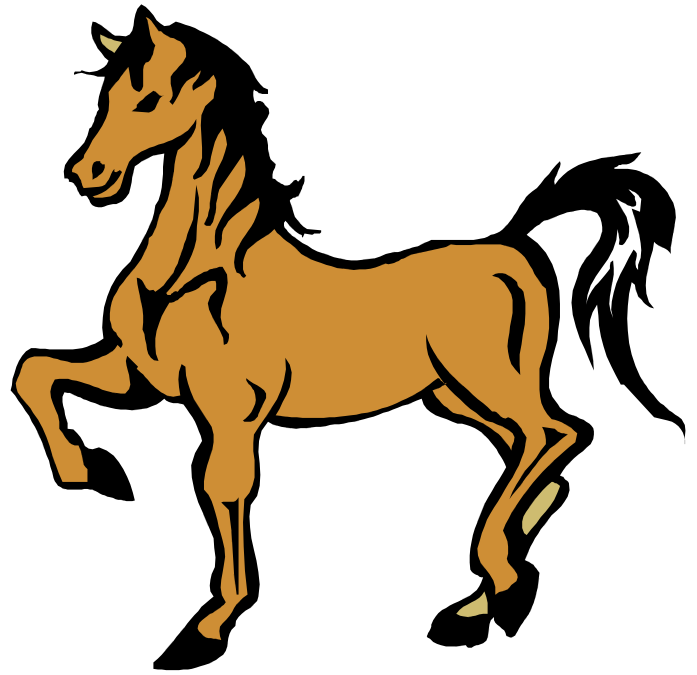


PLEASURE



JUDGING EMPHASIS

SHOWMANSHIP:

A Showmanship class will be judged on the exhibitor's ability to fit and show the horse at halter, the horse is merely a prop to show the ability and preparation of the exhibitor. The ideal showmanship performance consists of a poised, confident, neatly attired exhibitor, leading a well groomed and conditioned horse. The horse should quickly and efficiently perform the requested patterns with smoothness and precision. SHOWMANSHIP IS NOT A HALTER CLASS AND SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED AS SUCH.

CLASS PROCEDURE:

Leading:

1. The exhibitor leads from the equine's left side with the right hand controlling the animal. The right hand must not hold the chain portion of the lead (*or the bit if showing with a bridle*). The excess lead or rein is held in the left hand in a loose coil, or completely uncoiled. At NO TIME is the lead or rein to be wrapped around the hand or held in a tight coil. (*If a whip is carried, the whip is held in the left hand.*)
2. When leading, be in position on the near (*left*) side of the horse between the horse's head and shoulders. A properly prepared horse will move readily and freely at a walk or trot with a minimum of urging.
3. You will be asked to show your horse in action (*way of going*) at a walk, jog, trot or intermediate gait.
4. When asked to show your horse in movement, allow the judge an unobstructed view of the horse's action.
5. When asked to move your horse from one position to another, lead your horse forward, turn to the right, lead back through the spot just vacated, and enter your new position from the rear. Do not turn your horse in line—this crowds other horses and can create a safety hazard.

Posing:

1. Your horse should set up quickly, stand quietly and move forward or backward freely. (*Set up should be according to Breed Standards.*)
2. Horses are trained to pose by the use of the reins or lead and soft commands. Touching a horse into position will be penalized. A good showman will train his horse to pose so the signals he gives are unnoticed by others.
3. In showmanship classes, horses are to be shown according to breed standards. (*See Saddleseat showmanship*) Whips are permissible according to breed standards. Only one person may show the horse in a showmanship class.
4. Your Equine should stand as straight as possible with weight distributed on all four legs. (*Leg position will vary according to breed standards.*)
5. For safety and courtesy, always allow yourself and your neighbor plenty of room. Leave at least one horse/pony length between animals, both in circling the ring and in line-up.

EQUITATION:

Equitation is the skill of the rider, using the correct form and aids (*hands, legs, seat, weight, and voice*) to produce the maximum performance of the horse. Suitability of animal, tack, and attire may affect the overall picture; however, the actions of the animal are not to be considered more important than the method used in obtaining the correct action called for by the rider.

CLASS PROCEDURE:

Refer to Saddle Seat, Stock Seat and Hunter Seat Equitation.

PLEASURE:

The emphasis in judging is on the Equine. The Equine is shown at the requested gaits both ways of the ring. Equities should be obedient, alert, responsive, and move freely. Entries shall be penalized for being on the wrong lead. Contestants may be required to back in a straight line. Class is to be judged on the Equine's manners, performance and suitability of the Equine as a pleasure mount.

CLASS PROCEDURE:

Refer to Saddle Seat Pleasure, Stock Seat Pleasure, and Hunter Under Saddle (*Pleasure*).

