

**NEW ZEALAND
WESTERN RIDING
FEDERATION
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**NEW ZEALAND
WESTERN RIDING
FEDERATION
P O Box 612
Taupo**

**RULEBOOK
2020/2021**

**All Western Riding Clubs,
Breed Societies, Judges,
Show Committees, Gate and
Ring Stewards,
Announcers, Exhibitors and
Interested Persons are
urged to consult this
NZWRF Rulebook for the
full description of rules and
regulations required to hold
approved NZWRF Events.**

(Note Rule numbers prefixed with a SHW and VIO are also to be found in the AQHA Rule book 68th Edition)
The AQHA Rule book used in conjunction with the NZWRF Rule book will be come effective on the 1st August of the year of edition

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As we have adopted the majority of show and performance rules in the AQHA rule book as published annually, all rules that we adopt from time to time the following shall apply, references to AQHA in said rule book shall be substituted by NZWRF and all terms referring to American Quarter Horse shall be taken to be any horse. When the adopted rules are duplicated in both NZWRF and AQHA show and performance rules the AQHA rule will prevail.

NB:The following clauses shall apply from the AOHA Rule Book(68th Edition)

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Lameness	SHW325	Pole Bending	SHW703-705
Gaits – Western Classes	SHW330	Stake Race	SHW710-712
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As we have adopted the majority of show and performance rules in the AQHA rule book as published annually, all rules that we adopt from time to time the following shall apply, references to AQHA in said rule book shall be substituted by NZWRF and all terms referring to American Quarter Horse shall be taken to be an horse. When the adopted rules are duplicated in both NZWRF and AQHA show and performance rules the AQHA rule will prevail

**PERFORMANCE RULES FOR THE
NEW ZEALAND
WESTERN RIDING FEDERATION**

1. These Rules and Regulations shall become and be effective from 1 August 2020 and thereupon all Rules and Regulations and parts thereof heretofore in force are hereby repealed.

The Rules as printed in the New Zealand Western Riding Federation Rulebook shall be used at all approved shows in their entirety.

The NZWRF reserve the right to refuse approval of any competition, for any reason it sees fit, but must notify its reason for doing so to the ApHANZ, AQHANZ, PHANZ and the Show committee involved.

The ApHANZ, AQHANZ and PHANZ reserve the right to refuse points designation of any competition, so approved by the NZWRF, for any reason they see fit, but must notify their reason for doing so to the NZWRF.

2. APPROVED SHOWS

An "Approved Show" applicant, wishing to stage an approved OPEN show or approved OPEN contest, must be a contributing body, or its affiliate, of the NZWRF, or a recognised national organisation.

(a) To obtain approval, a show applicant must submit to the NZWRF office, at least FORTY days prior to a proposed Open show or contest, an application for Show Approval if the results of such show or contest is to

receive points designation with the NZWRF or the Breed Associations.

NB. A show wishing to obtain an "AA." Quarter Horse Show" status will also require a further Approval from the office of the AQHANZ at least 40 days prior to the proposed show.

- Further information regarding relevant Breed show status is available from the Breed Associations.

(b) An ApHANZ, AQHANZ or PHANZ approved OPEN Show must meet all regulations and requirements of the NZWRF and be approved by the NZWRF.

(c) Approval does not carry on from year to year but must be obtained for each individual show or contest.

(d) Approval will not be limited by proximity of venues or dates.

(e) To gain NZWRF approval, a show must be open to horse owners and competitors who are in good standing. A person expelled or suspended as a member of any contributing body may not exhibit or act as a handler at an approved show and points will not be awarded to a horse exhibited or handled by a person so expelled or suspended.

(f) If the application for approval is satisfactory the NZWRF office will issue a statement (appropriately Stamped, Dated and Signed), of approval of the proposed show.

If such application is unsatisfactory, the NZWRF office will so inform the organisation making the application, giving the reason or reasons for not approving such show.

(g) All horses are eligible for NZWRF performance points at all Open Approved Shows. Breeds Association points will be earned at Open Approved Shows only by horses Progeny recorded, Registered or Appendix recorded with such Breed Association. Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor.

If required by the Show Management, the exhibitor must be able to prove that the horse is correctly registered with the ApHANZ, AQHANZ or the PHANZ.

(h) No Approved Show may require that an exhibitor must enter or pay entry for a horse in a halter class in order for that horse to be eligible for a performance class.

