of the judge when walking or trotting.
- e) Turning the wrong direction in patterns. Normally, the horse is between the exhibitor and the judge.
- f) Standing in a position to obstruct the judge's view of the horse.
- g) Excessive use of the whip, or actions that may disturb other entries.
- h) Not holding the shank correctly or jerking the shank excessively.
- i) Excessive steady pressure on lead shank or dragging the horse while moving.
- j) Improper attire or attire not clean and neat.
- k) Horse in poor condition, not clean or properly groomed.
- l) Improper tack or tack that is not clean.
- m) Number improperly displayed or hidden from view.
- n) Any handler not having his horse under sufficient control must be dismissed from the ring by the judge.

CHAPTER VI. SPECIALTY CLASSES AND AWARDS

Article 33. Morab at Liberty.

1. Liberty entries are to be judged on performance, attitude, movement, grace, beauty, spirit, crowd reaction, and use of the arena.
2. All entries must be two years of age or older.

3. Each entry is allowed two minutes of arena time during which to display the horse's ability and appeal. The two minute time begins when the horse is released from the halter.
4. Two handlers are permitted to show each horse and whips or crops, with or without plastic appendages not to exceed two feet in length or diameter, or shaker cans may be used to animate the horse. Any contact between the horse and a handler, whip or shaker can is prohibited and will be grounds for disqualification.
5. Entries must provide a tape of music to the show office at least an hour prior to the start of the class. Tapes must be marked with the horse's name and entry number, and side of tape music is on, and must be ready to play. The music selected should be appropriate for the occasion and should fit the movement and attitude of the horse, but is ultimately left to the handler's discretion. The music provided should not exceed two minutes in duration and will begin when the horse is released from the halter. Longer music selections will be stopped at the end of the two minute time period.
6. Upon expiration of the two minute time period or cessation of the music, whichever occurs first, handlers will be permitted two minutes to catch the horse. If the horse is not caught and securely haltered within two minutes, the entry will be disqualified. No one may enter the ring to assist in catching the horse before expiration of the two minute time limit and no one from outside the ring may assist in catching the horse.
7. After the conclusion of all individual liberty presentations, all entries will line up for presentation of awards.
8. Horses may exhibit with protective boots, bandages and/or polo wraps.
9. The order of go will be determined by the show management, provided that an exhibitor with more than one entry in the class will not be required to compete back-to-back whenever possible.

*** Note that anytime a specific rule or standard is not listed herein, the rules of CEF will apply.