

**THE AUSTRALIAN  
WARMBLOOD HORSE  
ASSOCIATION  
LIMITED  
ABN: 56 063 906 150**

**INFORMATION  
HANDBOOK**

# INTRODUCTION

## History

The history of the Australian Warmblood Horse Association (AWHA), the oldest and largest Warmblood organisation in Australia, parallels the progress of the Warmblood bred in this country.

The AWHA was founded in the early 1970s in Victoria. It was originally known as the German Warmblood Horse Association because the earliest imports, beginning in 1968 with the arrival of the grey Holsteiner stallion Flaneur, were from Germany. Once the future for breeding Australian Warmbloods was established, however, we proudly change our name to the Australian Warmblood Horse Association. The AWHA is the only Warmblood breeding organisation in this country recognised by the German National Federation (FN).

Through the 1970s and early 1980s, more stallions were imported and were used over mares of varying breeds and types without formal regulation. The AWHA recognised that indiscriminate matings must not continue if Australia was to produce a Warmblood horse comparable to those bred internationally. Different Branches began to introduce breeding guidelines to address this problem. Real progress was achieved in 1985 when, with enormous support from our members, the AWHA adopted uniform breeding guidelines to apply Australia-wide. These guidelines, based on European practices but adapted for Australian conditions, were further refined and eventually “finalised” in 1993. Designed to maintain the integrity of the Warmblood in this country through classification and registration requirements, they will be periodically re-assessed in accordance with the AWHA’s commitment to best breeding practices by the Breeding Steering Committee established to advise the Federal Board on these issues.

Shining proof of the success of the AWHA’s philosophy of pre-selecting for superior breeding stock, is that today there are now approximately equal numbers of imported and locally bred stallions with AWHA Breeding Permits. A good number of the Australian Warmblood stallions have already passed performance testing and have been granted full licensed status, whilst the more recently selected colts are preparing for this achievement. The AWHA Studbook also boasts an impressive field of mares classified as elite, head studbook, studbook and foundation mares. The vast majority of these have their origins in the crossing of imported Warmblood stallions with local, usually Thoroughbred, mares, as the importation of Warmblood mares has been relatively less common. The Warmblood Identification Register (which replaced the former Performance Identification Register) was introduced in 1993 to record non-studbook stock with Warmblood breeding.

Locally bred Warmbloods have represented Australia at the Olympics and in 1992 in Barcelona, Kibah Tick Toc won the ultimate sporting prizes – individual and team Olympic gold medals in the Three-Day Event! Warmbloods are also rising to the top of the leader boards in the other Olympic disciplines, dressage and show jumping.

More and more Australians are realising that in the world of serious equine sport, a Warmblood can give them the winning edge. Horses bred under the AWHA banner can point to generations of pedigree selected for soundness and bred to be riding horses: no wonder they are keenly sought by breeders, amateurs and professional competitors alike. The slogan “Warmbloods are Winners” has never been more true!

## What is a Warmblood

*“In all the important equestrian oriented countries the Warmblood is one if not the fastest-growing group of horses, but there is still plenty of confusion as to what is a Warmblood.*

*The only uncontested definition is that the Warmblood is neither a hot blood (Arabs and Thoroughbreds) nor a cold blood (heavy horses). These curious terms do not refer to body temperatures but to temperament. The origins appear to be German, whose term **Kaltblut** confusingly translates directly as cold blood, when it really means phlegmatic. **Warmblut** means a manageable temperament, which is what is needed for a general riding and driving horse that is neither intended for racing nor agricultural or industrial work.*

*There has been a certain amount of discussion as to whether the Cleveland Bay and Irish Draft should be included as Warmbloods, but ... we shall accept that the distinguishing feature of Warmbloods is that they are specifically bred by selective methods to produce an athletic, sound horse with a good temperament; the breeding stock used is registered, has pedigrees and is graded to ensure that it is likely to improve the quality of the next generation of Warmbloods.”<sup>1</sup>*

Thus, the simplest answer to the above question is that the modern Warmblood is a specially bred riding horse. Warmbloods have elastic paces, good temperaments and great strength. Other characteristics include size - in bone and in height, jumping ability and, compared to other saddle breeds, late maturity. Because Warmbloods have been developed as riding horses for generations, they are *built to be ridden*, to naturally raise the forehand and engage the hindquarters, and they *like to be ridden*. This quality, which is a combination of intelligence, aptitude and trainability, is described as ridability.