HUNTER SEAT EQUITATION: (NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.)

Mounting and dismounting: To mount, take up reins in left hand and place hand on withers. Grasp stirrup leather with right hand and insert left foot in stirrup and mount. To dismount, rider may either step down or slide down. The size of the rider must be taken into consideration.

Hands: Hands should be over and in front of horse's withers, knuckles 30 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.

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.

Position in motion: At the walk and sitting trot body should be vertical. At a posting trot, galloping and jumping, body inclined slightly forward. At a canter, body halfway between posting trot and walk.

Appointments—Personal: Exhibitors and judges should bear in mind that at all times entries are being judged on ability rather than on personal attire. Rider should wear coat of traditional Hunter Seat style and breeches (*or jodhpurs*) of conservative colors, English boots or jodhpur shoes with a cut out heel. Spurs of the unroweled type, crops or bats and gloves are optional. Hair should be neat and confined. Judges may penalize contestants who do not conform.

Tack: Regulation snaffles, Pelham and full bridles, all with cavesson nosebands. A judge at his own discretion can penalize a horse with non-conventional types of bits or nosebands (*Kimberwickes are permitted*). Boots and conservative colored bandages are permitted (*equitation only*). Saddle must be a hunter or forward seat style, with or without knee rolls or

padding. Any change of equipment during a class can be penalized at the discretion of the judge. Martingales, tie downs and flash nosebands are prohibited.

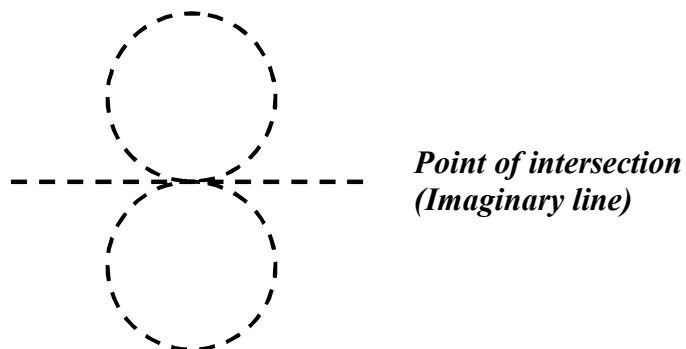
Class routine: Competitors shall enter ring and proceed at least once around ring at each gait and, on command, reverse and repeat. The order to reverse may be executed by turning toward or away from the rail. Light contact with horse's mouth is required. Entries then line up on command. Any or all riders may be required to execute any appropriate tests. Judges are encouraged to call for at least two tests of the top contestants. Tests from which judges may choose may be performed either individually or collectively. Instructions should be publicly announced or posted.

Tests from which judges may choose:

1. Back.
2. Drop and pick up stirrups in motion.
3. Figure eight at trot, demonstrating change of diagonals.
4. 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.*)
5. Ride without stirrups.
6. Turn on forehand and/or turn on haunches.
7. Figure eight at canter on correct lead, demonstrating flying change of lead.
8. Change leads down center of ring demonstrating simple change of lead.
9. Execute a serpentine at a trot and/or canter on correct lead. Demonstrate riding a series of left and right half circles off center of imaginary line where correct diagonal or lead change (*designated simple or flying*) must be shown.
10. Canter on counter lead.

GENERAL:

A figure eight is not ridden, as you would draw the letter eight, but is two circles of the same size.



Example:

- a. Rider "finds" the middle line of figure 8, which runs through the center point of intersection (*see diagram*).
- b. Rider rides down imaginary line at a slow sitting trot. Just before the intersection begin a posting trot on the left diagonal.
- c. Trot a complete circle to the right.
- d. Recross the point of intersection; change diagonals and trot a same size circle to the left.
- e. Stop your horse exactly at the point of intersection.

Examples of faults:

- a. Exaggerated shifting of the rider's weight.
- b. Moving of lower legs or excessive kicking or spurring.
- c. Losing contact with stirrups (*unless asked by judge to ride with feet removed from stirrups*).
- d. Failing to follow instructions of judge or ring steward.
- e. Failure to post on correct diagonal.
- f. Being on the wrong lead.
- g. Hands not showing sympathy, adaptability and control.

