

SAWHS Members Guide 2021/2022

HOW IT STARTS !



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 & Eventing**

Our original Committee researched the breeding policies of the German, French, Dutch, Belgium and Swedish societies and eventually drew up guidelines for our own South African Warmbloods, which caters to our unique environment & circumstances.



**The South African
Warmblood Horse Society**



www.sawarmbloodhorses.com



[@sawarmbloodhorsesociety](https://www.instagram.com/sawarmbloodhorsesociety)



www.facebook.com/sawhsociety

Photo: Caroline de Bruin

Our office has gone virtual

The office at Kyalami Equestrian Park has been closed. Due to the current Covid situation, many have adjusted to working from home. This will be the case for the SAWHS.

All our forms and a lot of information is available on the website. We can send them to you via email too. Paperwork which needs to be posted will be sent via the most reliable method for the area in which the member lives.

Our phone & emails have changed

The office: Contact Frances Cheboub on: **061 445 4646**

Email: office@sawhs.co.za / frances@sawhs.co.za

Gauteng Chairman: Claire Martin: **082 500 7273**

Email: claire@sawhs.co.za

IT & General Support: Amelia Campbell-horne Email: ameliach@sawhs.co.za

Accounting is now being handled by the company Pieter Keeve Finance Studio.

Contact Johané Greyling: Email: accounts@sawhs.co.za

**No more PO Box,
we use Postnet**

What Stays the same

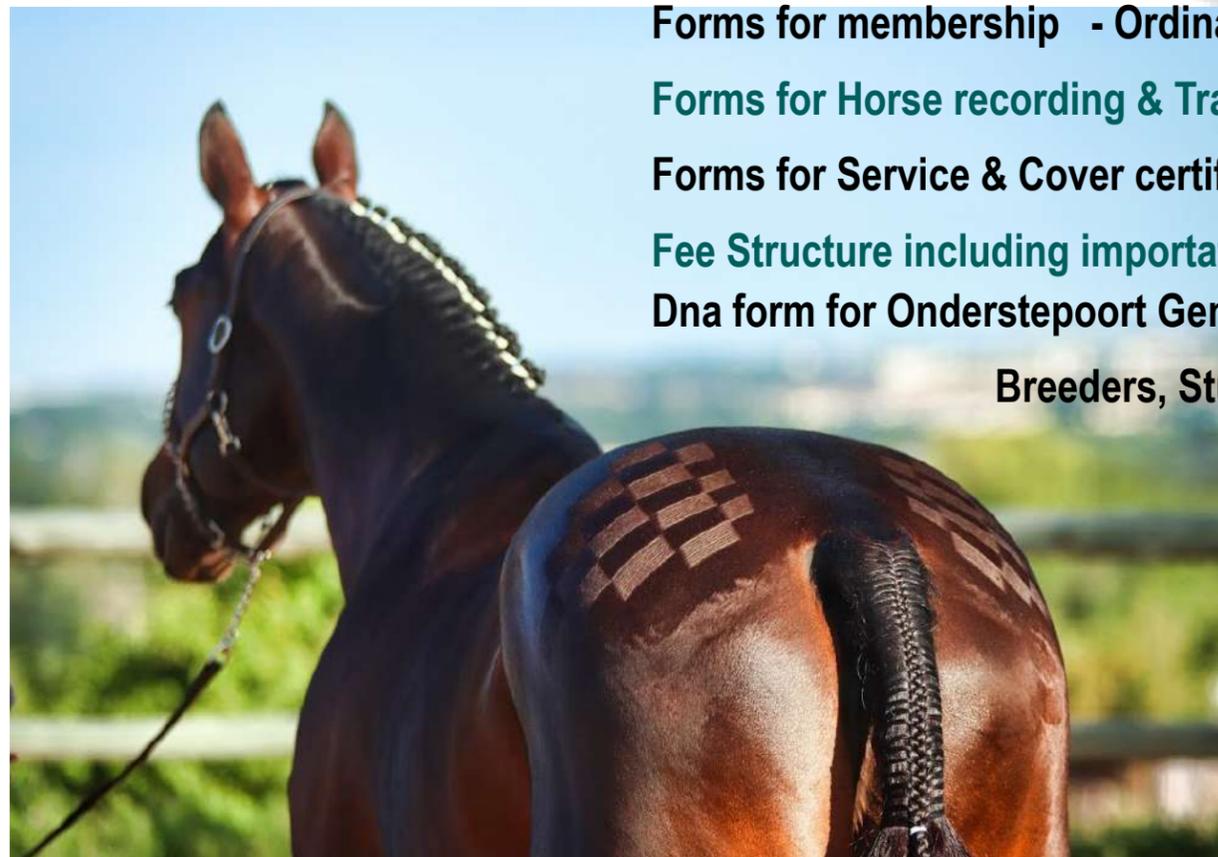
Bank Account: First National Bank

Branch: Rivonia

Branch code: 250355

Account name: South African Warmblood Horse Society

Account no.: 53030029938



TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP

You can choose between two kinds of membership.

ORDINARY - this is for those who are not full time breeders and who do not record foals yearly. With this membership you can have 4 foals recorded before you will need to move over onto a Breeder membership.

BREEDER – this is for full time breeders who birth notify annually. On this membership you can also apply for a Stud Prefix e.g Alzu Lombard (Alzu is the prefix that indicates that stud) or suffix. This prefix/ suffix is then registered with us and can only be used by your stud.

www.sawarmbloodhorses.com

On our web site you will find the following:

Forms for membership - Ordinary & Breeder,

Forms for Horse recording & Transfer of ownership,

Forms for Service & Cover certificates,

Fee Structure including importations,

Dna form for Onderstepoort Genetics Laboratory,

Breeders, Studs and members horse businesses

Stallions & their inspection status

Quick info for new members

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

The SA Warmblood Society's aim is to breed horses of internationally acceptable standards.

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

In order to meet these requirements we keep a database of the South African Warmbloods.

All horses require DNA profiling to be done.

Most of our members use

