



PFAE – Show Rules

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PFAE – SHOW RULES (PFAE–PO)

1 GENERAL RULES FOR SHOW AND BREEDING CLASSES

The general Show (PO) and Breeding Evaluation rules (ZO) are valid for all shows or other events for pure bred Paso Fino, Trocha (Galope) and Trote y Galope horses (from hereon after called Paso Fino) in Europe that are either organized or acknowledged by the PFAE. Pure breeding implies the breeding of Paso Fino or Trote and Trocha horses who are registered with an accepted state-run breeding association as Paso Fino or Trote or Trocha horse and whose pedigree can be completely traced back to the studbook of the Paso Fino Horse Association in the USA respectively the ATTA in the USA and/or Fedequinas in Colombia.

The rules of the PO (Show Rules) and/or ZO (Breeding Rules) are binding for the event's organizer. Unless otherwise stated, the rules of the latest edition of the LPO/FN apply. Owners, handlers and trainers will at all time treat each other as well as the horses with kindness, respect and fairness. All regulations concerning animal protection are of overriding importance to sports and commercial matters. The animal protection laws must be observed.

1.1 Sanctioned PFAE Shows

PFAE events can either be independent shows or integrated in another show event. The PFAE sports representative must be notified in writing at least 6 weeks prior to the event. The application of approval must contain a detailed description of all classes that are to be held. Otherwise results cannot be included in the PFAE show point register and thus, no show points can be awarded. The show application must be approved of by 1st Chairman, the Show Secretary and the Breeding Secretary (if breeding classes are to be held) of the PFAE.

Any show must feature at least three PFAE classes, at least one of them being a typical Paso Fino Class (Pleasure, Performance, Classic Fino). The Show Secretary must receive written notification of the results within 14 days after the show.

1.2 Show Organizer

The show organizer is in charge of the entire organization prior to and during the show. The show organizer must pay special attention that all show forms and the show schedule gets mailed out in time, additionally the organizer is responsible for the official announcement and reporting of results.

1.3 Show Hearing Committee

Each show shall designate a show hearing committee which is to decide on protests and sanctions. No person who is personally involved or otherwise biased in regard to the filed protest or sanction must have a say in the committee. Each disciplinary hearing must be recorded in writing. The written record must be signed by the committee members. Decisions must be immediately announced. The committee consists of the following members: One representative of the show organizer, one judge and one active rider.

1.3.1 Protest

People who feel discriminated by the infringement of the show rules or the PFAE rulebook have the right to protest. Protest against a judge's decision, thus, can only be made if the decision disobeys general rules or concerns the abuse of the judge's or show organizer's discretion. Protests against judge's decisions are not to be accepted.

Protests must be submitted in writing to the show organizer by the person who is directly affected as soon as the results have been published. Protests are only valid if they are

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submitted with a deposit of Euro 150,00. The amount is given to the show organizer if the protest gets rejected by the hearing committee. Finally, protests are discussed and decided by the hearing committee.

By filing a protest entire classes and their results may be suspended or put on hold, but classes that have already been recorded in writing cannot be annulled.

1.3.2 Penalties

Offences against animal protection, generally accepted behavior or fairness and against the regulations of the rulebook may be penalized. Legal action is not affected by this. Type and dimension of penalty will be determined by the show's hearing committee, if the offence is not in the field of responsibility of the supervising judge.

1.4 Judges and Ring Steward

All official PFAE, PFHA and Confepaso judges are automatically accepted. Other judges may be accepted by the PFAE board if they have sufficient experience with and knowledge of the Paso Fino breed. The PFAE show rules respectively breeding rules are binding for all judges. If there are several judges the show organizer may ask for separate judging. Prior to the event, all judges must be briefed by the show organizer. Judgment and pinning is the sole responsibility of the judge(s), judge's decisions are incontestable. The judge(s) may exclude or excuse a rider/ handler or a horse from a class or the entire show due to apparent mistreatment, continued lameness or consistently poor manners.

The judge is supported by a **ring steward**. The Ring Steward must know and apply the rules of the PFAE. The ring steward's duties are as follows:

- Supervision of the warming-up arena
- Checking the starters
- Checking entry and exit
- Checking tack
- Checking shoeing and unshod hooves
- Checking the dress code

The ring steward's instructions are to be carried out. In case of noncompliance the show hearing committee will decide about excluding the participant from the show.

1.5 Entry and Entry Fees

Entry must either be made online or by sending in the filled-out PFAE entry form by mail. The entry fees and all other costs are due upon sending the entry. Entry fees are forfeited at nonparticipation, as well as the costs for boarding if the stalls cannot be otherwise rented. All fees and costs are precisely stipulated in the entry form. The participant must pay all fees according to the PFAE show rules even if he does not compete.

All fun classes are free of any entry fees. The cash pot of the fun-four-beat class will be split by three: One third goes to the winner of the class, one third to the winner of the betting and one third to the PFAE.

1.6 Liability

Generally, participation is at one's own risk. Show management and organizer rule out any liability as far as legally permitted. All horses participating must have a valid liability insurance. Parents are liable for their children.

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1.7 Horses

1.7.1 Eligible Horses

All participating horses must be pure bred and registered with PFAE. If a horse is not registered in the central PFAE register, a registration fee of Euro 15,00 must be paid at the horse's initial entry. For the registration a copy of the horse's valid certificate of registration is required.

With respect to PFAE classes, all classes are open to Paso Finos; Trochadores (y Galoperos) and Trotones Galoperos are eligible for the following classes:

Trote y Galope and Trocha (y Galope) horses can be shown besides their special class in Versatility, 3-Gait Class, Endurance Class, Equitation, Paso Fino Horsemanship, Novice Class, Trail, Dressage, Hits for Kids, Bellas Formas, Quality of Sire/Dam and Offspring classes.

All horses must be serviceably sound for competition purposes and have adequate liability insurance.

Prior to the show, the horse's health documents (Equidenpass) must be deposited at the show office. No participating horse must be chemically, physically, surgically or pharmacologically manipulated to affect its performance, behavior or natural appearance.

The judge(s) have the right to conduct vet checks and excuse horses from a class due to ill health, poor conditioning or injuries.

The final decision to disqualify a horse from a class is reached by the show organizer after hearing the responsible expert (judge, ring steward, vet, farrier, hearing committee). If there are serious doubts regarding a horse's soundness the judge or the ring steward may demand a vet check, check the shoeing and/ or ask for a doping test. The show organizer must agree to this request. A protest can only be decided by the hearing committee after the test results are available and does not entitle to interim participation.

In addition, doping tests can be conducted any time.

Each participating horse receives a start number which must be pinned to the rider's/ handler's back. Foreign horses must carry health documents and other necessary documents with them. These documents must be handed in at the show office upon request.

1.7.2 Min. Age & Schooling

4-year old horses who are shown under saddle may not be entered in more than 3 under saddle classes. Horses under 4-years of age may only be shown in-hand.

The Schooling Age is defined as follows:

Schooling Classes = up to 84 months (up to 7 years)

Adult Classes = 85 months and older (from 7 years and older)

In Schooling classes the following headgear/bits are permitted: bosal, snaffle bit or a combination of bosal and any type of bit. Curb bits without a bosal are not permitted.

Schooling in Fino Traditional Gaited Classes

All Traditional Gaited Classes will be divided into Schooling and Adult if there are enough entries (min. 3 entries).

A Schooling horse can be shown either in schooling or adult classes. The horse cannot be entered in schooling and adult classes at the same show, if schooling classes are offered.

If there are less than 3 entries for a schooling class the class will be combined with an adult class of Level I and judged as one class. As long as a horse is entered in schooling and competes in a Level I it will not promote. It is allowed to continue competing in schooling classes according to its age.

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Schooling in Fino Allround Gaited Classes

In the Fino Allround Gaited Classes do exist only schooling classes for Dressage and for Paso Fino Horsemanship (open for all types). In the other Allround Classes, except Dressage A, B and Freestyle schooling horses may generally enter.

In case in another Allround Class enough schooling horses entered (min. 3 entries) the Secretary of Sports/Show Secretary may open a separate schooling class if the adult class will not be negatively influenced (min. 3 entries in the adult class).

The schooling class will be conducted with the same rules as the adult class and will be judged separately as schooling class.

1.7.3 Tack

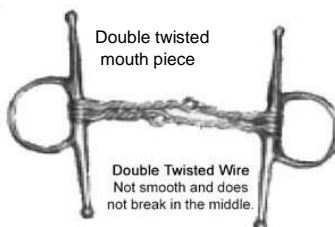
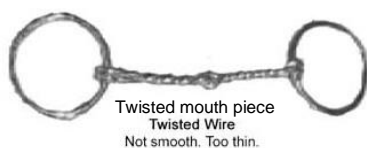
Unless otherwise required, tack may be of any type as long as it is correctly used and not considered cruel and inhumane. Saddle blankets and rugs must fit to the overall appearance of the horse and rider.

Curb bits are only permitted up to a maximum shank length of 15 cm. A curb chain or curb strap is permitted but shall not be cruelly tight.

In Schooling classes the following headgear/bits are permitted: bosal, snaffle bit or a combination of bosal and any type of bit. Curb bits without a bosal are not permitted.

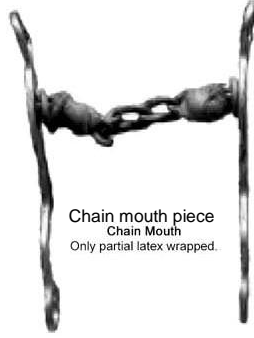
Metal bosals and barbadas are not permitted in all Pleasure and Schooling classes. If metal bosals and barbadas are used, the metal part must sufficiently covered to ensure comfort to the animal.

The following bits are **prohibited**:





Chain too thin
Bit is not legal in any class.
The chain with rollers is too thin.



Chain mouth piece
Chain Mouth
Only partial latex wrapped.



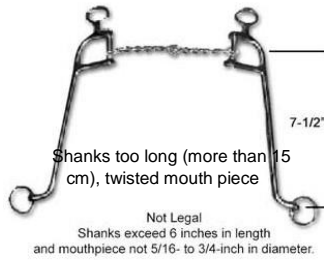
Polo bit
mouth piece too thick
Polo_Bit
Mouthpiece too thick.



Spoon extends
beneath the mouth piece
Spoon protrudes
below mouthpiece.



Gag bit
Gag Bit
Not legal. Mouthpiece slips.



Shanks too long (more than 15 cm), twisted mouth piece
7-1/2"
Not Legal
Shanks exceed 6 inches in length
and mouthpiece not 5/16- to 3/4-inch in diameter.

cheek pieces slide through the mouth piece



Cathedral Bit
Not legal. Port exceeds 3-1/2 inches.



Spoon is longer than 7.5 cm

Any type of restraint or any other tack having a manipulative effect on the horse such as bell boots, weights, boots, bandages are prohibited on the entire show ground. If violated, the rider will be disqualified from the show. Horses that are entered in halter classes shall not be shown with a bit. Spurs and riding crops may be used but shall have a negative influence on the evaluation if exceedingly used. Bandages and protective boots are not allowed.

Neither the horse nor its exhibitor/ rider shall wear any sign as to the horse's owner, breeder or any other advertising. (Except fun classes).

1.7.4 Shoeing

Shoeing only gets accepted as hoof protection and mustn't have any manipulative effect on the way a horse naturally travels or the way it breaks foot. All four feet must have the same type of shoe of the same material, weight and thickness. Orthopedic shoeing is allowed as long as the horse's natural way of travelling gets not influenced by additional weight. If a horse is shown unshod, hooves will be neatly trimmed to a short natural length. The angle must fit to the pastern. Any severe abnormality will result in the horse's disqualification.

1.8 Riders

1.8.1 Eligible Riders

All riders are eligible. Parents or legal guardians are liable for their minors, their minors entering classes and their tack/ apparel. Children under the age of 18 (due date is the rider's 18th birthday) must wear black safety headgear.

1.8.2 Rider's Attire

Unless otherwise stated, black pants or black riding skirt, white long sleeve shirt or blouse (should be properly tucked into the pants/skirt), white straw hat or black hat (optional protective headgear) are required. Appropriate shoes are Jodphur (ankle) boots or regular boots. Sneakers/ shoes without proper heel are not allowed. Vests (no knitwear) and jackets (no knitwear) are up to the rider's preference. For Classic Fino, Trote and Trocha classes Zamarros are allowed.

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In Dressage Freestyle English, Spanish, Western or Fino attire may be worn. The whole effect of the rider's/ handler's attire is to be of good taste. Competitors should be aware that they are not riding for their own benefit but to display our breed in a respectful manner to the public.

In case of rain riders are permitted to wear dark or transparent rain jackets without any emblem/logo.

