



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WORKING EQUITATION

**(As adapted to Zawe-
South African Working
Equitation Association)**

**OFFICIAL COMPETITOR
RULE BOOK**

2020

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Related Documents

Title	Location
ANWEL Participant Rule Book	https://anwe.org.au/
ANWEL Dressage Tests	
ANWEL Dressage Maps	
ANWEL Constitution	
ANWEL Club Pack	
ANWEL Policies	
EA Rules	https://www.equestrian.org.au/
EA Hot Weather Policy	

PREFACE

South African Working Equitation Association (ZAWE) as the sole official accredited agent for the World Association Working Equitation (WAWE) is the national governing body for the promotion and the administration of the sport of working equitation in South Africa.

ZAWE through its agreement with ANWE places an emphasis on harmony between horse and rider and the quality of training and riding. ZAWE demands humane, correct and progressive training and the conditioning of the horse resulting in physical and mental soundness.

The rules in the ANWEL Official Rulebook provide a foundation for ZAWE working equitation riders to be competitive both nationally and internationally.

The ANWEL Rule Book is an evolving document and will be updated and amended as required.

COMPETITOR DIVISION

The Official Competitor Rule Book must be used for all ZAWE events where a Competitor is participating.

Competitor Division is for the more experienced working equitation horse and rider who are capable of training and executing the training and competition requirements for Preliminary Level to Masters Level.

ZAWE uses the ANWEL rules with permission of the ANWE governing body and with the understanding that regional changes may be made to facilitate the running of Working Equitation competitions within the borders of South Africa.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The discipline of Working Equitation was created with the objective of promoting the different types of equitation techniques developed in countries that use the horse to work on the farm. The aim is to preserve and perpetuate not only this type of equitation but also the cultural traditions of each country and their horses.

The four founding countries of Working Equitation are Portugal, Spain, France and Italy. This discipline is now practised in many countries like Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom, Brazil, USA, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. Each country has its own rules but the rules for International competitions are the same for all countries.

This Rule Book has been created with our country's riders and working traditions in mind and is based on the rules of the WAVE to provide a foundation for our riders to be competitive on the international stage.

2 GENERAL CONDITIONS

Each competition may be comprised of four phases. The phases are: Dressage, Maneability, Speed and Cattle. Compulsory phases are Dressage, Maneability and Speed.

The first phase will be the Dressage Phase, followed by Maneability. The Speed phase will be the third phase of the competition. The Cattle Phase (if included) will be held as the fourth phase.

- 2.1 Stallions must wear nationally recognised **YELLOW** badges, as per **South African Equestrian Federation (SAEF)** Rules. Riders and/or handlers of colts or stallions must be over the age of 18 years.
- 2.2 No outside assistance is allowed in any phase of a working equitation competition. Violation will mean elimination. Outside assistance includes but is not limited to; verbal or non-verbal signals from anyone that would unfairly help a competitor while the competitor is being judged. Callers are allowed for the Dressage, Maneability and Speed phases but will incur a penalty. Tests must be read in English unless permission is granted by the Jury or the Organising Committee before the competition for another language to be used.
- 2.3 One horse, one rider with the following exceptions and only at the discretion of the Organising Committee.
 - 2.3.1 Grading horses (refer section 18)
 - 2.3.2 A horse may only compete and/or participate at one level at any event.
- 2.4 A rider may ride more than one horse at the same competition, at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

- 2.5 **Horse welfare** is paramount and the responsibility of all present. The Organising Committee is to be informed immediately of any suspected horse welfare issues. The issue will be investigated, assessed, and monitored to ensure the welfare of the horse is upheld at all times.

3 ORGANISERS

The Organising Committee must ensure adequate facilities for competition for the safety of both horse and rider.

- 3.1 It is the responsibility of all officials, competitors, Judges, stewards, event secretaries etc. involved in a competition to understand and abide by the rules. It is the responsibility of the Organising Committee and any officials, to enforce the rules and manage risk before, during and after any competition.
- 3.2 The Organising Committee should designate a general warm up area. The warm-up area must be restricted to a safe number of riders and only those who are in line to compete. The warm-up arena should preferably contain some obstacles for practice. Please refer to Appendix 1 "Etiquette for the warm-up arena". **The lunging area must be separate from the riding warm-up area.**
- 3.3 A timer (**manual or electronic**) is required for the Speed and Cattle phases. The timer starts when the start line is crossed and ends when the finish line is crossed. The rider must leave the arena at a walk. A rider's individual times will be noted on that rider's score sheet (also refer rule 16.1.3 and 17.2)
- 3.4 Dressage start times are set prior to the competition. Maneability starting order is determined by the dressage scores. Competitors will ride in reverse order of their dressage scores from lowest to highest. The Speed phase is also ridden in reverse order determined by the lowest combined score from both Dressage and Maneability scores. While this is ideal, the Organising Committee may, at its discretion alter the start times if necessary.
- 3.5 There **may** be more than one Judge per phase. Riders must salute the Chief Judge.
- 3.6 First Aid Officers must possess a current First Aid Certificate and be easily identifiable (e.g. fluorescent vest).
- 3.7 **It is the responsibility of the competitor to present in the correct attire and gear.** The appropriateness (legality and safety) of both tack and attire will be checked prior to the competitor's entry into the competition arena by an official appointed by the Organising Committee. A rider competing in the incorrect tack will face elimination.
- 3.8 In the event that a situation arises that is not covered in this Rule Book, the Organising Committee plus the Ground Jury will make a ruling on the day, after referring to the WAVE rules and then the **SAEF** rules.

This ruling is final for the day and will be made in the best interest of the sport. The Organising Committee must send a full written description (within 14 days) of the situation to the ZAWE Board, so that a rule may be considered for the next Rule Book change.

- 3.9 Riders must not enter into or compete in any working equitation training day, competition or other event organised by ZAWE, an affiliate State Association or Club, without a current and financially valid membership.

Rider ZAWE membership and levy must be up to date as at the date of entry and the date of the relevant event. A rider's levy number must be quoted to the Organising Committee of the training day, competition or other event.

The Organising Committee of an event must not accept an entry from a competitor or participant that has not been issued with a rider levy number.

Riders must be a financial member of an affiliated ZAWE club prior to renewing or receiving a levy number.

- 3.10 Organisers must abide by the SAEF Hot Weather Policy including the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WGBT) Index temperature directives regarding the welfare safety of riders, horses and cattle when conducting competitions in extreme weather temperature conditions.

- 3.11 A mounting block must be available at all obstacle courses for use by riders.

- 3.12 Recommended time between phases for individual horse/rider combinations is to be a minimum of 45 minutes - where possible.

- 3.13 In the 4 phase competition the Organising Committee must appoint a designated Livestock Supervisor who assumes responsibility for the cattle (if not being sourced from a Stock Contractor).

The Livestock Supervisor must have a suitable level of knowledge and experience as they will undertake all the duties regarding the selection of suitable cattle for working equitation competition, including their transport, handling, safety and welfare.

- 3.14 The Organising Committee must ensure that the Cattle judge in the 4 Phase competition is responsible for the animals in the competition and has a thorough knowledge of animal welfare and the ANWEL Rule Book.

- 3.15 Phase 4 competition (Rule 17) will **NOT** be allowed in South Africa until such time as all the rules and regulations have been agreed upon with all parties such as the SAEF and Animal rights groups.

4 JUDGES

The spirit behind the discipline of Working Equitation is training for horses that work in the field, however this does not mean a lack of correctness. The Judge has a significant role in the development of the sport and the future of working equitation. Correct judging enhances the image and reputation of the sport through thorough technical knowledge of the discipline. Current accredited ANWEL or WAVE Judges must be used for the Maneability and Speed phases at all competitions organised by ZAWE or its affiliated Provinces and Clubs.

Judging qualifications received online from <https://workingequitationsimplified.com> are recognized by ZAWE. The onus is on the judge/ course designer to inform ZAWE to be included on the officials panel.

- 4.1 The task of judging involves:
 - communicating effectively
 - managing time constraints Resolving problems quickly
 - maintaining an image of concentration, determination and respect
 - upholding the integrity of the sport.
- 4.2 To prevent any distraction or undue influence whilst judging is in progress, spectators and other competitors must refrain from interaction with the Judges and must maintain a respectful distance at all times.
- 4.3 Every Judge must have an assistant/scribe.
- 4.4 The Ground Jury is comprised of the Chief Judge, who is the President of the Ground Jury, together with the President of the Club organising the event and a Rider. The Ground Jury should be displayed in the draw.
- 4.5 During the obstacle phases the judge must have a clear view of all obstacles and may be on course.
- 4.6 All changes or amendments made to the scoring sheet by the Judge must be initialled by the Judge for verification purposes.
- 4.7 The Judge has the right to ask the competitor to drop the bit out of the horse's mouth for a bit check at the conclusion of their test. The competitor has the right to ask that a groom with a halter and lead be present for the bit check.
- 4.8 The judge may eliminate a rider they feel is a danger to themselves or others.
- 4.9 The Judge should ring the bell/signal, immediately a horse/rider combination is eliminated. If possible, the rider should be notified before leaving the arena. The Organising Committee will recall the rider to clarify.
- 4.10 The Judge may not refer to any video to make a decision on the day.
- 4.11 The Judge has a major responsibility for animals in the competition and should have a sound knowledge of animal welfare.

5 EVENT SECRETARY

- 5.1 The Event Secretary is responsible for the entry order, the required releases, entries, and the information package for the Judge(s) as well as the competitors.

- 5.2 The Event Secretary will process the Judge's marks, arrange and display the entry order for Maneability & Speed phases of the competition and give competitors their final placings based on their scores and times.
- 5.3 It is the responsibility of the Event Secretary to post results and handle appeals. Score sheets will be made available to the competitors after all scoring and placings have been posted.
- 5.4 Entry order in all phases is the responsibility of the Event Secretary.
- 5.5 Working Equitation competitions can be held over one, two, three, or four days.
- 5.6 The entry order should be posted as soon as possible prior to the start of Maneability, Speed or the Cattle phases.
- 5.7 The entry order for the Dressage phase must (where practicable) be posted and available at least three days prior to the date of competition.
- 5.8 If the competition is held on a single day, the entry order may remain unchanged. However, in the interest of fairness, it is recommended that the same combination does not present first in all phases.
- 5.9 In the event of a tied score (in Dressage and Maneability) it is the discretion of the Event Secretary to determine the entry order for the riders.
- 5.10 Organisers are encouraged to allow ample time between all phases.

6 RIDERS

- 6.1 All riders under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a responsible adult as indicated on their entry form.
- 6.2 All riders under 18 are required to wear Certified helmet, which must be securely fastened when mounted. Protective headgear must conform with one of the current approved safety standards outlined below.

It is the responsibility of the rider to ensure they are using a current standard safety helmet. Helmets must conform to:

- a) current Australian standard AS/NZS 3838 (2006 onwards) provided they are SAI Global marked
- b) new Australian standard ARB HS 2012 provided they are SAI Global marked
- c) current American standards ASTM F1163 (2004a or 04a onwards) provided they are SEI marked, or SNELL E2001
- d) current British standard PAS 015 (1998 or 2011) provided they are BSI Kitemarked

- e) interim European Standard VG1 (01.040: 2014-12) with or without BSI Kitemark.

Wearing a non-certified helmet is cause for immediate elimination.

- 6.3 All riders must complete the entry form in full as well as any releases, waivers, etc., and all monies paid to the Organising Committee prior to mounting their horse.
- 6.4 Riders are to declare on the entry form if they are riding right handed, i.e. with the reins in your right hand. It is at the discretion of the Organising Committee to adjust the course to accommodate left and right handed riders.
- 6.5 Riders with restricted movement, preventing correct execution of an obstacle must provide a medical certificate to the Organising Committee at the time of entry. It is the rider's responsibility to present their certificate to the relevant Judge.
- 6.6 Riders must declare their intention to ride non-competitively (HC/NC) on the entry form. Riders cannot declare on the day of competition to ride non-competitively.
- 6.7 There is no age limit for riders at any level.
- 6.8 ZAWE welcomes para equestrians.
- 6.9 A horse may only be ridden by its nominated rider on the competition grounds.
- 6.10 Riders must salute the Chief Judge at the **beginning and immediately at the end** of each phase.
 - a) **Dressage phase salute**
At the first and final halt in the test the rider will hold the reins in one hand, drop the other hand to their side and nod their head to the chief Judge and then retake the reins
 - b) **Maneability, Speed and Cattle phases salute**
Following the Judge's signal (e.g. bell) to start the test the rider will have 60 seconds to salute the Judge and start the course. The rider needs to present to the Judge at halt and salute by holding the reins in one hand, drop the other hand to their side and nod their head to the Chief Judge and retake the reins to continue through the start flags. Once the phase is completed (including the finish flags) the rider needs to present to the Chief Judge, halt and salute as above.

7 TACK AND ATTIRE

The appropriateness (legality and safety) of both tack and attire will be checked prior to the competitor's entry into the competition arena by an official appointed by the Organising Committee. No changes of tack or attire are allowed for the duration of the three compulsory phases with exceptions to those noted below.

Approved rider attire is National Working Equitation, State or Club attire. A rider must not mix and match attire with the exception of the Cattle Phase.

Same tack/attire must be worn in all compulsory phases, except jackets, spurs, whips and horse boots. Saddles and bridles/bits may be changed for the Cattle phase (provided they are listed as approved gear). Team riders may also change attire to approved club uniform for the Cattle phase

All safety helmets MUST be an approved EA standard helmet (refer rule 6.2). An approved safety helmet may be used in any phase. Riders under 18 years MUST wear approved safety helmet in all phases.

7.1 ATTIRE OPTIONS

It is the expectation that all riders in ZAWE competition wear a uniform. A uniform demonstrates a commitment to present the sport of working equitation in the best possible manner. The wearing of a uniform also demonstrates respect for Judges and fellow riders.

