

FHS Breeding Book Regulations (BBR)

(Be sure to review the Rules and Regulations that support this BBR)

1. FHS Breeding Policy - Members are strongly encouraged to abide by the FHS Breeding Policy, which is as follows:

Mares: Friesian mares registered in the FHS Studbook, Foal Book, B-Book I (Bijboek I) or B-Book II (Bijboek II) should ideally be bred to Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges.

Stallions: FHS Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges should ideally be bred to Friesian mares registered with the FHS or KFPS/FHANA. Foal book stallions may be granted approved breeding privileges as Foal Book stallions. (see section 1.1) Otherwise, Foal Book stallion breeding is strongly discouraged.

1.1 Approved Breeding Privileges for Foal Book Stallions - will only be granted to those who pass a Stallion Keuring and are accepted into the FHS Studbook for Stallions in accordance with the standards set by the FHS (see Section 3.4).

Breeding - Section 2

2. BREEDING

2.1. BREEDING OBJECTIVE OF THE FHS

The breeding objective of the FHS is to breed as close as possible to the KFPS (motherstambook). Their goal is to breed beautiful horses with typical Friesian characteristics, which are competitive as driving horses and under saddle in dressage, and are also suitable for recreational use. This should be accomplished by selection within the breed, while further reducing inbreeding.

2.1.1. History - The Friesian horse, native to Western Europe, was used by knights from Norway to Spain during the middle ages. The heavier, baroque horses are portrayed in old paintings, but this changed in the 18th and 19th century. Friesians were used as racing trotters. By 1917 only three Friesian stallions remained. The breed was used mostly as a workhorse in agriculture; horses were bred with relatively short legs and heavy weight. By 1970 tractors had replaced horses in agriculture and Friesian horses began to be used again for driving and riding.

The breeding objective advocates a "modern" Friesian horse while maintaining the typical characteristics of the breed. Even though the conformation is mentioned first in the breeding objective, please note that it is only 40% of the score. The movement of the horse is 60% of the judging evaluation.

2.1.2. The Typical Friesian Characteristics - may be found in a horse that is harmoniously built and properly proportioned. The noble head has clear, intelligent eyes and small, alert ears with the tips pointing slightly toward each other. The neck is of adequate length and is lightly arched. A strong back joins a croup of good length, which doesn't slope too steeply. The shoulder is strong, long and sloping and the body has good depth and well sprung ribs. The feet and legs are strong with a well-developed forearm and proper stance. A height of 1.60 meters (15.3 hands) is considered ideal. The horse has fluid, elegant and suspended gaits, which are emphasized by feathering on the lower legs, a fine mane and beautiful, long tail. Jet black is the preferred color. This is a horse of luxurious and proud appearance, full of personality, honest and eager to work.

2.1.3. Conformation – The popularity of the Friesian horse is due, in part, to their appearance and charisma. The attraction exerted on devotees by the appearance of the Friesian horse cannot be jeopardized when breeding for specific performance qualities. A description of ideal Friesian conformation follows:

The head is relatively short and the width is proportional to the length. The ears are small and alert with the tips pointing slightly toward each other. The eyes are large and shining. The nasal bone is slightly hollow or straight; nostrils are wide. The lips are closed and the teeth meet properly. The jawbones are not heavy and are spread wide apart to allow the horse to breathe easily while at work. The head is set gracefully on the neck with adequate space for the throat. Overall, the head is dry and expressive and blends smoothly into the neck.

The neck is lightly arched at the crest. It is long enough for the horse to bend properly and is adequately muscled. The neck is set on high and the lower neckline does not bulge between the throat and the chest.

The withers are well developed, prominent and, in particular, blend gradually into the back.

The back is not too long and is well muscled. A slightly low back is allowed.

The loin is wide, strong and well muscled and makes a smooth transition into the croup.

The croup is of good length and slopes slightly downward; it is wide and muscular. It neither forms a point nor is overly rounded. The tail is not set on too low. The gluteal muscle is long and well developed.

The shoulders are long and sloping and are set widely enough apart to form a good chest, which is neither too wide nor too narrow.

The ribs are long and curved; supply ample space for the heart and lungs, without being rotund. The belly maintains sufficient depth towards the rear.

The legs - The forelegs are properly positioned and when viewed from the front, are set parallel with a hoof width of space at the ground. Viewed from the side, they are perpendicular down through the fetlock joint. The cannon bone is not too long; the forearm, however, has good length. The pastern is resilient, of good length and is at a 45-degree angle to the ground. The hoofs are wide and sound.

The hind legs, viewed from the rear, are straight. Viewed from the side, the legs are set directly under the hindquarters and are strong with good, sound hoofs. The hind cannon is a little longer than in front; the gaskin is long, with well-developed muscle. The angle at the hock is approximately 150 degrees; the rear pasterns are at a 55-degree angle to the ground.

The joints in the legs are dry, well developed, and provide a good foundation for the tendons and ligaments.

The overall appearance of the horse's body is more nearly a rectangle than a square. When the shoulder is long and sloping, the back not too long, and the croup is of adequate length, the ratio of fore-, middle- and hind quarters is an ideal 1:1:1. The horse is neither too massive nor too light.

The walk is straight, vigorous and springy. There is good length of stride and the hindquarters swing forward with power.

The trot is a reaching and forward movement with power from the hindquarters. It is elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension. The hock flexes as the horse moves forward and the inside angle of the hind leg closes during each stride.

The canter is well supported and lively with sufficient power from the hindquarters and flexion in the hock.

2.1.4. Breeding for Performance - The Friesian horse is used in various equestrian sports: show driving, combined driving, dressage under saddle and recreation. As driving horses, Friesians perform well, but to become more competitive in all sports, attention should be given to the following points:

1. Strong, powerful hindquarters
2. A luxurious horse that is not too heavy, but has ample power
3. A long, sloping shoulder
4. Hard, dry legs
5. Light-footed movements with a moment of suspension
6. Size neither too small nor too large; the ideal range of height is 1.59 - 1.63 meters (15.2½ to 16.0 hands)
7. Sufficiently long and well muscled forearm and gaskin
8. Strong, smooth transition from loin to croup, long and well-developed gluteal muscle
9. Good, wide hoofs with proper heels
10. Good head/neck connection
11. An honest character, eager to work
12. Stamina

2.2. BREEDER'S RESPONSIBILITY - The Boards of the Friesian horse associations and the breeders' *together* face the challenge and responsibility of improving the quality of the Friesian horse.

2.2.1. Stallion Selection - Breeders should select a stallion whose conformation, movement, sport performance and pedigree will best complement the specific mare for the particular purpose for which the mare is being bred.

2.2.2. Inbreeding - In selecting a stallion, the mare owner has the responsibility to carefully consider the inbreeding coefficient of the resulting foal. It is not an absolute criterion by itself, but should be considered in conjunction with other factors such as desired conformation, intended use, height, etc.

2.2.2.1. Inbreeding Coefficients - are shown on registration certificates of horses born after 1988 that are registered with KFPS. A low inbreeding coefficient indicates that a foal has few common ancestors, thus minimizing the chance of genetic defects. In the Friesian breed, retained placentas also may be associated with high inbreeding coefficients. The KFPS recommends inbreeding coefficients below 5 percent if possible. A simple rule of thumb is that in a foal's pedigree, no one name should appear more than once within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great-grandparents).