1.9 Show requirements

All classes must take place in suitable arenas or rings.

If there are at least 3 entries of junior riders, all classes can basically be held as independent Youth Classes (11-17 years; due date is the rider's 18th birthday).

The organizer is not obliged to host all classes.

1.10 High-Point Horse

All show points that a horse accumulates during its PFAE show career will be recorded in the High Point Register.

Except for PFAE sanctioned shows, IGV shows are also acknowledged shows for which "high points" are recorded. Other shows may be acknowledged upon the rider's request if they comply with PFAE rules. Points are awarded as follows:

Place = 100
Place = 70
Place = 50
Place = 30
Place = 20
Place = 15
Place = 10
Place = 5

PFAE shows count double.

Shows with less than 10 Paso Finos competed will be weighed with a factor of 0.25. If less than 3 horses compete in one class the number of points is halved. All classes in hand are weighed with a factor of 0.5.

For the High Point Register the qualification groups are weighted as follows:

Level I: factor 1,0 Level II: factor 1,1

Dressage classes are weighed as follows:

Dressage Schooling and Dressage A: Factor 1.0
Dressage B and Dressage Freestyle: Factor 1.2

In addition, for classes with more than 10 starters the weighing factor is increased by 0.3.

High Points are awarded in the following categories:

Fino Traditional (based on show points from Country Pleasure, Pleasure, Performance and Classic Fino classes)

Fino Allround (based on show points from all classes except for Country Pleasure, Pleasure, Performance and Classic Fino)

Fino for Pleasure (based on points from Fino for Pleasure rides)

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The Hight Point and Reserve High Point winner will be awarded for the previous show season at the annual general meeting of the subsequent association year.

1.11 Prizes

5% of the show entry fees of all shows with up to 49 horses entered and 8 % of the show fees with more than 50 horses entered are to be paid to the PFAE after the end of the show. Depending on the account's amount, the PFAE board selects the show(s) where prize money gets awarded to the owners.

2 FINO TRADITIONAL – GAITED CLASSES

Generally, in all gaited classes special attention shall be afforded to the rhythmic consistency and smoothness (calm croup!) of the gaits required. Elegance, headset, balance, quickness, willingness and harmonious front and rear action should be positively considered for the overall evaluation. Tense horses with stiffly held backs and pronounced lower neckline muscles (exemption: defined lower neckline due to confirmation fault) should have a negative influence on the evaluation.

Judges should ask for reverses and/ or stops in a walk or Corto (or Trocha/Trote in the respective classes) at any time. Stops may also be required from a Largo.

The evaluation is not based on scores but on placement. The best 8 riders will be placed.

All classes must be shortly commented by the judge after placement. After a class has been pinned, any non-placed horses shall be excused and leave the ring.

At a sufficient number of entries all typical Paso Fino divisions (at least 3 entries) are divided into:

Schooling Classes = up to 84 months (up to 7 years)

Adult Classes = 85 months and older (7 years and older)

A schooling horse can be shown either in schooling or adult classes. The same horse cannot be entered in schooling and adult classes at the same show, if schooling classes are offered for all divisions.

If a schooling class has less than three entries, it will be combined with the adult class.

At a sufficient number of starters classes may be divided into mares, geldings and stallions. If there is a sufficient number of starters, a class shall be split at the discretion of the judge(s) in agreement with the show organizer. The size of the arena should be considered with respect to splitting a class.

The Fino Strip (sounding board) shall be used for all classes, however, the performance of the horse on the rail shall take priority over the Fino Strip performance.

At the judge's discretion additional Work Outs shall be demanded to support the judge's evaluation. Horses who do not meet the type required by the class must be pinned accordingly.

2.1 Qualification grouping system for the Fino Traditional Adult Gaited Classes

1. With show season 2016 two qualification groups (Level I and Level II) will be introduced to judge the horse rider combinations in Fino Traditional Adult Gaited Classes.
2. The separate divisions (Classic Fino, Performance, Pleasure and Country Pleasure) are evaluated independently.
3. The class procedure, judging emphasis and qualifying gait are the same for both qualification groups within a division (Classic Fino, Performance, Pleasure, Country Pleasure). Only the assessment, the individual tasks and workouts should be held to a higher standard within the higher qualification group (Level II). Horses shown in the wrong division should get placed further down. For each qualification group of every

division there is a list of possible workouts. The judge is free to choose the workouts to be presented.

4. The first qualification in 2016 for each horse rider combination is based on the following: the horse rider combinations which were classified end of show season 2015 in qualification group either B or A will start in 2016 in the new qualification group Level 2. The horse rider combinations which were classified end of show season 2015 in qualification group C will start in 2016 in the lower qualification group Level 1. To get promoted from Level 1 to Level 2 a horse-rider-combination has to achieve one first place or two second places in a Fino Traditional Adult Gaited Class at PFAE or IGV shows. After getting promoted to the higher Level, entering in the lower qualification group is no longer possible.
5. If a horse-rider-combination participates at a show for the first time, they have the nonrecurring option to choose their own qualification group. By choosing their own qualification group, they determine their entry level. When they choose Level 1 they can get promoted into Level 2 by the above mentioned placements. When they choose Level 2 as their entry level, they are not longer allowed to enter in the lower group.
6. The participants of qualification group Level 1 are allowed to enter in their own qualification group and in Level 2. If they place once first or second in that higher group, they are immediately promoted and have to stay in that higher level. They are no longer allowed to enter in their previous lower level.
7. A horse-rider-combination will keep its qualification group even if they no longer participate in shows. The chosen or reached qualification group can only be set back in individual cases that require an appeal to the sports committee. The sports committee will assess the appeal and decide whether setting back the qualification group is possible.
8. If there are less than 3 entries in one qualification group of one division, it will be combined with the lower qualification group of the same division. This combined class will be executed and judged as Level 1. The promotion scheme is also valid for those combined classes.
9. If the schooling classes for one division have less than 3 entries, the schooling horses may enter in qualification group Level 1. As long as the horse-rider-combination was originally entered in the schooling class, it will not be promoted even if it wins the qualification group Level 1 class.
10. If the youth classes for one division have less than 3 entries, the youth riders may enter in qualification group Level 1. Those youth riders will not be promoted into a qualification group level.
11. For the High Point Register the qualification groups are weighed as follows.
Qualification Group Level 1: factor 1.0
Qualification Group Level 2: faktor 1.1

2.2 Trote y Galope

Qualifying Gaits:

Trote is a pure diagonal 2-beat without suspension stage at good collection and with moderate ground coverage. (not to be confused with collected trot)

Galope is a well pronounced highly collected canter at minimal ground coverage. Failure to take the correct lead in the Galope shall be severely penalized.

To be judged:

30 % Trote
30 % Galope
20 % Individual Tests
20 % Manners and appearance

Procedure:

All exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail. Horses are to perform in both directions at a Trote and Galope based on the judges' requests. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Individual tests such as Figure Eights at a Trote or Galope and riding across the Fino Strip will follow. Serpentine, volts and backing at the judge's discretion.

2.3 Trocha y Galope

Qualifying Gaits:

Trocha is a collected 4-beat gait with diagonal shift.

Galope is a well pronounced, highly collected canter at minimal ground coverage. Failure to take the correct lead in the Galope shall be severely penalized.

To be judged:

30 % Trocha
30 % Galope
20 % Individual Tests
20 % Manners and appearance

Procedure:

All exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail. Horses are to perform in both directions at a Trocha and Galope on the judges' requests. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Individual tests such as Figure Eights at a Trocha or Galope and riding across the Fino Strip will follow. Serpentine, volts and backing at the judge's discretion.

2.4 Trocha

Qualifying gait and procedure identical to the Trocha class but without Galope.

To be judged:

75% Execution and naturalness of Trocha
15% Appearance and way of going
10% Manners

2.5 Country Pleasure

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: flat walk which is true, evenly-spaced four beat, smooth, executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: even-spaced 4-beat lateral gait with the horse going forward with free and moderately extended steps. Even, balanced, unconstrained, fluent movement. A clear transition from walk must be shown.

The rider allows the horse, maintaining light contact on the reins, to carry his head somewhat in front of the vertical and allows him at the same time to lower his head and neck slightly. The horse should demonstrate pride, style and enthusiasm, along with good manners and ready responses.

Paso Largo: even-spaced 4-beat lateral gait with considerably more speed than the Corto but without extreme speed. The whole movement should be well balanced and smooth, the transition from Corto to Largo must be harmonious and fluent. The rider allows the horse while maintaining light contact on the reins without leaning or pulling against the reins, to lengthen his frame and gain ground. A definite change of speed from Corto to Largo must be observed. Extreme speed, loss of form, cadence or smoothness shall be penalized.

Requirements:

The Country Pleasure horse should be a calm, cooperative, safe, pleasure horse maintaining balance, ease and freedom of movement. It must demonstrate flawless manners. It must be absolutely agreeable to the commands and directions of the rider. It is imperative that the horse give the distinct appearance of being a pleasure to ride with emphasis on the flat walk and smooth transitions. It must at all times work on a light rein without resistance and although, it should be athletic and energetic and should combine style and presence. The Country Pleasure horse must at all times demonstrate a quiet, calm and extremely tractable attitude. It must stand quietly and back readily when requested. Horses indicating aggressiveness, over-collection or excessive animation (front and rear action) shall be penalized. Any refusal to back when requested disqualifies the horse from placement! The class is open for all amateur riders. Horses may be additionally shown in all other classes.

To be judged:

20% Flat walk,
20% Paso Corto,
20% Paso Largo,
40% Manners, conformation, brios and way of going

Special attention shall be afforded to form, smoothness and rhythmic constancy of the gaits.

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso Corto. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso Corto, Paso Largo to demonstrate the difference in speed, walk, reverse and repeat. Stops, reverses and frequent changes between Corto and Largo may be requested by the judge any time. Then line up. Each rider shall be asked to demonstrate the back from the line-up. In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive. Emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to back in a calm, controlled manner. Then dismount from the left and remount again. Rider's style of dismount/

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remount is not to be emphasised, rather emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to stand quietly. Riders with handicaps may use a chair or mounting block to mount. They may also dismount / mount from the right.

Possible individual workout Country Pleasure Level 1:

- To back in the line-up
- dismount / mount from the left side
- Sounding board in one direction
- Stop from the walk and then continue in a walk
- Wide serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto

Possible individual workout Country Pleasure Level 2:

- Stop at the rail
- To back at the rail
- In the line-up dismount from the left / mount from the right side
- sounding board in both directions
- Closer serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto

2.6 Pleasure

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: flat walk which is true, evenly-spaced four beat, smooth, executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly-spaced 4-beat lateral gait, rhythmic, executed with moderate extension and mild collection. Forward speed is ground-covering but unhurried. Movements should be fluid, willing, relaxed, balanced and free-moving. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Largo: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid and rapid, showing no tendency to labor or become „strung out“. The collection is moderate. Both extension and rapidness of cadence are increased over the Paso Corto, and a definite change of speed must be observed.

The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.

Requirements:

In Pleasure classes the more relaxed manner of movement of the Paso Fino horse is to be demonstrated. The horse is moderately collected and gaits are especially suitable to trail and pleasure riding. For this reason, manners and obedience of the horse are particularly important and any signs of bad manners shall be heavily penalized. The horse should be controlled with minimal restraint and the rider should appear to be relaxed and enjoying himself. Gait transitions should be made in a smooth, relaxed and willing manner and the horse's attitude should be calm, pleasant and cooperative. Horses will be required to flat walk, Paso Corto and Paso Largo, line up and back. The back should be straight, calm and controlled. Any refusal to back disqualifies the horse from placement!

To be judged:

- 20% Paso Corto,
- 20% Paso Largo,
- 20% Flat walk
- 5% Backing
- 35% Manners, conformation, brio and way of going

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso Corto. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso Corto, Paso Largo to demonstrate the difference in speed, walk, reverse and repeat. Stops, reverses and frequent changes between Corto and Largo may be requested by the judge any time. Then line up. Each rider shall be asked to demonstrate the back from the line-up. In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive.

At the judge's discretion riders may be asked to perform individually:

Possible individual workout Pleasure Level 1:

- To back in the line-up
- In the line-up dismount / mount from the left
- Wide serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto
- Sounding Board in one direction
- Stop at the rail from a Paso Corto
- Transitions Paso Corto – Walk and/or Paso Largo – Walk

Possible individual workout Pleasure Level 2:

- To back in the line-up or at the rail
- In the line-up or at the rail dismount / mount from the left
- Closer serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto
- Paso Corto on the sounding board, stop on the sounding board then continue in a walk or Paso Corto over the sounding board
- Stop at the rail from a Paso Corto or Paso Largo
- Transition from walk to Paso Largo

In each qualification group the rider's style of dismount/ remount is not to be emphasised, rather emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to stand quietly. Riders with handicaps may use a chair or mounting block to mount. They may also dismount / mount from the right.