7.1.1 **National Working Equitation Attire -**

- a) cream Akubra or navy helmet
- b) cream/champagne moleskins, breeches or jodhpurs
- c) navy jacket or vest
- d) white shirt
- e) navy, white & red striped tie or white stock
- f) black long boots or black/brown short boots
- g) navy saddle cloth with red binding with white piping.

7.1.2 **Provincial Working Equitation Attire** – MUST be approved in therelevant affiliated State Association minutes.

7.1.3 **Working Equitation Club Attire** – MUST be approved in the relevant ZAWE affiliated Club's minutes and only include one or more of the following:

- a) traditional English (showing, dressage, side-saddle or eventing)
- b) traditional Western (see bits allowed)
- c) breed attire (see bits allowed)
- d) working equitation approved Club Attire.

7.1.4 **SANESA Attire** – Riding attire for SANESA events will be as per the SANESA rulebook for Classical or Western Riding events.

7.2 TACK OPTIONS

Any style of bridle or saddle (with approved National or Club saddle cloth) is permitted. All tack must be well fitting so as not to cause pain or distress to the horse.

7.2.1 Spurs are to be blunt competition spurs. Blunt rowels are acceptable.

7.2.2 Whips - dressage as per DSA Rules .Whips may be used in the normal way for all levels with the exception of Consagrados 1 and Masters. Permissible maximum length for whips is 1.2 metres and 1 metre for ponies. The tassel is included when measuring the whip.

The whip must not be secured to the horse or tack, it must be held by hand. Only one whip is permitted at all times when riding at the venue.

7.2.3 Bits as per DSA and SASJ rules for competitions.

7.2.4 Additional Bits

a) Portuguese curb (shank less than 10cm), consistent with this picture and must meet the measurements on the diagram of a curb bit.



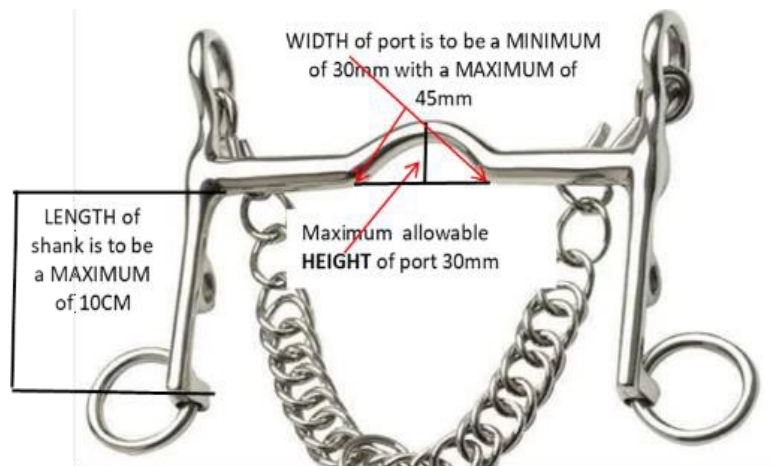
b) Kimblewick straight (with or without port) jointed or halfmoon.



c) English Pelham straight (with or without port) jointed or halfmoon (shank less than 10cm).



d) The above bits must comply with the measurements below where applicable.



- e) The fitting of the curb and chain for the Portuguese, Kimblewick, English Pelham and the Bit & Bradoon is as follows:

The curb strap or chain should be done up so that when the reins activate the chain or strap, the shanks of the bit do not rotate beyond 45 degrees and the width of two fingers (3cm) exists between the horse's chin groove and the strap or chain to estimate the tightness of the chain when not activated.

- f) Rubber guards are allowed.

7.2.5 Additional Bridles

- a) Bitless bridle (must meet rule 7.2.8 and must not self-tighten)



- b) Micklem bridle with a bit and without clips. The noseband must fit with two fingers vertically under the chin. This allows the bridle to be correctly and functionally fitted.



- c) Bosal – minimum diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, flexible non-metal core, well fitted so as not to cause any rubbing or irritation to the horse and meet the rule 7.2.8 (refer Appendix V- Bosal Fitting Guideline).



7.2.6 Horse leg protector boots are allowed at all levels except Dressage phase. No bandages are permitted.

7.2.7 Over reach boots are permitted all phases.

7.2.8 Nosebands if used MUST be fitted to allow two fingers standing vertically on the bridge of the nose (approximately 3cm).



7.2.9 Nose nets are permitted to be used in competitions and warm-up on written approval by ZAWE. Permission will be given on a case-by-case basis.

a) Applications with a supporting letter from a veterinarian are to be sent to the ZAWE Secretary.

b) If approved, the rider of the horse with the nose net must send a copy of the ZAWE approval letter with entries.

c) The nose net must be made of transparent material as per the example.

d) The nose net must not cover the mouth or bit.



7.2.10 Fly Hoods are permitted to be worn under the following conditions:

a) The fly hood must not cover the horse's eyes.

b) The fly hood must be clearly made from a material which does not provide any sound reduction.

c) No materials may be used to plug the horse's ears

d) Failure to present to the gear steward for fly hood inspection at the completion of a phase will incur elimination (refer rule 12.18).

e) The Gear Steward will verify that no additional insulation from the manufactured state has been inserted and that ear plugs have not been inserted.

7.2.11 Monkey grips are permitted on saddles in all phases.

7.2.12 Tack not permitted - riding in any of the tack listed below on the competition grounds on the day of competition will result in immediate elimination.

Running/standing martingales, running reins, chambon, de Gogue, tongue ties, blinkers, ear plugs (may be used for presentations) or ANY equipment that the Ground Jury for the relevant competition determines is against the intent and general principles of working equitation.

8 SCORING

8.1 The Scoring for the Dressage and Maneability phases will use the following numbered scoring system with the corresponding remarks:

10	Excellent
9	Very Good
8	Good
7	Fairly Good
6	Satisfactory
5	Marginal
4	Insufficient
3	Fairly Bad
2	Bad
1	Very Bad
0	Not Performed or Attempted – Elimination in Maneability

8.2 In addition to the whole score marks given above, the Judge may also use half marks (e.g. 0.5, 1.5 etc.). All score marks must be two numbers e.g. 5.5 or 5.0.

8.3 The Dressage phase and Maneability phase will be scored as a percentage to 3 decimal places.

Where more than one Judge is scoring Dressage or Maneability, results should be posted showing individual Judge scores as well as totals.

8.4 The Speed phase will be scored by the fastest time, noting that safety is always the highest priority. The Judge may stop any horse/rider they feel is unsafe or not under control. Faults incurred in this phase will be penalised in seconds, (i.e. adding 5 second penalty for each fault). For example, jump, slalom or sidepass pole brushing is no penalty, knocking over is a 5 second penalty.

Bonus points are accrued by securing the ring or knocking the ball – 10 second deduction off the final time is made for each successful occurrence.

8.5 All changes or amendments made to the scoring sheet by the Judge must be initialled by the Judge for verification purposes.

8.6 INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

To be considered for an Individual Champion, competitors must compete in all three compulsory phases.

8.7 Horses are awarded points for **each phase** as per the score chart (refer rule 8.11). For example, 1st place in the Dressage, with 20 competitors would be awarded 21 points. 2nd place would be awarded 19 points. If there is an equal place for third, both horses would be awarded 18 points. No fourth place would be awarded. Next place would be 5th and 16 points (refer to rule 8.11).

8.8 Competitors who have been eliminated/retire in any of the phases are not awarded any points for that phase but may participate in the other phases and earn championship points. Scratched horses are not eligible for Individual Champion/Team Champion.

8.9 The final Championship result is determined by totalling points allocated for the three compulsory phases. If there is an equality of points for Champion, the combination with the highest Dressage score will be the winner (as per WAVE 2017 rules).

8.10 CLUB/PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONS

8.10.1 Teams must consist of a minimum of three, and a maximum of four riders and all riders must compete in all four phases.

8.10.2 The best three scores in Dressage will count toward the Team Champion. As will the three best scores in Maneability, Speed and Cattle (refer Appendix III).

8.10.3 In the event of a Team consisting of three horses all points awarded will be used for that team.

8.10.4 In the Cattle Phase, the Chef d' Equipe may request a blocker from another team. The blocker cannot help pen the beast. The three best rider scores from each team will then be added to determine the winning team for the competition.

8.10.5 If a team only achieves one or two scores in any phase the points awarded will count towards the team score. For example, only one rider pens a beast in the Cattle phase, points obtained by that horse will count towards the team score. Similarly, if two horses are eliminated in the Maneability phase the remaining two horses points will count towards the team score.

8.10.6 Competitor teams may only be made up of Competitor Division riders and Participant teams may only be made up of Participant Division riders. At competition, a team may not be a mix of both Competitor and Participant Division riders.

8.11 SCORE CHART

The underlying principle behind the award of points is as follows:
All competitors receive 1 point for participating, plus 1 point for every competitor placed below them. The winner receives 1 additional bonus point.

Accordingly, with 20 competitors, the points will be:

1st	-	21 points
2nd	-	19 points
3rd	-	18 points
4th	-	17 points
5th	-	16 points
6th	-	15 points
7th	-	14 points
8th	-	13 points
9th	-	12 points
10th	-	11 points
11th	-	10 points
12th	-	9 points
13th	-	8 points
14th	-	7 points
15th	-	6 points
16th	-	5 points
17th	-	4 points
18th	-	3 points
19th	-	2 points
20th	-	1 point

9 PROTESTS

- 9.1 All riders, owners, (in the case of under 18's – guardians) or a Chef d'Equipe (who has been previously declared) have the right to protest to the Ground Jury.
- 9.2 All protests must be presented in writing within 1 hour of the incident. A fee of R500.00 must be paid at the time of the protest. It is permissible for protests to be supported by video if available. If the protest is upheld a full refund of the protest fee will be given. A protest form is available in Appendix VI.

- 9.3 Spectators do NOT have the right to protest or lodge any complaint.

10 COMPETITOR LEVELS

10.1 PRELIMINARY - LEVEL 3

The purpose in all phases is to test the correct training of the Preliminary Level working equitation horse. To be predominately ridden with two hands on the reins and in sitting or rising trot. Transitions up and down MAY be progressive (through walk or trot). The horse should be in acceptance of the connection from the leg to an elastic hand showing a round outline. The walk, trot and canter should be energetic and ground covering but without losing balance. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.1.1 Horse must be 4 years of age or over.

10.1.2 Dressage is walk, trot and canter. Maneability phase is canter, with progressive or walk changes and transitions.

10.1.3 Approved spurs and a whip are allowed in all phases (refer to section 7 Tack and Attire rules).

10.2 DEBUTANTE W - LEVEL 4

The purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of the horse's training at Debutant W Level and to introduce lateral work, walk through changes and counter canter. To be ridden predominately using two hands on the reins and in sitting or rising trot. The horse should now be reliably in acceptance of the aids, with more engagement and with a rounded and more uphill balance in the working gaits than at Preliminary level. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.2.1 Horses must be 4 years of age or older.

10.2.2 Dressage is walk, trot (sitting unless stated otherwise) and canter. Maneability phase is canter with walk changes and transitions, any trot steps will be penalised.

10.2.3 Approved spurs and a whip are allowed in all phases (refer to section 7 Tack and Attire rules).

10.3 DEBUTANTE F – LEVEL 5

The purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of the training at Debutante F Level and to introduce flying changes. To be ridden in sitting trot predominately using two hands. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider. This level has greater levels of engagement and collection than at Debutante W Level. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.3.1 Horses must be 5 years of age or older.
- 10.3.2 Dressage is walk, trot and canter. Maneability phase is canter with flying changes and walk transitions, any trot steps will be penalised.
- 10.3.3 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (refer to section 7 Tack and Attire rules).

10.4 CONSAGRADOS 2 – LEVEL 6

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of training at Consagrados 2 Level. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider. To be ridden predominately using two hands in sitting trot. This level has greater degree of engagement and collection than at Debutant F. In the Speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.4.1 Horses must be 6 years of age and older.
- 10.4.2 Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability is canter with flying changes and walk transitions, any trot steps will be penalised.
- 10.4.3 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (refer to section 7 Tack and Attire rules).

10.5 CONSAGRADOS 1 – LEVEL 7

Purpose in all phases is to test the correct progression of training at Consagrados 1 Level and to test the consistency and balance of the Consagrados 1 Level horse. The horse now accepts and responds readily to the aids of the rider, is in a consistent balance and is ridden with one hand. To be ridden in sitting trot. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

- 10.5.1 Horses must be 6 years of age and older.
- 10.5.2 Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability phases is canter with flying changes and walk transitions, any trot steps will be penalised.
- 10.5.3 The reins will be held in **one hand** for the duration of the test, however momentary adjustment of the reins is permitted. Momentary adjustment may be made with the free hand behind the rein hand only.
- 10.5.4 Using two hands on the reins (apart from a momentary adjustment) will incur elimination.

10.5.5 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances). The whip, if carried is NOT allowed to be used, and MUST be carried in an upright position. In the warm-up arena the whip may be carried and used normally.

10.6 MASTERS – LEVEL 8

The purpose in all phases is to test the correct training of the Masters Level horse, resulting in physical and mental soundness. The horse is now at the highest level and is showing the result of correct and progressive training and quality riding. The horse is on the aids and is in a consistent balance, showing softness and roundness. To be ridden in sitting trot and with one hand. In the speed phase any and all gaits, transitions or changes are acceptable.

10.6.1 Horses must be 6 years of age or older.

10.6.2 Dressage phase is walk, trot and canter. Maneability phase is canter with flying changes and walk transitions, any trot steps will be penalised.

10.6.3 The reins will be held in **one hand** for the duration of the test, however momentary adjustment of the reins is permitted. Momentary adjustment can be made with the free hand behind the rein hand only.

10.6.4 Using two hands on the reins (apart from a momentary adjustment) will incur elimination.

10.6.5 Approved whips and spurs are allowed in all phases (see gear allowances). The whip, if carried is NOT allowed to be used, and MUST be carried in an upright position.