NOTE: Time limits, determined and announced at show, will be enforced for all equitation patterns.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

HUNTER UNDER SADDLE (PLEASURE):

In hunter under saddle classes, the equine should show a long, ground covering stride. The order to reverse may be executed by turning toward or away from the rail. Light contact with the equine's mouth is required. Equine should be obedient, alert, responsive, and move freely. They should not be eliminated for slight errors. Judges may ask horses to hand gallop collectively, one way of the ring. No more than eight will be asked to hand gallop at one time. (*Riders in grades 8 and under should not be asked to hand gallop.*)

Some faults are:

1. Excessive speed.
2. Quick, short or vertical strides.
3. Being on the wrong lead.

Appointments and tack: Follow the guidelines listed under Hunter Seat Equitation. (*Boots, wraps, and bandages are prohibited.*)

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

HUNTER SHOWMANSHIP:

Tack: The animal is to be shown in a hunter style bridle with a plain leather brow band and a regular cavesson noseband. The bit may be a snaffle (*no shanks*), a Pelham (*two sets of reins*), or a full bridle (*two sets of reins, separate bits and cheek pieces*). Curb chains must be at least one-half inch wide and lay flat against the animal's jaw. If using a Pelham or full bridle, the snaffle rein is across the withers and the animal is led with the curb rein.

Appointments: Follow guidelines under Hunter Seat Equitation. SEI approved safety helmets are not required during showmanship; however, a hunt helmet is required. Note: spurs are prohibited in showmanship classes.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

SADDLE SEAT EQUITATION:

Mounting and dismounting: To mount, take up reins in left hand and place hand on withers. Grasp stirrup leather with right hand and insert left foot in stirrup and mount. To dismount, rider may either step down or slide down. The size of the rider must be taken into consideration.

Hands: The height of the rider's hands depends upon how and where the horse carries his head. Hands should exhibit control, sympathy, and ease of commands from the rider to the horse. The hands should be above the horse's withers, with a definite bend in the rider's elbow. The fingers are closed around the reins, with the rider's little finger between the snaffle and curb reins. Both hands must be used and both snaffle and curb reins must be held in each hand at all times. The bight of reins should be on the off (right) side.

Basic position: A rider should sit comfortably in the middle of the saddle, with a slight bend at the knee. A rider's upper body should be erect, but not stiff. A rider should maintain thigh and knee contact with the saddle at all times. This contact is established by turning the knee slightly in towards the horse's shoulder. Proper stirrup length can be determined by taking the foot out of the stirrup and adjusting the stirrup leather, so that the height of the bottom of the stirrup equals the ankle joint. Position the ball of the foot across the center of the stirrup iron. The heel should be slightly lower than the toe. The heel should also be positioned directly below the hip.

Position in motion: Walk—the rider should maintain contact with the horse's mouth while exhibiting slight motion and flexibility in the saddle. Trot—the rider should post during the trot (*rise up and down with the horse's motion*). Correct diagonals are of importance while posting. A correct diagonal occurs when a rider rises and falls at the same time his horse's front rail leg rises up and down. Canter—the rider should maintain a balanced and quiet seat and upper body while cantering. The rider's hands at the canter should be collecting the horse in order to obtain a moderately slow and rolling gait. At the canter, a rider's legs are used to urge the horse's hindquarters up and underneath the horse, while the hands should be lifting and collecting the horse's head and neck.

Appointments: Exhibitors and judges should bear in mind that, at all times, entries are being judged on ability. However, neatness is the first requisite regarding a rider's attire and the following requirements are based on traditional and general present-day customs.

Attire: Saddleseat styled riding coat, jodhpurs (*fitted pant with flared pant leg*), dress shirt (*white or pastel colored, pinstriped*), necktie, jodhpur boots (*ankle high*), vest and gloves. Accessories may add interest to your attire such as tie bar or tack, lapel pin or boutonniere, hair bow or net. Note: A riding suit, "equitation suit", "matched suit" refer to a riding coat and jodhpurs having the same color and material. The color is a conservative solid (*black, blue, gray, green, beige or brown*) or a subtle pattern (*combination of colors that appear as one when viewed from a distance*). The shape of the coat lapel, the type of closure and the color of the vest or the lining of the coat is or personal preference. A riding suit (*coat and jodhpurs or the same color and materials*) is customary attire for all saddleseat equitation classes. The term day coat (*customarily worn in pleasure classes*) refers to a riding coat having a different but co-coordinated color (*unifying the total attire of the rider*), or similar color, but not matching the material and color of the jodhpurs. SEI approved helmets, with harness securely fastened are required.

Tack: The bridle is to consist of a headstall with a brow band, cavesson, and buckled or stitched together reins. If using a full bridle, the curb rein is to be narrower in width than the snaffle rein. The style of saddle is flat, with or without a cutback. Miscellaneous: The rider may wear spurs (*roweled or blunt*) and carry a riding whip. Martingales or similar tie-downs are prohibited.