Onderstepoort Veterinary Genetics Laboratory.

There is also Unistel (Stellenbosch University) and ARC (Animal Research Council in Irene Pretoria) that do DNA profiling.

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

Put into an envelope or small plastic bag.

The form is available on SAWHS website. Fill it in and Send to the Genetics lab of your choice. Once you get back the profile please send through the number to us.

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.

A covering certificate filled in and signed by the vet or stallion owner must accompany the Birth Notification. The covering certificate is available on the SAWH website or the office can e-mail the template.

Birth Notifications cost R350 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 in single or book form. Dna results needs to accompany this paper work. If the mare has not had her DNA done, then hers is also required.

Recording costs R550 and is a once off payment. The Recording Form is available on the Web site or can be emailed to you on request.

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.

Coloured Warmblood Register.

This 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.

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

Getting to know the breed?

Follow the lines...

**Purpose bred,
Recorded SA
Warmbloods**

**From
Grassroots to
Champions**

Nicole Meier
Photography

Warmblood Conformation

The ideal is to breed a **large, rectangular framed, correct and powerful horse with refinement, quality and presence**. This horse has to be tough enough to withstand South African conditions.

While a lot of professional yards and show holding venues do these days have specialized cushioning surfaces we still pay special attention to the correctness of limbs due to the hard ground at most studs, on cross country courses and less professional venues. This emphasis improves the longevity of the horses.

Warmblood horses vary considerably in type and size according to their elected disciple's requirements - Dressage, Eventing and Show Jumping.

Also, for example, small women may require a horse of a finer, lighter type. A heavier, stronger type of animal is required for a well built tall man.

The common denominators are rideability, good limbs, natural balance, light and energetic paces, and a steady temperament.

Movement: **Swing and Elasticity:**

Walk: Swinging back, freedom of walk, showing distinct four beats and tracking over with even and regular strides.

Trot : Horse "carrying both ends" pushing well from behind, using hocks with an energetic, long, and elastic stride. Good freedom of the shoulder.

NB: An extreme "daisy cutting" action at the trot with a poor movement from behind (as seen in some thoroughbreds) is not encouraged in the Warmblood. The forefeet should touch the ground at the point toward which they are pointing, with a swinging tail.

Canter: Pushing well from behind, using hocks with an energetic, long, and elastic stride. Good freedom of the shoulder and good rhythm in the pace, uphill in the front.



