



- 9.1.6.3 In the posting trot, the rider should change diagonals.
- 9.1.6.4 In the canter, the horse should change leads.

Attire

- 9.2.1 A short, dark colored riding coat.
- 9.2.2 A conservative color, preferably white, riding shirt or Oxford style long or short-sleeved shirt.
- 9.2.3 Tie or choker.
- 9.2.4 Breeches or jodhpurs.
- 9.2.5 Gloves are optional.
- 9.2.6 In case of inclement weather, athletes will be permitted to wear a hat cover and a conservative raincoat.
- 9.2.7 In extreme heat (above 80 degrees), the judges may permit athletes to show without riding coats.
- 9.2.8 Boots with heels.
- 9.2.9 Approved helmet.

Tack

- 9.3.1 An English saddle of any type is required.
- 9.3.2 One whip no longer than 1 meter (3 feet 3 1/2 inches), including the lash, may be carried. Whips may only be used with permission of the horse owner who must state that the horse is used to the use of a whip. If a rider has poor leg power he must be allocated a free moving horse or one that is used to the whip.

Stirrups

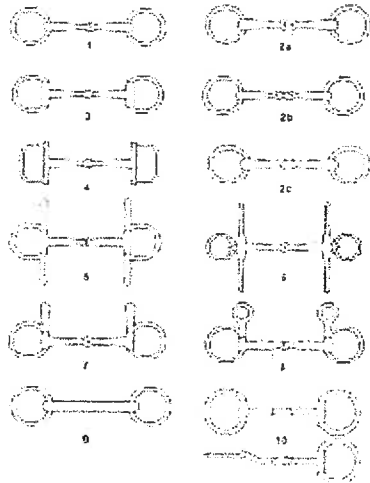
- 9.4.1 Safety stirrups are not necessary unless the rider is unable to wear proper boots.
- 9.4.2 Riders must bring their own safety stirrups and leathers to the competition, unless the event management decides otherwise and specifies that in the Entry information or Coaches' Handbook prior to the competition.

9.5

Bridles

- 9.5.1 A regular cavesson, a dropped, crossed or a flash noseband is mandatory.
- 9.5.2 A snaffle bit is required.
- 9.5.3 All bits must be smooth and solid.
- 9.5.4 All parts of the bit coming into the horse's mouth (i.e. mouthpiece) may be made of 2 or more metals or material





Various Snaffle Bits:

1. Loose ring snaffle
2. (a,b,c) Snaffle with jointed mouthpiece where middle piece should be rounded
3. Egg-butt snaffle
4. Racing snaffle D-ring
5. Egg-butt snaffle with cheeks (fulmer)
6. Loose ring snaffle with cheeks
7. Snaffle with upper cheeks only
8. Hanging cheek snaffle
9. Straight bar snaffle
10. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece

Rider's Position

9.6 9.6.1 The rider should have a workmanlike appearance. The seat and hands should be light and supple. The rider should convey the impression that he/she is in control should any emergency arise.

9.6.2 **Basic Position:**

- Eyes Up
- Shoulder Back
- Upper body straight, but not stiff or hollow backed
- Toes at an angle best suited to the rider's conformation
- Heels down
- Calf and leg in contact with the horse and slightly behind the girth
- Stirrup on the ball of the foot (must not be tied to the girth)

9.6.3 **Hand position**

- The hands should be slightly apart, over and in front of the horse's withers, with the knuckles 30 degrees inside the vertical and making a straight line from the horse's mouth to the rider's elbow.
- The method of holding the reins is optional and the excess length of reins may fall on either side.
- All reins must be picked up at the same time.

9.7

Position in Motion:

9.7.1 At the walk, sitting trot and canter, the body should be a couple of degrees in front of or on the vertical.

9.7.2 During posting trot, the body should be inclined forward or on the vertical.

9.7.3 For galloping and jumping, the body should be inclined forward or on the vertical.



15. WESTERN EVENTS SECTION

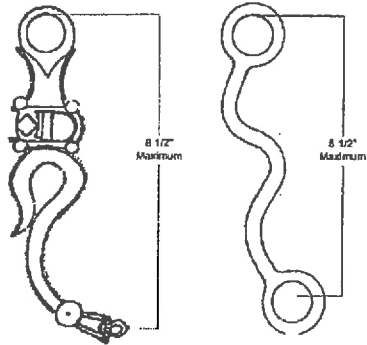
GLOSSARY

- 15.1.1 Change of Lead: In the lope, the inside foreleg should be the leg that appears to be leading the stride. When a rider changes directions, the horse must change the leading leg, or change leads, in one of the following ways:
- 15.1.1.1 Interrupted is a change whereby the horse is brought to the halt, then immediately asked to canter on the new lead.
- 15.1.1.2 Simple is a change whereby the horse is brought to walk or trot, and then asked to canter on the opposite lead. There should be no more than 3–4 walk or trot strides.
- 15.1.1.3 Flying is a change whereby the horse changes leads during a canter stride. The front and hind legs should change simultaneously.
- 15.1.2 Jog: A slow trot used in Western disciplines.
- 15.1.3 Lope: A slow canter used in Western disciplines.
- 15.1.4 Reverse: A reverse is a change of direction and should be done in the direction away from the rail.
- 15.1.4.1 On a change of direction, the horse should adjust the bend of its body to the curvature of the new line of travel.
- 15.1.4.2 The horse should remain supple, following the aids of the rider without changes in pace, rhythm or speed.
- 15.1.4.3 In the lope, the horse should change leads.
- 15.2 Attire
- 15.2.1 Pants/Jeans
- 15.2.2 A long sleeved, collared shirt of a conservative color
- 15.2.3 A belt under loops
- 15.2.4 Neckties, kerchiefs, bolos, chaps and gloves are optional.
- 15.2.5 Chaps are prohibited in all gymkhana events and showmanship classes.
- 15.2.6 On an approved helmet, a western type hat is optional.
- 15.3 15.2.7 Boots or shoes with a slick sole and heel are recommended.
- 15.2.8 Spurs are optional
- Tack
- 15.3.1 Saddles
- 15.3.1.1 The saddle must fit the rider.
- 15.3.1.2 The saddle may be slick or swelled fork and have a high or low cantle.
- 15.3.1.3 Nothing that would prevent the stirrups from hanging freely may be added to or deleted from a standard Western saddle.
- 15.3.1.4 Safety stirrups are required.
- * → 15.3.2 Bits and Bridles
- 15.3.2.1 A standard Western bit is defined as having a shank with a maximum length overall of 21cm (8 1/2"). Shanks may be fixed or loose.
- 15.3.2.2 The mouthpiece should consist of a metal bar 75mm (3/8") to 3cm (3/4") in diameter, varying from the straight bar to a jointed mouthpiece.
- 15.3.2.3 Nothing may extend below the horizontal plane of the mouthpiece other than a roller attached to the center of the bit.
- 15.3.2.4 Ports must be no higher than 3 1/2 inches.
- 15.3.2.5 Reins must be attached to each shank.



15.3.2.6 A leather chin strap or curb chain may be used, but must be at least 1cm (1/2") in width and lie flat against the jaws of the horse.

Acceptable Shanks



Acceptable Chin Straps