Class routine: Competitors shall enter ring and proceed at least once around the ring at each gait and, on command, reverse and repeat. The order to reverse is carried out by the rider stopping his horse and changing his whip to his other hand (*the whip is always carried in a rider's inside hand*). Then the rider turns his horse's wither toward or away from the rail. The customary direction is to turn the horse toward the rail, but either way is acceptable. Entries then line up on command. Any or all riders may be required to execute any appropriate tests. Judges are encouraged to call for at least two tests of the top contestants. Tests from which judges may choose may be performed either individually or collectively. Instructions should be publicly announced or posted.

1. Address the reins.
2. Back your horse.
3. Performance along the rail (*trot down and back, canter down and back*).
4. Additional performance around ring (*walk, trot, and/or canter*).
5. Figure eight at the trot (*demonstrating a change of diagonal*).
6. Figure eight at the canter (*demonstrating a change of lead*).
7. Serpentine at the trot or canter.
8. Change leads down the center of the ring.
9. Dismount and mount.
10. Ride without stirrups.

NOTE: Time limits, determined and announced at show, will be enforced for all equitation patterns.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

SADDLE SEAT PLEASURE:

The pleasure horse should exhibit quality, style, presence, and suitable conformation. Prompt, comfortable gaits, giving the distinct impression it is an agreeable mount to ride. Easy, ground covering action is desired. Manners and suitability as a pleasure mount are paramount. Special emphasis is placed on a true, flat walk. Transitions from one gait to another should be smooth and effortless. To be penalized: Laboring action, tossing head, going sideways and tail-switching.

Appointments and tack: Follow the guidelines listed under Saddle Seat Equitation.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

SADDLE SEAT SHOWMANSHIP (IN HAND):

Class Routine: It is permitted to change hands if more convenient when putting the horse in position or while showing to the judge.

Tack: The tack used will depend upon what is traditional/customary for the breed of horse being shown. The following are acceptable choices of tack (*use of a curb bit on weanling or yearlings is prohibited*):

1. Leather show halter with throatlatch and matching lead.
2. Full bridle including a snaffle bit, curb bit, browband, caveson, throatlatch, and two pair of reins. The snaffle rein should be placed over the horse's withers and the handler should use the curb rein to lead his horse.
3. Snaffle bridle with one or two pair of reins. This is used mainly for handling young horses (*four years of age or younger*). Bridle must include a throatlatch, browband, caveson, and either one or two pair of reins. If using two pair of reins, both reins are attached to the snaffle bit.
4. Bridle with curb bit and single rein.
5. You may choose to show your animal in tack that is customary or traditional for your breed of horse.

Attire: Follow guidelines under Saddle Seat Equitation. *Note; spurs are prohibited in showmanship.*

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

STOCK SEAT EQUITATION:

Mounting and dismounting: To mount, take up reins in left hand and place hand on horse's neck in front of the withers and with romel or end of the reins on the reining hand side. Grasp stirrup with right hand, place left foot in stirrup, and then grasp saddle horn with right hand and mount. Inspecting the curb strap or chain and/or cinch shall not be considered mandatory. If a romel is used, it should be moved to the off side of the horse after mounting. End of split reins should remain on the same side as the reining hand at all times. It is optional with the rider whether the right rein be left up or taken down when dismounting. To dismount, rider may either step down or slide down. The size of the rider must be taken into consideration.

Hands: In repose, arms are in a straight line with the body, the one holding reins bent at elbow. Only one hand is to be used for reining and hands shall not be changed. Hand to be around reins. When ends of split reins fall on reining hand side, one finger between reins permitted. When using romel, 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. Rider can hold romel to adjust the position of the reins, provided it is held at least 16 inches from the reining hand. Hand to be above horn and as near to it as possible. Riders' hands should show sympathy, adaptability and control. In cases where a junior horse or pony (*5 years and under*) is shown with snaffle bit (*no shanks*) or bosal, the animal must be shown with both hands on reins. The rider's hands should be carried near the pommel and not further than 4" out on either side.

Basic position: The rider should sit on the saddle with knees slightly bent so that shoulder, hip and heel form a straight line. The stirrup should be just short enough to allow heels to be lower than toes. Body always should appear comfortable, relaxed and flexible. Feet should be placed in the stirrups with weight on the 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 properly earned on the ball of the foot.

Position in motion: Rider should sit to jog and not post. At the lope, rider should be close to saddle. All movements of horse should be governed by the use of subtle aids.

Appointments—Personal: Spurs, chaps, sweaters, coats and vests are optional. Hair must be neat and securely fastened if long, so as not to cover rider's number. Judges may penalize contestants who do not conform.

Tack: The saddle should fit the rider. It may be slick or swelled fork, have a high or low cantle but must definitely be sized to the rider. Nothing that would prevent the stirrups from hanging freely shall be added or deleted from a standard western saddle.

There shall be no discrimination against any standard western bit. Horses or ponies, 5 and under, may use a snaffle bit (*no shanks*) or bosal.