2.2.2.2. Inbreeding Coefficient Forecasts - Percentages of inbreeding for foals resulting from the mating of a particular mare with the Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges can be obtained as an inbreeding forecast for their mare(s) from the FHS secretary.

2.3. BREEDING GUIDELINES

2.3.1. Approved Breeding Methods - Natural cover, artificial insemination (A.I.) and limited embryo transfer are permitted. A.I. may include breeding with transported cooled semen or frozen semen.

2.3.2. Breeding Contracts - All breeding contracts and related agreements between mare owners or semen purchasers and stallion owners or semen venders are the responsibility of the parties involved in the transaction. Those involved in breeding transactions are advised to obtain signed agreements, which clearly specify all rights and responsibilities of each party. The FHS assumes no responsibility for any breeding transaction.

2.3.3. Stallion Breeding Limits are set at 150 breedings per year for stallions, which have not been judged on their offspring, and 200 for stallions that have been judged and approved on their offspring.

2.3.3.1. Breeding Limits for Mares Abroad - All Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges residing in North America may service 50 mares per year outside North America.

2.3.4. FHS-Approved Stallion Representative - If the registered owner of an FHS Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges is unable to personally maintain the FHS Stallion Record Book due to geographic or other factors, an authorized agent may be approved by the FHS at the stallion owner's written request.

2.4. POLICIES FOR TRANSPORTED SEMEN

2.4.1. Use of Frozen Semen From Deceased Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges is authorized.

2.4.2. Imported Semen - FHS Policy - The importation of semen into North America is encouraged by the FHS. This practice allows a broadening of the gene pool within the Friesian horses in North America. It should be clearly stated that the FHS is not in the business of importing semen. The FHS is concerned that those members importing semen follow the rules of the government agencies that have jurisdiction over biologic importation.

2.5. STALLION RECORD BOOK & BREEDING CERTIFICATE

2.5.1. Stallion Record Book - Owners of Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges or their FHS-approved authorized agents shall maintain a Stallion Record Book. They record the date and insemination method each time a specific mare is covered or inseminated, when fresh cooled semen is transported or when frozen semen is shipped. Any breeding of a mare within North America must be recorded on a Breeding Certificate form and in the Stallion Record Book for the resulting foal to be registered. The Record Book must be available for inspection at any time by the FHS.

2.5.2. Distribution of Breeding Certificate Copies - When a stallion owner or FHS-approved North American stallion representative receives notification of a pregnancy and payment for stallion service and related costs: One copy of the Breeding Certificate/Birth Announcement with the Breeding Certificate portion completed shall be forwarded promptly to the mare owner or semen purchaser; One copy shall be sent to the FHS office with annual Stallion Report One copy shall be retained in the Stallion Record Book. Voided copies must also be retained in the Record Book; all certificate numbers must be accounted for.

2.5.3. Stallion Report - The stallion owner or FHS-approved North American representative shall submit the season's Stallion Report and copies of Breeding Certificates to FHS prior to a deadline established by the FHS. Voided certificates must also be submitted; all numbers must be accounted for.

2.5.3.1. Penalty for Late Stallion Reports - A complete Stallion Report with Breeding Certificates must be submitted to the FHS before any registrations will be processed for that stallion's foals. Penalties for late reporting may be assessed as shown on the Fee Schedule.

2.5.4. Breeding Certificates for Imported Semen - To enable the FHS to maintain appropriate breeding records, the following procedure will apply to Breeding Certificates for inseminations with imported semen:

- The semen importer must maintain a record of insemination dates, or of semen shipments, if the imported semen was for resale;
- When a mare becomes pregnant, the semen importer must obtain a completed "FHS Breeding Certificate" form from the stallion owner;
- Before December 1 of the breeding year, the importer must submit the "Breeding Certificate" form to the FHS;
- A completed Breeding Certificate will then be issued directly to the mare owner from a Stallion Record Book for Imported Semen, maintained by the FHS.

2.6. Birth Report - Following the foal's birth, the Birth Report form will be completed by the foal's owner. This is the bottom portion of the Stallion Breeding Certificate that the mare owner receives sometime after breeding in accordance with the agreement reached between the stallion owner and the mare owner. The completed form and the Foal Registration Fee must be submitted to the FHS within 30 days of the foal's birth. Birth Announcements mailed more than 30 days after the foal's birth must be accompanied by the Penalty for Late Submission of Birth Report, as shown on the Fee Schedule.

2.6.1. Naming the Foal - Each calendar year foal names must begin with specific letters designated by the KFPS (official mother stambook). Names must be relatively simple, ideally consisting of a single word. Abbreviations of farm names or initials are not allowed to precede a name, but may follow the name if approved by the FHS. Names need not be Dutch. Once processed by the FHS, an owner requesting that a name be changed, can only have this done with the approval of the FHS Board of Directors. If the FHS Board approves the change, the fee listed on the Fee Schedule must be paid in full before new registration papers will be issued.

2.7. BIRTH ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM - After processing the Birth Announcement, the FHS will forward to the foal owner an Interim Registration Certificate. This document serves as a temporary registration paper and must be presented at the initial judging/ identification marking of the foal. A copy of the document should be retained by the owner.

2.8. JUDGING THE FOAL - Unless distance or other constraints make it impossible, all foals should be judged in the year of their birth. Foals are judged by the side of their dams and may receive 1st, 2nd, 3rd or no premiums. The original Birth Acknowledgment document must accompany the foal to the judging. More information about judging may be found in Section 5.

2.8.1. Registration Without Judging – Horses may be registered in the Foal Book and receive a registration certificate without attending an FPS judging if the following conditions are met:

- There is a valid reason that the horse cannot attend an FHS judging in the year of its birth;
- Parentage must be verified at owner expense;
- Simultaneous to obtaining a sample of genetic material for parentage testing, identification coding must be done;
- These procedures must be performed and certified by a licensed veterinarian who is not the present or former owner of the horse or its dam, using instructions and materials provided by the FHS.

2.9. IDENTIFICATION

2.9.1 UELN - Each horse receives a permanent UELN (Universal Equine Life Number) identification code. This is customarily administered to the foal as a part of the registration process, in the year of birth. This European code will appear on the horse's permanent registration document. This is represented by a fifteen (15)-alpha/numeric sequence of characters with the first three characters representing the country of origin, the next three characters representing the breed registry and the nine remaining characters being the registration number. This number remains with the horse throughout its life regardless of change of ownership and identifies the horse uniquely throughout the world.

2.9.2 Microchipping – Additional identification is the placement of a microchip. A licensed veterinarian must implant the microchip and its location is as described in the "Instructions for Microchip Implantation" located on the website or available through the FHS office.

2.10. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE/FOAL BOOK -At the time the foal is initially presented for registration, the owner must relinquish the original Interim Registration Certificate to the FHS judges or the FHS office. It will be replaced with the appropriate permanent FHS Registration Certificate.

2.11. PARENTAGE VERIFICATION

2.11.1. Parentage Verification Policy - Genetic samples enabling parentage verification will be taken from all foals and their dams (if not already on file). The samples may be used to verify parentage at the discretion of the FHS. By requesting registration of a foal, foal owners agree to provide appropriate genetic material from the foal and dam (if not already on file). All FHS registered horses must have DNA on file with the FHS. Parentage verification, at the owner's expense, is available to members for any horse at the owner's request.