Nor may the management require a horse to be entered in a performance class in order that it may show at halter. Such entries shall be optional to the exhibitor.

(i) Horses entered in Approved Shows must be shown in the name of the registered owner and must be entered in their registered or recorded name.

(j) When an Approved Show contravenes the rules in any one event or class on the day, points for that event or class shall not be awarded.

(k) The results of any Approved Show must be completed in their entirety on official forms furnished by the NZWRF office, including the number of

competitors in each event, and forwarded to the NZWRF office by the secretary of the show so as to be postmarked not later than ten (10) days after the last day of the show. All forms necessary to report the results of a show will be supplied to the Show Management on request.

The Show Management must report on the official forms the registered names and recorded numbers of all horses that placed in each class. If fewer than seven competed in a class, all horses shall be listed in order.

(l) Failure to comply with Rules (j) and (k) may result in approval being denied for the following show and notification to this effect shall be advertised by the NZWRF to the show committee concerned.

(m) An Approved Show is deemed to hold one or more of the following Show Sections, but a minimum of three (3) different events must be held, over all, to qualify for APPROVAL.

SECTION 1.	Breed Halter:
SECTION 2.	Western Performance
SECTION 3.	Youth
SECTION 4.	Amateur
SECTION 5.	Cutting
SECTION 6.	Timed events
SECTION 7.	English (ESNZ events)
SECTION 8.	Competitive Trail Riding
SECTION 9	Non Amateur

(n) Committees of Approved Shows may hold any other events in addition to those listed above.

(o) When sufficient entries are expected, halter classes may be divided into additional age classes.

(p) Approved Shows must be judged by an Approved Judge. A list of Approved Judges will be forwarded to the Show Management.

(q) Show Committees should be aware of the requirements contained in the Code of Recommendations and Minimum Standards for the Welfare of Horses, Code of Animal Welfare No 7, as released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SECTION 1.

BREED HALTER

Approved and run under the Halter Rules of the Breed Associations concerned. Approval for the Breed Halter section can be obtained through the office of the NZWRF for any one or all of the following:

APPALOOSA

Minimum approved classes are:

Stallion 3 yr. and over
Colt 2 yr. and under
Champion & Reserve Stallion or Colt

Mare 3 yr. and over
Filly 2 yr. and under
Champion & Reserve Mare or Filly

Gelding 3 yr. and over
Gelding 2 yr. and under
Champion & Reserve Gelding
Supreme Champion Appaloosa
Most Colourful at Halter

If there are less than six halter entries for a show the minimum mandatory events may be:

Female Appaloosa,,
Male Appaloosa, including Gelding,
Champion Appaloosa.
Most Colourful at Halter

QUARTER HORSE

Recommended minimum approved classes are:

Stallion, 3 years and over
Colt, 2 years and under
Champion & Reserve Stallion

Mare, 3 years and over
Filly, 2 years and under
Champion & Reserve Mare

Gelding, 3years and over
Gelding, 2 years and under
Champion & Reserve Gelding
Supreme Quarterhorse (optional)

OR

Gelding, any age
Stallion, 3yrs and over
Colt, 2yrs and under
Champion/Reserve Male
Mare, 3yrs and over
Filly, 2yrs and under
Champion/Reserve Female
Supreme Quarterhorse (optional)

OR

Male, 3yrs and over
Male, 2yrs and under
Champion/Reserve Male
Female, 3yrs and over
Female, 2yrs and under
Champion/Reserve Female
Supreme Quarterhorse (optional)

PAINT HORSE

Minimum approved classes are:
Filly, 2 years and under
Mare, 3 years and over
Champion and Reserve Female
Colt or Gelding, 2 years and under
Stallion or Gelding, 3 years and over
Champion and Reserve Male
Supreme Champion, Male or Female
Solid Coloured Paint Bred, 2 years and under
Solid Coloured Paint Bred, 3 years and over
Champion and Reserve solid coloured Paint Bred
Best Colour and Pattern

If there are four or less Solid Coloured Paint Bred entries the Solid Coloured classes may be combined.

SECTION 2.

WESTERN PERFORMANCE

Approved by NZWRF

If this section is the only section being held, there must be a minimum of three (3) different events to gain Show Approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section, or other sections, then a minimum of one (1) event must be held of the following events:

Western Pleasure
Western Riding
Level 1 Western Riding
Trail Class
Level 1 Trail Horse
Hunter under Saddle
Hunt Seat Equitation
Ranch Riding
Level 1 Ranch Riding
Reining
Novice Horse Reining
Working Cow Horse
Working Hunter

NOTE: (i) It is recommended that classes be split Junior and Senior Horse rather than Open Horse.