Curb chains may be used but must be at least ½" in width and lie flat against the jaws of the horse. No wire, metal or rawhide device is permissible in conjunction with or as a part of the leather chinstrap which must be at least ½" wide. Mechanical hackamore, tie-downs, running martingales and draw reins are prohibited. If closed reins are used, hobbles must be carried attached below cantle on near side of saddle. Cavesson-type nosebands are prohibited. If a lariat or reata is carried, it must be attached to the fork of the saddle. Silver equipment may be used but shall not be given preference over good working equipment. The use of shoes, other than standard horseshoes, is discouraged and may be penalized by the judge.

Class routine: As directed, the rider may be called to enter the ring at a walk or jog and is judged at a flat-footed four beat walk, two beat jog and a three beat lope. They may be worked both ways of the ring and must always be on the correct lead. The order to reverse must be executed by turning away from the rail. Riders should be able to perform not only the ring routine demanded of them, but should also be able to perform whatever additional tests that the judge may ask. Due to the difficulty of properly fitting tack, riders shall not be asked to change horses.

Tests, from which judges may choose, may be performed either individually or collectively.

1. Back.
2. Figure eight at the jog.
3. Lope and stop.
4. Figure eight at the lope on correct lead, demonstrating simple change of leads. (*This is a change whereby the horse is brought back into a walk or jog and restarted into a lope on the opposite lead*).
5. Ride without stirrups.
6. Figure eight at lope on correct lead, demonstrating a flying change of lead.
7. Change leads down center of ring, demonstrating simple change of leads.
8. 360-degree turn.

NOTE: Time limits, determined and announced at show, will be enforced for all equitation patterns.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

WESTERN PLEASURE:

Appointments and tack: Follow the guidelines listed under Stock Seat Equitation.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

WESTERN SHOWMANSHIP:

Tack: The show halter should be clean, properly adjusted, fitted and suitable for breed standards.

Attire: See Stock Seat Equitation—Note: spurs are prohibited in showmanship classes.

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

DRAFT HORSE—CART CLASS:

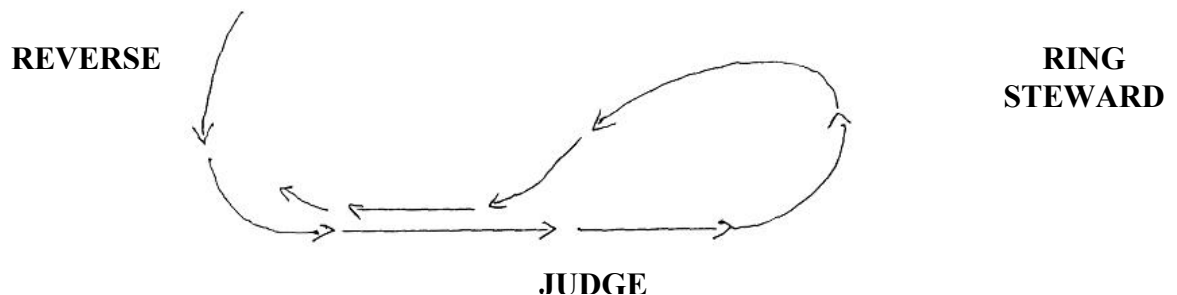
This is a pleasure class. Emphasis of judging is to be on horse's manners, way of going, quality and presence. Vehicle shall be a two-wheeled cart suitable for a draft type horse. The exhibitor is the only person permitted in the cart (*except for approved medical reasons*).

Appointments—Personal: Clothing must be clean and neat. A long sleeved dress shirt and slacks should be worn. Ladies may wear a dress or skirt (*short skirts must be accompanied by an apron or lap robe*). Gloves, tie, coat and apron or lap robe are optional. SEI approved safety helmet, with harness securely fastened, must be worn. Adjustments to tack and attire for valid medical reasons are permitted, provided the show management is notified prior to the class.

Tack: The equipment should be properly fitted and suitable to the vehicle. A draft horse harness (*with either a full collar or breast collar*), bridle with blinkers, over check or side check (*with or without a check bit*) is required. Bridle and/or reins cannot be removed from horse while it is hitched to cart/vehicle. Harness should be clean, well fitted and in good repair. Exhibitors should be aware of the proper and safe procedure when hitching a horse. An appropriate driving whip is required and must be carried in the driver's hand.

Horse must be attended at all times. Driver must be on the seat with lines in hand or a header must be holding the animal.

Class routine: Enter the ring to the right at a trot. To be exhibited both ways of the ring at a walk and trot. Exhibitors should keep passing to a minimum. If you need to pass, do so with caution. The reverse shall be done at a walk across the ring on the diagonal as directed by ring steward. Horses are to stand quietly and back readily. Headers are permitted in the ring to head horses on the line, but must be properly attired. Those not conforming may be placed accordingly.



