

SAWHS Members Inspection Guide from August 2020 to July 2021



The SA Warmblood Horse Society is the governing body for Warmblood horses in South Africa and falls under the South African Agricultural department's **Registrar of Animal Improvement**.

"**SAW**" appears next to the name of a warmblood horse bred and recorded with the SAWHS. The South African Warmblood horse is a specialized sport horse for the disciplines of **Showjumping, Dressage and Eventing**

INSPECTIONS

The owner of the horse must be a paid up member. The horse must be recorded with the SAWHS. All inspection fees need to be paid before inspection can be done. **Inspection categories & prices are on page 3**

Physical Address:

GPS: Latitude: 25 S degrees, 58 minutes, 13.407 sec

Longitude: 28 E degrees, 3 minutes, 17.3226 sec

**Kyalami Equestrian Club,
1 Dahlia rd, Kyalami, Midrand.
at the Bob Charter Arena.**

The South African Warmblood horse is an SA Government Gazetted animal. To qualify as such the society had to present an accepted set of breed standards, performance criteria and geno- and phenotypes that described the horse.

The society is also a member of the **World Breed Federation of Sports Horses** www.wbfsh.org



The SAW is classified a **Developing Breed** by the Registrar of Animal Improvement, SA Department of Agriculture as outcrossing is accepted to selected thoroughbreds and anglo-arabs.



From Grassroots to Champion

Purpose bred recorded South African Warmbloods

Follow the lines
Embracing the past
Breeding the Future

Contact us
083 260 6495
sawhs@mweb.co.za
www.sawwarmbloodhorses.com

For membership, pedigree verification & recording of SAW horses

The South African Warmblood Horse Society

Inspection categories

1. GENERAL INSPECTION - for mares & geldings

This is an In Hand presentation of the horse for assessment of its type and suitability as a representative of the SA Warmblood. It is a conformational assessment to assist the breeder in seeing how their breeding program is unfolding.

2. FIRST ACCEPTANCE LEVEL for YOUNG STALLIONS

This is not a full license. It has no ridden section. It is a more detailed inspection for young stallions about to be backed or just backed. It was introduced to help horse owners decide if young stallions were worth continuing on with to full license.

3. FULL LICENSE - STALLIONS

The full license is the stamp of approval for the breeding stallion.

It includes an In Hand presentation and a ridden presentation with both its own rider and an outside rider.

GENERAL INSPECTION FOR MARES & GELDINGS

This is an In Hand presentation of the horse for assessment of its type and suitability as a representative of the SA Warmblood.

A horse must be three years or over two years old but a minimum of 15.1 hh, to be inspected. All horses are measured on the day.

Presentation: Neat and tidy, hooves trimmed, mane brushed.

Inspectors: 2 or more, one of which is National level, other not less than Regional level

Inspection Rules for Thoroughbreds and Anglo Arabs

These horses are required to pass with a 70% aggregate. The horse will get into the Pre Register if it receives less.

PREMIUM STATUS

Premium status can be awarded in all sections of the Secondary and Full Warmblood Registers as well as the Coloured Warmblood Register.

Categories

i) Mares that achieve **80% or more in their inspection test, PR after the name.**

ii) or mares **that compete successfully at the highest levels** of either show jumping **PRj**, dressage **PRd**, or eventing. **PRx after the name.**

Mares whose progeny have excelled at the highest level of competition can also be awarded premium status. These mares are indicated by **PRp after the name.**

Owners of mares must apply to the Society for their mares to be upgraded to premium status.

INSPECTION PRICES for 2020 -2021

General Inspection R 700.- per horse - available to mares and geldings.

First Approval for Young Stallion R 1,400.- per horse - This is for colts and young stallions and will be an "approval only" for the four years or less.

If your stallion does First Approval, the cost of the first approval is deducted from the amount for Full Stallion Licensing when he is presented for that.

Stallion License R 3,500.- per horse. - If your stallion has done First Approval, the cost of the first approval is deducted from the amount here.

PLEASE NOTE: if overseas inspectors are present there will be surcharges added for internal flights and accommodation.

