

Knabstrupper Society GB



Rules and Standards for the Knabstrupper



RULES FOR THE KNABSTRUPPER SPORTS HORSE

§ 1 The Standard

Type.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse is a big framed and well balanced horse with good depth and breadth.

Size.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse is above 148 cm at the withers.

Colour.

The Knabstrupper's most significant characteristic is a particular colouration. There are significant permutations in the colouring. The extent of the colouring therefore has no bearing on the assessment and classification.

- The minimum permitted colouration is flesh coloured areas at natural openings.
- Solid coloured stallions with only flesh coloured areas at natural openings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured stallions with a proportion of at least 6/8 Knabstrupper blood in the third generation are eligible for grading. A stallion of this category must be put to a Knabstrupper mare of Knabstrupper colouration.
- Stallions with the greying gene are ineligible for grading.
- Stallions with distinctly 'wall eye' (i.e. entirely blue eye) or 'rat tail' (very sparse hair on the tail) are also ineligible.
- Horses and ponies with distinctly piebald or skewbald markings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured mares out of or by one graded Knabstrupper parent are eligible for grading. A mare of this category must be put to a graded Knabstrupper stallion of Knabstrupper colouration.

Head and Neck.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse has an expressive noble head with large clear and calm eyes and good clearance between the lower jaw and start of the neck. The head is attached through a good, flexible poll to a well-proportioned and well-set neck.

Shoulder and Withers.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse has a long sloping shoulder with good freedom of movement and a well-defined wither.

Body.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse has a well defined wither which flows into a strong back and short muscular loins. It has a long, slightly sloping, muscular croup with a well set tail and tail carriage.

Limbs.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse has strong, clean and correctly aligned limbs of proportionate substance. The hocks and pasterns should be well-defined with correct angles with a smooth transition to the cannon. The cannon should be short and flat. The pasterns should be of proportionate length and sprung. There is a muscular forearm; the hind leg has

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a well-defined broad and deep musculature. The hoof should be well-shaped with good horn quality.

Movement.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse has a light and forward movement. It is rhythmic and elastic, with the hinds tracking well in under the horse.

Temperament.

The Knabstrupper Sports Horse must be lively with an amiable and cooperative manner.



RULES FOR THE CLASSICAL KNABSTRUPPER HORSE

§ 2 The Standard

Type.

The ideal Classical Knabstrupper Horse is elegant, well balanced with good muscle mass and three equally proportioned body parts, preferably with equal height and length. A muscular build with good depth and breadth is desirable.

Height.

The ideal height at the withers should be within the range of 148 to 165 cm.

Colour.

The Knabstrupper's most significant characteristic is a particular colouration. There are numerous permutations of the colouring. The extent of the colouring therefore has no bearing on the assessment and classification.

- The minimum permitted colouration is flesh coloured areas at natural openings.
- Solid coloured stallions with only flesh coloured areas at natural openings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured stallions with a proportion of at least 6/8 Knabstrupper blood in the third generation are eligible for grading. A stallion of this category must be put to a Knabstrupper mare of Knabstrupper colouration.
- Stallions with the greying gene are ineligible for grading.
- Stallions with distinctly 'wall eye' (i.e. entirely blue eye) or 'rat tail' (very sparse hair on the tail) are also ineligible.
- Horses and ponies with distinctly piebald or skewbald markings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured mares out of or by one graded Knabstrupper parent are eligible for grading. A mare of this category must be put to a graded Knabstrupper stallion of Knabstrupper colouration.

Head, Poll and Neck.

The head must be expressive. The eyes should be large and widely set. The ears should not be disproportionately large. The bridge of the nose may be pronounced. The lower jaw should be broad and well defined.

The length and shape of the poll should allow good freedom and throat clearance between the lower jaw and the neck.

The neck should be long and high set with a muscular crest. An over pronounced lower neck is undesirable.

Shoulder and Withers.

The shoulder should be long, sloping and muscular with a long bone in the upper arm and should be flexible with good freedom of movement. The withers should be of proportionate length with good muscle. The withers may appear short due to a high set neck and muscular crest. This will not be considered a fault.

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**Body.**

The top line should be muscular, flexible and gracefully rounded. The back should be medium to short, muscular and strong. The loin should be compact and flexible with a well-developed musculature. The croup should be muscular and sloped. The tail should not be too highly set.

Limbs.

The legs should be clean and correctly aligned with correct angles in hocks and pasterns. The thigh bone should be long and sloping. The pasterns should be strong and elastic. The hooves should be strong, well-shaped and of proportionate size.

Movement.

The movement should be energetic and rhythmic with a natural balance. Good lift of both the front and hind legs is sought and in such a manner that the front legs are moved forward with a slight bend at the knees and the hind legs with a bend at the hocks. The walk should be relaxed with an appropriate length of stride. The trot should be energetic and rhythmic tracking well under with good lift in all joints. The canter should be calm, well balanced and with good lift in the strike.

Temperament.

The horse must be calm, alert, intelligent and cooperative.



§ 3

Pedigree Requirements for the Main Stud Book

For an animal to be eligible for the Society's main stud book it must have 3 full lines of approved ancestry.

- 2:** By approved ancestry, it is understood that the ancestors in the animal's pedigree are registered with the Society or the KNN, are graded with another EU approved Knabstrupper stud book that follows the rules of the mother stud book, or are graded with other stud books from which the Society accepts out crossing. Approved ancestry can also be a registered mare by a stallion graded with an EU approved Knabstrupper society or accepted out cross society where the mare was active in breeding up until and including 1995.