11 DIVISIONS

11.1 Child - under 12 on the first day of competition (proof will be required).

11.2 Junior - 12 and under 16 on the first day of competition (proof will be required).

11.3 Youth - 16 years to under 21 years on the first day of competition (proof will be required).

11.4 Open.

12 GENERAL ELIMINATIONS IN EACH PHASE

- 12.1 A rider competing in illegal tack or ill-fitting tack that causes the horse discomfort or distress (refer rule 7.2).
- 12.2 Failure to report for gear check.
- 12.3 Taking more than 1 minute to begin the phase after being signalled by the Chief Judge.
- 12.4 Failure to salute the Chief Judge at the beginning and completion of each phase
- 12.5 The horse leaving the arena with all four feet.
- 12.6 Entering the arena or passing through the start pegs before being signalled.
- 12.7 Fall of horse or rider.
- 12.8 Evidence of lameness or traces of blood anywhere.
- 12.9 Excessive use of force or inhumane treatment of the horse, including but not limited to excessive use of whip or spurs.
- 12.10 Any rider under the age of 18 without an approved helmet, securely fastened whilst mounted.
- 12.11 If the Judge or Ground Jury has a reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others.
- 12.12 Falsification or misrepresentation of entry.
- 12.13 A rider receiving any outside assistance during any phase of the competition.
- 12.14 Using two hands on the reins at Consagrados 1/Masters Levels (apart from a momentary adjustment of the reins).
- 12.15 Consagrados 1/Masters Level riders must not touch the horse with the whip or use the whip to provide any form of assistance. However, the whip, if carried must be held in an upright position. Use or incorrect carriage of the whip will incur elimination.
- 12.16 Stroking or touching the horse on the neck in front of the reins, three or more times in total.
- 12.17 Use of voice, three or more times in total.
- 12.18 Failure to report to the gear steward for fly hood inspection.

- 12.19 A horse not ridden by its nominated rider on the competition grounds.

13 THE DRESSAGE PHASE

Dressage is the first phase of the working equitation competition.

Dressage encourages harmony between horse and rider through their understanding of the language of the aids. Humane and correct training of the horse is encouraged and promoted.

Dressage promotes physical soundness and mental well-being through relaxation, lateral suppleness (bending), longitudinal suppleness (roundness) and progressive conditioning.

13.1 REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1.1 The Dressage arena must be a 20 x 40 metre area clearly marked as the competition arena.
Consagrados 2, Consagrados 1 and Masters Levels do NOT have dressage marker letters.
- 13.1.2 It is not required to close the entrance to the dressage arena. If closed it must be closed for all riders in that class/test.
- 13.1.3 Spectators must be at least 5 metres from the competition arena.
- 13.1.4 The rider will enter the arena when signalled by either a bell, car horn or whistle.
- 13.1.5 Riders are not required to start their Dressage test before their scheduled time.
- 13.1.6 A caller is allowed with a five-point penalty.

13.2 ELIMINATIONS FOR DRESSAGE (refer also General Eliminations)

- 13.2.1 Resistance of more than 10 seconds.
- 13.2.2 Three errors of course (EOC).

13.3 ERRORS OF COURSE/TEST FOR DRESSAGE (refer also General Errors)

An error or failure to perform an element of the Dressage test does not immediately eliminate the competitor. It is not always necessary to ring the bell for an EOC/test. The Chief Judge will decide whether to ring the bell. In deciding not to ring the bell the Chief Judge must be aware of the effect of one movement on the next and where mirrored movements occur and should be prompt in notifying the competitor.

The Chief Judge makes the final decision on how many errors occurred. If the Judge(s) have not noted an error, the competitor has the benefit of doubt.

First error of course	=	5 point deduction.
Second error of course	=	5 point deduction
Total	=	10 points.
Third error of course	=	Elimination.

14 MANEABILITY PHASE

The objective of this phase is to demonstrate a rider's and horse's capacity to calmly, precisely, stylishly and regularly deal with any obstacles designed to simulate difficulties which could be encountered by a working horse.

14.1 The attributes of the correct working horse include:

- a) rhythm, relaxation, regularity
- b) obedience and confidence
- c) acceptance of and response to the aids
- d) suppleness of the bend and roundness
- e) impulsion
- f) straightness
- g) collection and balance.

14.2 This phase also tests the attributes of a correct working rider. These attributes include:

- a) balance and relaxation
- b) flexibility
- c) core strength
- d) coordination
- e) feel.

14.3 There are no minimum dimensions for the arena in this phase although the ideal, recommended dimensions are 70m x 30m It is strongly recommended that a sandy surface be used. Grass may be suitable provided it is not too hard or slippery.

14.4 All obstacles are numbered in order of completion. The number is placed on the right-hand side of the entrance to the obstacle. Markers may also indicate the start and finish of the obstacle zone as well as the direction with the red marker being on the rider's

right, and white on the left. Some obstacles may have exit flags as well. The course may require a horse and rider to perform an obstacle more than once, in the opposite direction.

- 14.5 If any part of the obstacle is knocked down during the execution of that obstacle which needs to be executed again later in the course, then the combination will incur elimination.
- 14.6 If one pair of start/finish markers is used then the finish should be executed in the opposite direction to the start. If separate start and finish markers are used they must be flagged red and white to show direction.
- 14.7 Any obstacle already ridden is considered “dead” (unless it needs to be executed again later in the course) and may be ridden through in any direction without penalty, noting that the knocking down of any part of an obstacle (even a dead one) will be reflected in the marks. That is the:
- a) knocking down any part of an obstacle during the execution of that obstacle will incur a low mark
 - b) knocking down any part of a dead obstacle will be reflected in the navigation and/or submission mark.

This only applies to obstacles relevant to the rider’s level (in case multiple courses are set up in the same arena).

- 14.8 In multiple level courses obstacles must be clearly marked for each level e.g. different colours for each level on the number markers - pink for Preliminary, white for Debutante W etc.
- 14.9 Course designers should have clear lines between obstacles for each level so as not to confuse riders. There should be **at least 10 metres between obstacles.**
- 14.10 An obstacle is defined as all components, including entrance flags, numbers and transition markers. A live obstacle is an obstacle that is not yet performed.
- 14.11 Callers are allowed in the Maneability phase with a 5 point deduction.

14.12 WALKING THE COURSE

- 14.12.1 Competitors at all levels may walk the course.
- 14.12.2 Competitors are only permitted to walk the course unmounted and in full competition attire, unless otherwise directed by the Organising Committee on the day, with consideration to weather conditions.
- 14.12.3 Judges/Course Builders will walk the course with the competitors to answer any questions.

14.12.4 Trainers/Chef d'Equipe may accompany riders on the walk through.

14.13 PRIOR TO RIDING THE COURSE

It is the rider's responsibility to check all equipment is in the correct positions to start the obstacle phases.

14.14 ELIMINATIONS FOR MANEABILITY PHASE (refer also General Eliminations)

14.14.1 Not completing an obstacle.

14.14.2 Failure to start and finish at the designated start and finish lines. If the start/finish line is through one set of markers, competitors **MUST** only cross the line once to start and once to finish. If the start and finish lines are separate, then the competitor must only cross each line once.

14.14.3 Failure to complete the obstacles in the assigned order.

14.14.4 Failure to move forward for a period of 15 seconds.

14.14.5 Showing or facing up to a live obstacle, prior to or during the test.

14.14.6 Crossing an obstacle that has not yet been performed (live obstacle).

14.14.7 Three refusals on any **one** obstacle (a horse may have **two** refusals on all obstacles on course).

14.14.8 Starting an obstacle out of order.

14.14.9 Knocking down a live obstacle or any part of a live obstacle.

14.14.10 If any part of the obstacle is knocked down during the execution of that obstacle which needs to be executed again later in the course, then the combination will incur elimination.

14.14.11 Uncorrected obstacle pattern.

14.14.12 When riding the course, the rider **MUST** use the same hand to perform all obstacles. Changing hands is not permitted.

14.14.13 Passing through the start pegs before being signalled.

14.14.14 Not replacing the garrocha and ring in the drum if it bounces out. If it bounces out the rider must dismount and correct (refer rule 15.7).

14.1.15 Not replacing the cup on the post if the post is knocked over. The rider must dismount and stand the post up to complete the obstacle. If any other post is knocked over the rider must dismount and stand the post/s up to complete the obstacle.

14.1.16 Not clearly attempting the ring or ball.

14.2. REFUSING AN OBSTACLE

For example, the horse stops and takes a backwards step, or circles before entering the obstacle.

14.2.1 The rider may have a second attempt. The third refusal on that obstacle will result in elimination.

14.2.3 Although a horse MAY theoretically refuse every obstacle on the course twice – the obstacle MUST be completed, that is, a competitor CANNOT refuse twice and go on to the next obstacle. This will incur elimination (refer rule 14.14.1).

14.2.4 A **15 second resistance** will incur elimination.

14.3 ERRORS

Errors in the pattern or order of movements can be corrected. For instance, if an incorrect pattern is performed on the 3 barrels, the rider may go back and correct the pattern (and will incur a lower score). However, if the competitor commences the next obstacle before the correction is made they will be eliminated. As a guide, a sample course map is supplied as Appendix II

15 OBSTACLES

Obstacles are encountered in the Maneability and Speed phase. The following are descriptions of each obstacle, its dimensions and the rules governing its use in order to establish an even playing field and a safe environment for all competitors at all levels.

Where transition markers are used on an obstacle to indicate a change of gait, they should be placed approximately 1 metre out from the first point of the obstacle.

Transition markers on the bridge should be placed 1 metre out from the entry and 3 metres from the departure.

Transition markers may be used on the following obstacles for the Maneability phase and **must be removed for the Speed phase**

- Bridge
- Switch cup
- Bell corridor

- Reinback obstacles
- Oilskin obstacle
- Dismount and remount

Transition markers **MUST** be **YELLOW** in colour.

The transition is when the nose of the horse is in line with the transition marker. Transitions are a reliable way for Judges to ascertain the correct training of a working equitation horse. Note, all transitions form part of the mark awarded by Judges for the obstacle. For example, if the horse performs a very good walk over the bridge, however the horse does not canter between obstacles and therefore does not show a transition from canter or a transition to canter afterwards, a score no higher than 5 can be awarded.

Disobedience between obstacles are marked as part of the collective marks under submission.

All obstacles should be placed to encourage flow especially the stockpen entrance.

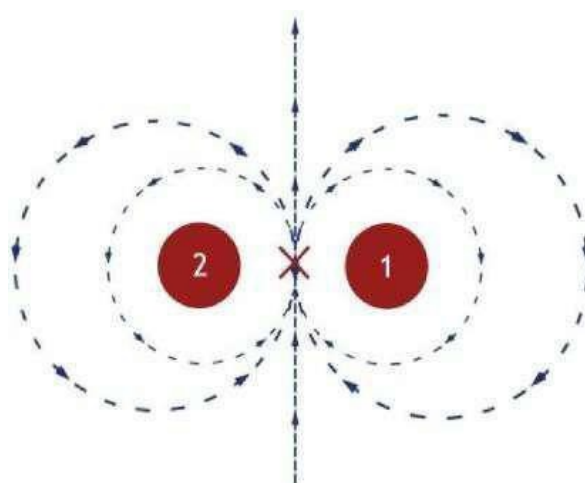
Recommended number of obstacles for the various levels.

- Preliminary 10-12 obstacles
- Debutante 12-14 obstacles
- Consagrados and Masters 14-16 obstacles.

15.1 BARRELS – TWO BARRELS

Two barrels are placed approximately 4m apart measured from the centre of one barrel to the centre of the other barrel. The horse is ridden mid-way between the barrels and performs a circle around the right-hand barrel.

Upon completing the circle and passing half way between the barrels, the rider will change direction and begin the circle on the left-hand side around the left-hand barrel.



Upon completing the circle on the left-hand side, the competitor will pass half way between the barrels to exit the obstacle. At Consagrados and above, Levels 6, 7 and 8, this obstacle may be performed in rein back if the obstacle is used a second time.

The obstacle is judged on the balance, regularity, change of bend, quality and placement of changes of lead, the shape and symmetry of the circles and horse's reaction to the aids.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter with walk or trot changes |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter with walk changes |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter with flying changes or Rein Back |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter with flying changes or Rein back |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

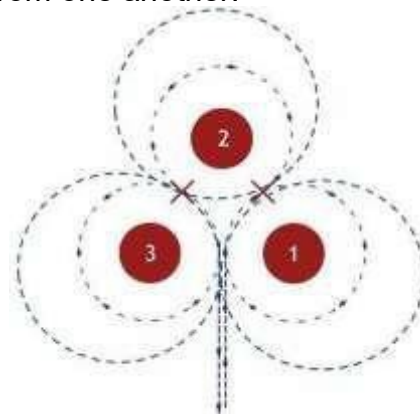
Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.2 BARRELS - THREE BARRELS

This obstacle consists of three barrels positioned in an equilateral triangle with the distance between the barrels approximately 4 metres. The distance from barrel to barrel is measured from the centre of one barrel to the centre of the next barrel, and all barrels to be the same distance from one another.

The horse canters a route through the barrels. The rider circles around the first barrel on the right or left. Then proceeds to the next barrel, performing a change of lead over a line midway between the 1st and 2nd barrels. The rider then half circles around the 2nd barrel, performs another change of lead over a line midway between the 2nd and 3rd barrels, and makes a full circle around the 3rd barrel before exiting from the same point as the point of entry.



The obstacle should be judged on the horse's attitude, the rider's use of aids, changes of bend, balance, rhythm, fluidity of performance, correctness and placement of changes of lead and the shape and symmetry of the circles.