If local inspectors and/ or overseas inspectors cannot be assisted with accommodation from members, then accommodation charges will have to be added to these inspection costs.



INSPECTION CATERGORIES

FIRST ACCEPTANCE LEVEL FOR YOUNG STALLIONS

This is not a full license, it is an more detailed inspection. It was introduced to help horse owners decide if young stallions were worth continuing on with to full license.

It is not an automatic guarantee that these First Acceptance youngsters will receive a full license later but it is an indication of whether they stand a good chance of doing so. They need to achieve over 70% at this inspection and it will include loose jumping for those with show jumping pedigrees.

There is a time limit to their status as First Accepted of four years.

Should the horse be accepted he will be given the title " First Approval" and will be obliged to return within a time period of not longer than four years for final licensing. If the horse is not presented within that time, his status reverts to being an Inspected horse.

The age group for this is around the time of backing the horse, between 3 years and 4.5 years. The fee to have them presented is more than an Inspection but much less than a Licensing. See prices on page 3.

Presentation: Top Show Preparation

Inspectors: 3 Inspectors, 2 must be National level, other not less than Regional level. If a well know overseas judge is involved he/she can count as two National Level judges if needed

Presentation to the judges: IN HAND It will be similar to the current General Inspection format. The horse to be examined in hand, at the halt, walk and trot. Assessment of conformation, movement and temperament.

LOOSE JUMP Assessment of the paces and free jump in a loose school. Loose jumping for Jumper bred stallions will consist of three jumps with distances of approximately 6m,6m,7m. Upright, upright, spread.

Dressage bred horses will not be required to jump unless the owner feels the horse is a dual purpose stallion.

Competitive Obligation:

We would like to encourage owners of young stallions to have them in the competition arena to a reasonable level.

A stallion should also be able to prove himself by his performance in the ring; or by the quality and success of his offspring.

All stallions have been uploaded onto our website www.sawarmbloodhorses.com and onto: www.sporhorse-data.com .

This site allows for:

- *test matings,
- *shows percentage breeding information,
- *progeny
- *and details of historical horses in the pedigree.



INSPECTION CATERGORIES

LICENSED STALLIONS are:

Stallions that have been licensed in South Africa because they have achieved the required 75% or more pass. Such as:

A South African bred stallion, recorded as a Warmblood.

An imported stallion, recorded with one of the Warmblood Societies listed in the SAWHS Constitution & on pg 2 of the **Members Guide - Inspection info**, and carrying sufficient Warmblood blood.

An imported stallion licensed with one of the Warmblood Societies listed in the SAWHS Constitution & on pg 2 of the **Members Guide - Inspection info**, and carrying sufficient Warmblood blood, can receive an overstamp once viewed by an inspector and licensing papers have been received by the SAWHS.

A Stallion who has failed the licensing, but has performed successfully at the highest level in the sport

or who has sufficient progeny (approximately 10, number but can be determined at the discretion of council) performing at the highest levels in the recognised sport. The decision to place him in the Licensed stallion register is at the Breeding Committee's discretion and is done on the request of the stallion's owner

The stallion must measure 15.3hh or more. An up to date height certificate is to be presented with the application if there is a possibility of doubt about the height.

Presentation: Top Show Preparation

Continued over page

INSPECTION CATERGORIES

LICENSED STALLIONS *continued*

Presentation: Top Show Preparation

IN HAND It will be similar to the current General Inspection format. The horse to be examined in hand, at the halt, walk and trot. Assessment of conformation, movement and temperament.

IN HAND - Triangle or straight line .

The stallion is required to : walk away and back to the inspectors in a straight line or triangle on a flat surface. They will be required to do the same at the trot.

CONFORMATION -The horse will be stood up for a conformation examination.

UNDER SADDLE, with own rider - to show walk, trot and canter paces and schooling to the level the horse is at.

JUMPING BRED STALLIONS, under saddle.

- For young stallions the height will be +/- 1 m over small course.
- Older horses will be requested to jump at their level of experience or their competition status, over a course of jumps.

OUTSIDE RIDER - Where possible an outside rider will also be asked to ride and/ or jump the stallion. Their opinion will form part of the inspection.