For the Knabstrupper horse the accepted outcross list includes:

- Frederiksborg Hesteavlsforeningen (Fredriksborger)
- Dansk Oldenborg Avl (Danish Oldenborg)
- Trakehner Avlsforbundet i Danmark (Trakehner)
- Dansk Selskab for Arabisk Hesteavl (Shagya, Arab and Angloarab)
- Dansk Varmblod (Danish Warmblood)
- Grænseegnens Holstener Hesteavlsforening (Holsteiner)
- Thoroughbred XX (approved with Danish Warmblood, Trakehner or Arab Societies)

2.1: In the UK, the accepted outcross list for Knabstrupper also includes:

- British Hanoverian Horse Society
- Trakehner Breeders Fraternity
- Thoroughbred XX (Weatherby's) approved with one of the listed societies
- Shagya, Arab and Anglo-arabs approved with one of the listed societies

By approved means mares that are graded into the Main Stud Book of their respective society, or stallions graded into the Main Stud Book of their respective society and performance tested.

Horses registered and graded with the Scottish Sports Horse Society, Sport Horse Breeding of Great Britain and the Warm-Blood Breeders Studbook – UK may be accepted at the Board's discretion as long as the horse's pedigree complies with the breeds listed in the outcross list and stallions have been performance tested. This will be evaluated on an individual basis and no precedence can be cited.

- 3:** Outcrossing with animals from other spotted breeds is not permitted.

- 4:** Outcrossing with animals from the accepted outcross list that are carriers of the grey gene is not permitted.

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- 5:** When using a stallion from the accepted outcross list on a graded Knabstrupper mare the progeny will be eligible (for a fee) for registration and branding provided the mare owner has notified the Society's stallion list administrator before the 1st October of the year of the covering taking place. Late notification will incur an additional fee.
- 6:** Progeny which results from a cross between an approved Knabstrupper and a cold blood horse, pony or trotter is not eligible to be put forward with the Society.



RULES FOR THE KNABSTRUPPER PONY

§ 4 The Standard

Type.

The Knabstrupper Pony is a well balanced riding pony with clear pony characteristics showing good depth and breadth.

Size.

The Knabstrupper Pony categories are divided as follows:

- Cat 1: 140.1 -148 cm at the withers
- Cat 2: 130.1-140 cm at the withers
- Cat 3: 105-130 cm at the withers

Colour.

The Knabstrupper's most significant characteristic is a particular colouration. There are numerous permutations of the colouring. The extent of the colouring therefore has no bearing on the assessment and classification.

- The minimum permitted colouration is flesh coloured areas at natural openings.
- Solid coloured stallions with only flesh coloured areas at natural openings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured stallions with a proportion of at least 6/8 Knabstrupper blood in the third generation are eligible for grading. A stallion of this category must be put to a Knabstrupper mare of Knabstrupper colouration.
- Stallions with the greying gene are ineligible for grading.
- Stallions with distinctly 'wall eye' (i.e. entirely blue eye) or 'rat tail' (very sparse hair on the tail) are also ineligible.
- Horses and ponies with distinctly piebald or skewbald markings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured mares out of or by one graded Knabstrupper parent are eligible for grading. A mare of this category must be put to a graded Knabstrupper stallion of Knabstrupper colouration.

Head and Neck.

The Knabstrupper Pony should have a small expressive and noble head with a wide brow, small ears and large clear and calm eyes. There should be plenty of space between the lower jaw and start of the neck. The head should be joined through a good, flexible poll to a well proportioned and well-set neck.

Shoulder and Withers.

The Knabstrupper Pony has a long sloping shoulder and a long and well-defined wither.

Body.

The Knabstrupper Pony has a well defined wither which flows into a strong back and short muscular loins and a long sloping and muscular croup. The hind quarters should be deep broad and well-muscled.

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**Limbs.**

The Knabstrupper Pony has strong, clean and correctly aligned limbs. The hocks and pasterns should be well-defined with correct angles. The cannon should be short and flat. The pasterns should be proportionately long and sprung. The hoof should be well-shaped with good horn quality.

Movement.

The Knabstrupper Pony's movement should be rhythmic with the hinds tracking well in under the horse and a powerful action.

Temperament.

The Knabstrupper Pony must have an amiable and cooperative manner.



RULES FOR THE KNABSTRUPPER MINIATURE PONY

§ 5 The Standard

Type.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony is a well balanced pony of riding type with good depth and breadth.

Size.

Up to 104 cm at the withers.

Colour.

The Knabstrupper's most significant characteristic is a particular colouration. There are significant permutations in the colouring. The extent of the colouring therefore has no bearing on the assessment and classification.

- The minimum permitted colouration is flesh coloured areas at natural openings.
- Solid coloured stallions with only flesh coloured areas at natural openings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured stallions with a proportion of at least 6/8 Knabstrupper blood in the third generation are eligible for grading. A stallion of this category must be put to a Knabstrupper mare of Knabstrupper colouration.
- Stallions with the greying gene are ineligible for grading.
- Stallions with distinctly 'wall eye' (i.e. entirely blue eye) or 'rat tail' (very sparse hair on the tail) are also ineligible.
- Horses and ponies with distinctly piebald or skewbald markings are ineligible for grading.
- Solid coloured mares out of or by one graded Knabstrupper parent are eligible for grading. A mare of this category must be put to a graded Knabstrupper stallion of Knabstrupper colouration.

Head and Neck.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony has a small expressive and noble head with large clear eyes and small ears. The head should be joined though a flexible poll to a well-proportioned and well-set neck.

Shoulder and Withers.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony has a sloping shoulder with good freedom of movement and well defined withers.

Body.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony has a short and strong top line and short muscular loins and a well-shaped and muscular croup, with a well-set tail.

Limbs.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony has strong, clean and correctly aligned limbs. The hocks and pasterns should be well-defined with correct angles and flat joints. The hoof should be well-shaped.