So, where do Warmbloods come from? The breed evolved in Europe from cavalry and light draught horses. German princes and electors were the instigators of horse breeding in their principalities and states. In time of war, cavalry horses were bred, and in times of peace lighter, versatile horses were bred for the farm. Farm horses were often asked to hunt, draw a vehicle and pull agricultural implements – quite a performance test! Since World War II, however, the emphasis shifted to a modern sporting horse – a performance horse capable of excelling in the Olympic disciplines.

The various breeds were defined according to area, hence, for example, the Hannoverian in Hannover, the Holsteiner in Schleswig-Holstein, the Trakehner from the Trakehnen Stud in East Prussia, and the Oldenburg in Oldenburg. This trend has continued as other countries have opened Warmblood Studbooks. For example, we now have Australian, Belgian, British, Danish, Dutch, Swedish and US Warmbloods.

None of the Warmblood strains is, or ever has been, pure bred, as bloodlines have been infused where necessary to produce the type required at different points in history. The introduced blood, however, has always been pedigree, with Thoroughbreds and Arabs very influential in adding refinement to the heavier native European breeds. A brief examination of the four most popular Warmblood strains illustrates the evolution of the modern Warmblood:

<sup>1</sup> *The International Warmblood Horse* by Celia Clarke & Debbie Wall  
The Kenilworth Press, 1991 (excerpt from the Introduction by Jane Kidd, pp 10-11)

- The Hannoverian was originally a heavy warhorse. It has been refined for various purposes over the centuries, having served at various times as a cavalry mount, carriage horse and all-round farm animal. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century Spanish, Oriental and Neapolitan stallions were imported into Germany and crossed with local mares. The Hannoverian State Stud (Landgestut) was founded at Celle in 1735. Infusions of Thoroughbred blood were made to refine the breed and to imbue it with more courage and stamina. In the 1950s its purpose changed, the emphasis being on producing a lighter, multi-purpose horse, Trakehners and more Thoroughbred blood were introduced for this purpose. The Hannoverian today is a big, strong, active horse, which, in turn, is represented in the pedigrees of all of today's established Warmblood breeds. Extensively promoted by the Verband Hanoverscher Warmblutuchter, it is very popular and is much sought after for dressage and show jumping.
- The Holsteiner traces back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when it was raised on the marshes of Schleswig-Holstein as a warhorse. The Landstall at Traventhal, which was established prior to 1874, had the greatest influence on the latter development of the breed. Infusions of Spanish and Eastern blood made it somewhat lighter over the years and, following the importation of Thoroughbreds and Yorkshire coach horses in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a horse suitable for light harness and saddle work was produced. Jumping and driving were the main pursuits in the 1920s and 1930s, with the latter discipline probably being responsible for the distinctive action of the Holsteiner. Since World War, more Thoroughbred and some Arabian blood has been added. The Holsteiner today is an all-round saddle horse. It is still a heavier stamp of horse than the Hannoverian, powerfully built with good depth of girth and plenty of bone.
- The Oldenburger was the heaviest of the German Warmbloods. Originating in the north west of Germany, it traces its ancestry to the Friesian horse, which has Oriental bloodlines, crossed with Hannoverians, Normans, Cleveland Bays and Thoroughbreds. The breed was developed as a powerful carriage horse. Thoroughbred and Hannoverian blood have been the main refining influences, resulting in the development, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, of firstly an all-round farm horse and, after the wars, of an all-purpose saddle horse. After World War II the Oldenburger was consolidated as a more sporting type of horse whose competition abilities are highly regarded. The modern Oldenburger is a tall, large-bodied horse with good bone and a bold nature.
- The Trakehner breed traces back to the hardy Schweiken horse of the 13th century. The forerunners of today's Trakehners originated on the stud of Trakehnen, founded in East Prussia by King Friedrich Wilhelm II in 1732, and were developed as a cavalry mount for the army. Arabian blood was introduced through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but as time went on the infusion of Thoroughbred blood became more popular. The East Prussian Horse made an excellent remount, was also capable of light farm duties, and was renowned for its great endurance. Performance testing further enhanced its qualities. During World War II the breed was decimated when the approach of the Russians forced the Prussians and their horses to make their famous trek to the west. Only the hardiest of the horses survived to form the basis of the modern Trakehner breed, and indeed to contribute to the consolidation of the modern type in the other major strains. Today's Trakehner is a successful saddle horse with elegance and good movement.