2.7 Performance

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: collected walk, evenly-spaced, cadenced, rhythmic, straight, brisk and „animated“. This gait is executed with collection, style and brilliance.

Paso Corto: collected, evenly-spaced 4-beat lateral gait with moderate speed and extension. This gait is smooth, supple, cadenced, animated and brilliant, with the horse well-collected, fully balanced and exhibiting symmetry in flexion and extension. The horse should demonstrate pride, style, elegance and enthusiasm, along with good manners and ready response.

Paso Largo: collected, evenly-spaced 4-beat lateral gait. This gait is smooth, balanced, collected, bold and animated, with rapid forward motion. Extension and flexion must be harmonious with no tendency to become "light" on the front or „strung out“. The horse is collected. The horse should appear eager and willing to move out, and a definite change of

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speed from the Paso Corto to the Paso Largo must be observed, yet a willingness to reduce speed on command must be demonstrated. All transitions between gaits should be performed evenly and smoothly. An even, four-beat cadence must be maintained, together with style, presence, boldness and brilliance. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized. In this class the horse should combine style and spirit together with obedience and good manners. The horse should move willingly, controlled and stand quietly when requested.

To be judged:

- 30% collected Paso Corto
- 30% collected Paso Largo
- 10% collected walk
- 20% Individual tests, appearance, conformation and way of going
- 10% Manners

Special attention shall be afforded to brilliance, form, smoothness and rhythmic consistency of the gaits.

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a collected Paso Corto. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: collected Paso Corto, collected Paso Largo to demonstrate the difference in speed, collected walk, reverse and repeat. Stops, reverses and frequent changes between Corto and Largo may be requested by the judge any time. Then line up and individual performance. In the Performance class the sounding board shall be used, however, the performance of the horse on the rail shall take priority over the Fino Strip performance.

At the judge's discretion riders may be asked to perform individually:

- Possible individual workouts Performance Level 1:
- Stop from Paso Corto
 - up to four reverses in a row at the rail in a Paso Corto
 - Wide serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto
 - Sounding board in both directions in a Paso Corto
 - One figure eight

- Possible individual workouts Performance Level 2:
- Stop from a Paso Corto or Paso Largo
 - up to six reverses in a row at the rail in a Paso Corto
 - closer serpentines around pylones in a Paso Corto
 - Sounding board in both directions in a Paso Corto
 - 2 figure eight in a Paso Corto

2.8 Classic Fino

Qualifying Gaits:

Classic Fino: evenly- spaced, smooth, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait. The horse must be fully collected and balanced, putting its complete dynamic energy into its carriage and the quickness of its footfall. This gait is smooth, animated, exciting, harmonious and executed with brilliance and style. Flexion and extension should be harmonious in all four legs, and the horse must present a picture of symmetry and fluidness in motion. The horse must perform this highly collected gait naturally and willingly and any sign that the horse is being excessively restrained or held in gait shall be penalized. A horse that fights the bit, flattens its ears or constantly swishes its tail shall be penalized. The horse's forward speed is extremely slow whereas the footfall is extremely rapid. Any tendency to mix gaits, the loss of even cadence, or lack of smoothness as evidenced by an up and down or side to side movement of the croup or the rider, shall be penalized.

To be judged:

75% Execution and naturalness of the Classic Fino gait,

15% Appearance, conformation and way of going

10% Manners

Special attention shall be afforded to brilliance, energy, form, smoothness and rhythmic consistency of the Classic Fino gait.

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Classic Fino until instructed to reverse or halt. Horses must work both directions, reverse, halt, proceed in gait. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Any tendency to break gait on reverses, stops or starts shall be penalized. In the Classic Fino class the sounding board shall be used, however, the performance of the horse on the rail shall take priority over the Fino Strip performance. A figure eight must be performed around two fix poles. (Stop between the poles facing the judges. Salute. Figure eight(s). Stop between the poles facing the judges; salute)

Work Out: Any combination of the above as well as Classic Fino with frequent reverses and stops, and/or performing Classic fino parallel next to each other, small circles, serpentines (at a very minimum a serpentine should consist of half circles with 180 degree turns). Workout for each qualifying group see list below:

Possible individual workouts in Classic Fino Level 1:

- Stop at the rail
- up to four reverses in a row at the rail in Classic Fino
- 1 figure eight in Classic Fino
- Sounding board in both directions in Classic Fino

Possible individual workouts in Classic Fino Level 2:

- Stop at the rail
- up to six reverses in a row at the rail in Classic Fino
- 2 figure eights in Classic Fino
- sounding board in both directions in Classic Fino
- Stop on the sounding board and continue in Classic Fino

3 FINO ALLROUND – GAITED CLASSES

Generally, in all gaited classes special attention shall be afforded to the rhythmic consistency and smoothness (calm croup) of the gaits required. Elegance, headset, balance, quickness, willingness and harmonious front and rear action should be positively considered for the overall evaluation. Tense horses with stiffly held backs and pronounced lower neckline muscles (exemption: defined lower neckline due to confirmation fault) should have a negative influence on the evaluation.

Judges should ask for reverses and/ or stops in a walk or Corto (or Trocha/Trote in the respective classes) at any time. Stops may also be required from a Largo.

The evaluation is not based on scores but on placement. The best 8 riders will be placed. All classes must be shortly commented by the judge after placement. After a class has been pinned, any non-placed horses shall be excused and leave the ring.

At a sufficient number of starters classes may be divided into mares, geldings and stallions. If there is a sufficient number of starters, a class shall be split at the discretion of the judge(s) in agreement with the show organizer. The size of the arena should be considered with respect to splitting a class.

The Fino Strip (sounding board) shall be used for all classes, however, the performance of the horse on the rail shall take priority over the Fino Strip performance.

At the judge's discretion additional Work Outs shall be demanded to support the judge's evaluation. Horses who do not meet the type required by the class must be pinned accordingly.

3.1 Versatility

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: flat walk which is true, evenly-spaced four beat, smooth, executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly-spaced 4-beat lateral gait, rhythmic, executed with moderate extension and mild collection. Forward speed is ground-covering but unhurried. Movements should be fluid, willing, relaxed, balanced and free-moving. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with moderate forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with moderate forward speed

Paso Largo: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid and rapid, showing no tendency to labor or become „strung out“. The collection is moderate.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with increased forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with increased forward speed

Valid for all: both extension and rapidness of cadence are increased and a definite change of speed must be observed. The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.

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Canter: true, three-beat, cadenced, straight on both leads, smooth and unhurried with no tendency to increase speed. Any tendency to mix gaits or loss of cadence gets penalized. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be severely penalized.

Requirements:

In this class the horse will be asked to demonstrate balance, flexibility, coordination and manners while performing various gaits, tests and maneuvers. Special emphasis lies on the harmony between rider and horse while performing various tests and maneuvers. Manners and willingness are very important. The back must be controlling, willing and smooth. Failure to properly execute Paso Corto and Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), demonstrating an evenly spaced 4-beat lateral gait will be penalized. In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive. The horse should always be cooperative and willing.

To be judged:

20% Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type)
20% Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type)
10% Walk
10% Canter
40% Back, figure eight, jump, manners and appearance

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a collected Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: collected Paso Corto, collected Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) to demonstrate the difference in speed, collected walk, reverse and repeat. Then line-up. Each rider shall be asked to demonstrate the back from the line-up, execute a figure eight (diameter approx. 10-12m) at a collected Canter demonstrating a simple change of lead. In a simple change of lead the horse is brought back to a halt and restarted into canter on the opposite lead from the halt or walk. Take the jump (height: approx. 30 – 60 cm) from the canter. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be severely penalized. The first refusal to take the jump will cause a lowering of the horse's standing within the competition. The second refusal will automatically disqualify the horse from the competition.

3.2 Paso Fino Western Pleasure

Attire and tack:

Rider's apparel: Western hat (no Paso Fino hat), Chaps, Western blouse/ shirt, optional Western leather vest.

Tack: Split Reins; for snaffle bits also: Nylon or Mecate reins with slobber bars. Western saddle (also without horn).

Reins must be held in one hand only if the horse is fitted with a curb bit. If the horse is shown with a bosal/snaffle bit reins may be held in both hands. Reins must be held in the same hand through-out the class.

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: True, evenly spaced 4-beat, supple, relaxed, ground covering with head set somewhat lower than in the Pleasure class.

Paso Corto: Smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly spaced 4-beat lateral gait, executed with moderate extension and mild collection. Forward speed is moderate but unhurried. Lope: True, 3-beat gait. Slow, cadenced, calm on both leads

Requirements:

In this class the horses should move in the working cow horse image, while still retaining the air of pride and grace that is typical of the Paso Fino. In all gaits the horse must be smooth and responsive and both, horse and rider should appear comfortable and relaxed. The horse must work on a very light rein but some contact should be maintained. Transitions should be smooth and fluid and taken on the first stride. The horse should maintain the speed and cadence without restraint by the rider. Failure to take the correct lead in the lope shall be severely penalized.

To be judged:

- 25% Paso Corto
- 25% Lope
- 10% Walk
- 25% Individual Tests
- 15% Manners, attitude and appearance

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso Corto. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso Corto, walk, lope, walk, reverse and repeat.

Optional individual tests (upon the judge's discretion):

1. Dismount and remount again. Rider's style of dismount and mount is not to be emphasized, rather emphasis is placed on the horse's willingness to stand quietly and relaxed.
2. Demonstrate a straight back for a longer distance (up to 5-6 horse lengths). The horse should back willingly but not hurriedly.
3. Lope and stop either on the rail or down the center line, roll back and lope again.
4. Perform the figure eight at the lope demonstrating a simple change of lead. In a simple change of lead the horse is brought back to a halt and restarted into lope on the opposite lead from the halt or walk.
5. Paso Corto over the sounding board

3.3 Three Gait Class

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: flat walk which is true, evenly-spaced four beat, smooth, executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso gait: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid and showing no tendency to labor or become „strung out“. The collection is moderate. The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times.

Trocha y Galope respectively Trote Y Galope horses must execute their typical gait which must also be evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic and fluid.

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Canter: true, cadenced, three-beat, collected, straight on both leads, smooth and unhurried with no tendency to increase speed. Any tendency to mix gaits or loss of cadence gets penalized. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be severely penalized. In this class the horse should combine style and spirit together with obedience and good manners. The horse should move willingly and controlled.

To be judged:

30% Walk
30% Paso gait
30% Canter
10% Manners and Appearance

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote). Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote), walk, collected canter, walk, reverse and repeat. Then line-up. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be severely penalized.

Work Out: Walk, Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote), collected canter with reverses and stops.

In the work out canter must be performed individually upon the judges' request.

3.4 Four Gait Class

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk, Paso gait and canter: see Three Gaits Class

Trot: Cadenced, constant, rhythmic 2-beat diagonal trot with clear suspensions phase.

To be judged:

20% Walk
20% Trot
20% Paso gait
20% Canter
20% Manners and Appearance

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the right of the rail at a Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote). Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote), walk, trot, walk, canter, walk, reverse and repeat. Then line-up. Failure to take the correct lead in the canter shall be severely penalized.

Work Out: Walk, Paso gait (respectively Trocha or Trote), walk, trot, walk, canter with reverses and stops.

In the work out canter must be performed individually upon the judges request.

3.5 Natural Gaiters Class

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Qualifying Gaits:

Paso gait: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid. The collection is moderate. The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

The horse must be absolutely agreeable to the commands and directions of the rider. It is imperative that the horse give the distinct appearance of being a pleasure to ride. It should be athletic and energetic and should combine style and presence. The horse must at all times demonstrate a quiet, calm and extremely tractable attitude. This class is intended for horses that perform a Paso Corto on long reins. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

To be judged:

30% Paso Corto
45% Paso Corto on long reins
25% Manners and appearance

Special emphasis shall be afforded to the smoothness of the Paso Corto (calm croup). The horse should be controlled with minimal restraint and perform willingly.

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso Corto with light contact on the reins. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: Paso Corto with light contact on the reins, Paso Corto on long reins, reverse and repeat. Light commands to maintain the speed shall not be penalized. Then line-up and perform a Paso Corto on long or lose reins over the sounding board.

3.6 Endurance Class

Eligible horses for this class must be at least 4 years old. The class lasts for a total of 20 minutes.

Qualifying Gaits:

Paso gait (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type): smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic (4-beat lateral) gait, fluid. The collection is moderate. The evenly-spaced (four-beat) cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Horse started in this class must execute a smooth evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic (4-beat lateral) gait the entire time. The horse should combine style and presence. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness shall be penalized. This class must be last class on the show day.