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**Movement.**

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony should have a rhythmic and ground covering stride. Good elasticity in the movement is desirable.

Temperament.

The Miniature Knabstrupper Pony must be energetic, amiable and cooperative.

Movement.

The movement should be energetic and rhythmical with a natural balance. Good lift in front and hind legs is desirable, so that the forward motion in walk and trot is with a slightly bent knee and hock. The walk should be relaxed with a good length of stride. The trot should be energetic, rhythmic and track correctly with the hinds moving well in under the horse and with good elevation of all joints. The canter should be calm and well balanced showing good elevation in the stride.

Temperament.

The horse should be calm, alert, intelligent and cooperative.



§ 6

Pedigree Requirements for the Main Stud Book

For an animal to be eligible for the Society's main stud book it must have 3 full lines of approved ancestry.

- 2:** By approved ancestry, it is understood that the ancestors in the animal's pedigree are registered with the Society or the KNN, are graded with another EU approved Knabstrupper stud book that follows the rules of the mother stud book, or are graded with other stud books from which the Society accepts out crossing. Approved ancestry can also be a registered mare by a stallion graded with an EU approved Knabstrupper society or accepted out cross society where the mare was active in breeding up until and including 1995.

For the Knabstrupper pony the accepted outcross list includes:

- ❑ Avlsforeningen for New Forest Ponyer i Danmark (New Forest Pony)
- ❑ Welsh Pony avlen i Danmark (Welsh Pony, but not Welsh Cob)
- ❑ Avlsforeningen for Connemara Ponyer i Danmark (Connemara)
- ❑ Dansk Sports Ponyavl (Danish Sports Pony)
- ❑ Avlsforeningen for Dartmoor Ponyer i Danmark (Dartmoor pony)
- ❑ Avlsforeningen for Shetlandsponyer i Danmark (Shetland pony)
- ❑ Dansk Miniatureforening (Danish Miniature Society) – Only allowed for Miniatures

2.1: In the UK, the accepted outcross list for Knabstrupper ponies also includes:

- British Connemara Pony Society
- Dartmoor Pony Society
- New Forest Pony Breeding & Cattle Society
- Shetland Pony Stud-Book Society
- Welsh Pony & Cob Society (cobs not acceptable)
- British Miniature Horse Society - Only allowed for Miniatures

Ponies registered and graded with the Sports Pony Stud Book Society may be accepted at the Board's discretion as long as the horse's pedigree complies with the breeds listed in the outcross list. This will be evaluated on an individual basis and no precedence can be cited.

- 3:** The Society may constrain the requirements when grading horses or ponies out of parents graded in breed societies in other countries not adhering to the breeding requirements of the Society.
- 4:** Ponies of Knabstrupper colouration of unknown or unacceptable ancestry may only be graded into the Society for crossing with animals registered with the Society or the KNN.

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- 5:** Outcrossing with animals from the accepted outcross list that are carriers of the grey gene is not permitted.
- 6:** When using a stallion from the accepted outcross list on a graded Knabstrupper mare the progeny will be eligible (for a fee) for registration and branding provided the mare owner has notified the Society's stallion list administrator before the 1st October of the year of the covering taking place. Late notification will incur an additional fee.
- 7:** Progeny which results from a cross between an approved Knabstrupper and a cold blood horse, pony or trotter is not eligible to be put forward with the Society.



§ 7

Description and Assessment of Colouration

All horses and ponies put forward for assessment or grading by the Society are measured and described.

The person responsible is appointed by the breeding administration and is chosen based on the person's knowledge and experience in this field.

The description control, amongst other things, assesses the presence of Knabstrupper colouration, the grey gene or pinto colouration. Before the end of the grading the results are presented to the grading commission's judge(s) who, in cooperation with the person responsible for the description control, represent the colour committee which is responsible for final decisions in these matters. If the colour committee cannot reach an agreement on the presence of the grey gene; benefit of the doubt will prevail in favour of the breeding programme and the animal will be noted as carrying the grey gene (G).

If it is suspected the animal carries the grey gene the owner will have the opportunity to clear any misunderstandings immediately at the grading before a decision is made.

- 1:** The grey gene (G) is undesired in Knabstrupper breeding.
- 2:** Stallions carrying the grey gene are ineligible for a breeding licence or grading.
- 3:**
 - 1) For mares born on or after 1st January 2007 the following rules apply:
 - a) Mares carrying the grey gene are ineligible for grading.
 - b) Mares suspected of carrying the grey gene are placed or graded into a pre-register.
 - c) If a mare is later confirmed to be carrying the grey gene her grading will be revoked.
 - d) If a mare is later confirmed not to be carrying the grey gene she will be entered into the standard stud book.
 - 2) For mares born before 1st January 2007 the following rules apply:
 - a) Mares carrying the grey gene can be graded before 1st January 2011.
 - b) After this date the rules in stk. 3.1 above also apply for these mares.
 - c) Mares of unknown or not approved parentage carrying the grey gene cannot be graded.
 - 3) Mares carrying or suspected of carrying the grey gene graded into the stud book by 31st December 2010 can continue in the breeding programme and retain their grading.

- Stk. 4:** On the animal's papers the following symbols are displayed: (gg) (Gg) (G?) (??) (?g)
- (gg) = the animal does NOT carry the grey gene
(Gg) = the animal is heterozygous for the grey gene
(G?) = the animal is possibly heterozygous for the grey gene
(??) = the animal is suspected of carrying the grey gene
(?g) = the animal is suspected of carrying the grey gene and is known not to be heterozygous for the grey gene.