2.11.2. Stallion Genetic Testing - All stallions used for breeding must have appropriate genetic test results on file with the FHS before they can be granted approved breeding privileges or have their offspring registered.

2.11.3. Parentage Verification Requirement for Registration - Genetic material appropriate for parentage verification or actual test results when required (see Parentage Verification Policy, section_2.11.1.) must be on file with the FHS before the Registration Certificate will be forwarded to the owner.

2.11.4. Obtaining Genetic Material from Dams – It is the responsibility of each foal owner to provide genetic material from the foal’s dam for parentage verification. In any case where genetic material from the dam is not already on file with the FHS, owners are advised to request genetic testing of the dam as soon as a foal is born. This will insure that the foal’s parentage can be verified in the event the dam is not available at the time the foal is presented for registration.

2.11.5. Kits for Collecting Genetic Material and instructions shall be sent to owners upon request and payment of the appropriate fee to the FHS. The owner must specify the particular horses to be tested at the time the kits are requested. Veterinary costs related to parentage verification and mailing costs to the lab are the responsibility of the owner.

2.11.6. Certification of Genetic Material - Members of the FHS Board of Directors, judges commissioned by the FHS for inspections or the horse owner’s veterinarian may collect the genetic material for parentage verification. The veterinarian or official of FHS must certify the identification code number of the horse. The owner or former owner may not certify their own horse, even if they are a veterinarian.

2.11.7. Parentage Verification Results and Discrepancies - The test results of parentage verification will be maintained in confidential storage by the Association and will not be available to owners. All FHS registered horses will have parentage verification. Parentage verification discrepancies will be reviewed by the Board. If further testing reveals that a discrepancy does not exist, the owner will be reimbursed the cost of taking samples. However, if further testing confirms a discrepancy, the horse's owner will be responsible for all costs of testing.

2.12. EMBRYO TRANSFER -The main reason for embryo transfers is to enable high performance mares to have foals without interrupting training/competition schedules. Two further reasons are increasing the number of foals from a mare in her later years after her offspring have been proven, i.e. from a preferential or performance mother, or when an accident has made further pregnancies impossible. Subject to the foregoing and other exceptional circumstances, foals produced by embryo transfer may be registered, provided the following conditions are met:

2.12.1. Written Permission for Embryo Transfer - must be obtained for **each year** from the FHS **in advance** of the embryo transfer procedure. An application form is available from the FHS office.

2.12.2. Embryo Transfer Mare Eligibility - Each mare is eligible to produce one live foal for each year of her natural reproductive life, beginning at age four. Mares who have not produced a live foal and mares with only one ovary, malformed uterus or any other apparent inheritable abnormalities are not eligible.

2.12.3. Veterinary Certification - of the identification code number and verification of a normal reproductive anatomy of the embryo transfer donor mare will be required on a form provided by the FHS. The certification must be done by a veterinarian specializing in equine reproduction who is not the current or former owner of the mare.

2.12.4. Embryo Transfer Parentage Verification Requirements - Samples of genetic material must be furnished from the donor mare, using FHS's Parentage Verification procedure, not later than the time at which the embryo is transferred. The resulting embryo transfer foal(s) must have parentage verified via testing at owner expense before registration papers will be issued.

2.12.5. Embryo Transfer Conditions - The FHS reserves the right to adjust any of the embryo transfer conditions, which includes limiting the number of foals, or to withdraw embryo transfer permission. All foals approved by the FHS will be eligible for registration.

2.12.5.1. Exceptional Producing Mares - It is recognized that there are a few mares that have produced offspring of exceptional quality. These mares can make a significant contribution to the genetic quality of the Friesian breed. Therefore it would be in the best interest of the breed to allow these mares to produce more than the natural number of foals. In the case of the exceptional mare:

The mare owner must complete a special application listing the outstanding quality and achievements of the mare's offspring and the offspring's produce (second generation);

If approved, permission may be granted for the exceptional mare to produce more than the natural number of lifetime foals via embryo transfer or a combination of embryo transfer and natural birth. The maximum number of foals the exceptional mare will be allowed to produce will be determined by the FHS Board of Directors.

Permission will apply only to the year for which the application was made. New applications must be submitted and evaluated in subsequent years in order for the mare to requalify as an exceptional producer.

2.13. CLONING will not be allowed.

3. Foal/Stud Books Registers/B-Books - Section 3

3.1. DEFINITIONS -The Studbooks and the Foal Book are maintained for Friesian horses that are sired by Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges and produced by mares entered in the Studbook, or Foal Book. Purebred Friesians born in North America prior to 1995, with FPS traceable lineage, which do not qualify for Studbook registration, will be entered in a Subsidiary Register (B-Book).

- . **Foal Book** - is the basic registry for Friesian horses whose lineage (see above) would qualify them for entry into a Studbook at adulthood.
- . **Studbooks** - are the basic registries for eligible (see above) adult Friesians, segregated by gender.
- . **Studbook Registers** - are listings within the studbooks of certain horses that qualify for specific status/predicates (star, crown, model, preferential, or performance mother).
- . **Subsidiary Registers or B-Books** - are registers of certain purebred Friesians with FPS traceable lineage, which do not qualify for the Studbooks or Foal Book.

3.2. FOAL BOOK

3.2.1. Qualification - All foals whose lineage qualifies them for Studbook registration (see section 3.1. above) may be entered in the Foal Book. There are no restrictions based on physical appearance or soundness. See Section 2.6.--2.8. for further details of Foal Book registration.

3.2.2. Foal Book Adults – Some horses registered in the Foal Book will not be eligible, as adults, for registration in the Studbooks for Mares, Geldings or Stallions. Refer to eligibility requirements for each Studbook. Common reasons for permanent Foal Book status are unacceptable white markings or serious fault or unsoundness. In addition some gelding owners never present their horses for registration in the Studbook for Geldings. All stallions that do not qualify as Studbook Stallions will remain in the Foal Book permanently.

3.2.2.1. Foal Book Mares and Their Produce - When mares registered in the Foal Book are bred to Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges the resulting produce is eligible for Foal Book registration and may be judged for inclusion in the Studbook for Mares or the Studbook for Geldings at age 3 or older. A Foal Book mare's male produce is not eligible for the Studbook for Stallions; refer to Section 3.5.1.2.

3.3. STUDBOOKS FOR MARES AND GELDINGS

3.3.1. Studbook Mares and Geldings

3.3.1.1. Judging - Mares and geldings older than 3 years may be judged for inclusion in the Studbook for Mares or Studbook for Geldings. This evaluation is conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America. The original Registration Papers must accompany the horse to the judging.

3.3.1.2. Eligibility - for Studbook Mare or Studbook Gelding requires that they:

- be registered in the Foal Book;
- Mares must be at least 1.54 meters (15.0 ³/₄ hands) at the withers;
- Geldings must be at least 1.56 meters (15.1¹/₂ hands);
- be black and have no white except for a small star or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs or hoofs;
- be sound; unsound horses cannot enter the Studbook;
- be free of hereditary defects (mares with hereditary defects should not be used for breeding); criteria of rejection are, among others: ringbone, bone spavin, curb, bog spavin, swollen stifle joint, lameness, dished face, insufficient shoulder height, poor use of the hind legs, defects of the stifle including a locking or loose stifle or improper development of the hock.