## **Objectives of the Australian Warmblood Horse Association Limited**

The objectives of the AWhA are:

1. To encourage and improve the breeding of the Warmblood horse in Australia
2. To promote the Warmblood horse as a performance horse at national and international level.
3. To establish sound breeding guidelines and set standards for classification.
4. To keep and maintain a Studbook for mares and stallion approved for breeding and a Performance Register for non-breeding purposes.
5. To unite, throughout Australia, all people interested in the furtherance of the Warmblood horse.
6. To encourage the importation of quality stock for the improvement of type.

## **SERVICES TO MEMBERS**

### **Membership**

The AWhA offers a number of categories of membership (eg, single, family, corporate & associate/junior). Annual membership runs from September to August, with renewal fees required on 30<sup>th</sup> June. Full membership caters for people who wish to register horses and to have a say in the running of the AWhA through voting. Associate members enjoy all the other privileges of membership (correspondence, newsletters, events and competitions, access to information etc.) but are not entitled to vote nor to register horses.

For membership enquiries and membership application forms, contact the Secretary in your State.

### **Detailed Information**

This booklet is an overview of the AWhA's activities, policies and services to members. More detailed information is available in the form of a series of "Info Sheets" produced and updated by the Federal Registrar and available through your State Registrar. Topics in the Info Sheet series include: Branding, Breeding Guidelines (see Attachment A), Colt Selection Guidelines, Performance Testing of Stallions, Rules of the National Competitions (see below), Artificial Insemination, Use of Imported Semen, Embryo Transfer, the Identification Register, the Warmblood Foundation Mare Register and Change of Name.

## **Stallion Register**

The AWhA produces a comprehensive catalogue of all performance accepted, approved and licensed stallions. This Register is invaluable to breeders, as it includes a photograph, description, pedigree and location details for each stallion. It is provided free to members and is updated annually.

Newly selected colts may not appear until the following edition. Because the progeny of stallions, which are ineligible for the Stallion Register, may not be registered in the AWhA Studbook, mare owners should check the status of unlisted stallions with the State or Federal Registrar before making a booking.

## **Annual Events**

### *Gala Days*

Each State Branch conducts an annual Gala Day. These events are excellent opportunities for the public to view beautifully presented Warmbloods of all ages. The format differs slightly from State to State, but all Gala Days include exhibitions of stud and sporting Warmbloods, in addition to the National Warmblood Mare, National Warmblood Performance Horse Competitions. Probably the most spectacular activity is the free jumping, but quadrilles and dressage demonstrations are also very popular. There are AWhA information stands and often trade displays of interest to horse lovers.

### *Colt Selection*

The annual Colt Selection process is the highlight of the AWhA calendar. This is when the very best colts from each foal crop are presented as three and four year olds for evaluation of their conformation, movement and jumping ability. The event is sometimes given an international flavour, as young imported stallions must also prove that they are up to the required standard by undergoing the AWhA Colt Selection test. Those that do pass are of a very high standard indeed. Upon attaining selection, the young stallions are known as “approved” and are granted a Breeding Permit which applies until the date by which they are required to pass Performance Testing.

### *National Warmblood Mare Competition*

Open to any Studbook or Studbook-eligible mare of three years of age or more, this competition is a showcase for some of the most beautiful mares in the country. Since its introduction in 1991, it has proven very popular with spectators as it provides an opportunity to see the mares moving free at all gaits, as well as showing their paces in hand. Broodmares, dressage horses, show-jumpers and eventers all compete on an equal basis. They are assessed on their type, conformation, movement and presentation. In the event of a tie, the mare with the best score for movement wins. The competition allows mares to compete against horses in other States without having to travel to do so. Instead, the panel of judges does the travelling to the State Gala Days. Prizes are awarded to the highest scoring mare and place-getters in each State with the national winner receiving a trophy from the Federal Board.