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§ 8 Branding

The Society's branding logo – a "K" surrounded by a shield – is copyright to the KNN and can only be given to horses or ponies bred into the mother stud book – the KNN – or within the capacity of a daughter organisation approved by the mother stud book. Branding has been mandatory within the KNN since 1988 (apart from in 1993 when it was voluntary). From 2008 the animal must be either branded or microchipped, both may be done.

2: Progeny that obtain a registration certificate from the Society or the KNN can be branded.
Progeny out of mares registered with the studbook and by an approved stallion can be branded.
Animals born before or in 1988 or in 1993 can be branded.
Animals graded into the studbook can be branded with logo and registration numbers unless already carrying the brand of another studbook.
F1 mares and geldings of unknown pedigree cannot be branded.

3: **Branding on the neck.** Mares graded with a minimum overall impression of 8 and which have successfully completed the performance assessment are entitled to be branded with the logo on the left side of the neck. Before such a brand can be given, the animal must have the standard branding on its thigh.

4: **Branding of outcrosses**
When using an approved stallion from the Society's approved outcross list on a graded Knabstrupper mare it is possible (for a fee) to have the progeny branded as long as the mare owner has notified the Society's stallion list administrator before the 1st October of the year of the covering. Late notification will incur an additional fee.

A graded mare from the outcross list can, for a fee, be approved for outcrossing, and any progeny out of such a mare and by a graded Knabstrupper stallion can be branded.



§ 9

General Grading Rules

- 1: Purpose:**

The purpose of the grading rules is to define the breeding programme so that the selection results in advancement of the breed.
- 2: Organisation of events:**

The Society's Board is responsible for ensuring that each year events are held for the approval of stallions, mares, geldings, progeny groups and foals and youngstock. The event is to be organised to avoid, where possible, clashes with other KNN events. Additional gradings in the UK may be held where financially, numerically or geographically justifiable. The Board has the right to cancel events if at the time of the deadline there are insufficient entries.
- 3: Entry:**

Only full members of the Society who are the registered owners may present animals at the Society's events. Change of ownership can however be notified at the time of the grading.
A fee is payable to the Society for entries, grading and certificates.

Horses and ponies which adhere to the pedigree rules set out by the Society under the auspices of the KNN may be put forward.

The Knabstrupper blood proportion is noted as a fraction in the catalogues published for the Society's events and in the grading register.

At events horses, ponies and miniature ponies are assessed in separate classes. On the entry form it is entered which category the animal belongs to. It is at the owner's discretion which category foals are entered into that are crosses between miniature pony/pony or pony/horse (as miniature pony, pony or horse). However, the breeding committee can direct the foal to be moved to another class if it is obvious that the foal will exceed the maximum height for the category.
- 4: The grading commission**

The KNN's Board appoints a panel of judges who will run the assessment. At the assessments there must be a clear division between the Sports and Classical types which will be judged by two separate panels of judges. At stallion gradings and approvals the judging panel must include a capable riding assessor. In pony classes a person with specific pony knowledge will as far as possible be used in the judging panel.

The aim is for a pool of UK judges to be established to supplement the Danish judging panel.
- 5: Qualification rules of judges.**

A judge is disqualified when he/she is the breeder, owner or former owner of the animal being assessed. The judge is also disqualified if he/she is the breeder, owner or previous owner of the sire or has any other financial

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interest in the animal being assessed. The judge is disqualified to judge any animals which are in competition with said animal and can therefore not judge animals in the same class or Best in Show where said animal is participating.

- 6:** The standard to which the horse is assessed is at the owner's discretion. It should be possible to have the horse assessed to both the Sports and Classical standards at the same event. It must be clear from the catalogue which standard the horse is to be assessed under. If the horse is a late entry, it must be announced before the start of the class. No horse can switch from one class to another once the judging has commenced.
- 7:** Hair samples are taken for DNA profiling at grading of mares.
- 8:** A copy of the assessment form must be handed out immediately after the end of the class.



§ 10

Foal and Youngstock Assessment

Foals and youngstock of approved ancestry are eligible to be put forward for assessment at events organised by the Society.

2: At the assessment a description of conformation and movement is recorded. In addition 5 individual marks are given for:

1. Type
2. Body
3. Limbs
4. Movement
5. Overall Impression

The mark for overall impression cannot in itself equal the highest or lowest mark given.

3: In accordance with general Danish rules on animal welfare and transportation, foals cannot be presented at public shows until they are at least 14 days old. All DEFRA regulations must also be complied with.

4: If the foal is not being presented at an event organised by the Society or other event under KNN auspices in the year it is born, members are required to send a photo of the foal and information on the sire and dam to the Society as soon as possible.



MARES

§ 11

Appendix to the Main Stud Book

Mares that do not have fully approved ancestry can be graded into an appendix to the main stud book. This is called the Pre-register and the number of approved generations determines whether the mare is accepted into F1, F2 or F3.

Mares of Knabstrupper colouration of unknown or not approved breeding, but of an acceptable conformation and movement are eligible for grading into F1.

The daughter of an F1 mare and an approved Knabstrupper stallion is placed into F2 if graded.

The daughter of an F2 mare and an approved stallion (either a Knabstrupper stallion or a stallion from the accepted outcross list) is placed into F3 if graded.

Progeny of F3 mares and an approved stallion (either a Knabstrupper stallion or a stallion from the accepted outcross list) is placed into the main stud book at birth.

§ 12

Age Eligibility for Grading

Mares may be put forward for grading from the year in which they turn 3 years old.