3.3.1.3. Criteria - for acceptance in the Studbooks requires that the horse demonstrate conformation and movement, which adequately meets the desired typical Friesian characteristics, as outlined in section 2.1.2 - 2.1.4

3.3.1.4. Registration Papers - The original Foal Book Registration Paper must be relinquished at the time of entry in the Studbook. It will be replaced with a Studbook Registration Paper.

3.3.2. Star Mare, Stallion, and Gelding Predicates

3.3.2.1. Judging - Studbook mares, geldings, and foalbook stallions may be judged for inclusion in the Star Mare, Gelding and Stallion registers. At the time of initial entry in the Studbook, all mares and geldings are automatically evaluated for Star. Studbook mares and geldings and foalbook Stallions without the star designation are permitted to be re-evaluated in subsequent years. The original Studbook Registration Paper must accompany the horse to the judging. This evaluation is conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America.

3.3.2.2. Eligibility - for Star Mare, Gelding, and Stallion requires that:

- Mares and Geldings previously or simultaneously be designated as a Studbook Mare or Studbook Gelding;
- Mares must be at least 1.56 meters (15.1¹/₂ hands) at the withers.
- Geldings must be at least 1.58 meters (15.2¹/₄ hands)
- Stallions must be at least 1.58 meters (15.2¹/₄ hands)

3.3.2.3. Criteria - for designation as Star requires the horse demonstrate to

the judges:

- conformation meeting the breeding objective of the FPS (see Section 2.1., including sub sections);
- totally correct movement;
- the walk must be straight, powerful and flexible, with good reach from the shoulder while the hindquarters swing forward with power;
- the trot should be a reaching and forward movement with power from the hindquarters and flexion in the hock; it should be elevated and light-footed with a moment of suspension; there should be no winging, paddling or interfering;
- the score will equal or be greater than 7.5 for 2nd Premium Star and 8.0 or greater for 1st Premium Star.
- mandatory IBOP **Individueel Bruikbaarheidsonderzoek Paarden** (dressage) testing, or the equivalent, may be required.

3.3.2.4. Registration Certificate - The original Registration Paper must be relinquished at the time of entry in the Star register. Following payment of the Star Registration Fee to the FHS, the owner will receive the Registration Paper showing the Studbook Star register.

3.3.2.5 Star title based on performance testing –

1. The judges can refer stallions, geldings and mares that are at least four years old and not worthy by score of the star title to performance testing IBOP (dressage test).

If the horse earns at least a 6.7 for the basic gaits, it will then receive the star title without any additional assessment by the judges. The score for one of the basic gaits must be at least 5.

2. Horses eligible for this are ones that meet the star title criteria for their exterior but not for their movement when presented in hand.

3. The performance testing has to be completed before the end of calendar year following the year in which the inspection took place.

3.3.3. Crown Mare Predicate

3.3.3.1 Eligibility – for Provisional Crown requires that they:

- Receive a First Premium at an Inspection (score equal or greater than 8.0)
- be a Star Mare, minimum 4 years old;
- be at least 1.58 meters (15.2¼ hands) at the withers;

3.3.3.2 Crown Performance Test - Within the next calendar year following designation as a Provisional Crown, the mare must pass an IBOP (dressage) performance test. The scores for the IBOP (dressage) riding and driving test must be at least 77 points. An average score of 7 with a

minimum score of 6 has to be earned for the basic gaits. For the IBOP (dressage) driving test, an exception to this rule is that the minimum score for the walk may be a 5 if the score for the trot is a 9. Another way to earn the definite Crown title is to earn the Sport title within the stated length of time.

3.3.4. Model Mare Predicate

3.3.4.1. Judging - Star or Crown mares may be evaluated for the designation Provisional Model. This evaluation can be conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America.

3.3.4.2. Eligibility - for Provisional Model requires that they:

- be a Star or Crown Mare, normally age 7 or older;
- be at least 1.60 meters (15.3 hands) at the withers;
- be fertile, as demonstrated by having born and nursed at least one foal.
- The score will be equal or be greater than 8.0

3.3.4.3. Criteria - for Provisional Model requires that the mare demonstrate to the judges that she is among the very best of all Star & Crown Mares:

- her conformation serves as a model for the ideal Friesian horse;
- her movements are of superb quality.

3.3.4.4. Model Performance Test - Within the next calendar year following designation as a Provisional Model, the mare must pass an IBOP (dressage) test with an average score of 7 with a minimum score of 6 has to be earned for the basic gaits. For the IBOP (dressage) driving test, an exception to this rule is that the minimum score for the walk may be a 5 if the score for the trot is a 9. If the mare does both riding and driving tests the passing score are 70.

Another way to earn the definite Model title is to earn the Sport title within the stated length of time.

3.3.5. Preferential Mare Predicate

3.3.5.1. Qualification - for preferential status requires that Studbook mares must have produced at least four quality offspring that were:

- star or model mare
- star gelding
- studbook stallion with approved breeding privileges
- stallion that has reached the second level of a recognized stallion judging. This means that the stallion has been qualified for the SPT. (Stallion Performance Test)

3.3.5.2. Application - Preferential status may be awarded to living mares or can be awarded posthumously. Owners or breeders who believe a mare

qualifies for preferential status should contact the FHS Secretary. Following payment of the appropriate fee, the records of the mare's offspring will be checked to verify her preferential status.

3.3.6. Performance Mother (Prestatie) Predicate

3.3.6.1. Qualification - for Performance Mother status requires that three or more of the Studbook mare's offspring achieve at high levels of performance under saddle or as driving horses. Performance achievement must be demonstrated in competition at very high levels, for example: qualification for international level driving events; an AA classification in an I.B.O.P. test; competing successfully at 4th level dressage or over jumps of up to 4 feet; or in other events requiring equivalent levels of performance ability as authorized by FHS.

3.3.6.2. Application - Owners or breeders who believe a mare qualifies for Performance Mother status should contact the FHS Secretary. Following payment of the appropriate fee, the performance records of the mare's offspring will be reviewed to verify her Performance Mother status.

3.3.7 Sport Predicate –

3.3.7.1 Eligibility - The Sport title can be awarded to mares, geldings and stallions that have achieved at a sufficiently high level in competitive sports. The Sport title can be awarded only on the basis of results achieved during competitions recognized by USEF. The scores registered with the USEF will determine eligibility for the sport title

3.3.7.1 Requirements –

- a. dressage: Z1 (LEVEL 3 Test 1) + 5 winning points;
- b. show driving: cat. I & II honorary class and cat. III (ADS show driving) open class in a single season, having placed as a prize winner in season (15 April to 1 October);
- c. driving (dressage in harness): Level Z (ADS Advanced Level) 4 scores of 55 points or lower;
- d. combined driving: class 3 (Intermediate) having won 3 times.

It is necessary to indicate in advance with which Friesian horse(s) one wants to enter. The horse needs to have acquired the winning points from the time at which an application for the horse has been made to USEF or USDF. These requirements apply to sports achievements in the USA. Sports achievements outside of the USA will be subject to comparable requirements as assessed by the FHS judges.