(ii) Reining, Working Cowhorse must be run on a “worked up” surface.

(iii) Also available as Adult classes

SECTION 3.

YOUTH

Approved by NZWRF

If this section is the only section being held, there must be a minimum of three (3) different events to gain Show Approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section, or other sections, then a minimum of one (1) event must be held of the following events:

Showmanship at Halter
Trail Class

Western Riding Control

Ranch Riding

Reining Control

Horsemanship

Hunt Seat Equitation

Hunter Under Saddle

Bareback Equitation

Western Pleasure

VRH Classes

Youth classes may be combined on show day (NOT BEFORE) when insufficient competitors are present to make up a class of at least three. This is at the discretion of Show Management.

NOTE: (i) Events must be split into age divisions:

13 years and under

14 to 18 years (inclusive)

It is also recommended that when competition warrants, events are split:

11 years and under

12 to 14 years (inclusive)

15 to 18 years (inclusive)

NOTE: (ii)

The age of a youth as at 1 August is the age they maintain throughout the entire year until 31 July, once they have turned 19 as at 1 August they are no longer a youth.

SECTION 4.

AMATEUR

Approved by NZWRF

If this section is the only section being held, there must be a minimum of three (3) different events to gain Show Approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section, or other sections, then a minimum of one (1)

event must be held of the following events:

Western Pleasure

Hunter under Saddle

Trail Class

Ranch Riding

Reining

Horsemanship

Hunt Seat Equitation

Hunt Seat Eq over Fences

Western Riding

Level 1 Western Riding

Level 1 Ranch Riding

Level 1 Trail Horse

Showmanship

VRH Ranch Conformation

VRH Ranch Trail

VRH Ranch Reining

VRH Ranch Cow Work

VRH Ranch Cutting

VRH Ranch Sorting

VRH Limited Ranch Cow Work

VRH Ranch Riding

NOTE: Amateur is for the non-professional who owns and shows his/her own horse.

SECTION 5.

CUTTING

Approved and run under the rules of the N.Z. Cutting Horse Association.

National Secretary

P O Box 1383

Taupo

SECTION 6.

TIMED EVENTS

Approved by the NZWRF

If this section is the only section to be held, there must be a minimum of three (3) different events to gain Show

Approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section or other sections, then a minimum of one (1) event must be held of the following events:

Keyhole Race
Flag Race
Rope Race
Stake Race
Steer Daubing
Cloverleaf Barrels
Straight Barrels
Campus Prairie Stump Race
Bending Race
Ring Race
Cowhide Drag
Costume

SECTION 7.

ENGLISH - ESNZ Events (Equestrian Sports NZ)

Approved and run under the rules of the ESNZ

National Secretary
P O Box 6146
Marion Square
Wellington 6141

SECTION 8.

COMPETITIVE TRAIL RIDING

Approved and run under the rules of the New Zealand Endurance and Competitive Trail Riders Association.
For further information contact NZWRF Secretary.

SECTION 9

NON AMATEUR

Approved by NZWRF

Non Amateur classes are for Adult Riders that are not eligible for amateur status.

If this section is the only section being held, there must be a minimum of three (3) different events to gain Show Approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section, or other sections, then a minimum of one (1) event must be held of the following events:

Western Pleasure
Hunter under Saddle
Trail Class
Ranch Riding
Reining
Horsemanship
Showmanship
Hunt Seat Equitation
Western Riding
Level 1 Western Riding
Level 1 Ranch Riding
Level 1 Trail Horse

3. STANDARD SHOWS

The ApHANZ and AQHANZ recognise points earned at any show or competition provided it is run in accordance with the Rules of a recognised National Association with approval of said organisation.

4. APPROVED SHOW JUDGES

Good judging depends upon the correct observance of the overall work and the selection of the best horses as set out in the conditions of the class. A judge serves three interests:

His own conscience

The exhibitors
And the spectators.

He should make it clear to the audience
that the best horse wins

(a) Judges for approved shows must be chosen from the list of approved judges. Upon request the office of the NZWRF will furnish a list of approved judges to persons planning to stage a show.