- 2:** Mares that have previously been graded are eligible to go forward for a regrading, although not within the same year.
- 3:** Mares are eligible to go forward for a performance assessment (which is mandatory for stallions) from the year in which they turn 4 years old.
- 4:** Mares graded with the Society are eligible to be awarded an "R" prefix to the stud book number as evidence of their own rideability when complying with the following:
 - The mare has passed a One Day Performance Assessment recognised by LU.
 - The mare has obtained at least 3 times 60% at Medium level or above in competitions under British Dressage (BD), three zero fault first rounds at Foxhunter level or above in competitions under the British Show Jumping Association (BSJA) or completed two competitions under British Eventing (BE) at Novice level or above with a maximum of 40 faults on the cross country course.
 - The mare has achieved a certain level at Young Horse championship qualifiers. This includes an overall score of at least 7 at BD Young Horse championships (Nuumed Potential International Dressage Horse Championship, Rhinegold British Young Horse Championships, Shearwater British Dressage Young Horse Championships); qualified for the finals at the BSJA British Young Horse Show Jumping Championships; or achieved a minimum of 63 points in the Young Event Horse classes or a maximum of 54 faults in British Eventing Young Horse Championship classes under BE.
 - Results achieved at minimum the same level under the auspices of other organisations may be recognised. The decision of approval is at the Board's discretion.

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§ 13 The Grading

The grading is governed by the Board.

- 2:** Mares are graded with a mark for overall impression of 10-9-8-7-6 or 5 whether for the Main Stud Book or the Pre-register.
- 3:** At the grading a description is recorded of the mare's conformation and movement.

Additionally 10 individual marks are awarded for:	The scale of marks awarded is as follows:
1. Type and Body	10 Excellent
2. Head and Neck	9 Very good
3. Shoulders and Withers	8 Good
4. Topline and Quarters	7 Fairly good
5. Front Legs	6 Acceptable
6. Hind Legs	5 Not quite acceptable
7. Walk	4 Not acceptable
8. Trot	3 Fairly poor
9. Canter	2 Poor
10. Overall Impression	1 Very poor

The mark for overall impression and the colour of rosette given corresponds as follows:

1st premium (Red rosette):	10 – 9 – 8
2nd premium (Blue rosette):	7 – 6
3rd premium (Green rosette):	5
Not graded:	4 or less

The mark for overall impression cannot in itself equal the highest or lowest mark given.

§ 14 Progeny Showing

At gradings organised by the Society under the auspices of the KNN progeny groups by graded mares can be assessed. All animals exhibited must be graded or registered with the Society . The exhibitor must be a full member of the Society.

The result of the progeny group will be entered into the foundation mare's stud book papers.

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The progeny groups can be awarded medals according to the following overall impression:

- 10 – 9 points = Gold medal
- 8 - points = Silver medal
- 7 - points = Bronze medal
- 6 points or less = No medal

2: Rules for presentation of mare families and progeny groups.

MARE FAMILY I.

Foundation mare with at least two mares/fillies of direct descent whereof the youngest must be at least 2 years old (e.g. mother and two daughters or mother, daughter and grand daughter).

PROGENY GROUP I.

Progeny group out of a foundation mare that is not herself presented. At least 3 female progeny of direct descent, of which the youngest must be at least 2 years old (e.g. 3 daughters).

PROGENY GROUP II.

Foundation mare with at least 4 progeny of which the youngest must be at least 2 years old. The group can consist of stallions, mares and geldings.

PROGENY GROUP III.

Progeny group out of a foundation mare that is not herself presented. At least 4 progeny of which the youngest must be at least 2 years old. The group can consist of stallions, mares and geldings.

§ 15

Entry into Stud Book, Fees etc.

The Board sets fees for UK organised events. These will include the mandated fees and procedures for entries, grading certificates, entry into the stud book etc. The mare owner must be a full member of the Society to be eligible to present an animal for grading.

§ 16

Grading outside Society or KNN Organised Events

- 1:** The Society Board can liaise with the KNN, subject to the general procedures for assessment, to arrange grading of mares as well as entry of mares into the Pre-register, at other breeding events.
- 2:** Under special circumstances mares can for a fee set by the Board be graded without being presented. Where it is not possible to present a mare for grading, e.g. posthumously, it is possible to apply for a grading without presenting the mare subject to:

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- The mare having at least 1 progeny which is graded or is being presented for grading.
- Mares of unknown ancestry having Knabstrupper colouration.

The Society will forward such applications for the consideration of the KNN.

§ 17 Gelding Assessment

- 1:** Geldings may be presented for assessment at 3 years old or older. The gelding must be of approved ancestry (the rules applying to geldings are the same as for the mares). Knabstrupper coloured geldings of unknown ancestry may also be put forward for an assessment. Geldings which have been assessed are approved with overall marks of 10-9-8-7-6 or 5 points and are entered into a gelding register. The gelding is then eligible for branding. Geldings of unknown ancestry are not eligible for branding.
- 2:** Geldings graded with the Society are eligible to be awarded an "R" prefix to the stud book number as evidence of their own rideability when complying with the following:
- The gelding has passed a One Day Performance Assessment recognised by LU.
 - The gelding has obtained at least 3 times 60% at Medium level or above in competitions under British Dressage (BD), three zero fault first rounds at Foxhunter level or above in competitions under the British Show Jumping Association (BSJA) or completed two competitions under British Eventing (BE) at Novice level or above with a maximum of 40 faults on the cross country course.
 - The gelding has achieved a certain level at Young Horse championship qualifiers. This includes an overall score of at least 7 at BD Young Horse championships (Nuumed Potential International Dressage Horse Championship, Rhinegold British Young Horse Championships, Shearwater British Dressage Young Horse Championships); qualified for the finals at the BSJA British Young Horse Show Jumping Championships; or achieved a minimum of 63 points in the Young Event Horse classes or a maximum of 54 faults in British Eventing Young Horse Championship classes under BE.
 - Results achieved at minimum the same level under the auspices of other organisations may be recognised. The decision of approval is at the Board's discretion.