DRESSAGE BRED STALLIONS - are no longer required to jump.

These sections can be done in any order the Inspectors wishes. The stallion owner may also request a specific order and this may be accepted at the Senior Inspectors discretion .

Stallions are to be presented free of all remedies. During the inspection, selected stallions may be tested for the presence of impermissible substances. Any positive test will disqualify the horse.

Operations, medication and other, to be declared before hand. Every intervention, either by means of an operation, medication or other proceedings, which have or can, influence the original constitution of a stallion must be declared in writing prior to the licensing. Non-disclosure may result in disqualification.

Radiographic examination. It is preferable but voluntary at this stage, that stallions undergo radiographic examination. The stallions which have been x-rayed will have this stated in their licensing report and by whom the x-rays were assessed. It is suggested that the X rays should be assessed by more than one person.

Examination of the larynx. It is preferable but voluntary at this stage, that stallions undergo endoscopic examination of the larynx. Stallion which are examined will have this stated in their licensing report. Disqualifying abnormalities still need to be stipulated. Abnormalities of the larynx result in disqualification. Preferably a video of said examination to be made for examination by a panel.

INSPECTED STALLIONS (not licensed) are:

Stallions that have been presented for Licensing but have not achieved the minimum 75% wanted for a licensing, but they have passed the 65% Inspection pass mark will be entered into either the Developing or Full Warmblood Register depending on the pedigree and inspection status of dams & sires.

Should this stallion be bred with, the progeny presented for inspection will have the stallion's full pedigree shown on the progeny's registration certificate but the stallions section of the pedigree will be printed in blue.

Stallions not presented for licensing

And that have progeny presented for inspection, will have only the stallions name in red on the registration certificate but no further pedigree information of the stallion will be shown.



Horse Preparation for Inspections

Handler's turnout

The handler should be dressed neatly and practically to enable them to show the horse off well at trot. **We suggest the handler wears good running shoes.**

NB Conventional show riding clothes seldom allow the handler to run freely.
Grooms are NOT to be in overalls!

Horse's turnout

The horse must be clean and in good condition. Good condition means, even in winter, glossy coat, ribs covered, eyes alert and not lame. Definitely no Bot Eggs on legs or body. Stable or grass stains should be washed off.

Turn out starting from the ears:-

EARS: The ears are no longer to be trimmed in line with new FEI regulations.

JAW LINE: The jaw line is trimmed of excess hair. The whiskers are *not to be* cut. (Not usually necessary in Thoroughbreds.)

MANE: The mane should be neatly pulled, trimmed or plaited. Long and flowing mane is only for Mountain and Moorland breeds (such as Welsh), for purebred Arabs and some carthorse breeds. If the mane is plaited, it would be incorrect to leave the forelock unplaited.

LEGS: The horse's legs are trimmed of excess hair, except for Mountain and Moorland breeds, for purebred Arabs and some carthorse breeds. Thoroughbreds and Arabs do not usually have hairy legs.

HOOVES: These should be well shod or trimmed. A note of an important show. Even the best farriers can make a mistake.

TAIL: The tail must be clean and cut straight at the bottom (banged). Because of the stress it causes most horses, pulling the top hairs of the tail is not as popular as in the past. The tail may be neatly plaited but this only looks good when it is done fairly tightly. Check for ticks under the tail! Top hairs of tails should never be cut or shaved.



Guide lines for showing a Horse In Hand

The Inspectors will explain to you what they want of you. However when at home you could practice the following.

Presentation at the walk:

The horse is walked energetically on a straight line to and from a point. Try to do this with a loose rein leaving the head unhindered. The handler walks at the horse's left shoulder carrying the crossed or separated reins in the right hand and crop (only if needed) in the left hand.

Presentation at the trot:

When presenting the horse at trot the handler should gather the reins into the right hand so that they can run freely and follow the animal without hanging on the reins, as this will bend the horse and disturb its natural movement. **Turning**, the horse should slow down before turning and should turn to the right away from the handler.