This obstacle is not to be used in the speed phase.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter with walk or trot changes |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter with walk changes |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter with flying changes |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

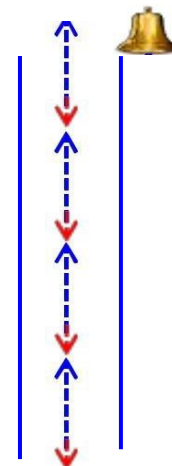
15.3 BELL CORRIDOR

The obstacle consists of 2 small fences (at least 50cm high) or hay bales, placed parallel to each other forming a corridor 1.5m wide. The recommended length of the corridor should be between 3m and 4m. At higher levels (Debutante and above) the corridor may be 'L' shaped and all components must be joined.

A bell is located on the side at the end of the corridor at a height of approximately 2m.

The horse approaches the corridor at canter, enters and moves forwards towards the end. The rider then halts, rings the bell, and performs a rein back and proceeds to next obstacle.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude and straightness, the rider's use of aids, regularity, balance, continuity and quality of the performance. An insufficient score should be given if the horse displaces either of the sides of the corridor.



Transition markers to walk must be used for level Preliminary and may be used for levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante level if an L shape is used.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter, walk at transition marker (may be progressive) rein back |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter into the corridor (<i>walk at transition markers if 'L' shaped corridor</i>), rein back |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter into the corridor (<i>walk at transition markers if 'L' shaped corridor</i>), rein back |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.4 THE BRIDGE

The obstacle consists of a wooden bridge measuring at least 4m long x 1.5m wide and at least 20cm (8 inches) above the ground at its centre. Within these dimensions is a sloping 1m ramp at both ends.

The bridge may or may not have side rails, if side rails are used they should be removable. The surface of the Bridge must provide traction and not be slick. The Bridge should be made out of solid material and should not endanger either horse or rider. Transition markers must be used in the Maneability phase (1 metre on approach and 3 metres on depart), and must be removed from the speed. Please see speed section 16.1.6.

The Judge will evaluate the transition to walk at the marker, quality, regularity, straightness and the transition at the marker upon leaving the bridge. Marks will be deducted if a horse shows any awkwardness, hesitation or irregularity. Maneability phase – all levels the horse **MUST** walk the bridge. **An insufficient mark or lower will be given for any trot or canter steps on the bridge.**

If a horse steps off the side of the bridge with any foot, the competitor must leave the bridge in a safe manner and re-present through the bridge entry markers. This will be classed as a refusal and judged accordingly.

Speed: Debutante W and below, **any** trot or canter steps is elimination.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter, walk at transition marker
(may be progressive) |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter, walk at transition marker |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter, walk at transition marker
(may canter in speed phase) |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter, walk at transition marker
(may canter in speed phase) |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter, walk at transition marker
(may canter in speed phase) |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.5 GARROCHA – PICK UP

This obstacle consists of a barrel and a Garrocha 3-4 m in length. Child division may have a smaller Garrocha to a minimum of 1.8 metres. The Garrocha should be bamboo, aluminium, poly, timber or cardboard. Timber garrochas must measure a minimum of 28mm (1 1/8”) in diameter at the thickest end.

The Organising Committee should allow riders (via the Obstacle Steward) to place the garrocha where required prior to presenting to Judge.

The rider approaches the barrel and removes the garrocha without the horse reacting in any way. The rider must collect the garrocha with their thumb facing up.

The obstacle is judged on the manner in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the garrocha and the relaxed manner in which the rider collects the garrocha. The horse should always move forward at a steady gait, and should not react to, or unduly notice, the appearance of the barrel or the removal of the garrocha. Any slowing down or change of gait by the horse will be penalised.

If the rider drops the garrocha in Maneability they must dismount, pick up the garrocha, deposit the garrocha back in the Pick-up Barrel, remount and continue (judging will re - commence where the rider dropped the garrocha). **Failure to replace the garrocha will incur elimination.**

Knocking over the barrel in Maneability will result in an insufficient or lower mark, in Speed it will incur a 5 second penalty.

Gaits Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.6 GARROCHA – COLLECT BULL RING(S) AND OR KNOCK BALL(S)

Knock Down a ball

The competitor, at the required gait, knocks down a ball with the tip of the garrocha. The ball is located on the top of a base approximately 1.6m in height. Balls of a larger size should be used for Preliminary (Level 3) while balls of a smaller size (no smaller than 15cm (6inches - a tennis ball) are appropriate for Debutante (Level 4/5) to Masters (Level 8). Balls should be constructed or filled in a way that prevents the ball from rolling.

Spearing a Ring

The competitor, at the required gait, collects a ring from any location. The ring should be 15cm - outside diameter. Rings may be located on a bull or a number of bases at various heights ranging from 1.2m to 1.6m as indicated on the course map.

A higher mark will be achieved if the canter lead, at time of executing spearing the ring or knock down the ball, matches the side the garrocha is held.

The ring or ball **MUST** be clearly **attempted**. Dropping the ring after collecting will incur a lower mark. A ring dropped off the garrocha does not need to be picked up.

This obstacle is judged on the horse maintaining regularity, straightness, balance and the fluency with which the rider skewers the ring with the garrocha or knocks down of the ball. Striking the base holding the ring or the ball will incur a lower mark.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter |
| • Debutant W– Level 4 | Canter |
| • Debutant F– Level 5 | Canter |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.7 GARROCHA – DEPOSIT

The rider approaches the barrel and replaces the garrocha in the barrel with their thumb facing up.

This obstacle is judged on the way in which the horse approaches, its reaction to the movement of the garrocha and the calm manner in which the rider replaces the garrocha.

There should be no reaction to the movement of the garrocha. The horse should always move forward at a steady gait and should not react to, or unduly notice, the appearance of the barrel or the replacement of the garrocha. Any slowing down or change of pace by the horse will incur a lower mark.

If the rider drops the garrocha without the ring, they must dismount, pick up the garrocha, deposit the garrocha back in the Pick-up Barrel and then remount. After remounting, the rider then picks the garrocha back up and judging continues from where the garrocha drop occurred.

If the garrocha bounces out of the barrel, the rider is to dismount and replace the garrocha back into the replacement barrel. **Failure to do so will incur elimination.**

If the barrel is knocked over when replacing the garrocha, the rider must dismount and return it to an upright position. **Failure to do so will incur elimination.**

The obstacle is only considered successfully completed if the garrocha and ring (if collected cleanly) stays in the barrel which is in an upright position.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter |
| • Debutante W– Level 4 | Canter |
| • Debutante F– Level 5 | Canter |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.9 THE JUG

This obstacle consists of a table **at least** 1.2 metres (4 feet) high, on which a jug is placed. A bottle of fluid or sand may be used instead of the jug.

The competitor approaches the table and halts. The horse should stand immobile while the rider lifts the jug above their head and replaces the jug on the table before moving off at the appropriate gait.

The obstacle is judged by the manner in which the horse approaches and remains at a halt next to the table, without showing any signs of fear and trusting the riders use of the aids. The rider will be penalised if the horse touches the table. The Judge will also take into consideration the severity or mildness of each disobedience. The jug, when replaced on the table, shall remain upright.

Organisers should take care to make sure that equipment is stable in all weather conditions.

This obstacle is not used in the speed phase.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter to Halt (transition may be progressive) |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter to Halt (transition may be through the walk) |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter to Halt |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter to Halt |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter to Halt |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.10 THE JUMP

The obstacle consists of a jump of various heights, depending on the level. The jump will consist of crossed rails or straight rails or hay bales with a rail on top dependent on the level of competitor as set out in Gait Required below. The bales of straw may be replaced by a natural substance provided that it does not exceed the bale's height. The horse should approach and jump naturally and with assurance.

The obstacle is judged on the bascule of the horse and the horse and rider's confidence and the correct use of aids to perform the obstacle. Touching any part of the obstacle will result in a lower score for Maneability however will not incur a penalty in the Speed phase. Displacing the rails or hay bales will result in an insufficient or lower score for Maneability and will incur a 5 second penalty in the Speed phase.

Gait Required

- Preliminary - Level 3
Canter a cross rail of no more than 25cm at the centre. (preferably off a hay bale on either side).
- Debutante W – Level 4
Canter a raised pole of no more than 30cm. This jump should include a ground rail.
- Debutante F - Level 5
Canter a raised pole of no more than 40cm. This jump should include a ground rail.
- Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7
Canter hay bales, broadside/stringside down. One bale high with a rail on top. Total height measuring no more than 45cm
- Masters – Level 8
Canter hay bales, broadside/stringside down. One bale high with a rail on top. Total height measuring no more than 50cm.

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.11 THE REIN BACK OBSTACLE WITH CUP

Corridor

Rein back corridors should comprise 2 small fences at least 50cm high, made in such a way that it is safe for the horse if the corridor is stepped on or over. The obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude, straightness, fluidity, balance, the correctness of the halts, the fluency and balance of the rein back, the rider's use of aids, continuity and quality of the performance. An insufficient score should be given if the horse displaces either of the sides of the corridor.

Transition markers to walk must be used for Preliminary Level.

Transition markers to walk may be used for Levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante Level if an L shape is used.

At the end there is a post with a height of between 1.6m & 2m on the right-hand side upon which a cup is placed. The rider halts, removes the cup and reins back either in a straight line or an "L". At the exit there will be another post on the right-hand side - the rider will halt and place the cup on this post. The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup

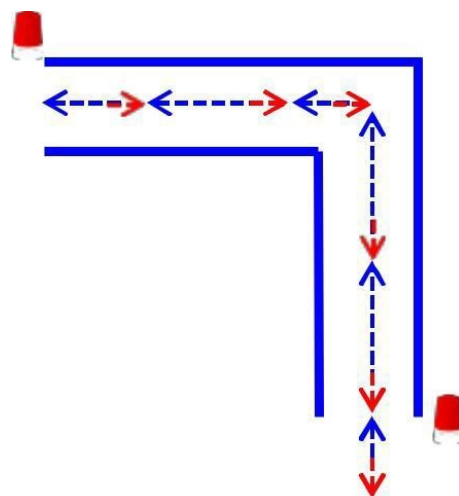
This obstacle has the following variations:

15.11.1 Straight Rein Back with Cup

The horse and rider backs through a straight corridor. The corridor should measure between 3m and 4m with a width of 1.5m.

15.11.2 Rein back in "L" with Cup

(Deb W & above) - comprised of a corridor shaped like an "L". Competitor enters the corridor, rides to the end, halts, and then a rein back is executed back through the "L" shaped corridor. Each side of the L shaped corridor should measure between 3m and 4m with a width of 1.5m.

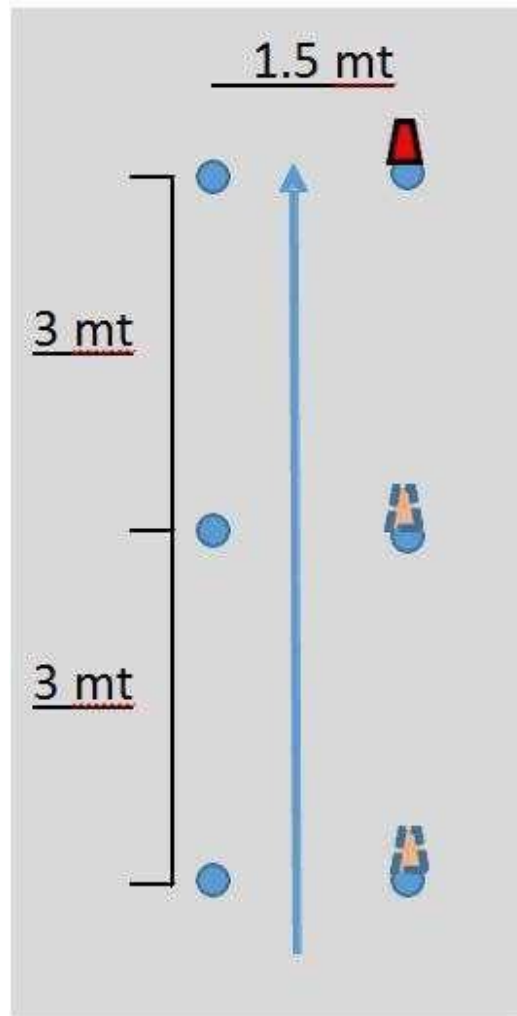


15.11.3 Parallel post rein back with cup.

Two parallel lines of 3 posts, with a height of between 1.6m & 2m, forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres and a maximum of 3 metres from each other, and each line is separated by 1.5 m.

The competitor moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the cup and performs a rein back.

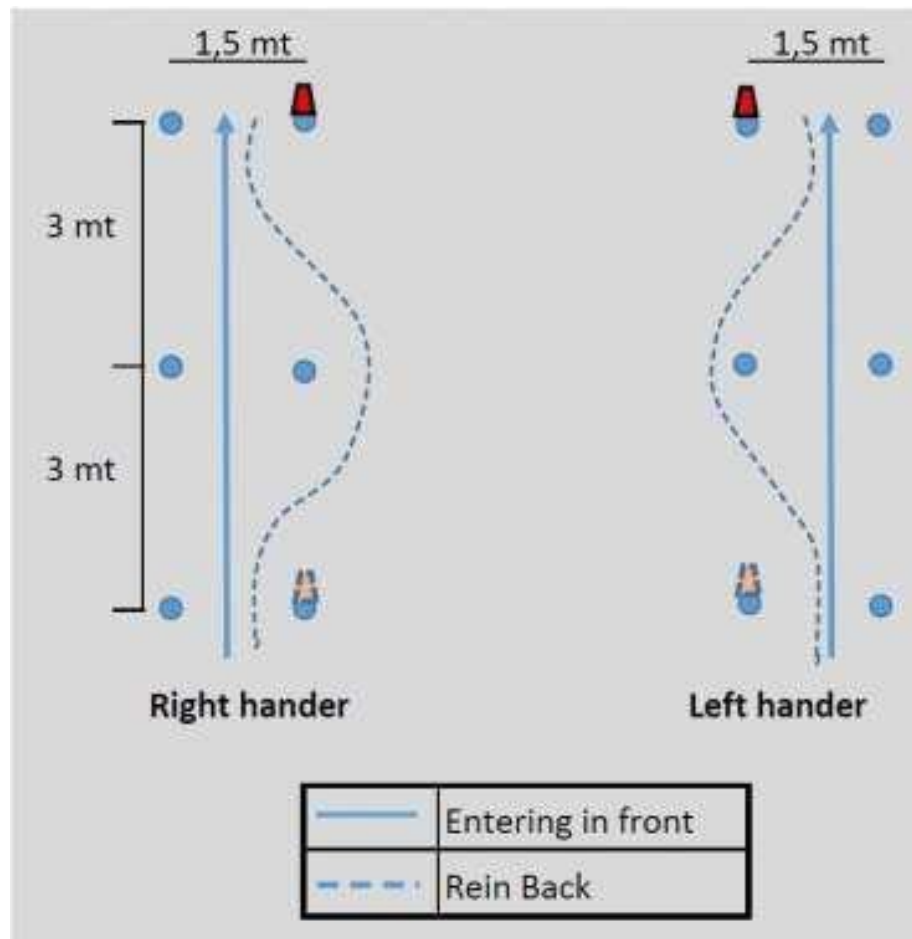
The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup in Maneability phase. To complete this obstacle the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four legs) in rein back from the obstacle.