Dressage Winning Point System- to advance in Holland you need 10 pts.

scores of 156-168 / 60-65% = 1 winning point

scores of 169-181 / 66-70% = 2 winning points

scores of 182 and up / 71 +% = 3 winning points

Country		Dressage Levels			
Netherlands	L	M	Z	ZZ	
USA	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
FEI Dressuur Element	Netherlands Level	FEI Dressage Element	USA Level		
Midden stap	L	Medium Walk	1		
Wijken voor het been	L	Leg Yield	1		
Midden draf	L	Medium trot	2		
Achterwaarts	L	Backwards	2		
Midden galop	L	Medium canter	2		
Verzamelde stap	M	Collected walk	2		
Verzamelde draf	M	Collected Trot	2		
Keertwending	M	Turn on Haunches	2		
Schouder binnenwaarts	M	Shoulder in	2		
Travers	M	Travers	2		
Contragalop	M	Counter canter	2		
Uitgestrekte stap	M	Extended walk	3		
Uitgestrekte draf	M	Extended trot	3		
Verzamelde galop	Z	Collected canter	2		
Eenvoudige galop wissels	Z	Simple changes of lead	2		
Uitgestrekte galop	Z	Extended canter	3		
Appuyereren in draf	Z	Half pass at the trot	3		
Appuyereren in galop	Z	Half pass at the canter	3		
Vliegende galop wissels	Z	Flying changes of lead	3		
Galop wissel om de 3 of 4 sprongen	ZZ	Flying changes every 3 or 4 strides	4		
¼ Pirouette in Galop	ZZ	¼ Pirouette in Canter	4		

Dressage Driving Scoring: When an error of movement occurs, they are penalized by being awarded points. The more points you accumulate, the higher your score, the Lower you are in the standings. If a Whip is given a score in the 30's or 40's, that is the better score than someone with a score in the 60's or 70's. In other words, if there are ten movements for example, with 10 points for each movement, and you get a perfect score (basically unattainable!) then you would incur no penalties and would get a perfect score of "0".

The costs for applying for the Sport title can be found on the FHS fee

schedule. When applying for the Sport title, you should complete the a credit card authorization for payment or make a check payable to FHS.

3.4. STUDBOOK FOR STALLIONS

3.4.1. Eligibility - Stallions registered in the Foal Book, which are age 3 or older, may be presented as candidates for Breeding Approval via the Stallion Performance Test (SPT) or through Performance that is USEF recognized and or approved by the FHS Board. Candidates must be sired by a Studbook Stallion and must have a valid identification number.

3.4.1.1. Eligibility Based on Physical Appearance - To be eligible for consideration as a candidate for the SPT stallions must:

- be at least 1.58 meters (15.2¼ hands) at age 3 and at least 1.60 meters (15.3 hands) at age 4;
- be entirely black with no white markings except for a small star or a few white hairs on the forehead or muzzle; white is not permitted on the body, legs or hoofs;
- must have the FHS Vet Check Form filled in by a veterinarian.
- demonstrate to the inspection judges that their movement and conformation is of sufficiently exceptional quality to warrant consideration as a Studbook Stallion.

3.4.1.2. Eligibility Based on Pedigree and Dam - There are strict requirements for the pedigrees and dams of prospective Studbook Stallions:

- The pedigree of the stallion may not contain any mares registered in the B-Books for four generations.
- The registration paper of the stallion may not contain any Foal Book parents or grandparents.
- The mother, grandmother and great-grandmother must all be star or star quality mares.
- The dam line (female ancestors on the bottom line of the pedigree) of Studbook Stallions should be fertile and of consistent high quality, as shown by the presence of Preferential ancestors.
- The sporting and IBOP (dressage) results of the dam and offspring of the dam line can be considered in the evaluation for Studbook Stallion.

3.4.2. Judging for Candidacy - for the SPT can be conducted annually at the judging sites throughout North America. Re-evaluation is permitted in subsequent years. Candidates for the SPT must meet all FHS requirements for judging presentation. If a stallion qualifies for consideration for the SPT, a video of the stallion can be reviewed by the FHS. If the stallion's candidacy is approved, he will be invited to the Stallion Performance Test (SPT), subject to the pre-evaluations noted below.

3.4.2.1. Candidacy of Exceptional Performance Horses - Foal Book

stallions excelling in equestrian sports should be able to become Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges on the basis of their performance record, provided they do not have any defects.

3.4.3. Candidate's Pre-Evaluations - Prior to final Approval through the S P T or Approval through Performance, certain pre-evaluations must be performed at the owner's expense:

- **X-Rays**, as specified by the FHS (see 3.4.4.7);
- **Semen analysis**, as specified by the FHS (see 3.4.4.6)
- **Blood typing**, as specified by the FHS, (see 3.4.4.8 & 3.4.4.14)

3.4.4. Stallion Keuring

3.4.4.1 Program requirements - The stallions that must be registered are:

- A. All Studbook stallions included in the Studbook that are 4 through 12 years of age. The presence of these stallions at the inspection is highly encouraged.
- B. All stallions included in the Studbook that are 13 through 15 years of age. The presence of these stallions at the inspection is recommended. Studbook stallions aged 16 and over may also be judged elsewhere.
- C. All foal book stallions that the owner wishes to have judged for inclusion in the Studbook.

If it is not possible to get the stallion to an inspection the FHS may approve the use of video to be reviewed by the judges.

3.4.4.2 Entries - Entries of foal book stallions are made to the FHS office. Entries can be made only by submitting the entry form found on the website. Stallions that are not entered on time will be subject to the late fees listed on the fee schedule.

3.4.4.3 Documentation - Accompanying the entry of a horse must be the certificate of registration in the foal book. An entered stallion must either have a tongue number or a microchip. This number must also be recorded on the registration certificate. The registration certificate need not be submitted for stallions already registered in the Studbook; it can also be submitted on the day of the inspection but the FHS office should get a copy in advance.

A vaccination/health certificate will be required to be presented at the inspection site. A vaccination/health certificate is valid only if it can be determined that it belongs to the horse participating in the inspection. The vaccination/health certificate must show the signature/initials of the veterinarian who is attesting to the fact that the horse has been vaccinated. Stallions that have not been vaccinated cannot be presented for the inspection.

3.4.4.4 Inspection procedure for stallions age 3 to 5 years - For the first inspection round, the stallions have to be presented on a hard course (approx 4m x 40 m) as follows: First they are measured, then, walk away, start to trot, trot back and stop in the original position. After the individual judging, the stallions have to be judged for free movement. During free movement the horses are judged for their performance at the walk, trot and canter. Finally, the horses are presented on the triangle, they are walked then trotted round and the judges will score them. A score of 8.0 or higher designates that the stallion qualifies for the SPT or Approval through Performance. Stallions that receive a score of 7.5-7.9 will be given the Star designation.

3.4.4.5 Inspection procedure for stallions 6 years and older - The procedure described above also applies to the judging of older stallions. In addition, the following applies. After the free movement test, the Stallion Inspection judges designate the stallions that have to be tested in harness and/or under the saddle. Test criteria are the basic gaits, bending, carriage and nimbleness. Following these tests, the Stallion Inspection judges will score them. A score of 8.0 or higher designates that the stallion qualifies for the SPT or Approval through Performance. Stallions that receive a score of 7.5-7.9 will be given the Star designation.

3.4.4.6 Semen testing - Stallions entered for the first inspection round do not yet have to be subjected to semen tests, unless their owners decide otherwise. However, admission to the Stallion Performance Test requires that the standards set have to be complied with before approval. Likewise, this testing must be completed before breeding approval is awarded as a result of submitting Performance scores. The testing (including retesting, if any) must have been completed 60 days prior to the SPT.