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STALLIONS

§ 18

Pedigree Requirements

Stallions to be put forward must be registered in the main stud book, i.e. parents, grand parents and great grand parents must all be of approved ancestry.

- 2:** Stallions born in 1996 or later must be out of a graded mare to be eligible for grading.
- 3:** **Transitional rules.** A stallion not having full three generations ancestry may be graded according to the following rules.
Stallions born up until and including 1999 out of F2 mares are eligible for grading.
Stallions born in 2000 or later out of at least F3 mares are eligible for grading.
- 4:** **Incomplete pedigree.** The Society may, under special circumstances, accept an incomplete pedigree on the stallion's dam side. A graded stallion cannot reduce the stud book status (i.e. main stud book versus Pre-registry) of its progeny for breeding more than the progeny's dam status. Therefore, in any such case the ancestry of a graded stallion is considered to be fully approved.

The Society will forward such applications for the consideration of the KNN.

§ 19

Breeding Licence and Grading

- 1:** **Breeding licence**
A stallion's breeding licence is valid at the earliest in the year the animal turns 3. Approval must have been obtained at the most recent points assessment.
2.5 year old and older stallions being presented for the first time may be awarded a one year breeding licence.
3.5 year old stallions with a one year breeding licence must go forward for a renewed breeding licence approval at a place directed by the Society under the auspices of the KNN.
Older stallions with a one year breeding licence must go forward for a renewed breeding licence approval at a place directed by the Society under the auspices of the KNN or be presented for a performance assessment.
A stallion may be given a breeding licence for a maximum of two years after which it must be presented for a performance assessment and either be fully graded or rejected based on the outcome of the performance assessment.
- 2:** **Access to the performance assessment**
4 year old or older stallions with a breeding licence for the year in question are obliged to be presented for a performance assessment, which normally takes place in the autumn after the covering season has ended.
4 year old or older stallions must be approved at an ordinary points assessment before being presented at the performance assessment.

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- 3: Grading**
4 year old or older stallions which have been approved and have passed a performance assessment approved by the KNN may be graded. Stallions may be put forward for regrading, but not within the same year.
- 4: Requirements for approval**
Stallions are approved with an overall impression mark of 10-9-8-7. No individual mark below 5 for conformation and movement is permitted. There are no minimum mark requirements for stallions put forward under the pure bred licence programme, but the stallion must have passed the veterinary inspection. Both paces and jumping ability must be noted in the overall description of the stallion and the animal's particular strengths must be highlighted.
- 5: Loose jumping**
Stallions presented for the points assessment must be loose jumped.
- 6: Veterinary control**
At the points assessment for stallions, the Society require the stallions be vetted. The Board directs what veterinary assessment the stallion must undergo, the results of this assessment are considered by the Board in conjunction with the grading commission.
- 7: DNA control**
All approved stallions must be DNA tested before being introduced into the breeding programme.
All stallions born after 1st January 1994 must have their ancestry verified through DNA testing to obtain full approval.
All costs in connection with the DNA testing are borne by the stallion owner.
- 8:** Solid coloured stallions, which adhere to the pure bred criterion of a minimum proportion of Knabstrupper blood of 6/8 in the 3rd generation, may be graded subject to achieving an overall impression mark of at least 7.



§ 20 Assessment

As for mares, stallions are given marks for conformation and movement according to the scale below:

Additionally 10 individual marks are awarded for:	The scale of marks awarded is as follows:
1. Type and Body	10 Excellent
2. Head and Neck	9 Very good
3. Shoulders and Withers	8 Good
4. Topline and Quarters	7 Fairly good
5. Front Legs	6 Acceptable
6. Hind Legs	5 Not quite acceptable
7. Walk	4 Not acceptable
8. Trot	3 Fairly poor
9. Canter	2 Poor
10. Overall Impression	1 Very poor

2: In addition, 4 individual marks are given for loose jumping:

1. Bascule (use of back)
2. Technique
3. Elasticity and Agility
4. Scope and Capacity

6 is the average score. Therefore all marks above 6 have a positive effect and all marks below 6 have a negative effect on the overall mark given to the horse. Jumping and dressage ability have equal weight on the assessment and award of covering licences. It therefore must be taken into account that a stallion may have a particular talent for jumping, dressage or both. This should be mentioned in the overall description of the young stallion.

§ 21 Progeny Showing

At events organised by the Society under the auspices of the KNN, progeny groups by graded stallions graded can be assessed. All animals exhibited must be graded or registered with the Society . The exhibitor must be a full member of the Society.

The result of the progeny group will be entered into the foundation stallion's stud book papers.

The progeny groups can be awarded medals according to the following overall impression:

- 10 – 9 points = Gold medal
- 8 points = Silver medal
- 7 points = Bronze medal
- 6 points or less = No medal

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2: Rules for presentation of progeny by stallions.

SMALL PROGENY GROUP.

A progeny group consisting of at least 5 progeny of which the youngest must be at least 2 years old. The group can consist of stallions, mares and geldings.

LARGE PROGENY GROUP.

Stallions with registered progeny that are 5 years or older can present a Large Progeny Group. This consists of at least 15 progeny which are at least 2 years old, of which at least 5 must be 5 years old or older. The group can consist of stallions, mares and geldings.

§ 22

The Pure Bred Programme

Limited breeding licence for stallions capable of producing pure bred offspring.

1: Purpose:

- To increase the number of pure bred Knabstrappers and maintain the variety of ancestry, as well as preservation of old bloodlines.
- All Knabstrupper horses (pure bred and non pure bred) are assessed according to either one of two standards (Classical or Sports Horse).
- A tightening of the criteria for pure bred to 15/16 (93.75%) blood purity in the 4th generation of ancestry.