To be judged:

50% Paso gait (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type)
25% Harmony and naturalness of gait
25% Manners and appearance

Procedure:

The judge is to decide on a possible division of this class into groups depending on the number of entries and the size of the arena, if possible all starters should perform in one group. The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type).

The class consists of two parts:

- a) For the first 10 minutes the horses are presented at a Paso Corto or medium speed 4-beat gait (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). All riders circle the arena in the same direction, reverses are executed at the judge's discretion. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass.
- b) After the first 10 minutes, the judge selects the best 8 horses, the other participants are excused and leave the arena. The best eight horses will then continue to perform another 10 minutes at (4-beat) gait on the judge's requests.

3.7 Paso Fino Equitation adult (Riders older than 18 years; due date is the rider's 18th birthday)

Paso Equitation. The Paso Equitation seat enhances the particular and special style, grace, rhythm and oneness of horse and rider. The class is to be judge 100% on equitation. Results as shown by the performance of the horse are not to be considered more important than the method used in obtaining them. Horses shown in this class will perform the required Paso gaits.

- a. Basic Position. The rider shall convey the impression of effective and complete control at all times, showing both the horses and the rider to the rider's best advantage. A complete picture of the whole is of major importance.
- b. Arm and Hand Position. The arm should hang naturally with the elbows not extending outward beyond a perpendicular line even with the rider's shoulders. The reins shall be held in one of the following manners:
 - (1) The reins should be held one (1) rein in each hand entering at the bottom below the rein hanging on the off (right) side of the horse.
 - (2) The rein must pass directly from the bit, the thumb being placed on top. The excess of the rein should be on the off (right) side. 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 rider's hands are held above the horse's withers is determined by the head carriage of the individual horse. However, extremely high or low hand positions are improper. The rider's hands should not pass over or behind the pommel of the saddle. The rider shall make every effort to achieve as straight a line as possible from the elbow through the forearm, hand and rein to the bit. Hands and wrists should be flexible and not held extremely separated
- c. Head Position. The rider's head should be held erect with the chin up. The rider's eyes should look straight forward.
- d. Back position. The rider's back should be straight, but not stiff. The rider's shoulders should be square.

- e. **Feet and Leg Position.** The rider's leg should hang naturally with a slight bend at the knee. The rider's lower leg should be under the rider's body and not flared outward. Flaring of lower leg shall be penalized. The rider's feet should be parallel with the horse's body with the heels slightly lowered (approximately 1 inch.). The ball of the rider's foot should rest directly over the stirrup iron with even pressure on the entire iron with heel, hip and point of should in line. The rider's foot position should be natural (neither extremely in nor out.)
- f. **Position in Motion.** The rider's position in motion should be natural, co-coordinated and graceful. The rider should remain almost motionless at all gaits. From the side a straight line should be able to draw perpendicular to the ground through the rider's head, should, hip and ankle. The rider's toe should never be more forward than his knee, thereby, keeping his center of balance directly above his feet and ankles. The rider's upper arms should fall naturally from the shoulders, toward the hip bones and should be flexible never clutched to the body, extending forward, or spread away from the body. The rider should appear to have a natural flow downward into the saddle and show no side to side movement of upper body. At all gaits the rider should remain in the center of the saddle and not slip back on the cantle.
- g. **Tests:** The rider may be required to perform the following tests:
- (1) Ride without stirrups at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), maintaining the proper position. The stirrups may be crossed over the pommel of the saddle if so desired.
 - (2) Back his or her horse smoothly and under control. The horse's mouth should remain closed and the horse should not throw his or her head.
 - (3) Dismount and mount. To dismount, the rider may either step down or slide down. The size of the rider must be taken into consideration. To remount, the rider shall check the curb chain and girth and adjust them, if necessary. The rider shall gather the reins in his or her left hand with gentle pressure. The rider shall stand diagonally facing the front of the horse. The rider shall place his or her left hand in front of the horse's withers without holding the mane, turn the stirrup toward the rider with his or her right hand and place his or her left foot in the stirrup. The rider shall place his or her right hand either on the far side of the saddle at the waist or on the front arch (pommel), and spring lightly up, straightening both knees. The rider shall ease into the saddle and place his or her right foot in stirrup without looking down.
 - (4) Perform a figure eight at Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). The rider shall always turn and face the Judge unless otherwise instructed. The Judge may tell exhibitors whether he or she prefers large or small diameter circles.
 - (5) Move his or her horse from Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) to a walk on a quiet rein.
- h. **Procedures.** The exhibitors will enter the ring to the right at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner until asked to reverse or change gait. Entries will space themselves, maintain the same relative position and avoid bunching up. Entries will be penalized for bunching up or for not working on the rail. The sequence of the gait will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo, (resp. Trote/Trocha according

to the horse type) walk, reverse and repeat. The reverse will be executed toward the center of the ring. A halt will be called at least once during the Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type).

Entries will execute the above class requirements and, in addition, Judges are encouraged to call for at least two (2) of the tests provided above. Each of the tests is to be performed individually.

- (1) Judges must select at least 3 tests. Riders may be asked to perform any of the tests.
- (2) For the safety of the other entries, Judges are required to excuse any rider who is unable to control his or her mount.

3.8 Paso Fino Horsemanship

Required Gaits:

Walk: Slightly collected and maintained at an even pace with no hesitations.

Paso Corto: Collected, with sustained cadence and rhythm.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with moderate forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with moderate forward speed

Paso Largo: Collected, with good transitions to and from Paso Corto, sustained cadence and rhythm.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with increased forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with increased forward speed

Valid for all: both extension and rapidness of cadence are increased and a definite change of speed must be observed.

To be judged:

50% on Horsemanship of rider

20% on harmony between rider and horse

30% on the performance of the horse

Procedure:

Exhibitors will enter the ring to the right at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner until asked to reverse or change gait. The entries will space themselves, maintain the same relative position and avoid bunching up. Entries will be penalized for bunching up or for not working on the rail. The sequence of the gait will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), Walk, reverse and repeat. The reverse will be executed toward the center of the ring. A halt will be called at least once during the Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). Entries will execute the above class requirements.

Horses that do not perform the Paso Fino gait (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) will be penalized accordingly. Judges will line up exhibitors and require exhibitors to perform the chosen tests individually.

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Tests:

Paso Corto and Stop: The rider rides at Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) back to the rail and stops the horse. The horse should respond promptly and stop willingly. The horse should stand still and parallel to the rail.

Serpentine: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider will perform a serpentine through cones without touching cones while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm.

Circles: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider will perform two circles (approx. 8m in diameter) around cones while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm. After change of hands the rider performs two circles as described above on the other hand.

Figure Eights: Between two cones with the horse at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider will perform two figure eights while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm without touching the cones. **Back.** The rider stops the horse. The horse shall back four to six steps in a straight line.

Sounding Board: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider shall ride the horse over the sounding board while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm. The horse should move straight down the center of the board, tracking straight. The rider shall circle at the end of the board and return over the sounding board. After that the rider returns to the line-up.

Off Pattern: A rider will not be disqualified for failure to complete the pattern in the correct sequence, but must be placed accordingly.

3.9 Horsemanship Schooling (For horses from 48 – 84 months)

Required Gaits:

Walk: Slightly collected and maintained at an even pace with no hesitations.

Paso Corto: Collected, with sustained cadence and rhythm.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with moderate forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with moderate forward speed

Paso Largo: Collected, with good transitions to and from Paso Corto, sustained cadence and rhythm.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with increased forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with increased forward speed

Valid for all: both extension and rapidness of cadence are increased and a definite change of speed must be observed.

To be judged:

50% on Horsemanship of rider

20% on harmony between rider and horse

30% on the performance of the horse

Procedure:

Exhibitors will enter the ring to the right at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner until asked to reverse or change gait. The entries will space themselves, maintain the same relative position and avoid bunching up. Entries will be penalized for bunching up or for not working on the rail. The sequence of the gait will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), Walk, reverse and repeat. The reverse will be executed toward the center of the ring. A halt will be called at least once during the Walk. Entries will execute the above class requirements.

Horses that do not perform the Paso Fino gait (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) will be penalized accordingly. Judges will line up exhibitors and require exhibitors to perform the chosen tests individually.

Tests:

Corto and Stop: The rider rides at Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) back to the rail and stops the horse. The horse should respond promptly and stop willingly. The horse should stand still and parallel to the rail.

Serpentine: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider will perform a serpentine through cones without touching cones while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm. The distance between the pylones is 5 m.

Circles: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider will perform two circles (one on each hand with approx. 8m in diameter) around cones while maintaining gait, cadence and rhythm. After change of hands the rider performs another circle as described above on the other hand.

Sounding Board: At a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), the rider shall ride the horse over the sounding board and returns to the line-up.

Off Pattern: A rider will not be disqualified for failure to complete the pattern in the correct sequence, but must be placed accordingly.

3.10 Novice Class (for riders who are competing for the first or second time at a horse show)

This class is to facilitate riders who are novices to the show scene competing for the first two times. The rider can maximally compete twice in this class. Type and way of going of the horse are secondary and are not of primary consideration when pinning the horses.

Qualifying gaits:

Walk: flat walk which is true, evenly-spaced four beat, smooth, executed with mild collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: smooth, steady, unbroken, evenly-spaced 4-beat lateral gait, rhythmic, executed with moderate extension and mild collection.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with moderate forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with moderate forward speed

For all horses: Forward speed is ground-covering but unhurried. Movements should be fluid, willing, relaxed, balanced and free-moving. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Largo: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid and rapid, showing no tendency to labor or become „strung out“. The collection is moderate.

For Trote y Galope: collected, rhythmic Trote with increased forward speed.

For Trocha (y Galope): collected, rhythmic Trocha with increased forward speed

Valid for all: both, extension and rapidness of cadence are increased over the Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), and a definite change of speed must be observed. The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.

Requirements:

In this class the main focus lies on the harmony between rider and horse. The more relaxed manner of movement of the horse is to be demonstrated. The horse is moderately collected.

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The horse should be controlled with minimal restraint and the rider should appear to be relaxed and enjoying himself. Gait transitions should be made in a smooth, relaxed and willing manner and the horse's attitude should be calm, pleasant and cooperative. Horses will be required to flat walk, Paso Corto and Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), furthermore, back-up, stop from Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) and standing still and Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) across the sounding board (Fino Strip). The back should be straight, calm and controlled.

To be judged:

- 20% Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type)
- 20% Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type)
- 20% Walk
- 20% Individual Test
- 20% Harmony between rider and horse, manners

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail one after the other at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) after being called up. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Riders should pay attention to keep enough distance to the rider in front. Sequence of gaits will be upon discretion of the judge: Paso Corto, Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) to demonstrate the difference in speed, walk, reverse and repeat. Horses are reversed by turning the horse into the center of the arena. Horses failing to perform a clear, rhythmic evenly-spaced four beat gait shall be penalized accordingly. Following general rail work the participants line up in the center of the arena to perform the individual tests.

Individual tests from the line-up:

Back: Each rider shall be asked to demonstrate the back (4-6 steps) from the line-up. In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive.

Fino Strip: The rider performs the Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) over the sounding board, reverses and returns over the sounding board to the line-up once again in Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). The clear, rhythmic evenly spaced four beat gait must be maintained at all times. The horse should move straight down the sounding board and returns in Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) to the line-up.

There is no workout in this class. After pinning the judge will give each contestant some recommendations for improvement.

This class is to take place on the first day of a show to give the riders the opportunity to improve their competitive skills as advised by the judge during the remaining days of the show.

4 DRESSAGE CLASSES

Dressage classes are individual tests. The starting order gets determined by the show organizer; belated entries will always start first. Only Schooling horses shall be entered in Dressage Schooling. Dressage A, B and Freestyle are for adult horses. If there are less than 3 entries in Dressage Schooling it will be combined with Dressage A.

In all dressage classes not the XX ist paramount, but

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <u>- execution of the required tasks.</u> | - seat, style, aids |
| <u>- keeping gait</u> | - harmony between rider and horse |
| <u>- suppleness and responsiveness</u> | - degree of difficulty of the task |

The crossing of legs when executing the tasks and figures is, due to the breed, not compulsory.

When showing trot during the class, it can be chosen between sitting and rising trot.

Leaving the arena (the horse steps out of the arena with all 4 legs) leads to immediate disqualification.

For each individual test a score between 0 - 10 shall be awarded. For the freestyle class, the freestyle components will be rated double.

All dressage tests must be memorized and known by heart, ~~they will no longer be read out by the announcer.~~ error of course will result in losing half a score.

Note: The tasks of classic dressage are laid down in the „Richtlinien für Reiten und Fahren (Band 1 + 2), der deutschen Reiterlichen Vereinigung (FN)“, for all other tasks, please refer to the guidelines of the respective equitation.