The following semen testing standards apply:

Stallions age 3: 600 TNB and 50% morphology

Stallions born before older than 3: 1000 TNB and 50% morphology

3.4.4.7 X-ray testing - Stallions presented for the Stallion Performance Test must have satisfactory X-ray findings. X-ray test results are valid for life. When tested, the stallions must at least be 26 months old. The possibility of lodging an appeal against the findings is available if such appeal is submitted in writing to the FHS within three days. The X-ray testing is to take place before the Stallion Performance Test.

The Studbook retains the ownership of the X-rays for research purposes.

Table 1: Criteria the stallions must satisfy to be considered acceptable as based on X-ray studies:

Navicular circular diseases	Class 0-1-2 (acceptable)
Sesamoiditis	No selection
Arthrosis, pastern/fetlock	Class 0-1-2-3 (acceptable)
Spavin	Class 0-1-2 (acceptable)
Osteochondrosis, hock	negative
Osteochondrosis, knee	negative

3.4.4.8. Chestnut factor testing - All stallions referred to the SPT must be tested for the chestnut factor. Stallions carrying this factor will be excluded from the SPT. The testing for the chestnut factor therefore does not have to be done previous to the inspection. However, the FHS advises owners to have their stallions tested before the inspection if these stallions are known to have carriers of the chestnut factor among their ancestry – that is sires, dams’ sires and grand-dams’ sires.

3.4.4.9. Shoeing - The stallions may be presented in all inspection rounds shod all round as long as the shoeing complies with the requirements set: standard shoeing, maximum thickness 8 mm and maximum width 25 mm, without any wedges, soles or other items. The Stallion Inspection Committee may deny admission to a following inspection round with regard to stallions not complying with these requirements.

3.4.4.10. Surgery - If a stallion has undergone any kind of surgery, irrespective of the reason therefore, such as a neurectomy (severing of a nerve), tenotomy (severing of a tendon), or any other kind of operation, the owner of such a stallion must give notice thereof simultaneously with this stallion’s entry. Each “treatment” that a stallion undergoes between being registered for the inspection and the inspection itself must prior to the inspection be reported to the judges’ veterinary advisor then on duty. If the owner fails to make any of these reports, the stallion in question will be considered as rejected and/or not referred to the SPT. An owner who fails to report such surgery will be expelled as a member of the FHS. In addition, the relevant horse will be deregistered. This applies to all horses that are registered in the name of the relevant owner.

3.4.4.11. Doping control - A number of stallions may be randomly sampled to be tested for doping. The judges are also entitled to select stallions for this purpose. If the event of positive test results, the relevant stallion will be deregistered. This applies to all horses that are registered in the name of the owner concerned. The owner will be expelled as a member of the FHS. If a judge selects a horse to be drug tested, it will be at the expense of the owner.

3.4.4.12. Veterinary examination Stallions after inspection that are referred to the SPT may be subjected to a veterinary examination on the spot. The veterinary examination consists of clinical tests (including eyes, mouth, legs, genitals).

3.4.4.13. External examination - If the judges are in doubt as to the presence of a certain abnormality about which it is difficult to form a correct opinion during the inspection itself, the judges will postpone their decision until after the stallion has undergone further testing. This testing will have to take place within 14 days after the inspection. If the suspicions of the judges are confirmed, the stallion will be considered as rejected and/or not referred to the SPT and the costs of the testing will be charged to the owner. If, however, the testing shows the judges to have been mistaken, the stallion will be referred to the SPT and the FHS will pay for the costs of the testing.

3.4.4.14. DNA testing – The owners of the young stallions referred to the SPT must have these stallions undergo DNA testing to confirm their lineage if this has not been done previously. From the stallions registered in the Studbook after the SPT, blood samples will be taken to establish the blood group and DNA banding patterns. The owners are required to cooperate in this testing. The FHS will charge the owners for the testing costs.

3.4.4.15 Judging report - After the judging, the linear scoring forms of all stallions will be sent to their owners.

3.4.5. Stallion Performance Test

3.4.5.1. Location, Frequency and Duration - The Stallion Performance Test shall be held at an unbiased training center in North America, under the direction of an experienced trainer(s) selected by the FHS. The frequency of Stallion Performance Tests will depend upon the number of qualified candidates and other circumstances, such as logistics. The daily training schedule of the Stallion Performance Test is determined by the FHS and will require a minimum of three weeks duration.

3.4.5.2. Evaluation of the Stallions - will be made by judges during the final days of the Stallion Testing. Stallions will be rated in each of the following areas:

- walk
- trot
- canter
- performance under saddle
- performance as a driving horse to demonstrate obedience
- performance as a carriage show horse to demonstrate action
- character and temperament
- stable manners
- training manners

Detailed requirements for the evaluation will be provided to the owners of stallions selected for the Stallion Performance Test.

3.4.5.3. Costs of the Stallion Performance Test will be divided equally among the owners of the participating stallions.

3.4.5.4. Accountability - By presenting the stallion for the Stallion Performance Test, the stallion owner acknowledges that this is done on a voluntary basis, that the stallion participates entirely at the owner's risk, that the owner will pay all costs associated with the Stallion Performance Test and that neither FHS, nor those who are charged with the care and training can be held responsible for whatever consequences may occur.

3.4.6. Entry in Studbook for Stallions - Those candidates that successfully pass the Stallion Performance Test will be entered in the Studbook for Stallions and given the next consecutive stallion studbook number.

3.4.7. Provisional Approval for Breeding - Those stallions that enter the Studbook for Stallions will receive provisional Approved Breeding Privileges until their offspring have been judged for the first time.

3.4.7.1. Offspring Judging I - When the stallion's oldest offspring become 3 years old, a percentage of the offspring from each year's foal crop will be evaluated for quality. Through the quality of his offspring the stallion must demonstrate a positive impact upon the breed or he will no longer be granted Approved Breeding Privileges.

3.4.7.2. Offspring Judging II - Five years after Offspring Judging I, a second offspring judging using the then-current breeding objectives, will evaluate:

- Performance of the offspring in various sport disciplines;
- Conformation of the offspring as adults;
- Performance of the stallion himself.

3.4.7.3. Participation in sports by approved stallions - Starting in the year following their registration in the Studbook and up to and including the year in which their descendants are presented, approved stallions must on four different competition days per season participate in at least one discipline of an official equestrian competition. The owner may enter the stallion for participation several times; the highest scores obtained will then apply. He or she may also let the stallion participate in more disciplines. Official equestrian competitions are understood to mean competitions held under the auspices of the basic equestrian sport organizations. The owner can choose from the following disciplines:

- dressage under saddle
- dressage in harness
- show driving

The regulations of the basic equestrian sport organizations will determine the class in which the horse may start for dressage under saddle or dressage in harness. The regulations of the USEF will determine the class for entering show-driving horses.

3.4.8. Approved Breeding Privileges Withdrawn - Stallions which have had their breeding approval withdrawn remain listed in the Studbook for Stallions, although they are no longer eligible as sires of studbook horses. All offspring born or conceived prior to the withdrawal of Approved Breeding Privileges remain eligible for studbook registration. In the event that the adult offspring of such a stallion subsequently demonstrate exceptional ability in equestrian sports, the stallion may have his Approved Breeding Privileges reinstated.