2: Pure bred criteria

Standard: The same as current Sports Horse or Classical standard.
Height: At least 148.1 cm at the withers.
Pedigree: At least 15/16 (93.75%) blood purity in the 4th generation of ancestry.

3: The pure bred programme

The pure bred programme can include stallions presented for assessment which do not yet fulfil the criterion for blood purity of 15/16 in the 4th generation of ancestry, but who adhere to the pedigree criteria set out below. Stallions which have already been graded and fulfil the pedigree criteria are automatically entered into the pure bred programme. Solid coloured stallions may also be entered into the pure bred programme.

Pedigree requirements

Stallions born until 2004: 4/4 (100%) pure bred in the 2nd line of ancestry or at least 6/8 (75%) pure bred in the 3rd line.

Stallions born 2005-2012: 8/8 (100%) pure bred in the 3rd line of ancestry or at least 12/16 (75%) pure bred in the 4th line.

Stallions born 2013-2020: 8/8 (100%) pure bred in the 3rd line of ancestry or at least 14/16 (87.5%) pure bred in the 4th line.

Transitional targets for the pure bred criteria

Foals born up to and including 2009: 6/8 (75%) pure bred in the 3rd line.

Foals born from and including 2010: 12/16 (75%) pure bred in the 4th line.

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Foals born from and including 2017: 14/16 (87.5%) pure bred in the 4rt line.
Foals born from and including 2025: 15/16 (93.75%) pure bred in the 4th line
– Pure bred criterion in force.

4:

In practice

During the transitional period outlined above, stallions may be awarded a limited breeding licence. The stallion must be presented at a place directed by the Society under the auspices of the KNN for assessment where it will follow the ordinary points assessment. The judges appointed by the KNN cannot reject the stallion irrespective of the marks achieved at the points assessment. The stallion must however have passed its veterinary inspection.

Stallions approved according to the pure bred programme are given a licence to sire 10 registered foals over their life span.

The mares to which the stallions are put must be of such pedigree that foals born fulfil the under stk. 3 transitional targets for the pure bred criteria.

The limited licence gives automatic access to the performance assessment taking place in the year the stallion turns 4 years old or older. If the stallion passes its performance assessment the stallion is to be put forward for the ordinary grading at equal terms with all other stallions going forward. The stallion is now either fully approved or rejected by the graders.

Should the stallion be considered to be of a sufficient standard to contest its grading on an equal footing with the other stallions of the same age or age group put forward; the stallion may, with the owner's consent, be presented for the ordinary points assessment.

The stallion will be awarded an unlimited licence for 1-year only and may be put forward for approval under the pure bred programme again the following year. If, in the following year, the same overall marks are not achieved; the stallion may be awarded a limited licence for 10 registered foals.

The transition period runs until 2024, after which pure bred stallions will be assessed to normal standards.

Excepting the above, the ordinary rules of the Society under the auspices of the KNN will apply.



§ 23

One Day Performance Assessment

Purpose

The purpose of the assessment is to judge the performance ability of horses and ponies.

Participants

The participants are horses/ponies which are approved by the KNN.

Participating horses/ponies are at least 4 years old.

Mares in foal can be assessed until 5 months before they are due to foal and again 5 months after foaling. They do not undertake the canter element of the endurance phase.

Mares may not have foals at foot on the day of the assessment.

Place and Duration

The assessment takes place at a venue determined by the Society and approved by the KNN for the duration of one day. If there are many entries the assessment may take place over two days but each horse/pony undergoes its assessment within one of the days.

Phases

The assessment consists of the following phases:

1. Veterinary inspection
2. Assessment of paces according to the judge's instructions/foreign rider test
3. Driving programme where applicable
4. Jumping, loose and under rider
5. Endurance assessment

Judging and Scores

The assessments of paces, jumping and endurance and veterinary inspection phases are compulsory. Ponies may undertake the assessment of paces in harness. The Board sets out the weighting of each element of the assessment, determines the requirements for passing the assessment irrespective of the level set at the test and whether a horse/pony has passed its assessment. The minimum requirements for a pass for mares and geldings is an overall result of 650 points. For stallions the minimum overall result must be 700 points. No individual mark below 5 is acceptable. For 5 year olds and older stallions the minimum overall result must be 715 points.

If a horse/pony fails any phase of the assessment, subsequent phases may be voluntarily completed. A horse/pony pulled from the assessment due to illness under veterinary advice may be re-presented for assessment at a later date.

It is possible to give ½ marks.

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The scale of marks awarded is as follows:

- 10 Excellent
- 9 Very good
- 8 Good
- 7 Fairly good
- 6 Acceptable
- 5 Not quite acceptable
- 4 Not acceptable
- 3 Fairly poor
- 2 Poor
- 1 Very poor
- 0 Not shown

Description of the Phases of the Assessment.

1. Paces

The paces are judged by a panel of at least 2 people.

The test is completed under saddle and/or in harness (as set out by the individual societies), partly by the "own rider" and partly by a test rider (assessor).

Two candidates are assessed simultaneously. As far as possible the candidates are matched by size and type. The assessment is conducted according to the judge's instructions.

The horse/pony must be able to complete the following exercises: a 20m circle in trot and canter, extensions in trot and canter, free walk on a long rein. Some exercises may be repeated according to the judge's instructions. For older horses/ponies more difficult exercises may be demanded.

The judges give marks for walk, trot, canter and behaviour under rider.

Immediately after the above, an assessor rides the horse/pony (excluding Cat. 3 ponies) for approximately 5 minutes. The assessor gives marks for rideability and capacity.

2. Jumping

The jumping is judged by a panel of at least 2 people.