Mythos Del Seya SAW by Mythos Dionysus out of Eagles Lapdancer by Lassiter

Limbs:

The horse will require great ability to flex the joints and come under the centre of gravity for collection and extension. Therefore:

A long fore arm and short cannon bone creates ease in doing lateral movements and increases length of stride.

The forearm should be at least half the length of the shoulder. Short cannons contribute to general strength and weight carrying ability.

Limbs: *continued*

Tendons and joints to be clearly defined (dry) . The length of the rear cannon and gaskin will determine of length of stride from the rear. A pastern that is too long will increase the susceptibility to Suspensory ligament injuries.

Ideally the hock should be as close as possible, in alignment with the knee, not higher than and about level with the chestnuts.

A horse that is camped out behind (out the back door) may not be able to collect.

Sickle hocks limit propulsion.

The stifle should be slightly lower than the elbow and lie below the point of the hip.

When the foreleg is viewed from the side, the plumb line dropped from the centre point of the elbow should pass through the middle of the knee, cannon and fetlock and touch the ground directly behind the heels.

From the front, a line dropped vertically from the point of the shoulder should bisect the limb equally as it passes through each bone, joint and hoof.

The hindquarter, when viewed from behind, a plumb line from the point of the buttock should bisect the leg in two even halves. The hindquarter, when viewed from behind should be straight from buttock to hoof.

Both hips must be even.

Gaskin to be relatively long and well muscled viewed from the back and the side.

Good length from point of hip to point of buttock

Good length from stifle to point of hock

Large dry hocks. The angulation of the hock should be neither too straight nor too closed (acute)

Low set hocks, Well-set on tail to be carried high

Warmblood Conformation

Topline and Frame:

A harmonious outline should be formed from a **well set on head, an 'up hill' carriage of the neck, sloping into the wither, a strong back (neither too close coupled nor too long), strong in the loins, and a gently sloping hind quarter that has maximum length from hip to buttock.**

The withers should be a little higher than the croup. Good withers provide a lever for the muscles of the neck and back to work together in an efficient way. A long wither running into the back provides the saddle with a clear place to sit .

A good wither makes it easy for the horse to engage in collection, to lengthen for dressage and round the back to clear jumping obstacles; and to extend the shoulder and back for improved stride length. It also allows for easy take-off in jumping and for the correct outline of the dressage horse and for keeping weight off the front end and so helps agility.

The horse's body should be one-third shoulder, one-third back, one-third hindquarter. The shoulder and hind quarter to be as evenly matched as possible.

Good chest space required for maximum lung expansion in sport. Deep girth. Free elbow and well defined girth groove. Ribs to be well sprung.

The horse should stand over ground (often referred to as rectangular not square in type).

www.sporhorse-data.com

The SAWHS puts all licensed stallions on this site because:

This site allows for i) **Test matings** ii) **shows percentage breeding** iii) **stud blood line numbers** iv) **progeny and details of historical horses in the pedigree.**

We encourage all members to upload their horses pedigrees onto

www.sporhorse-data.com with photos where available.



Alzu ON AIR SAW (Optimum vd Wellington / Carrick/ Landjunker I)
owned by Moorcroft Stud. Jumper open, now broodmare

Shoulder and Saddle Position:

Sloping shoulder with long wither into the back is the ideal.

A horse with a long, sloping shoulder will have more ability to contract, lengthen and to elevate the shoulders and help it be a better jumper. A short upright shoulder gives a choppy ride and causes increased concussion to the forelimbs; developing wear on the joints and other ailments.

Neck should be well set onto the shoulder

SAWHS Height rules:

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

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

Head and Neck:

A straight profile is most normal in a head but some are still Roman nosed (this is not preferred), while quite pretty refined heads are also seen these days.

A broad flat forehead and well defined poll. Eyes large and widely set apart and expressive . Jaw well defined and wide (a fist to fit between the two jaw bones)

Correctly set on the head and neck - The head and neck should join without too much muscling or thickness. There should be an open area just behind the jaw and a clear area for the throat latch to sit; good freedom of the jaw. The horse should be able to flex nicely through the poll.

The neck's top line should be well arched and join the wither without the wither being too accentuated.