DRAFT HORSE SHOWMANSHIP:

Horses are to be clipped and fitted according to breed standards. It is a tradition that draft horses are decorated for the show ring. Mares—Tails are tied (*manes may be rolled*). Geldings—Tails are tied, manes rolled and decorated.

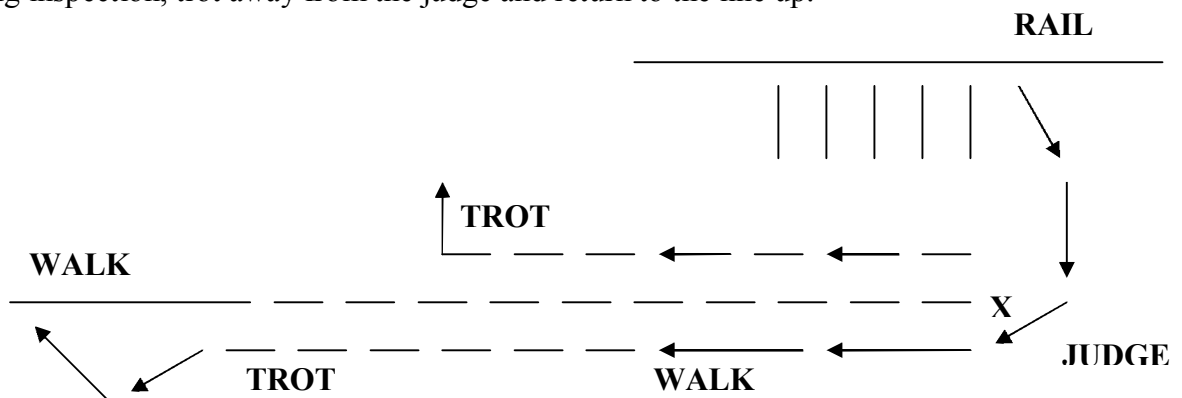
Tack: The horse should be shown in a leather show halter, rope show halter or a clean halter and lead. A show stick, approximately 3/4" to 1" in diameter and 14" long, used for setting up the horse is optional. No whip or whip person is allowed.

Attire: Clothing must be clean and neat. Dress shirt and slacks with a belt is preferred. Hard soled boots or shoes must be worn. Hair should be neat and contained. Hats, gloves, tie and coats are optional. (*Shorts, skirts, sleeveless shirts or tank tops, farm names or personal exhibitor identification are not allowed.*)

Posing:

1. Draft showmanship participants do not switch sides of horse as the judge moves around them, but they should be aware of the judge at all times.
2. When posing the horse, switch lead to the left hand (*this allows the exhibitor to use a show stick or the right hand to set up the horse*).
3. Your horse should set up quickly and stand properly.
4. After the horse is set up the handler remains at the horse's shoulder, never turning their back to the horse.

Patterns: One pattern is used, walk from the line up towards the judge, continue walking in a straight line away from the judge a few steps, pick up the trot. Walk a small circle, walk a few steps toward the judge, trot back to the judge. Stop and pose your horse for inspection. Following inspection, trot away from the judge and return to the line up.



(Diagram of Draft Horse Showmanship Competition)

NOTE: Refer also to General Guidelines.

PLEASURE DRIVING—LIGHT HORSE/PONY—COUNTRY/ENGLISH:

Horses are to be shown according to breed standards. Emphasis of judging is to be on the horse's manners, way of going, quality and presence. The horse should be well broke, with an easy-going pleasurable way.

Vehicle: To be shown in a two or four-wheeled, one horse/pony pleasure type vehicle, with seating for one or two people. The exhibitor is the only person permitted in the vehicle (*except for valid medical reason*). No stirrup type cans, chariots or sulkies allowed. Exhibitors should understand proper and safe procedures to hitch the horse. The bridle cannot be removed from horse when it is hitched to the cart. Horse must be attended at all times. Driver must be on the seat with lines in hand or a header must be holding the animal.

Equipment: A full collar or breast collar harness is used. A bridle with blinkers and bit (*snaffle, Liverpool, Buxton, elbow or other standard driving bit*) may be used. Bridle and/or lines cannot be removed from horse while it is hitched to cart/vehicle. If a curb chain is used, the chain must be at least ½" in width and be flat against the jaw of the horse/pony. Check reins (*side check or over check*) may be used, with or without a check bit. Running martingales and cavesson nosebands may be used. Wire curbs and handholds on the lines are not allowed. Whips are required, and must be held in driver's hand.