All dressage tests must be memorized and known by heart, they will no longer be read out by the announcer.

4.1 **Score ranges:**

Error

- 0 - Not shown
 - 1 - very poor
 - 2 - poor
 - 3 - quite poor
- No suppleness, unrefined and poor aids, considerable problems to stay in gait

Average

- 4 - insufficient
 - 5 – sufficient
 - 6 - satisfactory
- Basically correct, slight problems of suppleness, rhythmic consistency of gait mostly given, good style and mild collection, rider correct

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Very good

7 – fairly good

8 - good

9 - very good

10 - excellent

absolutely rhythmic consistency of gait, much expression and composure, good collection, absolutely correct and effortless execution, suppleness and responsiveness

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4.2 Dressage Schooling

Only schooling horses are eligible for this class.

For Trote y Galope und Trocha (y Galope): Paso Corto/Paso Largo = Trote oder Trocha

Judges sitting at C

A – X Enter at a Paso Corto. Down the center line. Stop at the center. Salute

X – C Start at a walk C

- To the right

into the next corner half circle and return

C - Arrive at the rail at C

H - Stop, standing quietly for at least 3 secs, start at a Paso Corto along the rail

F-E-M Serpentine (3 loops), touching the long side

H-X-F Change direction across the diagonal at extended speed (Paso Largo)

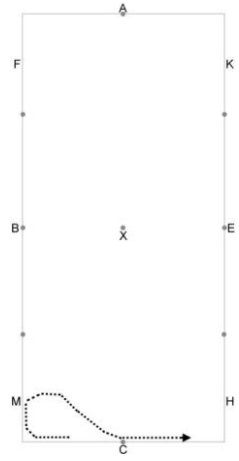
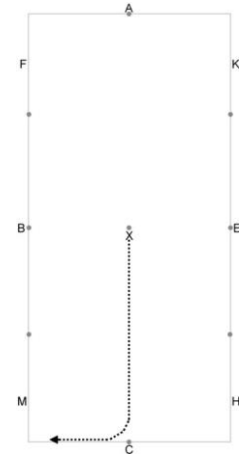
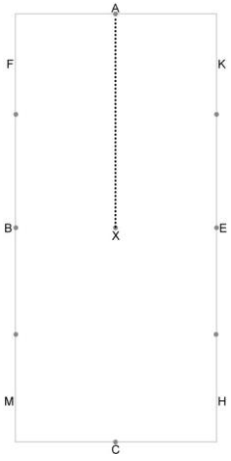
F - Reduce speed (Paso Corto)

E-B Center circle, 1 ½ circles, continue along the rail

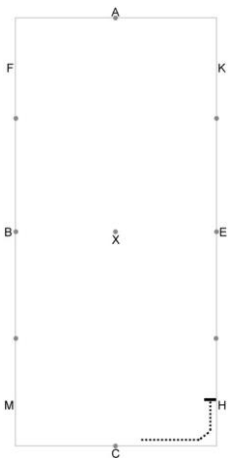
A –X Down the center line

X - Stop, back 1 horse length, stop, salute

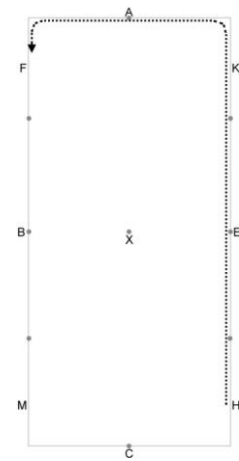
Dressage Schooling



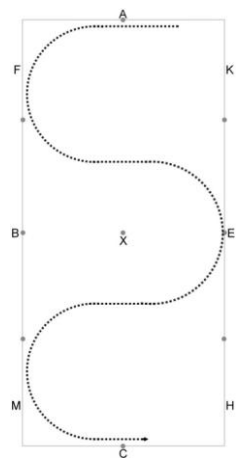
A – X enter at Paso Corto, down the center Start at a walk, to the right at C Into the corner half circle and return line, stop, salute



Stop at H, standing quietly for at least 3

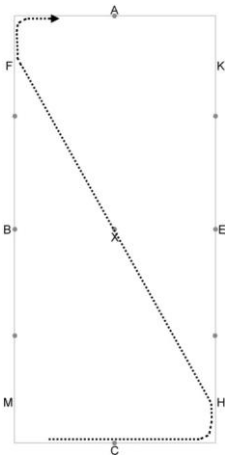


Start at a Paso Corto, H – F along the rail at a Paso Corto

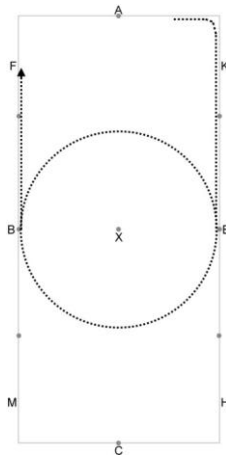


F-E-M Serpentine (3 loops), touching the long side sec.

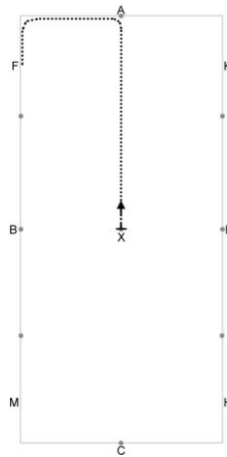
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H – X – F change direction across the diagonal, extend speed to a Paso Largo on the diagonal, reduce speed to a Paso Corto at F, continue along the rail



E-B center circle, 1 ½ circles, continue along the rail



A – X down the center line, stop at X, back one horse's length, stop and salute

4.3 Dressage A

For Trote y Galope und Trocha (y Galope): Paso Corto/Paso Largo = Trote oder Trocha

Judges sitting at C

A - X Enter in Paso Corto, stop, salute

X - C Proceed in Paso Corto

C - Continue left

After passing the next corner, perform a figure eight

H-X-F Change direction across the diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo

F - Reduce speed to Paso Corto – continue along the rail

C - Volte – about 5m in diameter, continue along the rail

M-X-K Change direction across the diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo

K - Reduce speed to Paso Corto – continue along the rail

B - Volte – about 5m in diameter, continue along the rail

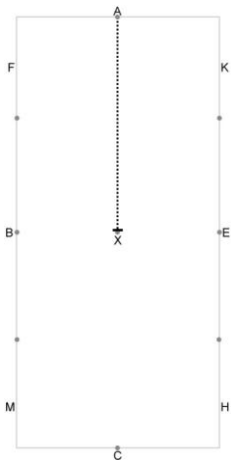
M - Transition to a walk

C - Stop in front of the judges – back-up 6 steps, stop, proceed in Paso Corto along the rail

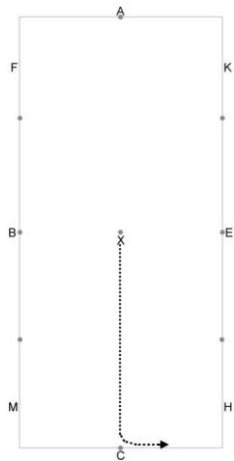
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H-X-F Serpentine, 4 loops, touching the long sides. A
- X Down the center line, stop, salute

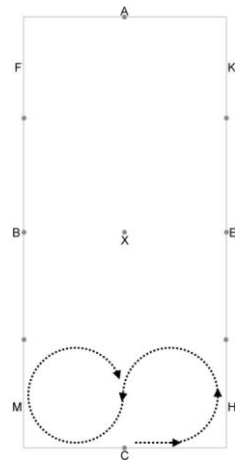
Dressage A



A - X: Enter at Paso Corto, stop and salute

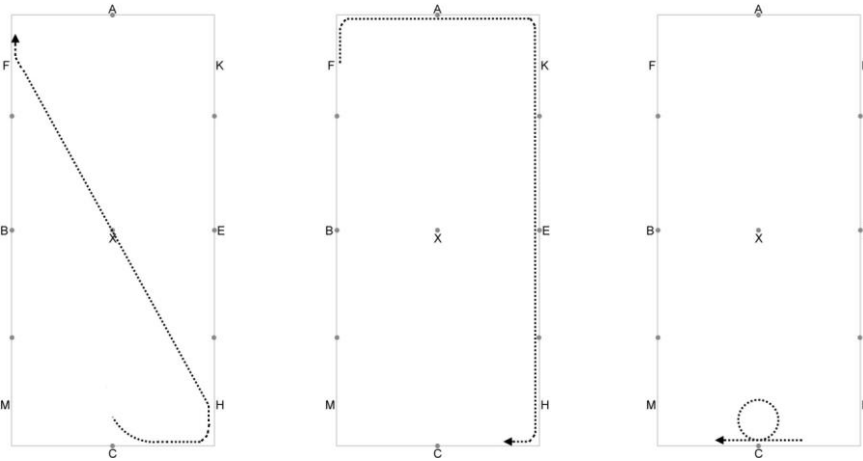


X-C: Proceed in Paso Corto, left at C

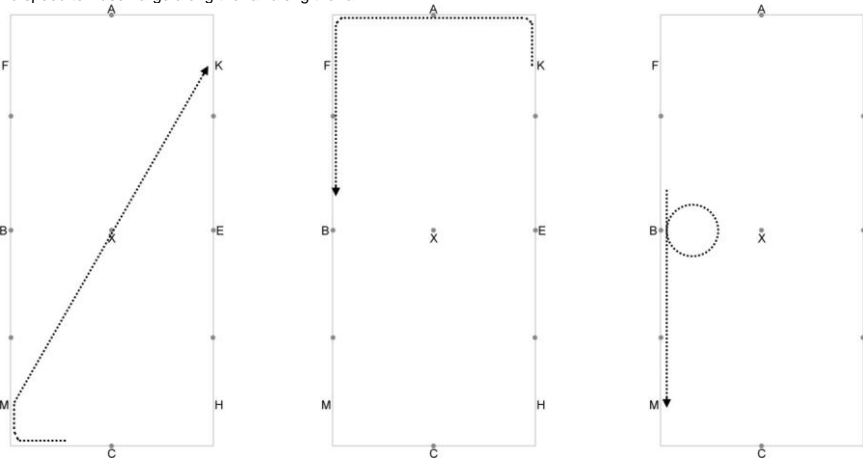


After passing the next corner perform a figure eight

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H - X - F: Change direction across the F: Reduce speed to Paso Corto, continue C: Volte (ca. 5m in diameter), continue diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo along the rail



M - X - K: Change direction across the K: Reduce speed to Paso Corto, continue diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo along the rail

B: Volte (ca. 5m in diameter), continue along the rail.
M: transition to a walk

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4.4 **Dressage B**

For Trote y Galope und Trocha (y Galope): Paso Corto/Paso Largo = Trote oder Trocha

Judges sitting at C

A - X Enter at Paso Corto; X stop and salute

X - Proceed in Paso Corto, turn left at C

H-G-M-G-H Figure Eight

H-A Continue along the rail

A-E-C Serpentine 3 loops, not touching the long sides

H-X-F Change direction across the diagonal; extend speed to Paso Largo

F-K Reduce speed to Paso Corto – continue along the rail

K-H Leg yield to inside and outside again

C- Transition to a walk and volte – about 5m in diameter

C- Half-turn

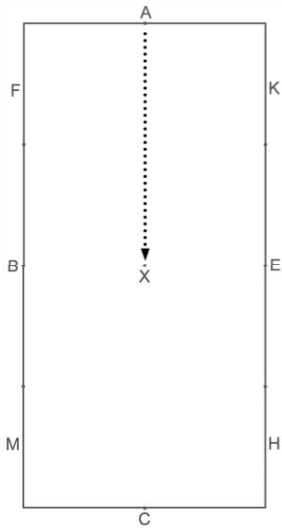
H- Half-turn, transition to Paso Corto

M-X-K Change direction across the diagonal; extend speed to Paso Largo

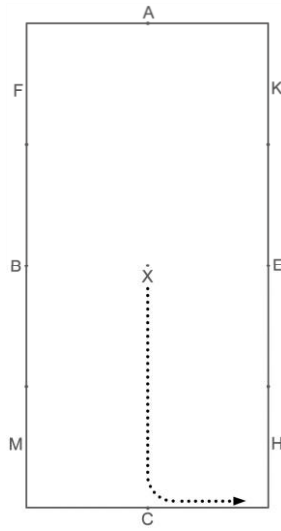
K-A Reduce speed to Paso Corto – continue along the rail