### *National Warmblood Performance Horse: Dressage, Free Jumping, Show-jumping and All rounder Competitions*

Introduced in 1994, these competitions are open to all Warmbloods registered with the AWhA in the Appendix, Stud Book or Identification Register, although approved/licensed stallions and foundation mares are not eligible to compete. The competitions are designed to allow ridden Warmbloods Australia-wide to compete on an equal basis without the necessity of leaving their home State. Here, the best young and older riding horses show the public what they can do. In all competitions, points are allocated for conformation, movement, paces under saddle, manners and presentation. Entrants in the National Warmblood Performance Horse Competition; Free Jumping show their athletic ability free jumping, while the National Warmblood Performance Horse Competition; Show Jumping are ridden over umps. National Warmblood Performance Horse Competition; Dressage compete in dressage designed to show their ridability and movement and the National Warmblood Performance Horse Competition; All rounder is for any horses competing in all three disciplines. State winners and place-getters receive handsome prizes and the National winner in each category receives a trophy presented by the Federal Board.

### *Stallion Service Auction by Tender*

The stallion service auction was greeted with great enthusiasm when launched in 1989 and has gone from strength to strength ever since. A selection of the owners of the Approved and Licensed stallions registered with the AWhA donate a service, which is auctioned by the Association. Owners of classified mares are invited to bid for the service of their choice by tendering a minimum of half the stallion's regular stud fee. The highest bid for each stallion wins, and bidders are notified by mail. This innovation gives breeders a chance to obtain a service at a substantially reduced price, although the bidding is very keen!

### *Performance Awards*

Those who use their Warmbloods for competition enjoy the annual performance awards, including for dressage, show-jumping, eventing, showing at halter and hacking, promoted by the State Branches. Scorecards are issued and presentations to those who have accumulated the most points in their chosen field are usually made at each State's Annual General Meeting.

## **Classification**

### *What is Classification?*

The system of classification practiced by the AWhA in the interests of improving the breed sets it apart from some other organisations. In a nutshell, the AWhA grads the best horses for breeding by classification of mares and by colt selection followed by performance testing, of stallions. The grading process also applies to imported horses of both sexes, which have not passed similar testing under the auspices of a recognised overseas organisation.

Classification is the cornerstone of Warmblood breeding – the need for selective breeding in order to maximise performance potential has been recognised for centuries and is perhaps even more relevant today, in an age where technology such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer can greatly increase the impact any individual horse has on the breed.

Basically, classification of a mare consists of an evaluation of her exterior (i.e., type and conformation) and movement (i.e., correctness, impulsion, swing and rhythm) when led at the walk and trot. All mares bred to AWhA stallions must be classified before their progeny can be registered in the Studbook. This applies equally to Warmblood and also inspected whilst moving free at the walk, trot and canter; and then are scored on their jumping style, scope and technique (jumping free, not under saddle, in recognition of their age and development).

### *Who are the Classifiers?*

The men and women who serve the AWhA as classifiers do so on a voluntary basis. Before being accredited as classifiers, they undergo a period of training, lectures and fieldwork organised by the State Branches. Once they have gained the necessary experience and passed the mare classifiers' examination, trainee classifiers are recognised as fully-fledged mare classifiers. A small group of the most experienced mare classifiers are elected by the Federal Board to serve as colt and stallion classifiers, as well as judging National Competitions. The AWhA relies on the skill and integrity of its classifiers. It is most important that they possess not only an excellent knowledge of horses but also personal qualities that will enable them to think independently and to maintain an impartial state of mind. Through training, skill sharing and interstate travel, the Association strives to ensure that uniform standards of classification are maintained throughout Australia.

### *Classification Scores*

A classification scale of 1 to 10 is used. The weighting of each mark is the same as that used for dressage: 1 = very bad, 2 = bad, 3 = quite bad, 4 = insufficient, 5 = sufficient, 6 = satisfactory, 7 = quite good, 8 = good, 9 = very good, 10 = excellent.

Horses are scored out of a possible 100 points, with the total marks reflected percentages. The standards are high and, because of the Association's aim of improving the breed, it is recommended that horses with inferior conformation and/or movement should not reproduce. Thus, a score of 4 ("insufficient") or less for any one area of assessment disqualifies a horse from gaining AWhA approval for breeding.