15.11.4 Slalom rein back with cup (only Deb W and above).

Two parallel lines of 3 posts forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres and a maximum of 3 metres from each other and each line is separated by 1.5 m. The horse/rider moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the cup and performs a rein back slalom between the posts. The horse should remain immobile while collecting and depositing the cup in Maneability phase.

To complete this exercise the horse must fully exit (i.e. with its four legs) in rein back from the obstacle.



If the rider uses the left hand to ride the horse and the right hand to **manipulate** the obstacles, they should remove the cup placed on the post to the **right** and replace it on the middle or last **post to their right, according to the course directives**. When executing the slalom in this obstacle, the rider will slalom back through the posts on their right.

The obstacle is executed on the opposite side for riders who use the right hand to ride the horse.

In case the horse knocks down any of the posts the rider must dismount and put it back in place. The rider must be mounted to replace the cup. This obstacle is not considered completed unless all posts and cup are in place.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's attitude, straightness, fluidity, balance, correctness of the halts, the fluidity and balance of the rein back and the rider's use of the aids. If the horse knocks down any posts the score must be insufficient or below. Failure to re-erect any knocked down post will incur elimination (refer rule 14.1.1).

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter walk at transition marker (progressive) and may rein back straight only |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter into the corridor, rein back |

Transition markers to walk must be used for Preliminary level.

Transition markers to walk may be used for levels Debutante W and above and must be used for Debutante level if an L shape is used.

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.12 SIDE PASS POLE

This obstacle consists of a pole at least 2.4 m long and a maximum of 4 m. and should be raised 5-10cm above the ground.

The horse moves sideways, with the pole always positioned under the barrel of the horse with the forelegs in front of the pole and the hind legs behind the pole.

The following variations may be used:

- Straightline
- "L" shaped (only for Deb W and above)

The obstacle is judged on the horse's capacity to move laterally without touching the pole. Also, the horse's calmness, continuity of action and crossing of the legs with rhythm are judged.

A bend in the direction of movement, shoulder slightly ahead, will gain a higher score than if the horse is bent away from the movement. The horse will be severely penalised if it touches or knocks the pole.

Gait Required:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter walk and side pass the whole pole. Transition may be progressive |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter walk and side pass the whole pole |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter optional walk or canter side pass |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter optional walk or canter side pass |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter optional walk or canter side pass |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.13 SINGLE SLALOM

The obstacle comprises at least 5 Posts (approximately 2 metres high) set out in a straight line approximately (6–10 metres apart). Course directives will determine if the course is to be ridden from the left or the right. The horse is ridden around the slalom posts performing a clear change of bend with each change of direction. When required the change of lead or flying changes should always be performed at the halfway point between the posts.

The obstacle is judged on the harmony, precision, regularity and balance of the horse's movements and the rider's use of aids, showing clear changes of bend and the quality and placement of changes.

Gait Required:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter with walk or trot changes |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter with walk changes |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter with flying changes |

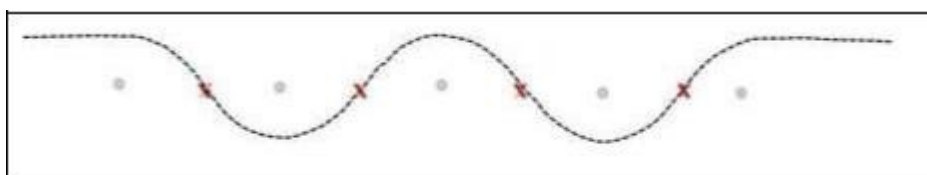
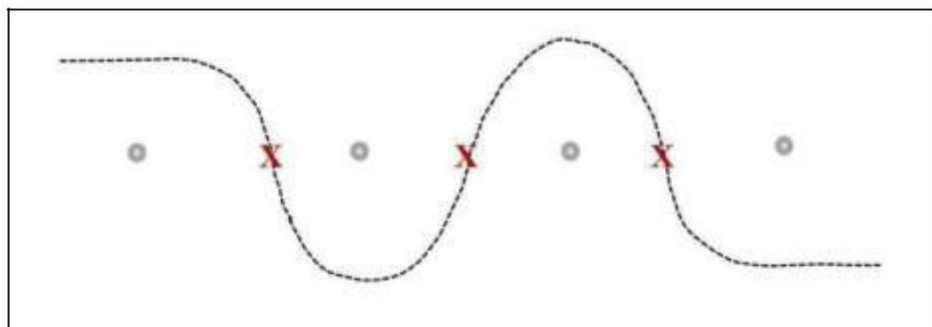
If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

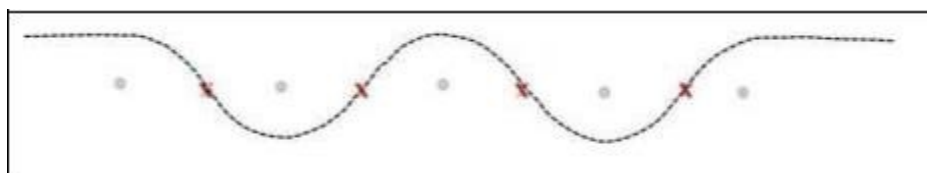
Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

Single Slalom

Acceptable lines for Debutante F and below

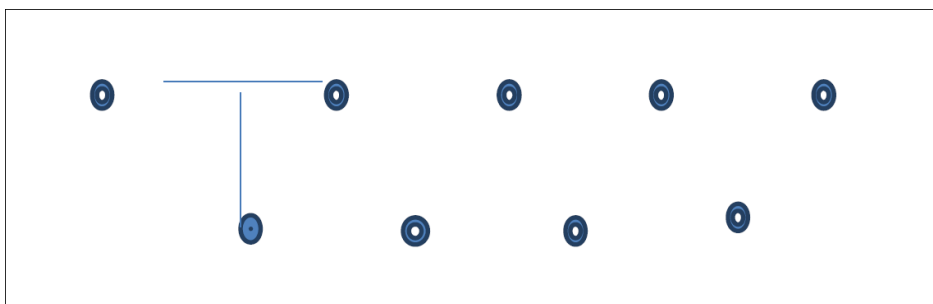


Compulsory lines for Consagrados 2 and above



15.14 DOUBLE SLALOM

The obstacle consists of at least 7 posts a minimum of 2m high. The posts are laid out in 2 parallel lines 6-10 m apart. Distance between the two parallel lines of posts must equal the distance between the individual posts in those parallel lines. Course directives, the placement of the number and placement of red and white markers/flags will determine if the course is to be ridden from the left or the right. The horse takes a slalom course around the posts with changes of lead and bend performed on the half-way line between the posts



The obstacle is judged on the harmony, precision, regularity and balance of the horse's movements and the rider's use of aids, showing clear changes of bend and the quality and placement of the changes.

This obstacle is not to be used in the speed phase.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter with walk or trot changes |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter with walk changes |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter with flying changes |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter with flying changes |

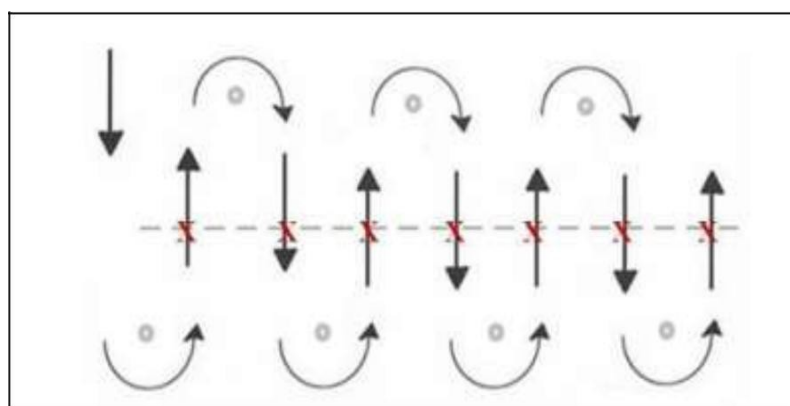
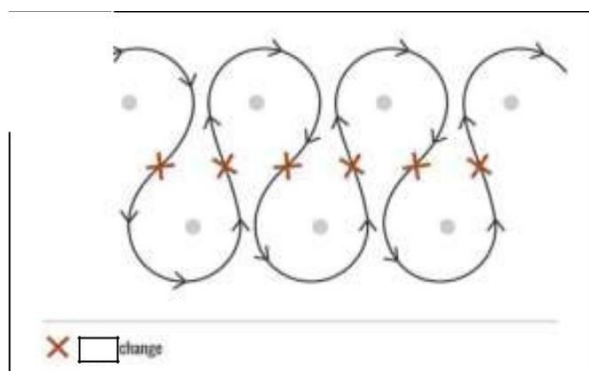
If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

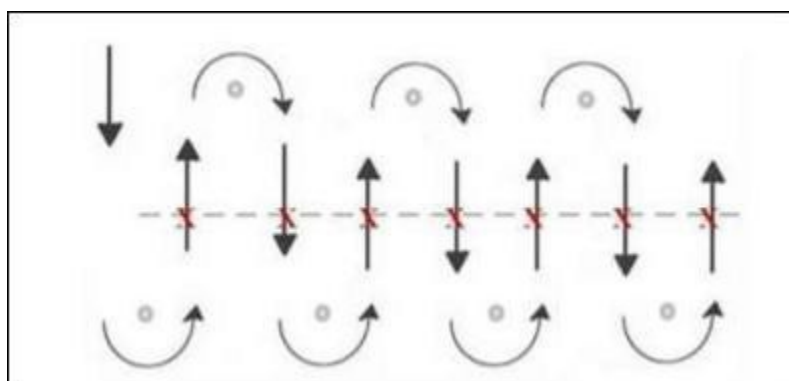
Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

Double Slalom

Acceptable lines for Debutante F and below



Compulsory lines for Consagrados 2 and above



15.15 STOCK PEN

The obstacle consists of a 3m diameter internal pen. The outside diameter should be approximately 8m diameter (6m for Masters, Level 8). Rope **must** not be used. Gate opening to be between 1.5 and 2 metres.

The horse enters from the direction given on the course map (if no directions are given the rider may enter from either direction) in the gait required for the level. The horse performs a full circle around the inner enclosure, comes out and performs a half circles/pirouettes and re-enters.

Debutante F and below perform half circle/pirouette within 5 metres of the gate either in front or to the side. Consagrados 2 and above perform half pirouette in centre of the gate within 5 metres of the opening.

This obstacle is judged on the horse's balance, bend, confidence and the harmony between horse and rider.

At speed this obstacle **MUST** only be performed in one direction.

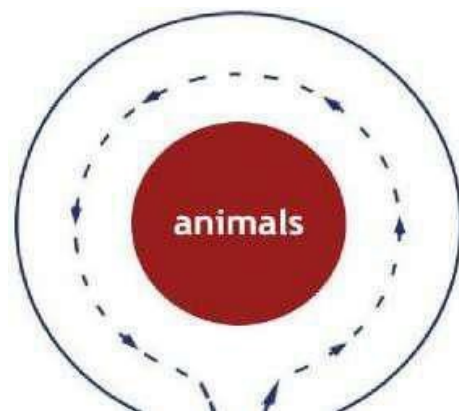
Gait Required

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter (transitions may be progressive) and Walk half circle/open pirouette/ pirouette |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter and Walk half circle/pirouette |
| • Debutante F – Level 5 | Canter and half circle/pirouette |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1, Levels 6 & 7 | Canter and half circle/pirouette |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter and half circle/pirouette |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.



15.16 SWITCH CUP

This obstacle consists of a down-turned drinking cup on a post with a height of between 1.6m & 2m. The rider halts by the post and picks up the cup from the top of one post and places it on the top of another post according to course directives. The horse should be immobile whilst picking up or replacing the cup, in maneability phase, and then proceed immediately after replacing the cup. This obstacle can have the following variations:

Standing Cup Post

The rider halts between two posts (approximately 1.2m apart, less for juniors), picks up the cup from one post and places it on top of the adjacent post.

Moving Cup Post

The rider picks up the cup and replaces it on another post according to the course directives.

This obstacle is judged on the manner in which the horse approaches and remains immobile, without showing any fear and trusting the rider's use of aids.

If the post on which the cup is to be placed is knocked over, the rider is to dismount, erect the post, remount, place the cup on the post and continue. In speed leave the clock running.

Gait Required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter (transition may be progressive) |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter (transition may be thru walk) |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark.

15.17 THE WATER FILLED DITCH

The Water Filled Ditch should be no more than 20cm deep and should have a gradual grade into and out of the water. It must have safe footing. Minimum size 1.5 metres wide x 2 metres long.