A-X Down center line; X stop and salute

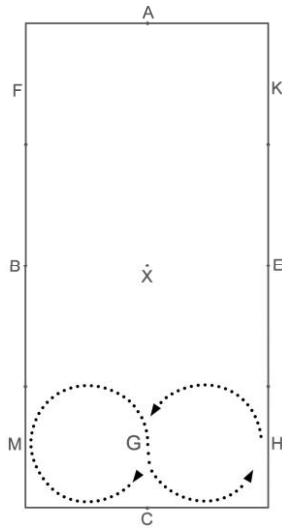
Dressage B



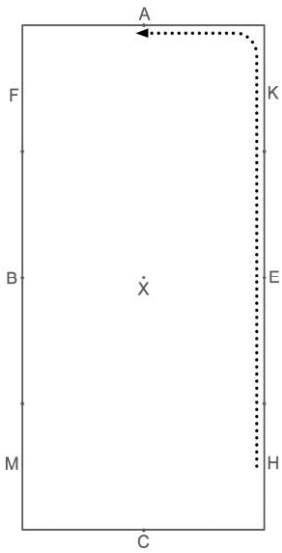
A - X Enter at Paso Corto, stop
ERLINK ute



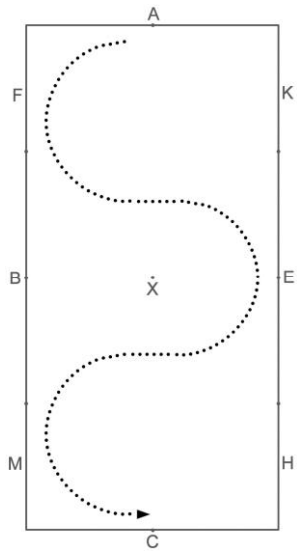
X - C - Proceed at Paso Corto,
turn left at C



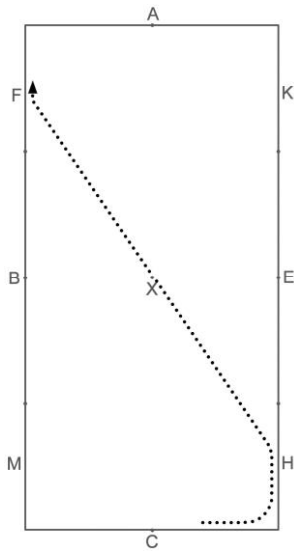
H - G - M - G - H Figure Eight



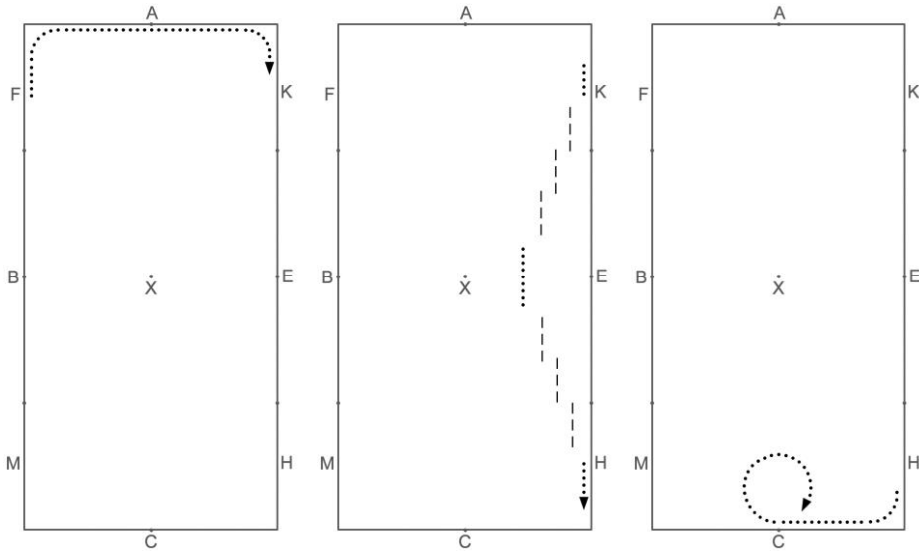
H - A Continue along the rail



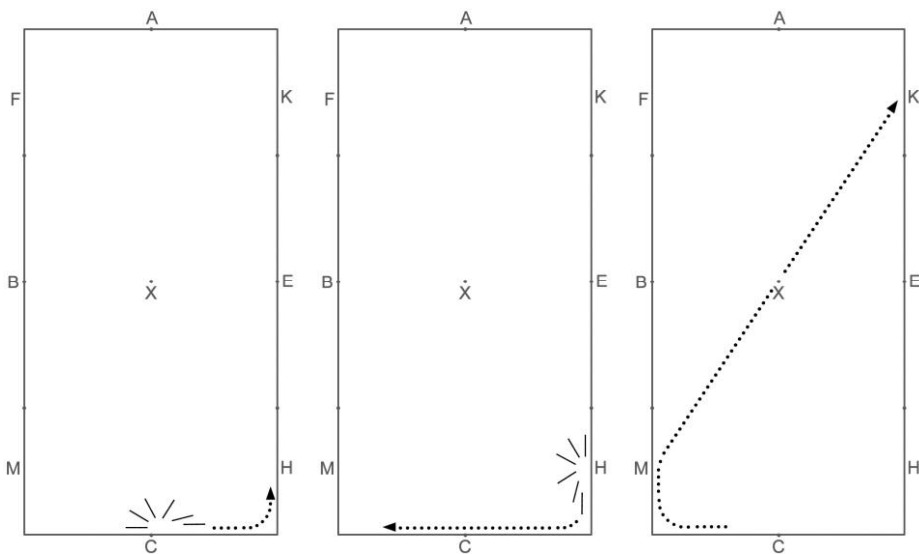
A - E - C Serpentine 3 loops across the arena, not touching the long sides



H - X - F Change direction across the diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo



F - K Reduce speed to Paso Corto, K - H Leg yield to the inside and C - Transition to a walk and continue along the rail outside again volte, ø 5 m

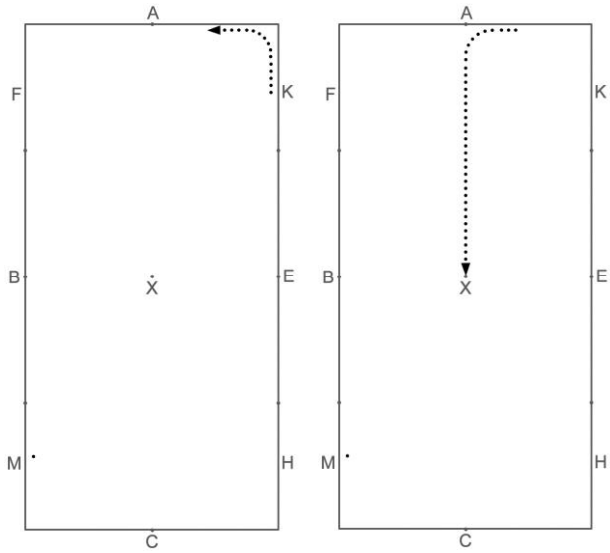


C - Half-turn

H - Half-turn, transition to Paso Corto

M - X - K Change direction across the diagonal, extend speed to Paso Largo

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K - A Reduce speed to Paso Corto; A - X Down the center line; stop and continue along the rail salute

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4.5 Dressage Freestyle

For participation in the dressage freestyle, at latest two hours prior to the class a test script (see Annex 1) and a graphic drawing of the test components (see Annex 2) must be handed in. In addition a music of choice must be handed in.

On the test script the type of horse must be indicated. According to the type the gait must be selected and shown consistently during the whole class.

Six mandatory tasks must be selected from the given sections (1. Section: 3 tasks, 2. Section: 2 tasks, 3. Section: 1 task). Each task receives a score from 0 – 10.

In addition two free-style tasks will be named and selected. These free-style tasks may be chosen from any well-established equitation. Tasks from circus riding are not permitted, but they may be included as a connective element which is not scored.

Each free-style task is scored double, receiving a score from 0 – 10, which is multiplied by two.

An additional score from 0 – 10 will be given for

- harmony, seat and aids
- Composition of the test and overall impression

The sequence of the tasks may be chosen individually, but has to be included in the drawing (Annex 2) with one task per box and connecting elements clearly indicated.

The test starts and ends with a salute.

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Number _____

Name of Rider: _____

Name of Horse: _____

Type: Paso Fino Trote y Galope

Trochador Trocha y Galope

	No.	Options	Score
Section I Choose 3 tasks	1	Gait on two circles and change of rein from circle to circle in gait.	
	2	Walk, approx. 1/2 length of the long side incl. 5m volte	
	3	In gait 3 loop serpentine, each loop to touch the long side	
	4	Figure of eight	
	5	Galopp auf beiden Händen	
	6	extended gait	
	7	Trot	
	8	Gait with loose reins	
Section II Choose 2 tasks	9	Halt from gait, trot or canter and stand still	
	10	turn on the forehand right or left at X	
	11	turn on the haunches right or left	
	12	Halfturn on the haunches right or left in walk or gait	
	13	rein back	
	14	decrease and enlarge rectangle	
Section III Choose 1 task	15	Figure Eight	
	16	Travers or Renvers	
	17	half pass across the arena in one direction, min. 1/2 in gait or canter	
	18	shoulder in in both directions	
Freestyle (score counts double)	X	19 Freestyle Task 1: Score: _____ x 2	
	X	20 Freestyle Task 2: Score: _____ x 2	
		harmony, seat and aids	
		Composition of the test and overall impression	
		Sum	
		Sum divided by 10 = final score	

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5 TRAIL CLASSES

General Remarks

Trail classes should demonstrate the trustful cooperation between horse and handler/ rider as well as the horse's skillfulness and obedience.

The obstacles are chosen by the show organizer together with the show manager or the sports delegate and officially posted about one hour prior to the trail class. 5 minutes prior to the class starts, the obstacle course can be inspected by the riders on foot. The order of the obstacles inclusive the required gait(s) must be memorized by the rider, the order of obstacles will not be announced. Each trail must at least comprise 5 obstacles. If a participant enters the trail grounds with his/ her horse prior to the class, he/ she gets immediately disqualified.

The obstacles should at no time present a danger to rider/ handler, horse and spectators.

During one show a horse can only be shown in one trail.

The individual obstacles are judged with scores from 0-10.

Horses presented in a ridden Trail class may not be shown in a trail class in-hand at the same show.

5.1 Trail

Requirements and Procedure

There is only one horse in the arena at a time. The obstacles must be performed in the given order.

5.2 Novice Trail

This is a Trail class for novice Trail riders where the obstacle course will be held easier than in 5.1 Trail class.

A Rider-Horse-Combination can only enter 2 times in the Novice Trail class.

The procedure is the same as in 5.1 Trail.

5.3 Trail Class in Hand

Requirements and Procedure

There is only one horse in the arena at a time. The obstacles must be performed in the given order. The exhibitor must lead the horse on a halter or bosal (no bits allowed).

6 YOUTH CLASSES

General Remarks

If there are at least 3 youth riders entered in any adult class, basically the class can be held as separate youth class. If a separate youth class is offered, a youth rider may not participate in qualification group Level for adults. Entering in qualification group Level 2 is permitted.

Any rider older than 18 (due date 18th birthday) is considered an adult and can no longer participate in youth classes.

In all youth classes special attention should be paid to the suitability of the horse for its rider. Horses should not appear unmanageable or too excitable for their riders, nor should they be unwilling to work for their riders. Good disposition and manners are paramount for a Youth horse.

All young riders between 9 and 17 years of age are eligible to participate in Youth Classes (except for "Hits for Kids"). If there are enough participants the youth class will be divided into age 9-13 (sub-junior) and 14-17 (junior). Due date is the respective birthday of the rider.

6.1 Hits for Kids

Qualifications:

Group 1: Children between 3 – 5 years

Group 2: Children between 6 - 8 years

The horse will be lead by an adult. Each child performs individually. **The child must ride with stirrups.** After the presentation is terminated, all participants line-up

Apparel: Children: black pants, white shirt, sturdy footwear, safety headgear

Handler: black pants, white shirt, sturdy footwear, white straw hat.

To be judged:

25% Overall appearance of horse, rider and leader

25% Obedience of horse when led

40% Rider's style and seat

10% Handler's influence/ style (as little as possible)

Procedure:

Horse is to be led into the ring, stop in front of the judge(s), salute.

Mounting (or being lifted up on the horse - group 1).

Start at a walk, to the left. Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) at the

judge's discretion. 2 (in group 1) or 3 (in group 2) simple trail obstacles are part of this class.

Possibly individual tests. Stop in front of the judges, salute.

6.2 Paso Fino Equitation Youth (for riders 9 to 17)

The Paso Equitation seat enhances the particular and special style, grace, rhythm and oneness of horse and rider. The class is to be judge 100% on equitation. Results as shown by the performance of the horse are not to be considered more important than the method used in obtaining them. Horses shown in this class will perform the required Paso gaits.