Hooves:

Two identical feet, following a straight line to pastern as seen from the side, front and back.

Hoof to be equally divided into halves by a plumb line when viewed from the back or the front.

Coronet to be parallel to the ground surface when viewed from the front.

Bulbs to be of equal height.

Line drawn through the middle of the frog when the hoof is held up and the surface is viewed, should bisect the hoof equally.

Other good pedigree research sites are:

[Www. Horsetelex.com](http://www.horsetelex.com) for German & Dutch horses
[Www.hippomundo.com](http://www.hippomundo.com) for Belgian and French breeds

Short History of the SAWHS

The Society was formed in 1989, following a steady flow of importations of European Warmbloods to South Africa that began in 1965. South Africa also sourced a lot of old Hanovarian line horses from Namibia as the German community there had an active interest in the breed from their homeland and stood some good horses.

In our Spring 2017 Newsletter we paid tribute to Robin Voster who we heard, had passed away. He was the first Chairman of the Society and his wife was Tosca Voster who was the founder of one of the well known Hanovarian sourced horse studs called **Hakahana Stud**.

Robin Voster told us in 2011 that:

“It was on the lawns of Hakahana that the original Hanovarian Horse Society of SA was born (about 1987 I guess!). That initiative by Tosca and other enthusiasts has resulted in the SA Warmblood Society today – something that I, even as a non-rider, am proud of, given that I was the Founding Chairman for the first 10 years of the Society. I still keep in touch through the newsletters, which are so full of interest. To all of you –keep it up.”

Speaking to Karen Alexander she said that the original group was made up of Vicky Mostert of **Mossandi Stud**, whose first imported stallion was Delgado Hann (Delano/ Wohler); Gerrie du Toit of **Alzu Stud** a who bought up a lot of the Coromandal Stud’s imported Swedish horses that had been sourced for Sydney Press by Charlotte Stubbs in the 1970’s. Gerrie then imported the stallion that has done so much for our breeding, Wachmann III Hann (Wedekind/ Frustra), Karen Alexander of **Cellehof Stud** imported Thaddaeus Hann (Tannenber/ Wisenbaum). Theo Laros brought in Doornkaat Hann (Landrost/ Dominik) and Beryl Lyons made up the founding group.

Hakahana Stud started in 1983 with the Hanovarian imported stallion **Attila (Akzent/ Ferdinand)** as sire and with only two imported mares, Trixi (*Trapper*) and Maritza (*Damnatz*). Subsequently, additional mares were added - Greta (*Godewind*), Winga (*Werther*) and Parana (*Pik Bube*). Although a few other mares were used from time to time, Tosca built the stud's reputation through carefully selecting the mares for movement, conformation and bloodlines and matching these to Attila.

South Africans at this time were very knowledgeable on thoroughbreds that were serving them well particularly in the show jumping arena. The Dressage side of the sport was weak. So the founders of the SAWHS hoped to improve movement with their imports, they also outcrossed them to the local thoroughbred population.

This crossbred population formed the base generation for most of the horses registered with the SA Warmblood Horse Society today. The first inspectors who travelled the length and breadth of South Africa, David Stubbs, Gerrie du Toit, Theo Laros, Ernie Davenport and later Charmaine Watts and Ernst Holtz, spent a great deal of time educating breeders and attempting to ensure good quality thoroughbreds were being used. They also had to encourage the correction of particular conformational issues of the old type of Hanovarian which were very heavy and often camped out behind and flat crouped. While the thoroughbreds used, needed to be of above average size and with good bone; with at least reasonable paces and not too downhill in their build.