The test is performed both under rider and loose and marked separately. The loose jumping takes place first.

Under rider:

Four individual obstacles are jumped (both up-rights and spreads) according to the judge's instructions. The judges give marks for the following: approach and take-off, technique of legs, use of back and behaviour/rideability.

Height of jumps:

Horses	max 100cm
Ponies Cat 1	max 80cm
Ponies Cat 2	max 70cm
Ponies Cat 3	max 60cm
Miniatures	max 50cm

Consideration is given to particular breeds where jumping is not part of the breed focus.

At the loose jumping stage the judges determine the size of jumps and distance between them taking into consideration the capacity and age of the horse/pony. The guideline height

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of the obstacles are the same as under rider. The judges may choose to increase the height up to approximately 120cm in cases where they wish to test a horse/pony's capacity, again taking into consideration the age of the horse/pony.

3. Endurance

The endurance phase is performed under saddle or, for ponies, in harness.

The distance that must be covered relates to the horse/pony's size as follows:

	Walk	Trot	Canter
Horse	500m	2500m	1000m
Pony Cat 1	500m	2500m	1000m
Pony Cat 2	500m	2500m	1000m
Pony Cat 3	500m	1000m	500m

Mares in foal do not undertake the canter element of the endurance phase.

The endurance assessment takes place on a circular track. It begins with the walk, followed by the trot and canter elements. If the endurance test is undertaken in harness, the canter element is substituted by trot.

The horse/pony is immediately assessed by the veterinary upon conclusion of the endurance phase.

A score of 10 points is awarded for completion within the set time, with a 0.1 point deduction for every second over max allowed time.

Tempo	Horse	Pony Cat1	Pony Cat2	Pony Cat3	Miniature
Walk	100m/min	90m/min	80m/min	50m/min	50m/min
Trot	250m/min	225m/min	200m/min	150m/min	150m/min
Canter	500m/min	400m/min	350m/min	250m/min	250m/min

In addition, marks are awarded for: willingness, behaviour and rideability.

4. Driving

If a pony is shown in harness the dressage programme I-light is followed.

5. Veterinary Inspection

A veterinary inspection is undertaken to evaluate the horse's performance ability. It primarily relates to conformation and temperament. The assessment includes a flexion test. Should the veterinary deem it necessary, the horse/pony can be subjected to a more thorough examination. The vetting is conducted at the start of the performance assessment and after the endurance phase. Marks are awarded for temperament during the vetting and for recovery rate after the endurance phase. The average of the scores given for the clinical vetting and the vetting after the endurance phase are included in the overall score.

General Rules.

The horse/pony must be presented in a condition that allows it to complete the performance assessment. The horse/pony must be unshod or shod with ordinary shoes. If the horse/pony has special shoeing needs, a reason for this must be presented which will be evaluated by the judges and the veterinarian.

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In inclement weather conditions or on a poor surface, at the direction of the judges, the procedure may deviate from the above to ensure safe completion of the performance assessment.

Use of whips and spurs:

When jumping under saddle, the whip must have a max length of 75cm. During the assessment of the paces it is permissible to use spurs or carry a whip of max length of 110cm, but not both at the same time. Spurs for pony riders must be of a max length of 2cm.

In all disciplines the horse must wear an ordinary bridle and snaffle bit. A nose band is compulsory. A nose band below the bit (Hanoverian) or a two part nose band is permissible.

No form of additional reins is permissible, apart from a standard running martingale during jumping and endurance. The martingale must be correctly fitted. Should the judges consider the martingale disturbs the horse or the assessment they can demand it be adjusted or removed.

Excepting where otherwise stated the ordinary rules of BHS will apply.

Poor sportsmanship or unnecessary punishment of the horse may lead to dismissal at the discretion of the judges and Technical Committee.

A hat must be worn at all times during the assessment and at prize giving when under saddle.

Doping is not permissible and will lead to disqualification.

Driving Assessment:

Horses/ponies that have not been backed or that are very small are shown in harness. The driving is conducted at walk and trot according to the judge's instructions. Canter is shown on the lunge after the assessment of driven paces. Requirements for ponies of max height of 90cm are determined on an individual basis.

Use of Multiple Riders:

It is permissible to use different riders for the different disciplines.

Award of "R" Prefix:

Mares which pass the performance assessment are awarded an "R" prefix to the stud book number as evidence of their own rideability.

Practical Arrangements.

The Society under direction of the KNN organises judges and veterinarians and the practical and technical execution (programme, catalogues, timing, secretary, calculations, issue of certificates and similar).

Costs are covered by the Society raising a fee from horse owners.

The KNN has the final say on whether a horse/pony has passed its performance assessment and whether it will have access to a new assessment.

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Results.

The results are calculated on the weightings set out by the KNN. The weighting is as follows:

Disciplines	Horses	Ponies
	Weight	(driving) Weight
1. Paces		
Walk	1	1
Trot	1	1
Canter	1	1
Sub total		
2. Jumping		
Approach and take-off	1	1
Technique (legs)	1	1
Use of back	1	1
Sub total		
3. Endurance 10 –(deductions)		
Recouperation (ability to recover)	1	1
Sub total		
4. Willingness/behaviour driving		
Behaviour under rider/rideability	1	-
Behaviour/rideability jumping	1	1
Foreign rider rideability	1	-
Foreign rider capacity	1	-
Forwardness	1	1
Behaviour at endurance	1	1
Behaviour at vetting	1	1
Sub total		
Total for the assessment	x100	

§ 23

One Day Performance Assessment of Animals Assessed according to the Classical Standard

- 1: Animals assessed according to the Classical standard follow the KNN's One Day Performance Assessment. However, assessment of paces must be judged according to the criteria of the Classical standard and by Classical judges.

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