In order to be promoted to the Main Studbook or the Foundation (Warmblood or Non-Warmblood) Mare Register, a filly must score 60% or better on the averaged marks of a minimum of two classifiers, with no mark less than 5. A score of 70% is required for entry to the Head Studbook with Head Studbook mares being eligible for the Elite Studbook upon attaining certain standards in open competition.

The AWhA accepts mares that have passed a comparable classification process with other recognised Warmblood breed associations into the Foundation Mare or Warmblood Foundation Mare Registers, subject otherwise to them meeting normal AWhA criteria (applying to height, pedigree etc).

The rules are even stricter for colts, who must score a minimum of 70% at Colt Selection, with no mark less than 5, in order to be approved for receipt of a Breeding Permit. Colts are classified by a committee of five classifiers; four of whom are drawn from the AWhA accredited panel and one of whom is an independent expert appointed by the State Branch in which the classification is held.

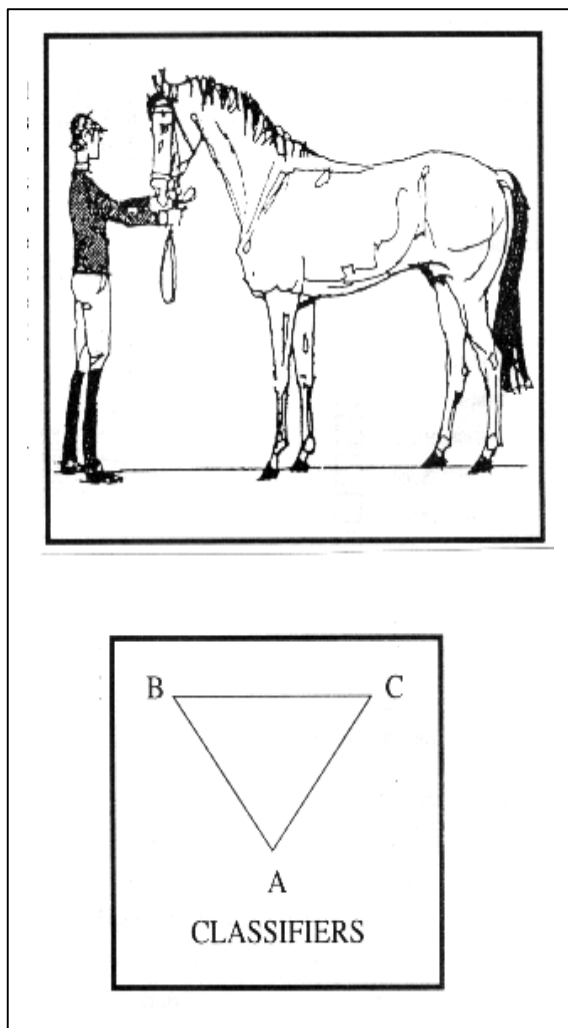
## COMMON REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

### Registration

The registration of a Foundation Mare is the point at which many people become involved with breeding Warmbloods and join the AWhA. They might have a Thoroughbred or Anglo-Arab mare, which meets the height, pedigree and other requirements for classification, and would like to breed a Warmblood foal. (Not that Thoroughbred mares do not necessarily have to be ASB (Australian Stud Book) mares, but that their Thoroughbred pedigree must be proven and documented.)

*The steps for registering a Foundation Mare are as follows:*

- Obtain forms for membership application and Foundation Mare registration from the Secretary in your State.
- Join the AWhA and submit the application form for your mare (don't forget to enclose your mare's birth certificate/registration papers and the application fee).
- The State Registrar will contact you about attending the next Classification Day in your area.



- Before the Classification Day, train your mare to lead willingly at the walk and trot and to stand still for inspection. The better she shows her movement, the higher she should score. The classifiers will also want to look at her teeth and pick up her feet, so she should be comfortable with being handled in this way.
- Present your mare at a Classification Day. She should be well groomed and in good condition. First of all, your mare will be measured and have her identity checked against her papers. You will then be asked to stand her up for assessment of her conformation. Place the mare so that the classifiers can see all four legs at once from the near side (the "Open position" – see diagram). Then you will be asked to walk and then trot her along a triangular course (A-B-C-A – see diagram) on the left rein, to enable the classifiers to evaluate her movement from behind, from the side and head on.