- a. **Basic Position.** The rider shall convey the impression of effective and complete control at all times, showing both the horses and the rider to the rider's best advantage. A complete picture of the whole is of major importance.
- b. **Arm and Hand Position.** The arm should hang naturally with the elbows not extending outward beyond a perpendicular line even with the rider's shoulders. The reins shall be held in one of the following manners:
 - (1) The reins should be held one (1) rein in each hand entering at the bottom below the rein hanging on the off (right) side of the horse.
 - (2) The rein must pass directly from the bit, the thumb being placed on top. The excess of the rein should be on the off (right) side. 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 rider's hands are held above the horse's withers is determined by the head carriage of the individual horse. However, extremely high or low hand positions are improper. The rider's hands should not pass over or behind the pommel of the saddle. The rider shall make every effort to achieve as straight a line as possible from the elbow through the forearm, hand and rein to the bit. Hands and wrists should be flexible and not held extremely separated
- c. **Head Position.** The rider's head should be held erect with the chin up. The rider's eyes should look straight forward.
- d. **Back position.** The rider's back should be straight, but not stiff. The rider's shoulders should be square.
- e. **Feet and Leg Position.** The rider's leg should hang naturally with a slight bend at the knee. The rider's lower leg should be under the rider's body and not flared outward. Flaring of lower leg shall be penalized. The rider's feet should be parallel with the horse's body with the heels slightly lowered (approximately 1 inch.). The ball of the rider's foot should rest directly over the stirrup iron with even pressure on the entire iron with heel, hip and point of should in line. The rider's foot position should be natural (neither extremely in nor out.)
- f. **Position in Motion.** The rider's position in motion should be natural, co-coordinated and graceful. The rider should remain almost motionless at all gaits. From the side a straight line should be able to drawn perpendicular to the ground through the rider's head, should, hip and ankle. The rider's toe should never be more forward than his knee, thereby, keeping his center of balance directly above his feet and ankles. The rider's upper arms should fall naturally from the shoulders, toward the hip bones and should be flexible never clutched to the body, extending forward, or spread away from the body. The rider should appear to have a natural flow downward into the saddle and show no side to side movement of upper body. At all gaits the rider should remain in the center of the saddle and not slip back on the cantle.
- g. **Tests:** The rider may be required to perform the following tests:

- (1) Ride without stirrups at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), maintaining the proper position. The stirrups may be crossed over the pommel of the saddle if so desired.
 - (2) Back his or her horse smoothly and under control. The horse's mouth should remain closed and the horse should not throw his or her head.
 - (3) Dismount and mount. To dismount, the rider may either step down or slide down. The size of the rider must be taken into consideration. To remount, the rider shall check the curb chain and girth and adjust them, if necessary. The rider shall gather the reins in his or her left hand with gentle pressure. The rider shall stand diagonally facing the front of the horse. The rider shall place his or her left hand in front of the horse's withers without holding the mane, turn the stirrup toward the rider with his or her right hand and place his or her left foot in the stirrup. The rider shall place his or her right hand either on the far side of the saddle at the waist or on the front arch (pommel), and spring lightly up, straightening both knees. The rider shall ease into the saddle and place his or her right foot in stirrup without looking down.
 - (4) Perform a figure eight at Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type). The rider shall always turn and face the Judge unless otherwise instructed. The Judge may tell exhibitors whether he or she prefers large or small diameter circles.
 - (5) Move his or her horse from Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) to a walk on a quiet rein.
- h. Procedures. The exhibitors will enter the ring to the right at a Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type) and circle the arena in a counterclockwise manner until asked to reverse or change gait. Entries will space themselves, maintain the same relative position and avoid bunching up. Entries will be penalized for bunching up or for not working on the rail. The sequence of the gait will be Paso Corto, Paso Largo (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type), walk, reverse and repeat. The reverse will be executed toward the center of the ring. A halt will be called at least once during the Paso Corto (resp. Trote/Trocha according to the horse type).

Entries will execute the above class requirements and, in addition, Judges are encouraged to call for at least two (2) of the tests provided above. Each of the tests is to be performed individually.

- (1) Judges must select min. two tests from above. Riders may be asked to perform any of the tests.
- (2) For the safety of the other entries, Judges are required to excuse any rider who is unable to control his or her mount.

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7 PRESENTATION CLASS FOR YOUNG HORSES

Qualifications:

Eligible Horses: Young horses between 12- 48 months.

This class gives the exhibitor handler the opportunity of presenting a young horse in a competitive environment and under competitive conditions without having to ride it.

Procedure:

All horses enter the ring at the same time. At the judge's discretion they must be shown various speeds. Individual tests to be performed shall be halts, standing still, back up, serpentines and reverses in both directions.

To be judged:

20% Naturalness of gait

60% Individual tests, willingness and cooperation

20% Manners and appearance

8 FINO FOR PLEASURE

Fino for Pleasure should demonstrate the versatility, endurance and trail riding qualities of the Paso Fino. The point system contains all PFAE trail rides as well and any other trail ride (rallies, rides over several days, long distance, endurance rides, Cabalagads etc.) of other organizers (such as VFD; ETCD; VDD or local riding clubs and associations which are associated with the FN or other national equestrian associations) as far as the rules do not contradict PFAE regulations and are accepted by the PFAE sports secretary. Participation must be confirmed in writing on the respective PFAE sheet (see appendix).

All regulations concerning animal protection are of overriding importance to sports and commercial matters. The animal protection laws must be observed.

8.1 Sanctioned PFAE Trailrides

PFAE trail rides can either be independent events or integrated in another show event. The PFAE show secretary must be notified in writing at least 3 weeks prior to the PFAE event. The written application of approval must contain the official invitation to the PFAE event that is to be held. Otherwise results cannot be included in the PFAE Finos for Pleasure point register and thus, no points can be awarded. The application must be approved of by the PFAE show secretary.

The show secretary must receive written notification of the results/mileage within 14 days after the event has taken place.

Trail rides of other associations may be acknowledged upon the rider's request if they comply with PFAE rules and are officially acknowledged by the PFAE. In this case the required points will be recorded for the respective horse in the Finos for Pleasure point system.

For honoring the acquired points the rider is required to fill in the Finos for Pleasure sheet (see appendix), the sheet must then be signed by the organizer of the event and send to the PFAE show secretary together with the official invitation/application of the event. The final decision about honoring the points acquired in a trail ride is made by the show committee of the PFAE.

For trail rides lasting several days, each day is separately valued. In this case the total mileage must be specified per day on the back of the respective sheet.

8.2 Eligible Horses

All participating horses must be registered with the PFAE and be at least 5 years old.

All horses must be serviceably sound to meet the requirements of the event and have adequate liability insurance.

No participating horse must be chemically, physically, surgically or pharmacologically manipulated to affect its performance, behavior or natural appearance.

The organizer(s) have the right to conduct vet checks and excuse horses from an event due to ill health, poor conditioning or injuries.

If there are serious doubts regarding a horse's soundness organizer may demand a vet check, check the shoeing and/ or ask for a doping test. The final decision to disqualify a horse from an event is reached by the organizer after consulting the responsible vet.

A protest can only be decided by the PFAE board after the test results are available and does not entitle to interim participation.

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8.3 Tack

Unless otherwise required, tack may be of any type as long as it is correctly used and not considered cruel and inhumane.

8.4 Shoeing/Barefoot

Shoeing must be according to the generally accepted rules and recommendations of shoeing a horse. Lost shoes can be replaced during the ride. Horses can also be shod or re-shod during the event if need be.

8.5 Eligible Riders

All riders are eligible. Parents or legal guardians are liable for their minors, their minors' participation and their tack/ apparel. Children under the age of 17 must wear safety headgear, if no written permit of the parents or legal guardian is deposited with the organizer office.

8.6 Rider's attire

Any type of attire corresponding with season and weather conditions.

The rules of the PO (Show Rules) are binding for the event's organizer. Unless otherwise stated, the rules of the latest edition of the LPO/FN apply. For all issues which have not been explicitly defined in detail, the latest version and interpretation of the PFAE show rules apply.

8.7 Trail Ride Points

For every PFAE trail ride or trail ride sanctioned by the PFAE mileage points will be awarded (see Finos for Pleasure 8.8). The points are credited to the horse.

8.8 Finos for Pleasure High Point

All points which a horse accumulates during his lifetime on trail rides will be recorded in the Finos for Pleasure High Point Register. Points are awarded for any trail ride exceeding 10 kilometers.

Points will be awarded according to the following system:

10-14 kilometers = 1 point per kilometer
15-19 kilometers = 1.5 points per kilometer
20-24 kilometers = 2 points per kilometer
25-29 kilometers = 3 points per kilometer
30-34 kilometers = 4.5 points per kilometer
35-39 kilometers = 6 points per kilometer
40 and more kilometers = 8 points per kilometer

PFAE and IGV events count double.

8.9 Appendix: Entry form Fino for Pleasure PFAE High Point Register

Please send the filled-in and signed sheet together with the official invitation/application of the event to the PFAE show secretary within 14 days after the event has taken place.

Name and address of the organizer:	
Description/ type of event <i>(e.g. endurance ride, trail ride, rallye etc.):</i>	
Date of the event:	
Number of ridden kilometers/miles <i>(for rides that last several days, please list the mileage per day):</i>	
Rider's name:	
Horse's name:	
I confirm that the above mentioned horse has successfully mastered the above mentioned number of miles/kilometers.	
Place, date and signature of the organizer (possibly stamp)	

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9 FUN- AND SHOW PRESENTATIONS

For the following classes no show points are awarded for High-Point record. It is at the show organizer's discretion to offer fun classes.

9.1 Four Beat Class (with bets taken)

The horses perform a pure, even-cadenced, rhythmic Paso Corto across the sounding board and will be excused at loss or mix of 4-beat gait.

9.2 Travel to Jerusalem (Musical Chairs)

Straw bales or such are spread out in a big circle. The number of bales depends on the number of participants minus one. As long as the music plays, the riders circle the straw bales at Paso Corto. When the music stops, the riders must dismount quickly and sit down on a straw bale. Riders losing their horses get excused. The procedure is repeated until there is just one rider left.

9.3 Barrel Bending

Three barrels must be passed as quickly as possible. The horse with the fastest time is the winner.

9.4 Copa de Champan

A full glass of champagne must be carried over a certain distance. The rider who has spilled the least is the winner.

9.5 Largo Race

A certain distance must be passed at a Paso Largo. The horse with the fastest time is the winner, loss or mix of 4-beat lateral gait leads to disqualification.

9.6 Team Riding

Two riders are joined by crepe paper. The teams have to master various tests such as stops, back, reverse, speed variations etc.

9.7 Costume Class

The most originally costumed horse/ rider team is the winner.

9.8 Pleasure Driving

The horses are shown drawing a light sulky at various speeds.

9.9 Side Saddle Class

Side saddle demonstration including different gaits/ speeds.

9.10 Freestyle Presentations

Individual or as Pas de Deux, Pas de Troix or Quadrille possible. Music should be handed in at the show office.

9.11 Bareback

Horses are ridden bareback and must perform certain tests (stops, serpentines etc.).

9.12 Parallel jumping

2 horses jump the same obstacles next to each other.

10 BREEDING CLASSES

In contrast to the competitive classes, for breeding classes the focus lies on a horse's conformation (appearance, balance, correctness, elegance, smooth croup and correct, naturalness of movements) and Brio (pride and elegance, willingness to work, brilliance and responsiveness). Typical gaits to be shown are Trote or Trocha or Fino/ Corto. Any tendency to mix gaits or loss of evenly spaced, cadenced gait shall be penalized.

10.1 Appendix: Breeding Standard of the PFAE/PFHA

PASO FINO BREEDING STANDARD

GENERAL IMPRESSION

The Paso Fino horse reflects its Spanish heritage through its proud carriage, grace and elegance. Modern care and selective breeding have enhanced its beauty, refinement and well-proportioned conformation that conveys strength and power without extreme muscling. The Paso Fino is born with a gait unique to the Breed, and its attitude seems to transmit to the observer that this horse knows its gait is a very special gift that must be executed with style and pride! The gait, being totally natural, does not exhibit the catapulting or exaggerated leg action of man-made gaits; rather the movements are smooth, rhythmic, purposeful, straight, balanced in flexion and synchronous front to rear, resulting in unequaled comfort and smoothness for the rider. The Paso Fino is a graceful, agile and supple equine athlete that uses all four legs with precision and harmony. With its definite but controlled spirit, natural gait and presence, and responsive attitude, the Paso Fino is, indeed, a rare and desirable equine partner.

HEAD

The head should be refined and in good proportion to the body of the horse, neither extremely small nor large with the preferred profile being straight. Eyes are large and well-spaced, very expressive and alert, and should not show excessive white around the edges. Ears are comparatively short, set close and curved inward at the tips. The lips should be firm and the nostrils large and dilatable. Jaws are defined, but not extreme. The impression should be of a well-shaped, alert, and intelligent face.

