

The RECORDING and REGISTRATION system of the Society is explained as follows:

RECORDING – The foal owner has 1 year in which to Birth Notify the foal. On receipt by SAWHS of birth notification, horses will be recorded. Horses that are submitted after a year will be accepted but are charged more for the recording.

REGISTERING – requires that the horse be presented for Inspection or Licensing. After 3 years of age, a horse can be presented for inspection. The horse will then become registered. For stallions we refer to it as licensing. Once inspected a horse is categorised in the following registers.

1. **Primary Register** is the Full Warmblood Register
 - Both dam and sire are inspected or
 - Has competed at the highest level or
 - Has progeny competing at the highest level.
2. **Secondary Register** or developing register.
 - Warmbloods that have some conformational or height issues
 - Warmbloods that have $\frac{3}{4}$ or more Thoroughbred or Anglo Arab in pedigree
 - Thoroughbreds and Anglo Arabs who receive 70% or more at inspections



3. **Coloured Warmblood Register** operates in exactly the same way with Primary and Secondary classification.



This Register is open to of 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 SAW (Divine Dream/ Wild Zircon)

The Pre-register – is a section for horses that do not achieve the required 65% inspection pass mark.

INSPECTIONS:

Requirements for Inspections of Horses 2019/20

- The owner of the horse must be a paid-up member of the S.A. Warmblood Horse Society.
- Inspection fees must be paid before the inspection takes place.
- DNA sequencing number required



INSPECTION CATEGORIES & PRICES for 2019 -2020

PRICES

General Inspection R 660.- per horse -available to mares and geldings.

First Approval for Young Stallion R 1,370.- per horse –

This is for colts and young stallions and will be an "approval only" for four years before the horse is to be presented for full licensing. *(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)*

Stallion License R 3,400.- 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 may be surcharges added for internal flights and accommodation.

Out lying areas: Extra costs for travel to outlying studs are not charged. However if inspectors cannot be assisted with accommodation by members, then paid accommodation charges will have to be added to these inspection costs.

INSPECTION VENUES

Inspections are held at central venues to assist organisation, best use of time and keep costs to members at as low as possible.

A minimum of 5 horses must be available for viewing to consider going to a stable or stud.

When inspections in an area are announced, the member will be asked where their horse is stabled. After the office has ascertained how many horses, in what areas, need to be seen, the member will be informed of a central venue and asked to bring the horse to it. The office or regional representative will try to accommodate the members as best possible, with times to attend.

1. General Inspections - Mares & Geldings

Presentation: Neat and tidy, hooves trimmed
Inspectors: 2 or more, one of which is National, others not less than Regional level

Inspection Rules in this section

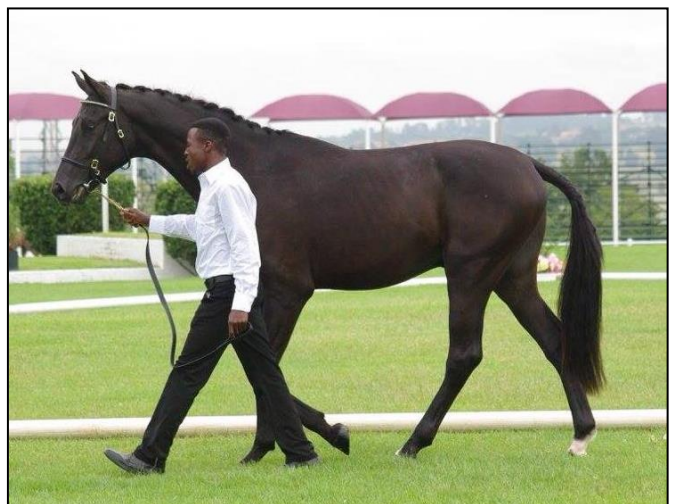
A horse must be three years (or over two years old but a minimum of 15.1 hh) to be inspected. For fillies or mares, the **minimum height required is 15.1hh** but a bigger horse is preferable.

Pass mark requirement = 65% aggregate.
Otherwise the horse is considered 'failed' and goes to Pre Register.
80% is a Premium and will be indicated by PR following the horses name.

The system of scoring can be interpreted as follows:
6.5 /10 or 65% -69% = Acceptable;
7/10 or 70 - 74 % = Fairly good;
7.5 /10 or 75 - 79% = Good;
8/10 or 80% & more = Premium

After the horse has been evaluated an inspector will discuss the results with the person presenting the horse.

The owner will be given a copy of the Inspection results before leaving or have the results emailed to them as soon as possible after the inspection.



CERTIFICATE of REGISTRATION:

If the DNA or Microchip number has been given to the SAWHS the owner will in time, receive an official Certificate of Registration from the SAWHS.

2. First Approval for Young Stallions

Presentation: Top Show Preparation.