(b) It is strongly urged that the name of the judge be carried in the Show Schedule and on entry blanks. If more than one judge is to be used at a show, the classes to be judged by each judge shall be publicised prior to the show.

(c) In performance classes, the use of more than one judge is optional. Exception: see NZ Cutting Horse Association Rules.

(d) All halter classes of one sex division must be judged by the same judge.

(e) The judge of any show or contest may be used on any 'sifting' or elimination committee necessary.

(f) The NZWRF may issue a 'Judges DAY CARD' up to seven days prior to the show when the show committee has exhausted all alternatives to obtain an approved judge. The NZWRF must notify the ApHANZ, AQHANZ, and PHANZ of the Day Card issue prior to the show

(g) An accredited judge appointed by a recognised Association, Organisation or Society will be recognised by the Associations for standard shows. However, judges should be chosen from

the NZWRF's list of approved judges whenever possible.

5. NO JUDGE CAN JUDGE MORE THAN TWO APPROVED SHOWS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 160 km WITHIN A THIRTY DAY PERIOD.

6. Judges must be suitably attired at all times while performing their duties.

7. (a) A judge shall not be an exhibitor, rider, driver, steward or manager in the section of a show at which he or she is officiating.

(b) A judge shall not adjudicate at any section of a show in which any of his horses are competing, or any section of a show in which his trainer is competing., unless the relationship has been terminated six weeks prior to the show, group training days excluded. (See Rule 8)

(c) The Sections of a Show are deemed to be:

Breed Halter
Western Performance
Youth
Amateur
Non Amateur
Adult
Cutting
Timed Events
English (NZEf)
Competitive Trail
Riding

8 (a) A judge shall not adjudicate at any section of a show where clients are competing unless, in the case of clients, the relationship has been terminated six weeks prior to the show.

(b) Group training days ie Clinics, schools and seminars organised by a club, association or organisation shall be excluded from the six weeks penalty period.

9. A judge shall not adjudicate a horse which has been sold or leased by said judge or his employer within a period of six weeks prior to the show. A horse shall be deemed to have been sold or leased when a contract has been signed by both parties and the horse in question domiciled under the control of the purchaser, lessee or his agent. Full payment of the purchase price or full transfer of the registration papers need not have been completed provided that proof of intended payment or transfer has been supplied to the Breed Society concerned.

10. No one may show before a judge who has received, or has contracted to receive, a remuneration for the sale, purchase, or lease of any horse to or from, or for the account of, said person within a period of six weeks prior to the show, unless the sale or purchase has been made at public auction.

11. No one may show before a judge who boards or rides or professionally trains (for horse show purposes) any horse under the said person's ownership or lease within a period of six weeks prior to the show, training days and stud fees excluded. (See Rule 8)

12. No one may show before a judge who has remunerated said person for the board or training of any horse for show purposes within a period of six weeks prior to the show.

13. A judge shall not adjudicate a horse which has been trained by the said

judge within a period of six weeks prior to the show, group training days excluded.. (See Rule 8.)

14. A judge should report his arrival at the town where a show is being held to the Show Manager or Secretary as soon as possible. Failure of a judge to attend a show to which he or she is committed, to adjudicate in assigned classes, or to appear on the show grounds in time for the advertised commencement of the show must cause the committee of the said show to report the Judge to the Federation or Association on whose list the Judge's name appears. Judges not showing up at the prescribed time without reasonable explanation will be liable for suspension.

15. When a judge is not able to perform his duties he shall contact the show management as soon as possible. A judge is not to send a substitute judge without permission of the show management. The responsibility to seek a substitute judge lies with the show management.

16. A judge shall not, during the period of a show at which he is judging, be the house guest of a person who is exhibiting at said show without the express request or consent of the show committee of said show.

17. The day prior to the judging a judge shall not visit the horse lines, nor with owners, nor inspect or discuss any horse entered in the show or contest.

18. A judge shall not discuss the sale, purchase or lease of any horse with an exhibitor at a show where he is officiating.

19. A judge may, at his discretion, use as a writer to assist in scoring: the ring steward, other show officials or approved judge

20. THE JUDGE SHALL MAKE AN INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION AND CHECK THE ACTION OF ALL HORSES BROUGHT IN TO A HALTER CLASS. THIS IS ESSENTIAL, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THE COMPETITION INDICATES THAT IT IS NECESSARY.