- Once the scores have been calculated, you will be advised of the result. You are welcome to look at the score-sheets – learning your mare’s strengths and weaknesses in this way can be of assistance in helping you to select a suitable stallion.
- If your mare passes, she will be issued a Certificate of Approval for Breeding. This means that her progeny by AWhA approved or licensed stallions will be eligible for registration in the AWhA Studbook.

The classification procedure is identical for Warmblood mares.  
(see under “Full Registration” below).

## **Sending your Mare to Stud**

You have chosen a performance accepted, approved or licensed stallion to cover your classified mare and have either sent her to Stud or decided on artificial insemination with transported semen. The owner of the stallion is required to complete a certificate of service in triplicate describing every mare covered by that stallion and noting the date(s) of service. The original (white) certificate is sent to the State Registrar by 30 June, the second (pink) copy is given to the mare owner and the third (green or yellow) copy is retained by the stud. In the new service certificate books, the pink slip includes an application for registration to be used when the foal is born. Make sure you are given your “pink slip” and keep it in a safe place.

## **Registering your Foal**

After your foal has been born, two things need to happen. One is that you must apply for his or her registration, using your pink slip and enclosing the registration fee. The other is that the foal must be “sighted” while still on its dam.

Sighting consists of having the mare’s markings, brands etc. checked against the description on the certificate of service and of certifying that the foal’s description is accurately recorded on the application for registration. You can either arrange for an authorised person (i.e., an AWhA classifier, or an AWhA committee member for a veterinary surgeon, if a classifier is unavailable) to sight the foal and sign the application, or you can forward the application to the State Registrar, who will arrange a sighting. Foals born in very remote areas may be “sighted” via photographic or video evidence. If this method is used, both mare and foal should be pictured from in front, behind, off and near sides and should also be shown together. Close-ups should be provided of unusual or obscured markings (eg, lower lip markings, heels etc). In other words, the identity and relationship of both horses must be clearly established before a birth certificate can be issued.

The deadline for registration is the 30<sup>th</sup> of June immediately following the foals’ birth, although most people prefer to apply for their birth certificates much sooner than this! Don’t forget that you must be a full financial member in order to register stock.

## **Warmblood Identification Register**

If your foal does not have two classified parents, or if you have purchased a horse with Warmblood breeding but which is not AWhA registered, do not despair! The Warmblood Identification Register records all male and female horses which are not eligible for the AWhA Studbook but which can demonstrate a minimum of 25% of recognised Warmblood breeding in their pedigree, irrespective of what the other components of the pedigree may be.

Unlike other categories of AWHHA registration, horses in the Identification Register need not be of solid colour (bay, black, brown, chestnut or grey).

Horses cannot generally be upgraded from the Identification Register to the Studbook, but females with acceptable breeding and height may be eligible for classification into the Warmblood Foundation Mare (WFM). The female progeny of mares that remain in the Identification Register may also be eligible for consideration for inclusion in the WFM, subject to satisfying the associated pedigree and height requirements. Males recorded in the Identification Register and the male offspring of Identification Register mares, however, are not eligible for colt selection and should not be used for breeding.

## **Full Registration**

At the same time as a foal is issued a birth certificate, he or she is entered in the Studbook Appendix. In order to be promoted from the Appendix to one of the breeding sections of the Studbook (Main, Head, Elite, the youngster must be branded and then presented for classification as a three year old if a filly, or between the ages of two and a half and four years old if a colt. Once the horse has passed Classification or Colt Selection, the original of the birth certificate will be endorsed accordingly and the horse will be entered into the appropriate section of the Studbook. In addition, successful females receive a Certificate of Approval for Breeding and successful (i.e., “Approved”) males receive a Breeding Permit Certificate. As noted above, horses that do not pass remain in the Appendix. Geldings also remain in the Appendix, but should be branded in the same manner as mares. They may be classified if their owner wishes, but classification of geldings is not compulsory.