Inspectors: 2 Inspectors & they must be National level. (If a well known overseas judge is involved he/she can count as two National Level judges alongside a Regional Inspector, if it is really difficult to get everybody together at a faraway venue)

DNA must be done and on record before the First Approval takes place (contact the office for information if required).

What is the purpose of this inspection?

This is a presentation for the young unbacked or recently backed stallion, aged between 3 & 4 years old. It is to assist the breeder with deciding on the quality of the young stallion and whether or not to keep him entire.

The horse will be examined in hand, at the halt, walk and trot where assessment of conformation and correctness and straightness are done.

Added: will be an assessment of the paces and free jump in a loose school. Dressage bred horses have higher weighting on the movement scores and do not have to jump.

Loose jumping will consist of three jumps with distances of approximately 6m,6m,7m. Upright, upright, spread.



Pass mark requirement = 70%

If between 65-69.9 % the horse will get General Inspected status

- **This occasion is for an APPROVAL for breeding for a limited time of four years. If not presented for Full License by then, the title will revert to inspected status.**

Should the horse be accepted, he will be given the title "First Approval" and will be obliged to return within four years for final licensing.

The progeny of this stallion will stay in the unlicensed sire section until the stallion completes the Full Stallion license.

The owner will be given a copy of the Inspection results before leaving or have the results emailed to them as soon as possible after the inspection.

3. Stallion Licensing

Presentation: Top Show Preparation.

Inspectors: 3 Inspectors. 2 must be National level, other not less than Regional level. (If a well known overseas judge is involved he/she can count as two National Level judges if it is really difficult to get everybody together)

This is the occasion of the FULL LICENSING.

Inspection Rules in this section

- 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.
- Fully Licensed stallions - must achieve 75% or more.
- Stallions 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.

For In Hand work, a Triangle or straight line may be requested by the Inspector.

As of 2015 there are differently weighted score sheets for Dressage and Jumping bred horses.



CALLAHO
WARMBLOOD SPORT HORSES

Con Coriano (*Contender/ Coriano/ Ramiro*) Holst licensed by SAWHS

The stallion is required to :
IN HAND - walk away and back to the inspectors in a straight line or triangle on a flat surface & the same at the trot.

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

UNDER SADDLE -to show walk, trot and canter paces at its level of schooling.

JUMP - The owner then jumps the horse over a course of fences dependant on its level of competition.

For young stallions the height will be +/- 1 m over a couple of jumps.

Dressage bred horse can elect not to jump. Their inspection sheet has a higher weighting in the movement section.

LOOSE- if needed the horse will be seen loose to assess paces in an appropriate enclosed space.

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

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

Right: Neu Heusis Connoisseur NWHS (*Consuelo / Seducer xx / Anschluss*) licensed on performance in 2019 by SAWHS. Owned by Nicola Sime of Sunny Park Stables

Stallions that have been licensed in other countries

Overstamp

A licensed, imported horse from one of the Warmblood Societies listed in the SAWHS Constitution (see the Members Guide) subject to agreement by council, will be able to receive an overstamp, once the licensing report and other paperwork has been presented to the SAWHS. There is a charge for this service.

The Society may want to have the stallion viewed by an SAWHS inspector, but not as a formal inspection.



Above: Daddy Cool (*Don Index/ Lauries Crusador xx/ Weltruhm*) licensed in Hannover, overstamped by SAWHS. Owned by Cellehof Stud



HORSE PREPARATION FOR INSPECTIONS



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:-

1. EARS: The ears are no longer trimmed in keeping with the new FEI regulations.

2. JAW LINE: The jaw line is trimmed of excess hair. (Not usually necessary in Thoroughbreds.) The muzzle whiskers are NOT to be trimmed in keeping with the new FEI regulations.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. HOOVES: These should be well shod or trimmed. A note of warning - be careful of trimming or shoeing within one week of an important show. Even the best farriers can make a mistake.

6 TAIL: The tail must be clean and cut straight at the bottom. 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.

Guidelines for showing a horse in hand at the Inspection

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 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.

The handler should run in line with the animal's shoulder, concentrating solely on it. The horse should move freely and energetically and willingly obey the voice aid.

Turning, the horse should slow down before turning and should turn to the right away from the handler.

Presentation for assessment of overall conformation

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 or in the case of a stallion being shown on a stallion line with hands 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 evaluators with the left fore slightly in front and the left hind slightly behind. The body weight should be evenly placed. 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.

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.

Handler's equipment and turnout

The handler should be dressed neatly and practically to enable them to show the animal off well at trot.

(NB conventional riding clothes seldom allow the handler to run freely). The animal should not be hindered by the handler's inability to run with it at trot and thereby prevent the best possible performance.

We suggest the handler wears good running shoes. Grooms are NOT to be in overalls!