21. In any class the judge has the authority to require the removal or alteration of any piece of equipment or accoutrement which, in his opinion, would tend to give a horse an unfair advantage, or which he believes to be inhumane.

22. A judge may order any person or horse from the competition for bad conduct or injury or both.

23 A judge shall make sure that regardless of show ribbons being awarded, sufficient horses are placed for class points according to the numbers in the class

NOTE: If fewer than seven (7) competed in the class, all horses shall be placed.

24. Once a class has been judged it shall not be rejudged. Once a judge has marked his/her card there shall be no changing.

25. No exhibitor shall approach a judge with regard to a decision unless he first obtains permission from the show manager or ring steward, who may arrange an appointment with the judge at

a proper place and time. The steward shall remain present during this meeting.

26. When an exhibitor makes a request, through the Ring Steward or other show official, for the judge's opinion concerning that exhibitor's horse, it is urged that the judge will give his opinion courteously and sincerely in the presence of the steward or show official. There will be no fraternisation between the exhibitor and the judge during the show.

27 (a) CHAMPION AWARD: When judging of all classes in a halter division has been completed, all first place class winners of the division shall return to the ring. The judge shall select the Champion stallion, mare or gelding from the line of first place class winners.

(b) RESERVE CHAMPION: Then the steward shall call the second place horse in the class from which the Champion has been selected and place it in the line with the first place class winner, to be judged equally for the title of Reserve Champion stallion, mare or gelding.

NOTE: Refer to recommended individual Breed Association Rules for the requirements necessary for eligibility to contest championships.

28. It is recommended that there be no ties in judged events through six places. Half or fractional points may be used in scoring to eliminate ties.

29. N/A

30. THE JUDGE'S DECISION WILL BE CONSIDERED FINAL. A JUDGE'S DECISION, PRESENTING HIS OR HER INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCE, IS NOT PROTESTABLE UNLESS IT IS ALLEGED TO BE IN VIOLATION OF THE RULES.

SELECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF JUDGES PANEL

31. Approved judges shall be selected from those who have satisfactorily completed a NZWRF Judges' programme.

32. The minimum age limit for an approved judge shall be twenty (20) years of age.

33. Designation as an approved judge is a privilege, not a right, bestowed by the Councils concerned, according to procedures formulated by them, to individuals whose equine expertise and personal character merit the honour. An individual's conduct as a person, exhibitor and judge, and their ability, must be exemplary; is subject to continual Council review and such designation is revocable, with or without notice and formal hearing,

subject only to ultimate review by the Councils which are: NZWRF Performance, AQHANZ and ApHANZ Halter.

34. Approved show halter judges, except overseas judges, must hold current individual membership in the ApHANZ or AQHANZ. An approved NZWRF performance judge must be a member of a contributing body. Exceptions: cutting judges, and English class judges.

35. Approved judges shall be issued with a Judge's Card

36. The NZWRF and Breed Associations reserve the right to issue a Judge's Card to approved judges from overseas.

37 (a) A judge is required to judge at least one show, and attend at least one judge's clinic, in any two-year period to retain their Judges ticket.

(b) A judge is also required to complete a questionnaire annually.

(c) If a judge fails to attend a Judges clinic annually they will be classified as an A level Judge unless dispensation has been granted by the National Executive.

(d) Failure to attend a Judges clinic and complete a questionnaire in a two year period a judge will have their judges ticket suspended until such time they have complied with the regulations.

38. Any approved judge, suspended from membership from any contributing body of NZWRF or denied of any privilege thereof, will be removed automatically from the list of approved judges and, in order to be returned to the

list after re-installment to membership privileges, must re-apply for approval under the current procedure for admission of new applicants.

39. Judges Applicants: Contributing bodies shall nominate members who are in good standing as prospective judges to the NZWRF for Performance Judges or to relevant Breed Associations for Halter Judges.

SHOW MANAGER

40. Show Committees should exercise care in the selection of a Show Manager, ensuring that the appointee has a thorough knowledge of the Federation Rules and that the appointment will be of mutual benefit to Committees, exhibitors and spectators alike.

41. It is recommended that a Show Manager shall not officiate at an Island or National Show in which a member of his family or any of their horses are competing.

42. A Show Manager who violates or knowingly permits violation of the rules of the Federation at a show shall be subject to disciplinary action by the NZWRF.