In recognition of the fact that a horse may be at an awkward stage of development or perhaps suffering from temporary lameness or illness on a given classification day, there is provision for fillies and colts to be represented for classification if necessary. Your State or Federal Registrar can provide more information on the guidelines that apply in these circumstances.

## **Further Recognition**

If Head Studbook mares go on to satisfy the requirements of the Elite Studbook, they are promoted again, their birth certificates are endorsed, and they receive a special certificate from the Federal Registrar in recognition of this honour.

When “Approved” stallions complete their performance testing and have also demonstrated their worth through their progeny, they gain the prestigious title “Licensed and receive a special Breeding Permit. Stallions that do not make the grade through performance testing or progeny evaluation have their approved status revoked and are returned to the Appendix.

## **LESS COMMON REGISTRATION PROCEDURES**

### **Artificial Insemination, Imported Semen, Embryo Transfer**

The AWHHA acknowledges the advances being made in equine reproductive technology. Accordingly, it will register progeny resulting from artificial insemination with either fresh, chilled or frozen (including imported) semen and progeny resulting from embryo transfer, subject to the same rules and conditions relating to classification of mares and breeding permit status of stallions that apply to natural insemination.

In addition, however imported semen must be from licensed (i.e., performance tested) stallions registered with recognised overseas Warmblood associations, and, in the case of both imported semen and embryo transfer, advance application for approval, including payment of a processing fee, must be made to the Federal Registrar. Parentage of foals must subsequently be verified through blood DNA typing. “Info Sheets” on these topics and approval application forms are available from State Registrars.

## **CONCLUSION**

The AWhA is a member-oriented organisation, which is committed to breeding the best. We hope that you have found this Handbook of interest and assistance, and trust that your association with the AWhA will be long and rewarding.

Please do not hesitate to contact the appropriate member of the State or Federal Committees should you require further information.

**Table 1 - Classification Criteria (see also Attachment A – Breeding Guidelines)**

<b>Mares: Main Studbook</b>					<b>Minimum Score: 60%</b>
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 3 generations, both parents classified	<u>Min. Height</u> 158cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. “W” brand applied at 3yo if not before.	
<b>Mares: Head Studbook</b>					<b>Minimum Score: 70%</b>
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 3 generations, both parents classified	<u>Min. Height</u> 158cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. “W” brand applied at 3yo if not before.	
<b>Mares: Elite Studbook</b>					
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 3 generations, both parents classified	<u>Min. Height</u> 158cm	<u>Prerequisites</u> Must be classified Head Studbook Mare	<u>Performance</u> Performance required in dressage and/or show-jumping or eventing (see Breeding Guidelines)	
<b>Mares: Warmblood Foundation</b>					<b>Class A: Min. 70%</b> <b>Class B: Min. 60%</b>
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 3 generations of WB, WB/TB, WB/AA or WB/Arabian	<u>Min Height</u> 158cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. Not eligible for “W” brand.	
<b>Mares: Non-Warmblood Foundation</b>					<b>Class A: Min. 70%</b> <b>Class B: Min. 60%</b>
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 3 proven generations Thoroughbred or Anglo-Arab	<u>Min. Height</u> 158cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. Not eligible for “W” brand.	
<b>WB Colts: Approved</b>					<b>Minimum Score: 70%</b>
<u>Age</u> 2 ½ – 4 yo	<u>Pedigree</u> 4 proven generations Thoroughbred or Anglo-Arab	<u>Min. Height</u> 160cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. “W” brand applied at 3yo if not before.	
<b>TB, Anglo Arab Colts/Stallions (Approved Foundation A)</b>					<b>Minimum Score: 70%</b>
<u>Age</u> 3 yo +	<u>Pedigree</u> 4 proven generations	<u>Min. Height</u> 160cm	<u>Colour</u> Solid bay, black, brown, chestnut, grey	<u>Brands</u> Stud & numeral brands must be applied before classification. Not eligible for “W” brand.	
<b>Stallions: Licensed</b>					
<u>Age</u> 3 yo – 9 yo	<u>Pedigree</u> 4 proven generations (if WB, both parents classified)	<u>Min. Height</u> WB: 160cm	<u>Prerequisites</u> Must be Approved	<u>Performance</u> Ridability Test or Performance required in dressage and/or show-jumping and/or eventing (see Breeding Guidelines)	