3.4.9. Maintaining Approved Breeding Privileges - All Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges ideally should be judged annually. The FHS may approve the use of video for stallions to be reviewed. They are also informally evaluated on the basis of their offspring every year. A decline in the quality of offspring or the discovery of hereditary faults may result in the withdrawal of Approved Breeding Privileges from any Studbook Stallion at any time. In addition, stallion owners must comply with all FHS requirements in order to maintain their stallions' breeding approval status.

3.4.10. Preferential Stallions - Preferential status may be awarded to stallions either living or dead, that have shown consistency and quality in passing on their genetic qualities. The oldest offspring must be at least 10 years old and there must be sufficient numbers to judge sport performance and growth of older offspring. The stallion should have one or more sons approved on offspring. Criteria for the stallion and his offspring are listed in order of importance:

- Exterior – Comparison of the stallion’s percentage of Star, Model, Approved Stallion, Preferential, and not approved offspring against overall averages for all stallions during the general time period.
- Performance – As shown in various sport associations, IBOP (dressage), performance tests of stallions, and national and regional competitions.
- Fertility – 50% average over the entire breeding period
- Hereditary defects and growth – Information about possible hereditary defects acquired after the offspring judging and growth of horses after they have been approved for the studbook.
- Color and markings – Distinguish between allowed (head) and non-allowed (legs and body) white markings. Also distinguish with regard to the average.
- Size – What are the average sizes of offspring, taking into consideration the sizes of the dams, and how this compares to the ideal size shown in the breeding policy
- Character

3.5 SUBSIDIARY REGISTERS (B-BOOKS)

Purebred Friesian horses of traceable lineage not eligible for the Studbooks (i.e. sire was not a Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges or dam was not registered in the Studbook, or Foal Book) may be registered in a Subsidiary Register (B-Book).

3.5.1. B-Book I - Horses sired by a Foal Book stallion *that has permission for limited mare service* and produced by a mare registered in the Studbook, Foal Book, or B-Book I may be registered in B-Book I. However, such breeding permission for Foal Book stallions is not usually granted. It will only be granted if at inspection, the judges decide a Keured stallion can make a significant contribution to the breed prior to attaining full breeding approval. The judges will determine how many mares can be bred each season. (not more than 20). Horses sired by a Studbook Stallion with Approved Breeding Privileges and produced by a mare registered in B-Book II may be registered in B-Book I. A horse with B-Book I ancestors may be transferred to the Studbook if the father, grandfathers and great-grandfathers were all Studbook Stallions with Approved Breeding Privileges and if the horse meets the other qualifications for Studbook entry.

3.5.1.1. B-Book I Sub-Registers - B-Book I consists of sub-registers for foals, mares, geldings and star mares/geldings. B-Book I foals receive identification codes. Mares and geldings registered in B-Book I may be considered for B-Book Star status; the qualifications for the mare, gelding and star sub-registers of B-Book I are the same as for Studbook horses (see section 3.3.1. and 3.3.2.).

3.5.1.2. B-Book I Registration Document - The registration document for the B-Book I is brown. Members should be careful to distinguish between horses registered in the Foal Book/Studbooks and the B-Book.

3.5.2. B-Book II - Horses sired by a Foal Book stallion without breeding permission or sired by a stallion registered in B-Book I or B-Book II and produced out of a registered mare may be registered in B-Book II. Horses sired by a Foal Book stallion that has permission for limited mare service and produced out of a mare registered in B-Book II may be registered in B-Book II.

B-Book II horses receive identification codes from the FHS but are not eligible for inspections and do not receive premiums or star status. B-Book II horses may be scored if the horse's owner wishes to present the horse at a Keuing. The resulting score will be for the information of the owner but will not change the status of the registration. The procedure for registering eligible horses in B-Book II is described in Section 4.0.

3.5.2.1. B-Book II Registration Document - The registration document for the B-Book II is blue.

4.0. REGISTRATION PROCEDURE FOR B-BOOK II

4.1. B-BOOK II Registration Requirements Horses sired by a Foal Book stallion without breeding permission or sired by a stallion registered in B-Book I or B-Book II and produced out of a registered mare may be registered in B-Book II subject to the following requirements:

- The candidate horse's owner must be a member in good standing of FHS.
- The sire and dam of the candidate horse must be traceable back to registered horses. The identity of the sire and dam as registered horses may be confirmed by the reading of an electronic identification chip or a tongue tattoo. If the sire and/or dam is/are not available, the parents of the sire and/or dam may be used for verification.
- The owner of the candidate is responsible for obtaining all genetic material required to prove the lineage to the satisfaction of the FHS. The owner must also bear the DNA analysis costs and administrative fees.

4.2. B-BOOK II Registration Procedure This section outlines the procedure for the registration of a candidate horse in the B-Book II. Details of the process are contained in the respective forms referred to in the outline:

The owner of the candidate horse should fill out registration form. The purpose of this form is to provide a worksheet for determining what information and DNA samples will be needed to verify the parentage of the candidate. Using this form, the owner of the candidate will document the ancestors of the candidate needed to demonstrate descent from registered horses. The completed form along with the appropriate processing fee should be returned to the FHS. (See the Fee Schedule for fees.)

Upon receipt of the form, the FHS will evaluate the information to determine if the parentage recorded in the form is sufficient to verify the lineage of the candidate back to the studbook. If insufficient, the owner will be notified of any gaps that exist. If sufficient and after payment has been received, the owner will be sent all materials required to register a horse in the B-Book, including the required documents, an electronic identification chip to be inserted into the candidate, and DNA sample collection kits for the candidate and any ancestors of the candidate for which DNA information is not already on file at the FHS. The insertion of the identification chip and the collection of the DNA samples must be performed by a veterinary professional that is not the owner of the candidate horse. Upon completion of the sample collection required by the package, the DNA samples are mailed to the lab and completed forms should be returned to FHS. Following the acceptance and validation of the above material by the FHS, the horse will receive a B-Book II identification code and a Registration Certificate will be issued.

4.3. CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF HORSES

4.3.1. Castration - After a stallion is castrated, a signed statement by the owner showing the date of castration should be submitted to the FHS secretary. Without charge to the owner, the FHS records will be changed to show the horse as a gelding.

4.3.2. Death - Upon the death of a horse, a statement signed by the owner indicating the date and reason of death needs to be reported to the FHS secretary. If an autopsy was performed a copy should be sent with the FHS office. The Registration for that horse will be canceled.

Judging- Section 5

5. JUDGING

5.1. PURPOSE OF INSPECTION - The annual inspection conducted by the FHS has as its primary purpose the evaluation and selection of Friesian breeding stock. Certain categories of horses may be evaluated for premium awards and adult Friesians may be evaluated for promotion to the studbooks and to the registers of status/predicates.

5.2. ELIGIBILITY FOR INSPECTION - To be evaluated by the judges, a horse must be registered with the FHS. The FHS reserves the right to withhold inspection services from those horses for which Inspection Applications and/or payments are not received by the published deadline.

5.2.1. Accountability - By presenting a horse to be inspected, identification coded, or to have genetic samples taken for parentage verification, the owner acknowledges that this is done on a voluntary basis, that the horse participates entirely at the owner's risk, that the owner will pay all fees associated with the inspection and/or procedures and that neither the FHS, the judges, nor the host(s) can be held responsible for whatever consequences may occur.