The horse should move through the ditch naturally, showing that it is familiar with moving through water.

The obstacle is judged on the horse's confidence in approaching the obstacle showing trust in the rider.

Gait Required

At all levels in Maneability the obstacle must be performed in walk.

In Speed the obstacle may be performed in any gait, however, the horse must have stepped through the water.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will not be awarded a score greater than 4.

AUSTRALIAN OBSTACLES (May be Included in ZAWE competitions)

15.19 VARIED FOOTING

This obstacle will test the horse's confidence over different types of footing. The horse should maintain balance, regularity and straightness (central). The obstacle should be 2.4 x 3 m minimum, with entrance flags (3m) and exit flags (3m).

Allowable types of footing may include horse float grade non-slip rubber matting, carpet, artificial grass, shavings, sands of different colours, mulch, wet sand and grass. Footings not permitted include plastic, tarps, stones or tyres.

Gait required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Canter – two types of footing |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter – two types of footing |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter – three types of footing |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter – three types of footing |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter – three types of footing |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.20 OILSKIN

The obstacle consists of an oilskin placed on a drum, table or suitable coat rack, a minimum of 1.2m high and a maximum of 1.6m high. The competitor rides up to the obstacle, collects the coat and carries it to the deposit point, located elsewhere on the course.

For levels Competitor Preliminary and above, the coat **MUST** be open. (In the event of inclement weather, the Judge may use their discretion and tie the coat to reduce flapping).

If the coat is dropped before the deposit point, the competitor must dismount and recover the coat and continue. The coat must be replaced whilst mounted. The coat must remain at the deposit point for the obstacle to be complete (Judge must use discretion if inclement weather). Variations could include;

15.20.1 Pick up from halt.

The competitor will halt beside the pick-up point, then proceed to the deposit point at the required gait. The competitor halts and deposits the oilskin successfully.

15.20.2 Pick up in motion.

The competitor rides up to the pick-up point in the required gait, picks up the oilskin, carries it to the deposit point, showing no change in gait. The task is to be completed in a continuous motion, without hesitation or deviation. Organising Committee must give clear directives on the course map of paces required for collection and deposit.

The obstacle will be judged on the confidence displayed by the horse in its rider throughout the task, the continuity of the gait (if pick up is in motion), transitions, immobility and quality of halt (if executed in halt). Regularity, harmony, balance and submission are also considered.

Gait required

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| • Preliminary - Level 3 | Walk, Canter (may be progressive transitions) |
| • Debutante W – Level 4 | Canter (transitions may be through walk) |
| • Debutante F - Level 5 | Canter |
| • Consagrados 2 & 1 - Levels 6 & 7 | Canter |
| • Masters – Level 8 | Canter |

If this obstacle is executed in a gait lower than specified a score no higher than 5 can be awarded, unless a lower gait is specified on the course directives by the Organising Committee. However, a badly executed specified gait may also receive an insufficient mark or lower.

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will receive an insufficient mark

15.21 DISMOUNT AND REMOUNT

The rider halts the horse at a given marker, dismounts, then leads the horse in trot to a mounting block 8-10m away then remounts. The horse must remain calm, immobile and on a soft rein for 5 seconds.

The obstacle is judged on the horse's responsiveness and obedience to lead, calmness and immobility while dismounting and mounting.

Gait Required

- Preliminary – Level 3 Canter (transitions may be progressive)
- Debutante W – Level 4 Canter (must be through walk)
- Debutante F – Level 5 Canter
- Consagrados 2 – Level 6 Canter
- Consagrados 1 – Level 7 Canter
- Masters – Level 8 Canter

Debutante W and above

Any trot steps will not be awarded a score greater than 4.

16 SPEED PHASE

The Speed phase of Working Equitation is to test the speed, agility, athleticism, and submission of the horse, and the balance, aids and seat of the rider

16.1 REQUIREMENTS

- 16.1.1 The obstacles used in the speed phase are the same obstacles that are allowed at each level of the Maneability phase, with the exception of the jug, double slalom and three barrels. A rope gate may be used in lieu of a solid gate. A caller is allowed with a 10 second penalty.
- 16.1.2 The Judge will signal the rider to begin. (e.g. by the ringing of a bell, blowing a whistle or signalling by hand). The rider must salute the Judge at the beginning and immediately at end of their round.
- 16.1.3 The timer for the speed phase starts running as soon as the horse's nose crosses the starting line and the timer is stopped as soon as the horse's nose crosses the finish line. When manually timed (and where practicable), two timers must be used. (One timer may be the Judge). The same two timing devices and people must be used for each competitor in a class. Timing devices and people can only be changed between classes. When timed with an electronic timer, a manual backup timer must be used.
- 16.1.4 Obstacles may have tennis balls on any part of the obstacles that when dislodged by the horse or rider hitting the obstacle will incur 5 seconds added on to their time for each occurrence.
- 16.1.5 Any obstacle already ridden is considered "dead" and may be ridden through in any direction without penalty, although be aware that knocking down an obstacle whilst executing it or a dead one will incur a 5 second penalty. The penalty for knocking down a live obstacle is elimination. (See Eliminations for Speed 16.2)
- 16.1.6 **The Bridge** -transition markers must be removed. Debutante W (level 4) and below, any trot or canter steps will result in elimination in speed phase. Debutante F (level 5) and above may walk, trot or canter over the bridge.
- 16.1.8 There must be entrance and exit markers within the boundary of the arena. Time keepers (including automatic timers) are located at the entrance and exit markers.
- 16.1.9 For all Levels, riders should be allowed to walk the course, if appreciably different to the Maneability course. The same rules apply for walking the course as in the Maneability phase (refer to section 14)

16.1.20 A caller is allowed with a 10 second penalty.

16.2 ELIMINATIONS (refer also General and Maneability Eliminations)

16.2.1 Not securing the gate

16.2.2 Trotting or cantering on bridge (at Debutante W and below)

16.2.3 Not attempting the ball or ring (14.14.16)

16.3 PENALTIES: 5 SECONDS PER FAULT

16.3.1 Knocking down any part of an obstacle either whilst executing that obstacle or a dead obstacle

16.3.2 Touching the horse in front of the reins – penalty each time seen by the Judge (three times incurs elimination however this is not cumulative with 16.3.3).

16.3.3 Use of voice – penalty each time seen/heard by the Judge (three times elimination however this is not cumulative with 16.3.2).

16.4 BONUS POINTS

Bonus points are accrued by securing the ring or knocking the ball (with the tip of garrocha only) - 10 sec deduction per obstacle off final time. The garrocha and the ring/rings must be securely deposited in the barrel to accrue the 10 sec deduction.

17 CATTLE PHASE (Not be performed in S.A)

The Cattle phase tests the ability of the horse and rider to work cattle individually and within teams.

17.1 CATTLE PHASE TEAM

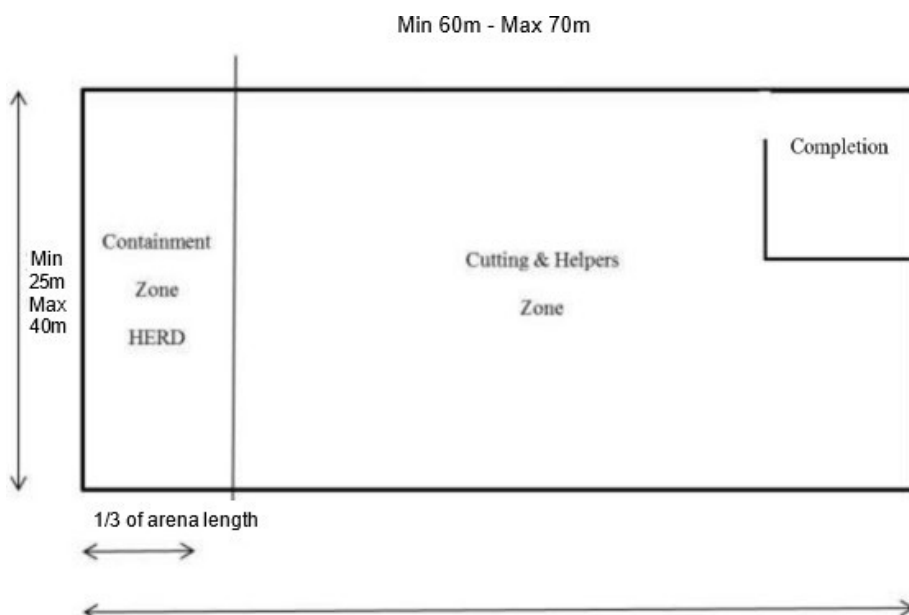
The test is usually performed with a team of four riders. However, in the event of a team only having three riders, the fourth rider can be supplied from a team that has already competed in the Cattle Phase (refer rule 8.10.6). This rider may only assist to block the herd and may not pen another beast.

The objective is for each rider to move an assigned beast from the herd and put it in a designated completion zone. Teamwork should be demonstrated by herding/containing cattle efficiently and accurately. A major part of a single rider's test is to cut out his or her designated beast from the herd, with team members assisting once the designated beast or any of the rest of the herd is in the general cutting zone.

The Cattle Phase is a timed event.

17.2 For animal welfare reasons the recommended minimum size of the arena is 60m x 25 m and the recommended maximum size is 70m x 40m. The arena must have adequate safe fencing to contain cattle.

17.3 A containment zone is to be set up at one end of the arena, approximately one third of the arena length, where the herd is kept and a completion zone is to be set up at the other end of the arena (refer to the diagram below). The exact size and position of the completion zone can vary; it can either be within the perimeter of the arena or set up as a separate pen.



- 17.4 Arena surface must be sand of suitable depth for safety of horses and cattle
- 17.5 The Cattle Phase is open to **Preliminary Level and above**. Riders are urged to attend at least two cattle clinics a year.
- 17.6 The Organising Committee and Judge are to the best of their ability to ensure a rider is safe to compete in the Cattle Phase. Placings and points are awarded as per Score Chart (refer rule 8.11)
- 17.7 The containment zone will contain a maximum of 10-12 head of cattle at any one time (as determined by the Organising Committee) and each beast will be numbered and marked in a suitable manner (tagged, paint or collars) to be easily identified.

Suggested for ease of identification of individual cattle collars are white or yellow with black writing.

17.8 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CARE OF CATTLE

17.8.1 Working Equitation Clubs accept cattle from cattle suppliers in good health and they are returned to the supplier in the same state.

17.8.2 Female stock in an obvious pregnant condition must not be used.

17.8.3 It is strongly recommended that cattle should be a minimum of 12 months of age and weigh a minimum of 200kg.

17.8.4 Cattle are unloaded and held in sturdy safe cattle yards ideally with a crush to enable a safe handling environment.

17.8.5 The Organising Committee must appoint a Livestock Supervisor who assumes responsibility of the cattle (if not being sourced from a Stock Contractor). The Livestock Supervisor must have a suitable level of knowledge and experience to undertake all duties regarding the selection of suitable cattle for Working Equitation competition – their transport, handling, safety and welfare. The Livestock Supervisor should inspect stock on unloading with the owner or supplier to ensure all cattle are fit and well. If a beast appears unwell or dangerous then it will be pulled from the mob.

17.8.6 Cattle are continued to be monitored throughout the event, penned with adequate water and feed.

17.8.7 The Livestock Supervisor and the Organising Committee should take into consideration the temperature and humidity on the day of the event to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the cattle, horses and riders.

17.8.8 Mobs of cattle can only be run for 1 run then the mob must be changed on a rotating basis (therefore 1 cow per competitor plus suggest extra for those unsuitable)

17.9 DRAW

17.9.1 The draw in respect of the numbers on cattle to be separated from the herd shall only take place after all of the cattle have been placed inside the containment zone.

17.9.2 A draw for each team's entry order in the competition may be done prior to the first day of the competition. Teams of four riders will precede teams of three.

17.9.3 The first team on the draw enters the arena together and presents to the Judge. Each team rider will be asked to draw a number representing their beast. Team riders cannot draw the same beast number. The rider will show this number to the Judge and this number must be immediately returned to the steward. Each team rider will then complete the Cattle Phase after the Judge gives the starting signal. Team members will leave the arena together.

17.9.4 This process will be repeated until each team member has completed their Cattle Phase. The next team must be ready to enter the arena immediately the previous team leaves the arena.

17.10 EXECUTION

17.10.1 Each rider is responsible for separating one beast. The other three members of the team shall assist in maintaining the herd in the containment zone without entering the containment zone.

17.10.2 As soon as the designated rider has separated his or her selected beast and herded it outside the containment zone, one or more team riders may assist the designated rider to herd the selected beast to the completion zone. The designated rider **MUST** be actively involved in herding the beast into the completion zone. The remaining team riders must **NOT** move into the containment zone to keep the remaining cattle in the containment zone. Any team rider, other than the designated rider, who enters the containment zone, must leave the containment zone immediately or the team will be eliminated.

17.10.3 The trial is only completed when the separated beast is in the completion zone and the rest of the cattle are in the containment zone.

17.10.4 The time clock is activated when the rider performing the cut out enters the containment zone and ends as soon as the hindquarters of the selected beast enters the completion zone. It is not necessary for a competitor to raise their hand to indicate completion. The time limit for a rider to complete this task is 3

minutes. After this period has elapsed the rider is eliminated and no points are awarded to that rider.

17.10.5 A competitor has 30 seconds after the bell is rung to enter the containment zone. The 3 minute time allowed, starts when the assigned rider enters the containment zone. Another bell will be rung to indicate 30 seconds remaining.

17.10.6 **Prior to the competition commencing**, the herd must be moved quietly to the completion zone to familiarise and settle the cattle and reduce stress on the animals. They must then be moved back to the containment zone and allowed to resettle. The competition will then commence.

17.11 JUDGING

17.11.1 Cattle Phase Judges are to be knowledgeable and understand ANWEL rules and training principles.

17.11.2 Riders are judged on the basis of the time taken to perform the trial plus any time penalties for committing faults.