NECK

The neck is gracefully arched, medium in length and set on at an angle to allow high carriage, breaking at the poll. The throat latch should be refined and well-defined.

FOREHAND

Shoulders are sloping into the withers with great depth through the heart. Chest is moderate in width. Withers are defined but not pronounced and slope smoothly into the back.

MIDSECTION

The midsection is moderate in length with a well-sprung rib cage. The top line should be proportionately shorter than the underline. The back should be strong and muscled. The midsection should join the forehand and the hindquarters so as to give the horse a pleasing, proportioned appearance.

HINDQUARTERS

The croup is slightly sloping with rounded hips, broad loins, and strong hocks. The tail is carried gracefully when the horse is in motion.

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LEGS

The legs are straight with refined bones and strong, well defined tendons and broad, long forearms with shorter cannons. The thigh and gaskin are strong and muscled but not exaggerated. Standing slightly under in the rear is acceptable. Pasterns are sloping and medium in length. Bones are straight, sound, and flat, and joints are strong and well defined. Hooves are well rounded, proportionate in size and do not show excessive heel.

MANE, TAIL AND FORELOCK

Mane, tail, and forelock are as long, full, and luxurious as nature can provide. No artificial additions or alterations are allowed.

SIZES

Paso Fino horses are 13 to 15.2 hands with 13.3 to 14.2 being the most typical size. Full size may not be attained until the fifth year.

COLOR

Every equine color can be found, with or without white markings.

DISPOSITION

The Paso Fino is an extremely willing horse that truly seems to enjoy human companionship and strives to please. It is spirited and responsive under tack while sensible and gentle at hand.

GAITS

The gait of the Paso Fino horse is totally natural and normally exhibited from birth. It is an evenly spaced four-beat lateral gait with each foot contacting the ground independently in a regular sequence at precise intervals creating a rapid, unbroken rhythm. Executed perfectly, the four hoof beats are absolutely even in both cadence and impact. Footfall is in the same sequence as a natural equine walk, i.e., left rear, left fore, right rear, right fore. Propulsion is primarily from the hind limbs and the horse's motion is absorbed in its back and loins, resulting in unequalled smoothness and comfort for the rider. The Paso Fino gait is performed at three forward speeds and with varying degrees of collection. In all speeds of the gait, the rider should appear virtually motionless in the saddle, and there should be no perceptible up and down motion of the horse's croup.

Classic Fino - Forward speed is very slow, and the footfall is extremely rapid while the steps and extension are exceedingly short. To be executed fully collected.

Paso Corto - Forward speed is moderate, ground-covering but unhurried, executed with medium extension and stride. The degree of collection desired varies with class requirements.

Paso Largo - The fastest speed of the gait. The largo is executed with a longer extension and stride. Forward speed varies with the individual horse, since each horse should attain its top speed in harmony with its own natural stride and cadence. The degree of collection desired varies with class requirements. The Paso Fino can execute other gaits natural to horses in addition to the Paso Fino gait.

Walk - Smooth, steady evenly-spaced four-beat gait.

Lope - True, three-beat gait, slow, cadenced, smooth, straight on both leads, with no tendency to mix gaits.

Canter - True, three-beat gait, straight on both leads, smooth and unhurried with no tendency to mix gaits.

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In addition to the typical Paso gait, the Paso Fino shows all other natural gaits such as walk, trot, trocha and canter.

10.2 Bellas Formas

Qualifying Gaits:

Eligible horses: 12 months and older. If there are a sufficient number of entries, the class should be split into the various age groups and sexes. Stallions, five years and older must be separately judged. Horses may be presented on one lead line respectively two lines with one exhibitor or in two lines with two exhibitors. Horses may not be shown with bit, any type of restraining reins (side reins, tie down etc.) or lunging girth etc.

To be judged:

60% Conformation and Brio
30% Quality and naturalness of typical gait
10% Appearance, grooming and manners

Procedure:

Horses enter the ring to the left in their typical gait, one after the other. After one round at the typical gait, the next horse enters. If all horses have been presented, the judges shall evaluate the horse's conformation. Any conformation faults are to be penalized.

10.3 Get of Sire

Qualification:

Holder presentation of at least three offspring of any age of one stallion. Horses must be exhibited at a walk and typical gait. It is not necessary for the stallion to be present. Evaluation see "Bellas Formas".

Procedure:

All horses enter the ring at the same time. At the judge's discretion the horses are presented at a walk and typical gait. All horses are lined up and evaluated for their conformation. Evaluation see "Bellas Formas".

10.4 Get of Dam

Qualification:

Holder presentation of at least three offspring of any age of one dam. Horses must be exhibited at a walk and typical gait. It is not necessary for the dam to be present. Evaluation see "Bellas Formas".

Procedure:

All horses enter the ring at the same time. At the judge's discretion the horses are presented at a walk and typical gait. All horses are lined up and evaluated for their conformation. Evaluation see "Bellas Formas".

10.5 Quality of Sire / Quality of Dam

Preface

The breeding class described in the following has been designed to determine the quality of the entered horse with respect to its suitability as breeding sire/ dam and, thus, enable Paso Fino breeders to produce high quality offspring. In addition, the class should serve as an indicator for prospective Paso Fino buyers regarding quality of the parents and therefore, the horse itself.

Eligible Horses

Paso Fino stallions/colts and mares/fillies, at least 4 years old. Geldings may be entered at half the entry fee.

Qualifications

Stallions/colts/geldings and mares/fillies 4-years and older, who are already under saddle. Horse's tack and rider's attire see PFAE show rules.

Procedure

Horses perform individually in a suitable arena or track. The horses are evaluated by at least one judge accepted by the PFAE. The horse is first presented under saddle for max. 3 minutes. The freestyle presentation ends with the rider's signal. At the judge's request, the horse is asked to perform individual tests (such as transitions, serpentines, figure eight, stop, backing, dismount and remount etc.). The head judge determines and signifies the end of the class. The test per horse must not exceed 5 minutes.

If the judges are not unanimous in their evaluation of the horse, they can ask to ride the horse to help them reach a final decision about the horse's quality.

After the evaluation of the horse's performance under saddle, it is unsaddled and measured (hands). Subsequently the conformation of the horse is evaluated by the judges. The scores for manners, disposition and brios are detailed after the evaluation of the conformation has taken place.

Evaluation

Each horse is judged on a scale from 0-10 by half or full scores:

- 0: Not shown
- 0,5 - 1: Hardly shown/hardly present
- 1,5 - 2: Very poor
- 2,5 - 3: Poor
- 3,5 - 4: Sufficient
- 4,4 - 5: Average
- 5,5 - 6: Satisfactory
- 6,6 - 7: Good
- 7,5 - 8: Very good
- 8,5 - 9: Excellent
- 9,5 - 10: Extraordinary

Sires and mares as well as geldings can be qualified into:

- 8,1 - 10: "Gold" Medal
- 7,1 - 8,0: "Silver" Medal

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6,5 – 7,0: „Bronze“ Medal
below 6,5 No medal awarded

The class can be repeated. To enter a horse, the respective entry form must be used.

Entry Form: Quality of Sire/Dam

Entry Form: Quality of Sire/ Dam

Attention: Please hand in a copy of the original certificate of registration with the show office at least 2 hours prior to the class is scheduled to begin.

Horse's name Start number:		
Type	PF-Paso Fino / TTG-Trote y Galope / TR-Trocha / TRG-Trocha y Galope	
Date of birth:	Sire: _____ Dam: _____	
Sex:	S	M G Color:
Breeder:		

Owner's name	
Rider's name	

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Judging Sheet: Quality of Sire/Dam

Judging Sheet: Quality of Sire/ Dam

Horse's name Start number:	
Type	PF-Paso Fino / TTG-Trote y Galope / TR-Trocha / TRG-Trocha y Galope
Geburtsdatum:	
Sex:	S M G Color:
Type/ Cross type*:	PL PF CF
Breeder:	

*Pleasure = PL, Performance = PF, Classic Fino = CF or undecided types PL/PF = Pleasure / Performance etc.

Correctness and quality of gait, performance and willingness to perform: Paso Gait/Trote/Trocha/Galope	Comment	Score	Factor	Final Score
▪ Clear 4-beat gait			18	
▪ Smoothness (calm croup)			12	
▪ Tracking front			6	
▪ Tracking rear			6	
▪ Symmetry of movements			8	
▪ Brio			5	
▪ Manners and temperament			5	
SUBTOTAL				
Divided by 60 = Final Score				
Correctness and quality of Paso gait, performance and willingness to perform				

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Conformation	Comment	Score	Factor	Final score
▪ Head			2	
▪ Neck			6	
▪ Shoulder			3	
▪ Chest			2	
▪ Back			4	
▪ Croup			6	
▪ Legs/ joints front			3	
▪ Legs/ joints rear			3	
▪ Hooves			3	
▪ Harmony of proportions/ type			4	
▪ Manners and disposition			4	
SUBTOTAL				
Divided by 40 = Score				
Conformation				

TOTAL	
Conformation + Correctness and quality of Paso gait, performance and willingness to perform	
Divided by 2 = Final Score	

Height: _____ cm

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Horse's name Start number:	
Type	PF-Paso Fino / TTG-Trote y Galope / TR-Trocha / TRG-Trocha y Galope
Date of birth:	Sire: _____ Dam: _____
Sex:	S M G Color::
Type/ Cross type*:	PL PF CF
Breeder:	
Owner's name	

*Pleasure = PL, Performance = PF, Classic Fino = CF or undecided types PL/PF = Pleasure / Performance etc.

Evaluation:

Overall Evaluation Score:	Excellent 8,1 - 10,0	Good 7,1 - 8,0:	Satisfactory 6,5 – 7,0	Average below 6,5	Sufficient	Poor
Medal	Gold	Silver	Bronze	-----	-----	-----

Signature Judge

Signature Judge

10.6 Paso Fino Futurity

Eligible are only 5-year old horses of the respective year who have been entered properly for the Paso Fino Futurity program and whose fees have been paid for completely. There is only one Futurity class per year integrated in a top PFAE show.

If there are enough entries the class can be divided into Pleasure, Performance and Classic Fino or divided by gender.

Qualifying Gaits:

Walk: evenly-spaced four beat, cadenced, rhythmic, smooth, executed with mild to medium collection. The horse's head carriage is natural and relaxed.

Paso Corto: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait. Movements are fluid and harmoniously. The collection is moderate. The evenly-spaced, rhythmic four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. The horse should willingly move forward without rushing.

Paso Largo: smooth, evenly-spaced, constant, rhythmic 4-beat lateral gait, fluid and rapid, showing no tendency to labor or become „strung out“. The horse should appear eager and willing to move out, and a definite change of speed from the Paso Corto to the Paso Largo must be observed, yet a willingness to reduce speed on command must be demonstrated. The evenly-spaced four-beat cadence must be maintained all times. Loss of form, cadence or smoothness due to excessive speed shall be penalized.

Requirements:

In this class the focus lies on the obedience and the manners of the horse, any signs of resistance will be penalized accordingly. The horse should be light in the mouth and respond willingly to the rider's minimal aids. Special emphasis lies on the harmony between rider and horse. All transitions between gaits should be performed evenly and smoothly. An even, four-beat cadence must be maintained, together with style, presence, and brilliance. In this class the horse should combine style and spirit together with obedience and good manners. The horse should move willingly, controlled and stand quietly when requested. Horses are shown at a walk, Paso Corto and Paso Largo. In addition horse's are required to line-up and perform various individual tests (Fino Strip, serpentines, figure eight and back-up). In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive. The horse should always be cooperative and willing.

A brief conformation evaluation is also part of the class.

To be judged:

20% Paso Corto
20% Paso Largo
10% Walk
20% Individual tests
10% Conformation
20% Manners, willingness to perform

Procedure:

The exhibitors will enter the ring to the left of the rail at a collected Paso Corto. Entries shall maintain a position on the rail except to pass. Sequence of gaits will be: collected Paso Corto, collected Paso Largo to demonstrate the difference in speed, collected walk, reverse and repeat. Then line up and individual tests. All individual tests shall be done willingly and easily. The horse is required to back 6 steps after the figure eight. In the back the horse should maintain proper head position, show evidence of a good mouth, back in a straight line and be readily responsive.

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The riders have to perform the individual tests in this order:

1. Paso Corto across the sounding board (up and down)
2. Serpentine at Paso Corto around cones
3. Figure eight at Paso Corto around cones
4. Stop and back

Work Out: Any combination of the above as well as frequent changes between walk, Paso Corto and Paso Largo with frequent reverses at the Paso Corto and stops from any speed may be used for a work out.

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HLP HLP