Presentation for overall conformation - Stand Up:

The horse is presented to the Inspectors and the halt is prepared in good time, not dragging at the horse's mouth in the last steps.

After halting the handler stands in front of the horse with a rein in each hand, the hands about 6 inches apart. The reins should be held about 20cm from the rings of the bit and the ends of the reins should be gathered up neatly.

The animal is presented to the conformation judges with the left fore slightly in front and the left hind slightly behind. If the Inspectors move to the right hand side of the horse then the handler should calmly move it so that the right fore is in front and the right hind is behind. This is best done by placing your hand on the horse's chest and moving it back a step or two, not by pulling back on the reins.

If the horse is very fidgety then walk a circle and come back into a halt. The head is held in a natural position and the handler's attention should be solely on the animal.

When the Inspectors are looking at the Head & Neck position, the handler can attempt to get the horse to look its best with a tit bit to encourage the best position for the neck & head.

When the Inspectors move to examine the horse from in front, the handler should move to the side so that the front legs can be seen.



How the SAW is categorised: Birth Notifying, Recording, Registering

Recording of foals and adults horses.

Birth Notification and Recording are the same thing except that

- Birth Notifications are submitted within the first year of birth. They require a covering certificate filled in and signed by the vet or stallion owner. The covering certificate is available on the SAWH website or the office can e-mail the template.

Birth Notifications cost R350 for members and is a once off payment. It is significantly less than a recording to encourage yearly submissions. There is a triplicate form to fill in and this is available from the office.

Recording costs R550 and is for horses over 1 year old. It is a once off payment.



Registering horses

Only once a horse has been presented for inspection can it be fully registered.

The horse is then placed in one of the following categories. We have the:

- **Primary Register** for Full Warmbloods;
- **Secondary Register** for Warmbloods with either some Thoroughbred or Anglo Arab in the pedigree, or which have a small conformational issue that inspectors would like to see improved.

Pre register is a section for horses that have not achieved the 65% pass mark for entry into the above registers.

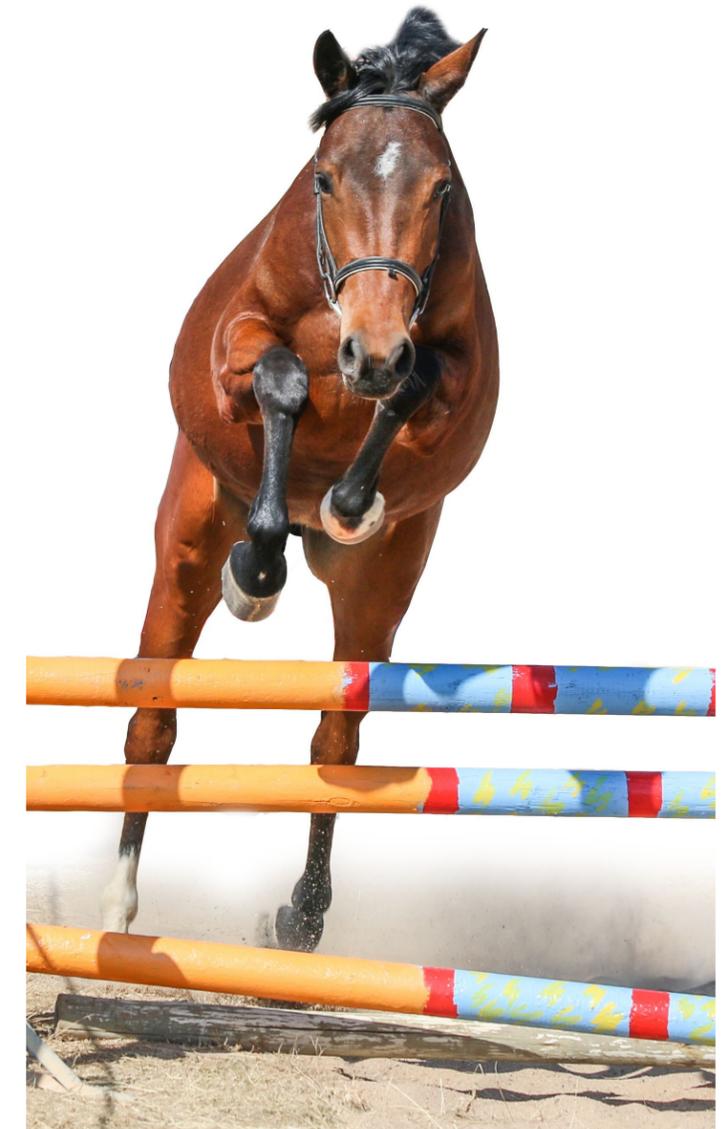
- **Coloured Warmblood Register.**

This accepts horses of:

Broken colour such as Tobiano, skewbald, piebald (but not of Appaloosa type spots, blanket etc) with three generations of proven breeding and

Dilute colours such as Palomino, Cremello, Buckskin, Champagne, Roan etc, with three generations of proven breeding.

Left: Mythos Danburite



Sunny Park Stables Secret Icon

First Acceptance young stallions with show jumping pedigrees will be Free Jumped during their presentation.

Accepted Stud Books

As is stated in the SAWHS constitution, our Society currently recognizes the following European breeds;

These Societies are:

Belgian Warmbloods -

BWP is Belgian Warmblood. **SBS** is Belgian Sport Horse.

Danish Warmblood - **DWB**

Dutch Warmblood -yes to **KWPN** Royal Dutch Warmblood but not automatically the NRPS the Dutch Riding Horse

German Stud books *some changes with mergers etc* :

Bavarian **DSP: BAVAR**, Baden-Wuerttemberg **DSP: BAD-**

Wü; Brandenburg **DSP: BRAND**, Hanoverian **HANN**;

Holstein **HOLST**; Mecklenburg **MECKL**; Oldenburg

OLDB; Rhineland is run by Hanoverian Stud Book but is

still a separate breed **RHEIN**; Sachsen-Thüringen **DSP:**

SATHu; Trakehner **TRAK**; Westphalen **WESTF**;

Zweibrücken which is Rheinland-Pfalz-Saar **DSP: ZWEIB.**

DSP stands for Deutsch Sport Pferd and refers to the Southern German Stud books. Hess

has been absorbed into the Hanoverian Stud Book and no longer exists

Swedish Warmblood - **SWB**

Swiss Warmbloods: - **ZVCH** "Zuchtverband CH-

Sportpferde Swiss Warmblood" and **CHS** Cheval Suisse

Selle Francais (French) Warmblood -**SF**

Zangersheide - **ZANG**

Irish Draft - RID, ISH (moving over to their own stud book)

Approved Thoroughbreds and Approved Anglo Arabs

The ZfDP and AES (Anglo European Society) amongst many others, **are not automatically accepted** by the SAWHS.

Other wamblood breeds, proof of which can be furnished from a relevant parent society and at the discretion and to the satisfaction of the Council may or may not, upon due consideration, be accepted.

All horses require DNA to be done.

Send the following through to: Onderstepoort Veterinary Genetics Laboratory.

Pull a good bunch of mane hairs making sure you have follicles.

Put into an envelope or small plastic bag.

The form is available on SAWHS website under documents. www.sawarmbloodhorses.com

Once you have the details please send through the information to the SAWHS. There are other genetics labs that can be used.



Recording of foals and adults horses.

Foals are to be Birth Notified within the first year of birth. On request a triplicate form will be supplied by the office.

Dna needs to accompany this paper work. If the mare has not had her DNA done, then hers is also required.

A covering certificate from the vet or stallion owner must also be sent in. This is obtainable from the office.

After a year should a horse need to be recorded the costs is higher. DNA will still be required.

Birth Notifying and recording are the same thing, except that Birth Notifications are submitted within the first year of birth.

SAWHS Height rules

Mares - Must reach a minimum of 15,1 hands (1,55m) but preferred height is 16 hh+

Stallions - Must reach a minimum of 15.3 hands (1,60m). but preferred height is 16.1hh+

Horses are inspected from three years onwards

Left: **Martini Ebony Rose**
SAW by Berghof Eragon out of Aritana Labamba (Larry dl Bryere/ Fair Season xx)