17.11.3 The Judge should order the removal from the arena any unsound or distressed cattle that may interfere with the competitor's cut-out and immediately replace the same number with sound cattle.

17.11.4 In the event of a beast becoming distressed, showing lameness or baling up and attempting to horn a horse, the Judge shall terminate the cut out. In this case no re-run will be awarded.

17.11.5 In the event of a beast exhibiting bleeding as a result of the competitor's actions, the Judge will terminate the round and no re-run will be awarded. Where the beast exhibits bleeding through no fault of the competitor, the Judge has the discretion to award a re-run.

17.12 PENALTIES

17.12.1 A penalty of 10 seconds is added whenever a beast, other than the one being separated, leaves the containment zone.

17.12.2 A penalty of 10 seconds is added each time one of the other team riders goes into the containment zone. The rider must leave the containment zone immediately or the team will be eliminated.

17.13 ELIMINATIONS

17.13.1 Exceeding the 3 minute time allowed.

17.13.2 A team rider intentionally entering the containment zone before the designated rider has his or her beast out of the containment zone.

- 17.13.3 Any signs of injury or traces of blood on horse or cattle.
- 17.13.4 A Judge has reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others or has used excessive force or inhumane treatment to the horse or cattle or been deemed to have lost control of the beast.
- 17.13.5 Any team rider entering the completion zone once the beast has been penned.
- 17.13.6 Running a beast into the arena fence.
- 17.13.7 Hocking a beast, or running up its rump.
- 17.13.8 A fall of horse and/or rider.
- 17.13.9 Ill-treating either beast or horse.
- 17.13.10 Horse bucking or rearing.
- 17.13.11 Excessive or harsh use of a bit or spurs.
- 17.13.12 Competitor is not considered to be in safe control of their horse.
- 17.13.13 In the event that a competitor repeatedly loses their beast back into the herd, they should attempt to separate their beast again in a manner so as not to unduly distress the cattle. A competitor, who repeatedly gallops into the herd, causing distress to the cattle, will be eliminated.
- 17.13.14 Any team exhibiting unnecessary rough handling or rushing into or at the herd at excessive speed.

18 GRADING

18.1 PARTICIPANT DIVISION - INTRODUCTORY TO DEBUTANTE F

The Participant Division aims to give inexperienced riders and horses the freedom to move between levels (Introductory to Deb F) as needed to gain experience and confidence.

18.1.1 Moving between Participant Levels

Horses in Participant Division may compete at any level and move up and down between Introductory and Debutante F levels as needed.

A Participant horse should NOT compete in the Competitor Division until its owner feels their horse is established at the desired level of competition.

18.1.2 Horse of the Year Competitions

Provincial, Breed and National Horse of the Year Competitions may include Participant Division horses. Clubs have the discretion to decide whether they wish to run a Club 'Horse of the Year' Competition for Participant horses.

18.2 COMPETITOR DIVISION - PRELIMINARY TO MASTERS

Competitor Division is for more experienced horses and riders who are familiar and comfortable with the training requirements and rules for each level.

18.2.1 Moving between Competitor Levels

Once a horse is competing in Competitor Division that horse must stay in Competitor Division, that is, it cannot go back to Participant Division, unless competing HC.

A horse in Competitor Division may not go back a Level in Competitor Division unless the horse competes, in good faith, in a Competitor Division level and attains a combined average score in that level in Dressage and Maneability, of less than 58% three or more times, the horse may drop back one (1) level. If the above situation relates to a Competitor Preliminary horse, (i.e. going back one level to Participant Division) then the horse must compete HC.

Competitor Division horses may compete **HC** at any level.

18.3 COMPETITION RESULTS

18.3.1 All results will be emailed to the ZAWÉ Secretary after each competition. Each competition's Organising Committee **MUST**

submit results, on the results template, within seven days of the competition.

18.3.2 Results for Competitor Division is compulsory, while results for Participant Division is optional, but welcomed for future planning.

18.3.3 Only results listed on the ZAWE website will be considered for selection for Provincial, National or International teams or DevelopmentSquads.

18.3.4 Competitor Division horses cannot compete in any Participant Division, with the exceptions of competing HC or in situations referred to below.

18.3.5 Competitor division horses may compete in Participant Introductory and Preliminary levels with an inexperienced rider at club level only in the interests of developing the sport

18.4 CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

A Competitor Division horse, if sold (or leased for a period of more than 12 months) may compete in Participant Division, however when ready to compete in Competitor Division, the horse must enter the level at which the horse was originally competing before the sale or lease.

18.5 DOWNGRADING OF HORSES

New owners of experienced Competitor Division horses may apply to the ZAWE Board to downgrade a horse to a lower level in Competitor Division.

19 RULE CHANGES AND RULE SUBMISSIONS PROTOCOL

19.1 SUBMISSIONS

19.1.1 Having regard to the fact that the ANWE/ ZAWE Rule Book is now well established it will only be reviewed every two years for changes and submissions unless there are any safety or major issues identified during the two year period which necessitate urgent rule changes.

19.1.2 Small changes approved by the TSC such as spelling, grammatical or minor re-wording will occur as required.

19.1.3 Any financial member of an ZAWE affiliated Club wishing to instigate a change to an existing Rule or initiate a new Rule, should address their proposal to their Club committee.

19.1.4 If the Club committee endorses the proposal, the Club submits the proposed change to the ZAWE Provincial Association in writing.

- 19.1.4 A copy of the Club committee's minutes of meeting endorsing the proposed change must be submitted to ZAWA State Association.
- 19.1.5 ZAWA Provincial Association then considers all submissions received from Clubs and prepares its own submission to the ANWEL Board of all proposed changes which the relevant Provincial Association endorses.
- 19.1.6 ZAWA Provincial Association then submits the proposed change/s or the proposed new Rule/s to the ZAWA Board.
- 19.1.7 A copy of the Provincial Association's minutes of meeting endorsing the proposed changes or new Rules must be lodged with ZAWA exco.
- 19.1.8 These submissions must be submitted on behalf of the relevant Province with no reference to individuals or Clubs that instigated the proposed changes.
- 19.1.9 Submissions by Provincial Associations must be prepared in ONE document.
- 19.1.10 Submissions by Provincial Associations must adopt the format below.
- 19.1.11 Any ZAWA Sub Committee may submit a proposed new rule or rule change directly to the ZAWA Board.
- 19.1.12 All submissions (whether from a Club or from a Provincial Association) must adopt the following format:
- a) Include a copy of the relevant meeting minutes endorsing the proposal.
 - b) Provide the proposed wording of the new or changed rule.
 - c) Provide the proposed new wording of any other rules effected by the proposed change.
 - d) Include the rationale of the proposed change.
- 19.1.13 ZAWA may instigate rule or procedural changes aimed at assisting administration or to address rule anomalies

19.2 REJECTING A PROPOSAL

- 18.2.1 ZAWA may reject a proposal and advise the proponent accordingly if:
- a) There is another Rule, which may be unknown or misunderstood by the proponent, which precludes adoption of the proposal;

- b) Less than 12 months has elapsed since the relevant rule or associated rules were introduced or amended or a similar proposal considered; and
- c) It is considered that the proposal is not of sufficient merit to warrant further action.

19.2.2 Should the proposed new rule or change warrant further investigation, the ZAWE Board:

- a) may seek advice on the feasibility and merit of the proposal from other persons or organisations qualified to comment; and
- b) may request Club Secretaries to take a poll or seek written feedback from clubs or individual members.

19.2.3 Based upon all correspondence, the Board will discuss and vote on the proposal.

19.3 REVIEW PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION

19.3.1 If a proposal is rejected, the original proponent may submit a written request for the matter to be reconsidered. Such a request must have the written support of a minimum of three ZAWE affiliated Clubs. The submission is to be signed by two office bearers of each ZAWE affiliated Club supporting the review.

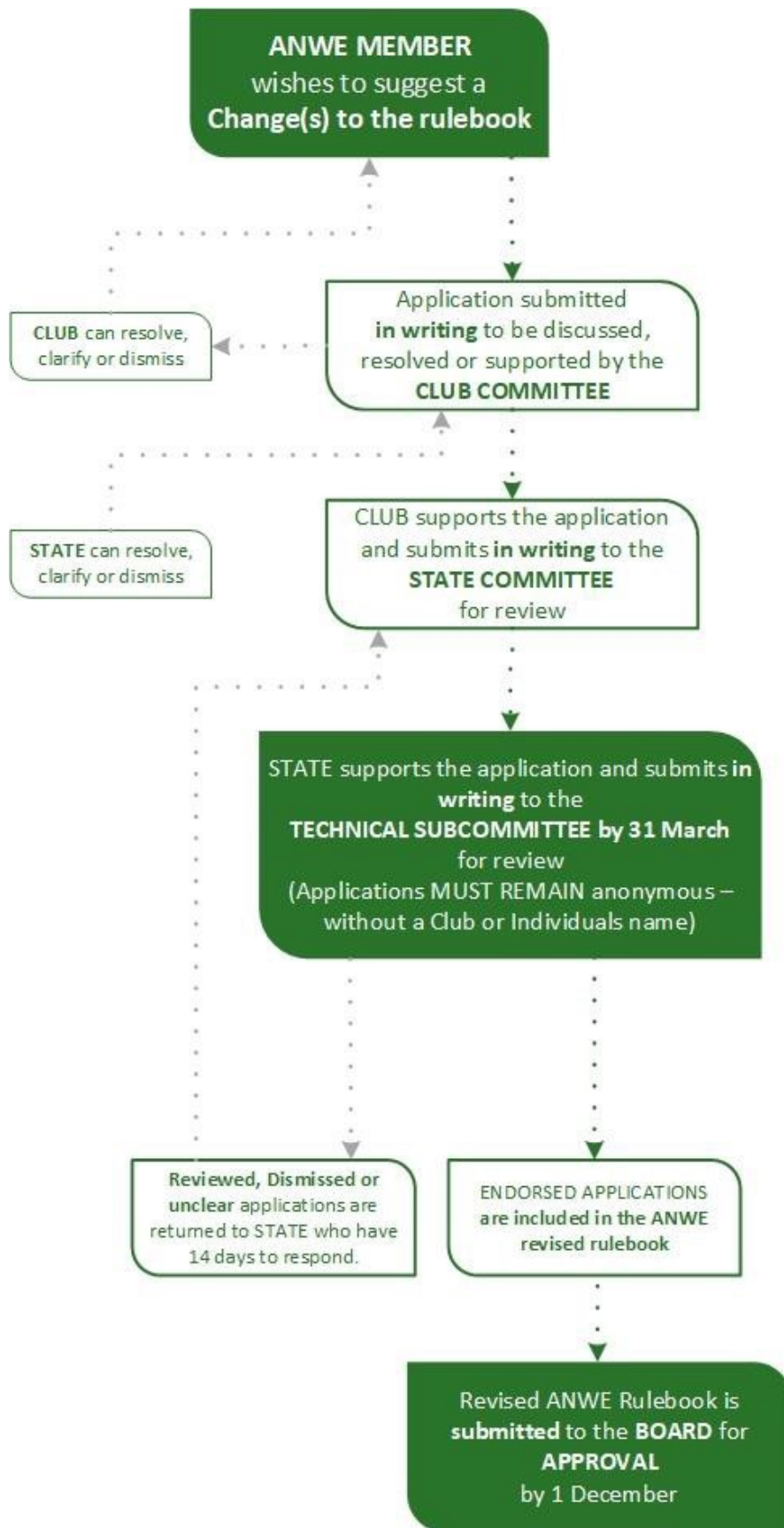
Should such a request be received the 12 month rule will not apply.

19.3.2 The rule book will be updated every second year on 1st December. Any rule changes will come into effect on the immediately following 1st January.

19.3.3 A Flowchart summarising the above process is set out in section.

19.3.4 Rules relating to safety issues will be implemented by the ZAWE Board as they arise.

19.4 RULE REVIEW PROCESS FLOWCHART



20 RULES AND CODES OF CONDUCT

ZAWE is presently an affiliate of SAEF policies, procedures, rules and codes of conduct apply to both ZAWE and its members.

Where ZAWE has an existing or conflicting policy with SAEF, the SAEF policy takes precedence.

20.1 SAEF PROTECTION POLICIES AND CODES OF CONDUCT

All members of ZAWE, of ZAWE Provincial Organisations and of ZAWE affiliated Clubs (“ZAWE Clubs”) are bound by and must observe the following which can be found on South African Equestrian Federation website (www.saeef.org.za) and the ZAWE website (www.zawe.org.za)

1. Member Protection Policies which incorporate the following parts:
 - Part A – Core Policy
 - Part B – Deleted
 - Part C – Child Protection Requirements
 - Part D – Member Protection Procedures
 - Part E – Report Requirements and Documents.
2. Code of Conduct
3. Disciplinary By-Laws

20.2 COMPETITION RULES

The Board of ZAWE has resolved to adopt the following sections of the EA National Dressage Rules and any variations and amendments to them from time to time (which can be found at <http://www.equestrian.org.au/Dressage-rules>) which will apply in connection with all competitions, events, clinics, training days and Judges’ seminars conducted by any of ZAWE, its Provincial members (“ZAWE Provincial Organisations”) or any ZAWE affiliated clubs (“ZAWE Clubs”):

Part 1.2 – Code of Conduct for the Welfare of the Horse

Part 1.3 – Abuse of the Horse

Part 1.4 – Bleeding

Part 1.5 – Protests, Reports, Appeals and Yellow Warning Cards
In relation to the issue of Yellow Warning Cards in accordance with Part 1.5.1(b) these can be Issued by the Chief Judge for the relevant event (after consultation with the Ground Jury if this is possible and practicable) or by the Ground Jury for that event rather than by the officials referred to in Rule 1.5.1(b) of the EA National Dressage Rules.

