



Breeding Objectives of the World Haflinger Federation

This is only a translation into english. The official breeding objectives of the World Haflinger Federation is in german only. (Zuchtziel Welt Haflinger Vereinigung)

Descent

After the stallion Folie, crossing with a horse from another breed is not permitted either on the side of the stallion or the mare. Pure breeding is the primary guideline. The minimal requirement is 5 generations with no cross Breeding, that means a maximum of 1.56 % foreign blood.

The Haflinger is bred as an all-round leisure horse, therefore the desired characteristics are those which are particularly suitable for riding and driving in the field of leisure.

External appearance:

- 1. Type:** A harmonious body structure that is suitable for an all-round pleasure horse is desirable.
The desired appearance is that of an elegant and harmonious horse. To this belongs a noble, lean and expressive head with large eyes, a well-formed neck, a sufficiently long and supple mid-section, a good croup not too divided and not too short, a distinct musculature as well as correct, defined limbs with good joints. Stallions and mares for breeding should have clearly defined masculine or feminine features.

Colours from light chestnut to dark liver chestnut with white mane and tail. Colour impurities in the base colour, as in roaning or dark spots are undesirable and will be judged as negative up to the point of exclusion.
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Head markings are desirable, but not a prerequisite, too many markings are undesirable and can go as far as causing exclusion. Leg markings are not desirable, one marking up to mid cannon bone will not be judged as negative, two leg markings will be judged with one minus point, 3 leg markings with 2 minus points, four leg markings result in exclusion. Leg markings above the hock also result in exclusion.

The required size is from 140 cm to 150 cm. The minimum size must be achieved, non-achievement leads to exclusion. The maximum size can be exceeded in the case of a good exterior evaluation.

- 2. Head:** The head should be noble and lean, the size in harmony with the horse, with large forward pointing eyes and wide nostrils. The head should be good through the jaw and have a light poll and correct positioning of the ears.
- 3. Neck:** The neck should be long and high set, and neither a ewe neck nor a swan neck. It should not be too wide and demonstrate good freedom of the lower jaw muscles as well as light in the poll.
- 4. Forehand** A pronounced withers reaching well into the back, a long good sloping shoulder and sufficient depth of chest are desirable.
- 5. Mid-section** The back should be medium long and muscular as well as elastic swinging, and should have load bearing capacity and balance in its movement.
- 6. Hindquarters:** The hindquarters should have a long, well marked and good muscled croup but not too strongly drawn down and not too strongly divided. The tail should not be set too low. All in all a harmonious distribution of the forehand, mid-section and hindquarters is to be aimed for.
- 7. Forelegs:** The legs should be convincing especially with correct conformation and clearly pronounced joints, with a broad and well defined knee-joint. Seen from the front and from behind limbs showing a straight conformation, seen from the side a straight standing foreleg as well as a toe angle of approx. 45° to 50° to the ground are desirable. The pasterns should be long and well developed. The hooves should be round, distinct and hard. The proportion from the knee to the hoof and from the knee the elbow should be approx. 50%.
- 8. Hindlegs** The hindlegs should have the same correct conformation as the forelegs. However, a correct, good, strong, well defined hock with good transition and a hindleg angled at 150° at the hock
- 9. Correct gait:** The stride should be correct, elastic and of a pure rhythm with good impulsion without serious faults
- 10. Movement** The horse should have a good as possible long-ranging swinging stride at its disposal with not too flat a gait.

Conditions at international and where possible at national shows:

1) Number of judges: 2 judges per group

A superior panel of judges takes on the responsibility, with the individual judges, for the ranking of several groups within an age class, in order to determine the overall winner. The superior panel of judges is synonymous with an appeal committee. The person responsible for the show comments is to be informed of the decision by the two judges.

At national shows a minimum of 25% of the judging committee should be made up from the international judges list of the Haflinger World Federation.

2) System of judging:

The judging of the horses at international shows will be carried out in accordance with the 100 points system

1. Type
2. Head
3. Neck
4. Forehand
5. Mid-section
6. Hindquarters
7. Forelegs:
8. Hindlegs
9. Correctness of movement
10. Length of stride

10 pts = excellent

9 pts = very good

8 pts = good

7 pts = satisfactory

6 pts = adequate

5 pts = insufficient

3) Show classes:

With this 100 points system a unified result at international shows is aimed for. It is also valid to judge according to the classes Ia, Ib, Ic and IIa at international shows. The aim at big international shows is however only to show horses of Class I. Ia should be horses over 80 points. An exact conversion of the points into classes can only take place, on the basis of experienced values and an equal point level, in approx. 2 to 3 years' time.

4) Prizes:

At international shows prize ribbons will be distributed in future to all horses shown, according to following colours:

1st Place (winner of class): blue

2nd Place (reserve of class): red

3rd Place: yellow

4th Place: green

5th to last place: multi-coloured = participant ribbon

5) Size of Class:

Every class at an international show must be made up of at least 15 horses.

6) Presentation triangle:

At international shows the presentation is carried out in a triangle, whereby the committee of judges is at the end of the triangle. The long side - opposite the judges - must be at least 25 metres in length. A length of 30 metres is desirable. The presentation should be at a walk through the centre of the triangle straight from and to the judges. On the triangle the trot should be at a collected trot to and from the judges and on the long side opposite the judges at an extended trot. A halt should be made at the ends of the straights (angles of the triangle).

7) Artificial aids:

One handler and a second handler with schooling whip are allowed per horse at the triangle. Artificial aids such as plastic bags, tins with nails or other noise and fear producing aids are not permitted. During the presentation in the ring no whip handler is allowed, that means, only the horse and the handler are present.