5.2.2. Members In Good Standing - Horses to be inspected must be registered, on the Inspection Application Deadline and on the day of inspection, to a FHS member in good standing.

5.2.3. Horses Must Be Sound - In order to be evaluated, a horse must be sound. Unsound horses cannot be evaluated for prizes or premiums, for the Studbooks or for status/predicates. These horses must remain in their current register indefinitely, or until they are sound.

5.2.4. Categories To Be INSPECTED - are described in detail in the Appendix.

5.3. LOCATIONS AND TYPES OF INSPECTION

5.3.1. Inspection Sites - Inspection will be held annually if fiscally possible, at sites designated by the FHS, taking into account the requests of regional clubs and individuals, the number of horses on which inspection is requested (especially foals and horses applying for entry in the studbooks), and the length of time since the previous inspection at the location. An attempt will be made to honor as many requests as possible, but some locations may not be inspected every year.

5.3.1.1. Responsibilities of Hosts - Any individual or chapter hosting a inspection site must agree to fulfill the responsibilities listed in the document titled; "Requirements for hosting a inspection site". The owner of private property on which a judging is held may wish to verify their liability insurance coverage with their agent. Regional groups holding an inspection at a public or private facility should consider obtaining liability insurance for the event. The FHS is not responsible for any accident or injury, whether human or animal at inspection sites.

5.3.2. Types Of Inspections

5.3.2.1. Regional Inspections - is one in which a concentration of horses within a geographic area are inspected.

5.4. PREMIUMS AND PRIZES

5.4.1. Premiums are awarded by the FHS at Regional Inspections in North America. Only certain categories of horses are eligible to receive premiums.

5.4.1.1. Premiums shall be awarded by the judges:

- 1st Premium - blue ribbon (Score 8.0 or higher)
- 2nd Premium - red ribbon (Score 7.0 – 7.9)
- 3rd Premium - white ribbon (Score 6.5 – 6.9)
- No Premium – but included in foalbook or studbook (Score 6.0 – 6.4)
- With a total score of less than 6, a horse age 3 or older will not be admitted to the studbook. They shall remain the foalbook.

5.4.1.2. Premiums to Other Horses will be awarded by the FHS only to the highest quality horses within the specific categories listed in Section 3.3.2. and 3.3.3

5.5. Prizes can be awarded by the FHS or by the host of the Regional Inspection, if desired. Prizes are strictly optional and may consist of championship and reserve champion ribbons.

5.6. PRESENTATION OF HORSES FOR INSPECTION

5.6.1. Inspection Format - It shall be left to the discretion of the judges as to the final sequence and format for the inspection. In general, horses are presented individually in hand by category (foals, yearling fillies, 2 year old

fillies, 3 year old mares, 4-6 year old mares, older mares, geldings and so forth); then, in classes of several horses, all horses within the category return to be placed in class order. Identification coding, taking genetic samples for parentage verification and measuring horses entering the studbooks is done prior to inspection activities.

5.6.2. Presentation of Horses- All horses are to be presented in hand. The handler may have an assistant who encourages the horse to be attentive while standing and to move forward. Unhurried at the walk and vigorously at the trot. Presentation will require that the horse stand squarely for evaluation of conformation and then walk and trot a triangular pattern for evaluation of movement. Foals should be presented with their dams and may be turned loose during the evaluation of their movement. Emphasis is placed on uninhibited forward movement; handlers should walk and trot their horses in an unrestrictive manner, as steadily and quickly as possible, to demonstrate the best movement of the horse.

5.6.3. Equipment for Presentation - Foals and yearlings should be presented in a halter and lead, with or without a chain. Horses 2 years and older should be presented in a bridle with a jointed snaffle bit. The reins should be removed and a chain is run through the rings of the bit then attached to the link where the lead begins. Black halters, bridles and leads are preferred but are not necessary. The assistant may carry a whip and/or a noisemaker to encourage the horse to move forward. Nothing should be used that scares the horse. Scared horses will not exhibit good natural movement.

5.6.4. Grooming for Presentation - Horses are to be clean and well groomed with full and unbraided manes and tails. Additional grooming, such as clipping a small bridle path, polishing hooves or removing superfluous hair on the muzzle or ears, is optional.

5.6.5. Dress of the Handler - It is traditional for the handler to wear white trousers and a white shirt, either with or without a necktie. Shoes must be suitable for running. The assistant traditionally dresses in white also. While white clothing is not required, it is respectful and helps distinguish the movement of the horse from the movement of the handler.

5.6.6. Presentation in the Triangular Arena - Horses are to be judged in a triangular arena. The far side of the triangle is to be approximately 40 meters (131 feet), if possible, and the other two sides are to be approximately 45 meters (148 feet). The horse will be judged first at the halt and then at the walk. Only half the length of the arena's long sides is used for the walk. After the walk, the horse will proceed to the trot. The trot will use the entire triangular arena. The horse will then be presented again at the halt.

5.7. INSPECTION STANDARDS - Inspection a subjective attempt to evaluate a horse against the standards for the ideal Friesian, which are listed in Section 2.1. Movement is 60% of the evaluation and conformation is 40%.

5.7.1. Linear Scores – Mares and geldings entering the adult studbooks are evaluated on a number of points that include various aspects of conformation, breed characteristics and movement. The horses are scored on each point based on their positive or negative deviation from the average for the Friesian horse population. The linear scores are used to inform the horses’ owners of their animals’ strong and weak points and to obtain data on the stallions’ influence on their offspring. Horse owners receive a copy of the linear score sheet along with the studbook registration certificate. The linear score sheet should be given to the buyer when a horse is sold.

Height in Centimeters, Inches and Hands- Appendix A

Centimeters	Nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	Hands	Minimum Height For
150	59	14.3	
151	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
152	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
153	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
154	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	15.0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Studbook for Mare
155	61	15.1	
156	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Star Mare & Studbook for Gelding
157	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	15.1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
158	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	15.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crown Mare Star Stallion or Gelding & 3 Yr. Approved. Stallion
159	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
160	63	15.3	Model Mare & 4 Yr. Approved. Stallion
161	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
162	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	15.3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
163	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	16.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
164	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
165	65	16.1	
166	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	16.1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
167	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	16.1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
168	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	16.2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
169	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
170	67	16.3	
171	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	16/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
172	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	16/3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
173	68	17.0	
175	69	17.1	
178	70	17.2	
180	71	17.3	

Notes: 1 inch = 2.54 cm □ centimeters X .3937 = inches □ 1 hand = 4 inches

Registered Names of Horses- Appendix C

Letters That Begin Names Each Year

2013 PQR	1991 WXYZ
2012 MNO	1990 TUV
2011 JKL	1989 QRS
2010 GHI	1988 OP
2009 DEF	1987 MN
2008 ABC	□1986 KL
2007 WXYZ	1985 IJ
2006 TUV	1984 GH
2005 PQRS	1983 EF
2004 MNO	1982 CD
2003 JKL	1981 AB
2002 GHI	1980 VW
2001 DEF	1979 TU
2000 ABC	1978 QRS
1999 WXYZ	1977 OP
1998 TUV	1976 MN
1997 PQRS	1975 KL
1996 MNO	1974 IJ
1995 JKL	1973 GH
1994 GHI	1972 EF
1993 DEF	1971 CD
1992 ABC	1970 AB

□