Attire: Clothing must be neat and clean. Dress shirt and slacks should be worn. Ladies may wear a dress or skirt (*short skirts must be accompanied by an apron or lap robe*). Gloves, coat, tie, apron/lap robe are optional. SEI approved safety helmets, with harness securely fastened, must be worn.

Country Pleasure Driving: This class is for horses and ponies that move in a lower frame and with a lower, longer stride. Weighted shoes are not permitted. (*Stock and hunter type horses would show in this division.*) Enter the ring to the right at a trot. The horse/pony will be judged at the flat four-beat walk, normal trot/pleasure gait and the strong trot. (*The strong trot is an extension of the normal trot and not just an increase in speed*). Horse/pony shall be shown at the three speeds, both ways of the ring. Drivers should keep passing to a minimum. If you need to pass, do so with caution. The reverse shall be done at a walk across the ring on the diagonal directed by the ring steward. Excessive animation and speed will be penalized. It is also considered a fault to break gait. The horse/pony is to stand quietly and back readily. Headers are permitted in the ring when horses are in the lineup, but must be appropriately attired.

English Pleasure Driving: This class is for horses and ponies that move in a higher frame and move with a more animated stride. Weighted shoes are permitted. (*English type horses such as Saddlebreds, Morgans, Arabians, etc. would show in this division.*) Enter the ring to the right at a trot. The horse/pony will be judged both ways of the ring at the walk, normal trot/pleasure gait and the strong trot. The reverse shall be done at a walk across the ring on the diagonal directed by the ring steward. Horse/pony is judged on manners, performance and quality. A park pleasure driving animal should be well mannered and showing a brilliant performance with style. The walk should be collected, four-beat and brisk. The trot is animated

with free shoulder action and leg flexion. *(The strong trot is an extension of the normal trot gait.)* It is considered a fault to have excessive speed, lose form, break gait or to mix gaits. The horse/pony is to stand quietly and back readily. Headers are permitted in the ring when horses are in the lineup but must be appropriately attired.

REINSMANSHIP:

The emphasis in judging is to show the exhibitor's skill and expertise in handling the driving animal. This class is comparable to an equitation riding class.

General rules: Exhibitors should strive to present an appropriate turnout. "Appropriate" meaning a balanced and pleasing appearance of the combination of horse/pony and vehicle. Factors determining "appropriate" include compatible size, type and weight of horse/pony and vehicle. The way of going of a horse/pony may also affect the overall appearance: high actioned horse/pony is more suitable to a formal vehicle; the low-going ground covering horse/pony is more suitable to a road or country type vehicle. It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to ensure that harness and vehicle are in good repair and structurally sound. Horses/ponies must be serviceably sound and must not show evidence of lameness, broken wind or impairment of vision in both eyes.

It is permissible to talk to the horse/pony in a subdued tone of voice, if necessary. Clucks for starting, "walk on", "trot" and "whoa" are acceptable terms. Any tendency on the part of the driver to shout, whistle or talk loudly to the horse/pony should be curtailed. A driver should strive to control the horse/pony's movements with a minimum of vocal aids.

Appointments and tack: Follow the guidelines listed under horse/pony driving or draft horse cart class.

Class routine: This is a driving class in which the exhibitors are judged primarily on the ability and skill of the driver. Enter the ring to the right at a trot. To be exhibited both ways of the ring, at a walk, trot, strong trot, reverse, and rein back. *(The rein back is a backward movement in which the feet are raised and set down simultaneously by diagonal pairs.)*

Drivers may be asked to execute a figure eight *(two exact circles of equal size, joined at the center of the eight with the horse/pony straightening an instant before changing direction at the center of the figure)* and perform any other appropriate tests. To be judged 75% on handling the reins, whip, control, posture, and overall appearance of driver and 25% on the condition of the harness and vehicle and neatness of attire. The driver should be seated comfortably on the seat, so as to be relaxed and effective. Either the one handed or two handed method of driving is acceptable. *(Handholds on the lines are not permitted.)* The elbows and arms should be close to the body, with a steady hand enabling a consistent "feel" with the horse/pony's mouth. The use of the whip and voice are important aids in driving. Headers are permitted in the ring when horses are in the line up but must be appropriately attired.

TRAIL CLASS:

This class is open to Western, Hunter, or Saddle Seat style of riding. You must ride your horse in accordance with specific discipline (*English riders must post to the trot. Western riders using a curb bit are not allowed to use two hands on the reins, etc.*). Exhibitor may show either horse or pony.