Part 1.6 – Anti-Doping and Medication Control

Part 1.7 – Conflict of Interests

Part 1.9 – Entry of Horse and Riders

Part 1.10 – Scratchings/Withdrawals

Part 1.11 – Gear Checks

20.3 SOCIAL MEDIA & OTHER POLICIES

With the approval of South African Equestrian Federation (who owns the copyright in the following documents), the Board of ZAWE has resolved to adopt the following policies published by Equestrian Australia on its website (www.saef.org.za) from time to time including any amendments, variations or replacements of those policies:

1. Social Media Policy
2. Privacy Policy
3. Conflict of Interest Policy
4. Hot Weather Policy

20.4 RULEBOOK AND AFFILIATION ARRANGEMENTS

The ZAWE Rule Book and the terms and conditions of all affiliation arrangements between ZAWE, ZAWE Provincial Organisations and ZAWE Clubs will be amended to ensure that all competitors, officials, Clubs and members involved in working equitation and affiliated with ZAWE or ZAWE Provincial Organisations observe and are bound by all of the above policies, procedures, rules and codes of conduct.

APPENDIX I – Etiquette in the warm up area

As there may be many horses warming up in a restricted area it is important that all riders have knowledge of the etiquette required in group riding. This ensures safe riding and achieves harmony in busy areas.

- safety is paramount, and a collision should be avoided at all times
- before entering the warm-up, area make sure the gateway and immediate track are clear
- riders should pass left shoulder to left shoulder when on the track
- when not on the outside track, e.g. on a diagonal line, riders should give way to horses on their left
- the more progressive gait has priority on the track
- halt should not be on the track
- walk should not be on the track and does not have right of way
- trot has priority over walk
- canter has priority over trot
- lateral work has priority over all paces
- when circling, anticipate your return to the track so as to not stop the flow of other riders
- mounting, dismounting and gear adjustment should be done off the track
- consideration should be given to behaviour of other horses in the arena that may upset your horse
- it may be necessary if your horse is upsetting others to leave the area
- if a horse is upsetting the majority, an Official should be sought with a view to requesting that horse's removal for safety's sake

Stallions should be clearly identified with a yellow disc on the saddlecloth and/or the bridle. Some owners/riders have started using green bridle numbers which are not as visible as the green discs and owners should consider using both for safety reasons.

Consider fellow competitors and their horses. Safety for all should never be compromised.

APPENDIX II – Maneability Course Map

CLUB:		Working Equitation Competition		LEVEL: DEBUTANTE	Maneability	DATE:
1	Corridor with bell – rein back	6	Bull	11	Side pass pole L-R	
2	Gate	7	Garrocha Pole drop off	12	Stock pen both ways	
3	Cup on pole RB cup on last pole	8	Bridge	13	Double slalom	
4	Three barrels	9	Jump	14	Gate backwards	
5	Garrocha Pole pickup	10	Two barrels			LARENA

APPENDIX III – Score Sheet

INTRODUCTORY		COMPETITOR LIST										Print Dressage		Sort & Print Final		Print Style		Sort & Print Final		Print All		Sort & Print Final		ght © 2015 M Withnall	
HORSE		#	RIDER	DRESSAGE			STYLE			SPEED			TOTAL		Dress Point		Style Points		Speed		Print Judges Scores				
Mark	%	Place	Points	Mark	%	Place	Points	Mark	%	Place	Points	Time	Place	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points			
105.5	52.75%	9	6	0.0	0.00%			4:39:01		6	9	15													
0.0	0.00%			0.0	0.00%			0:00:00				0													
116.5	58.25%	4	11	108.5	60.28%			0:00:00		2	13	24													
126.5	63.25%	1	15	113.0	62.78%			0:00:00		1	15	30													
114.5	57.25%	7	8	0.0	0.00%			4:17:39		3	12	20													
120.5	60.25%	3	12	104.0	57.78%			4:17:39		3	12	35													
115.5	57.75%	5	10	97.0	53.89%			3:54:05		2	13	33													
115.0	57.50%	6	9	0.0	0.00%			4:24:55		5	10	19													
121.0	60.50%	2	13	105.0	58.33%			3:44:10		1	15	40													
109.5	54.75%	8	7	0.0	0.00%			0:00:00				7													
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APPENDIX IV – Elimination Chart

Rule	Details	Dressage	Maneability	Speed	Cattle
12.1	A rider competing in illegal tack or ill fitting tack that causes the horse discomfort or distress (7.2).	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.2	Failure to report for gear check.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.3	Taking more than 1 minute to begin the phase after being signalled by the Chief Judge.	✓	✓	✓	
12.4	Failure to salute the Chief Judge at the beginning and completion of each phase	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.5	The horse leaving the arena with all four feet.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.6	Entering the arena or passing through the start pegs before being signalled.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.7	Fall of horse or rider.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.8	Evidence of lameness or traces of blood anywhere.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.9	Excessive use of force or inhumane treatment of the horse. Including but not limited to excessive use of whip or spurs.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.10	Any rider under the age of 18, without an approved helmet, securely fastened whilst mounted.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.11	If the Judge or Ground Jury has a reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.12	Falsification or misrepresentation of entry.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.13	A rider receiving any outside assistance	✓	✓	✓	✓

Rule	Details	Dressage	Maneability	Speed	Cattle
	during any phase of the competition				
12.14	Using two hands on the reins at Consagrados 1/Masters (apart from a momentary adjustment of the reins).	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.15	Consagrados 1/Masters level riders must not touch the horse with the whip or use the whip to provide any form of assistance. However, the whip, if carried must be held in an upright position. Use or incorrect carriage of the whip will incur elimination.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.16	Stroking or touching the horse on the neck in front of the reins, three or more times in total.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.17	Use of voice, three or more times in total.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.18	Failure to report to the gear steward for fly hood inspection before and after a test.	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.19	A horse may only be ridden by its nominated rider on the competition grounds.	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.2.1	Resistance of more than 10 seconds	✓			
13.2.2	Three errors of course (EOC).	✓			
14.14.1	Not completing an obstacle.		✓	✓	
14.14.2	Failure to start and finish at the designated start and finish lines. If the start/finish line is through one set of markers, competitors MUST only cross the line once to start and once to finish. If the		✓	✓	

Rule	Details	Dressage	Maneability	Speed	Cattle
	start and finish lines are separate, then you must only cross each line once.				
14.14.3	Failure to complete the obstacles in the assigned order.		✓	✓	
14.14.4	Failure to move forward for a period of 15 seconds.		✓	✓	
14.14.5	Showing or facing up to a live obstacle, prior to or during the test.		✓	✓	
14.14.6	Crossing an obstacle that has not yet been performed (live obstacle).		✓	✓	
14.14.7	Three refusals on any one obstacle (a horse may have two refusals on all obstacles on course).		✓	✓	
14.14.8	Starting an obstacle out of order.		✓	✓	
14.14.9	Knocking down a live obstacle.		✓	✓	
14.14.10	If any part of the obstacle is knocked down during the execution of that obstacle which needs to be executed again later in the course, then the combination will incur elimination		✓	✓	
14.14.11	Uncorrected obstacle pattern.		✓	✓	
14.14.12	When riding the course, the rider MUST use the same hand to perform all obstacles. Changing hands is not permitted.		✓	✓	
14.14.13	Passing through the start pegs before being signalled.		✓	✓	
14.14.14	Not replacing the garrocha and ring in the drum if it bounces out. If it bounces out the rider must dismount and correct (refer 15.7).		✓	✓	

Rule	Details	Dressage	Maneability	Speed	Cattle
14.14.15	Not replacing the cup on the post if the post is knocked over. The rider must dismount and stand the post up to complete the obstacle. If any other post is knocked over the rider must dismount and stand the post/s up to complete the obstacle.		✓	✓	
14.14.16 16.2.3	Not clearly attempting the ring or ball.		✓	✓	
16.2.1	Not securing the gate.		✓	✓	
16.2.2	Trotting or cantering on bridge (at Debutante W and below).			✓	
17.13.1	Exceeding the 3 minute time allowed.				✓
17.13.2	A team rider intentionally entering the containment zone before the designated rider has his or her beast out of the containment zone.				✓
17.13.3	Any signs of injury or blood on a horse or beast.				✓
17.13.4	A Judge has reason to feel that a horse/rider combination may be a danger to themselves or others, has used excessive force or inhumane treatment to the horse or beast or have been deemed to have lost control of the beast.				✓
17.13.5	Any team rider entering the completion zone once the beast is penned.				✓
17.13.6	Running a beast into the arena fence.				✓
17.13.7	Hocking a beast, or running up its rump.				✓
17.13.8	A fall of horse and/or rider.				✓

Rule	Details	Dressage	Maneability	Speed	Cattle
17.13.9	Ill-treating either beast or horse.				✓
17.13.10	Horse bucking or rearing.				✓
17.13.11	Excessive or harsh use of a bit or spur.				✓
17.13.12	Competitor is not considered to be in safe control of their horse and/or the beast.				✓
17.13.13	In the event that a competitor repeatedly loses their beast back into the herd, they should attempt to separate their beast again in a manner so as not to unduly distress the cattle. A competitor, who repeatedly gallops into the herd, causing distress to the cattle, will be eliminated.				✓
17.13.14	Any team exhibiting unnecessary rough handling or rushing into or at the herd at excessive speed.				✓

APPENDIX V – Fitting a bosal/hackamore

Proper hackamore fit is important for correct function.

A hackamore is made up of a noseband with nose button (1) that is often called a bosal, a hanger (4) or headstall and a single rein called a mecate (3). Depending on the region where you live, the words bosal and hackamore may be used interchangeably.



Common materials used in construction of the hackamore are rawhide, kangaroo, latigo, rope and horse hair. The rawhide, kangaroo and latigo are cut into even strips, bevelled and braided around a flexible but firm core commonly made of coiled rawhide. The nose button and heel knot (2) are also made of braided rawhide, kangaroo or latigo.

Rope hackamores are made of a single piece of rope and usually have a nose button of braided rawhide, latigo or nylon cord and a heel knot of braided rawhide. Horse hair hackamores are made of twisted mane hair with a rawhide heel knot. The hangers and headstalls are generally made of leather.

The hangers are made of a single, narrow piece of leather and may be held out of the eye with a leather string going under the cheek. Headstalls usually have a brow band with fiador which helps to keep the headstall away from the horse's eyes. Mecates are made of twisted horse hair or nylon rope and should be close to the same diameter as the bosal.

General guidelines for adjusting the hackamore correctly are:

- a) Adjust it so it lies evenly on the nose between the inside corner of the eye and the bottom of the nostril.
- b) The mecate should be tied to the bosal with just enough wraps that you can fit 2 fingers between the chin and the mecate knot. The mecate knot should rest on the chin when the horse is at rest.
- c) It's important not to use a bosal that's too long for your horse. If the heel knot hits the horse's chest when the mecate is pulled and/or he gives his head to the pressure of the pull you know the bosal is too long.

Use of the Bosal and Mecate in the Cattle phase **is subject to approval** of the Organising Committee prior to the commencement of the competition.

FIT AND ADJUSTMENT

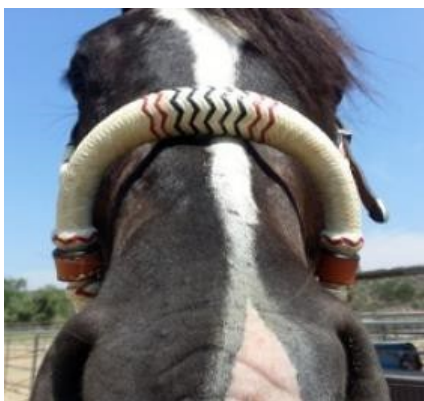
Properly fitted and adjusted, the hackamore/bosal conforms to the nose and sides of the face more akin to the fit of a custom hat that doesn't squeeze or pinch. This allows the bosal to focus on the fatty tissues of the sides of the face more than the bony structures. Nothing should be tight, but there should be as little space as possible in these areas to avoid wobble, rubbing and lag time to receive the next signal.

For the horse's comfort and to promote real progress, we want no pain or built-in points of pressure. The entire inside of the hackamore's body must be smooth and properly made. The hackamore needs to be tied up correctly with the mecate and the hanger adjusted appropriately. The mecate should be untied and allowed to hang loosely when not in use.

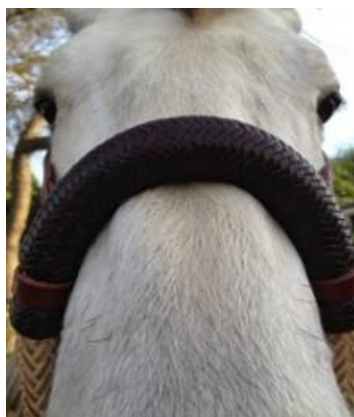
There must be room enough under the jaw for the lift and release action of the hackamore. Any further lift than parallel to the ground, is too much and should be avoided

Correctly made and positioned, small side buttons not only keep the hanger in place to function well, but they also help lessen more potential wobble, static and irritation. The action of the bosal is freed.

If "cherries" or skinned, sore spots from the bosal on the horse's face.



An ill-fitting bosal. Notice the gaps all around the face, somewhat like a hula hoop. Also note how the weight of the bosal is entirely on top of the sensitive bony structure of the face.



A well-fitting bosal. Notice the close fit that follows the contour of the horse's face.

Underneath, there needs to be a space between the horse's jaw and the mecate knot above the bosal's heel knot to allow for the lift and full release.

This width will vary from horse to horse.



MECATE REIN

The mecate rein must be secured as pictured below.



APPENDIX VI – Competition Protest Form

Competition Name:	
Competition Date:	
Horses Name:	
Riders Name:	
Phase:	

Describe the details of this protest - use additional sheets as necessary

Submitted by:

Name:	
Relationship:	<i>Rider</i> <i>Owner</i> <i>Parent/Guardian</i>
Email:	
Phone:	
Date / Time:	

Submit this form to the Event Secretary along with R500.00 within an hour of the incident.