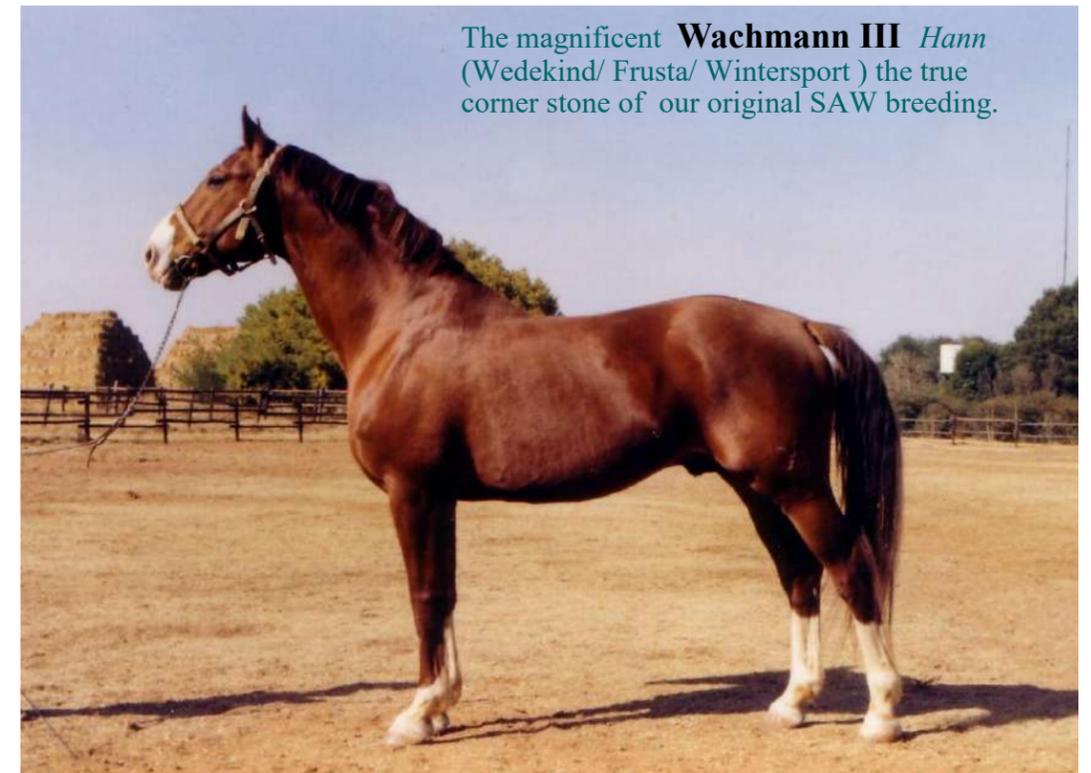
The more knowledgeable breeders however were quick to use the thoroughly performance tested thoroughbred lines that were competing in show-jumping and had proved their athleticism by winning with riders such as Gonda Betrix, Mickey Louw and Anneli Wucherpfennig.

The society grew during this time. Other well known studs that started were **Pohlands, Davenport** and **Brandenburg studs**. They contributed greatly to our base, by consistently producing a steady flow of well bred horses that performed.



We consider the following stallions to be our founding sires:

ADMIRAL	HANN	1969 (Abermals/ Valentino xx/ Athos)
ANSCHLUSS	HANN	1997 (Abzats/ Weiler/ Domitz)
ARGONAUTE	SF	1988 (Grand Veneur/ Nankin/ Ultimate xx)
ATTILA	HANN	1980 (Akzent II/ Ferdinand/ Friesenkonig)
AURELIUS	HANN	1985 (Atlas/ Wedekind/ Frustra)
BAHADUR XX	TB	1972 (Noble Chieftain/ Abadan II/ Satur II)
CRAFTSMAN XX	TB	1978 (Trocadero/ Olean/ Chesham)
DOORNKAAT	HANN	1971 (Landdrost/ Dominik/ Senator)
DRABANT	SWEDISH	1970 (Urabino 430/ Magnat 383/ Biarritz 294)
EICHBAUM (HANN)	HANN	1976 (Eisenthertz/ Cid/ Ast)
LANDJUNKER	HOLST	1983 (Landgraf I/ Rigalletto/ Waldjunker)
T. SHAZA ELLIOT	SAW	1985 (Shaza III/ Drabant/ Peppy)
THADDAEUS	HANN	1985 (Tanneberg/ Wiesenbaum/ Duktus)
WACHMANN III	HANN	1979 (Wedekind/ Frustra II/ Wintersport)
WENDESI	HANN	1982 (Wendekreis/ Duktus/ Marcio xx)
MAYFAIR	SAW	1983 (Wachman III/ Drabant/ Signification xx)



The magnificent **Wachmann III Hann** (Wedekind/ Frustra/ Wintersport) the true corner stone of our original SAW breeding.