Attire/tack: The attire and tack must be appropriate per style of riding. SEI approved safety helmet, with chin strap fastened **MUST** be worn in trail class. (*Follow recommendations listed under Hunter Seat Equitation, Saddle Seat Equitation or Stock Seat Equitation.*)

Class Routine: Each exhibitor will individually execute course. A course diagram will be posted at least one hour before class is to begin. The diagram will indicate obstacles, path to be ridden, and the gait the horse will take between obstacles. No horse may enter the trail course area until the course and judge are ready. However, riders may be permitted to inspect the course on foot prior to the commencement of the class at management's discretion.

Course Requirements: Course to include a minimum of six obstacles and a maximum of eight obstacles. Care in preparing the course should be exercised to prevent a direct advantage to either a small or large horse. Course should include a jog and a lope of suitable duration to determine the way of going. Horses to be penalized for any unnecessary delay when approaching an obstacle.

Judges are encouraged to advance any horse taking excessive time at an obstacle on to the next obstacle. After enough horses have completed the course for the ribbons being awarded, any horse with a major fault may be eliminated at the judge's discretion. Obvious unsoundness must be disqualified with no prize awarded.

The following will result in a no score on a particular obstacle, but does not mean disqualification from the class:

1. Taking an obstacle in the wrong direction.
2. Negotiating an obstacle from the wrong side.
3. Skipping an obstacle unless directed by the judge.
4. Negotiating obstacles in the wrong sequence.

Mandatory Obstacles:

1. Opening, passing through, and closing gate.
2. Ride over at least four logs, poles, or simulated brush. These can be in a straight line, curved, zigzagged, or raised. The space between the logs is measured and the path the horse is to take should be the measuring point. The space for the walkovers should be 18"-24"; trot-overs 2'6"-3'6"; lope-overs 67"- 8'. Walkovers may be elevated to 12" and should be a minimum of 22" apart. The height should be measured from the ground to the top of the element. Trot-overs and lope-overs cannot be elevated.

3. Backing obstacles to be spaced a minimum of 28". *(If elevated, 30" spacing is required.)*
 - A. Back through and around at least three markers.
 - B. Back through L, V, U, straight, or similar shaped course 28"-30" wide. *(If first required to jog through L, it should be 3'6"-4' wide.)*

Optional Obstacles:

1. PVC pipe or wood poles.
2. Ride over a bridge. Suggested minimum width 36" and at least 6' long.
3. Carry an object from one part of the arena to another.
4. Riding through water.
5. Running down into a ditch without lunging or jumping.
6. Side passing.
7. Mounting and dismounting from either side.
8. Jumping *(not to exceed 12")*.
9. Ground ties.
10. Any other safe and reasonable conditions encountered along the trail.

Unacceptable Obstacles:

1. Tires.
2. Animals Hides.
3. Rocking or moving bridges.
4. Water box with floating or moving parts.
5. Flames, dry ice, fire extinguishers, etc.
6. Logs or poles elevated in such a manner that they would be permitted to roll.

Guide to Spacing Obstacles:

1. Walk-over poles: 18, 20, 22, or 24 inches apart (*OR distance between poles can be staggered, such as 12, 24, 22 inches.*)
2. Trot or jog over poles: 2'6" or 3'6" apart.
3. Canter or lope over poles: 6, 7, or 8 feet apart.
4. In and out jump at the lope: 12 feet between jumps.
5. Spread jump: 2'6" wide and no higher than 24". Also make a spread jump by laying 4 or 5 poles on the ground and spacing them 12 inches apart, thus making a 4' or 5' spread jump.
6. Back-through L: 28 to 30 inches wide.
7. Trot or jog through L: 3'6" to 4' wide.

OBSTACLES

CONTROL

Examples	Gates, Back thru, Side passes, Turns on forehand & quarters, Serpentine
Good	Smooth, Good position, Responsive to aids
Minor Faults	Slight touches, Slant side passes, Wide positions, Slow response, Poor head position
Major Faults	Knock down of elevated elements, Stepping out of confining elements, losing gate, Fussiness & extreme tension, Refusals
Elimination	Off course, Cuing horse in front of cinch

AGILITY

Examples	Jumps, Walk overs, Trot or lope, Cavalettis, Bridge
Good	Attentive, Careful, Willing, Low poll
Minor Faults	Slight touches, Poor jumping form, Too hesitant, Failure to stay on center lines
Major Faults	Knock downs, Refusals, Failure to maintain gaits, Off side to bridge
Elimination	Off course, Cuing horse in front of cinch

CALMNESS

Examples	Water, Plastic, Brush, Plants, Carrying objects, Dally & drag with rope
Good	Steady going, Alert, Careful but willing, Low poll
Minor Faults	Tense over or through obstacle, Nervous when carrying objects or working rope
Major Faults	Jumping over or stampeding through obstacles, Spooking when carrying objects or working rope, Losing rope, Refusals
Elimination	Off course, Cuing in front of cinch, Running off with rope or carried object