43. A Show Manager may not act as Judge or competitor at the same show.

44. The Manager shall have jurisdiction over preparing and mailing all entry blanks, premium lists and catalogues. The Manager shall enforce the arrival and departure times as shown in the catalogue as advertised.

45. The manager shall have the authority to enforce all rules referring to the show or contest. He/she may excuse any horse or exhibitor from the show or contest for cruelty or abuse of a horse or being guilty of unsportsmanlike or aggressive behaviour.

46. The Manager shall at all times make every effort to satisfy the comfort of horses, exhibitors, spectators and officials. He/she shall be held responsible for the maintenance of clean and orderly conditions throughout the show or contest.

47. The Show Manager shall be responsible for the transcribing of the class result forms to show Result Forms.

48 PROTEST/DISPUTES

COMMITTEE: The Show Manager may co-opt two officials of the show to adjudicate with him/her on any disputes or protests. It is recommended that the Committee format be established before the start of the show.

STEWARDS

49. To be appointed as Steward any reputable person shall furnish evidence that he/she is capable through ability and experience and has a thorough knowledge of the rules of the Federation and be suitably attired.

49 (a) Ring Steward Attire

Appropriate western attire is required which includes pants (slacks, trousers, jeans, etc), long sleeve shirt with collar (band, standup, tuxedo, etc) and cowboy boots. Western hat is optional.

50. A good Steward makes the work of the Judge easier by relieving the Judge

of details. If the class is too large, the Steward will inform the Judge of the numbers in the incoming class so that the Judge may divide the class if he/she so wishes. By assembling the class promptly he/she will be able to keep the programme on schedule and eliminate long delays.

51. The Steward will notify the Judge when all horses are present for each class. He/she will call the judge's attention to numbers absent so that the class card may be so marked.

52. The Steward will ensure that the Judge knows how many horses should be placed (regardless of ribbons being awarded) according to numbers in the class so that points may be recorded. Refer Rule 2, Section K.

53. The Steward has the responsibility of checking entries for eligibility and riders and horses for proper attire, equipment and appointments. In classes so designated, he/she must see that no person rides more than one horse.

54. The Steward must have in mind that he/she has been selected to help the Judge, NOT ADVISE. The Steward shall carefully refrain from discussing or seeming to discuss the horses or exhibitors with the Judge. A Steward shall not take part, or seem to take part in any of the judging. When a steward is not actively engaged in any duties, he/she shall place themselves in such a position as not to interfere with the judging and the view of the spectators. The steward must not allow the exhibitors to crowd up in the ring or arena and should, at all times, endeavour to keep the possibilities of an accident at a minimum.

55. The Steward has charge of the activity in the ring or arena. And should act as mediator between the Judge and the exhibitors. The Judge may request the Steward to move and place horses as advised. When the ring or arena size is small and the class entries are large, the steward should survey the situation and take every precaution to keep the horses moving until the Judge is ready for them to be judged. The steward has the authority to ask an exhibitor to remove their horse for the safety of other horses or spectators.

56. It is necessary that a competent Steward be used: One who can control the conduct of the horses and exhibitors in the ring or arena, who can keep the classes moving smoothly and who is well versed in the Rules of the Federation. The Steward also has the authority to remove unsportsmanlike exhibitors from the ring.

57. After ribbons have been presented the Steward should have the place getters circle the ring or arena for the benefit of the spectators.

58. The Steward should see that the Judge places his/her signature on each class result form. The forms for the entire show are to be handed to the Show Manager.

SHOW MANAGEMENT

59.(a) When possible Show Management should provide a printed list of entries in each class.

(b) Management should provide a large bulletin board for posting notices to exhibitors, to announce working orders in

classes, for use of stall assignments, or any information that would be of benefit to exhibitors. It is suggested that Show Management provide a warm-up arena for contestants who are preparing or warming up. This warm-up arena should be large enough to accommodate the needs of all competitors. A helpful hint would be to post a city map for those unfamiliar with the city to be able to study and also hotel and motel information should be available.

(c) The Show Management should be acutely aware of the necessity for adequate insurance coverage for any liability arising from incidents which could occur at horse shows.

Each show should obtain blanket liability insurance to cover suits, claims, or judgements for bodily injury or property damage sustained by spectators, participants, or others, arising out of the use of the show grounds or operations necessary or incidental to the show.

In addition to the actual coverage for the show itself, the Show Committee should require all independent contractors including concessionaires be required to provide evidence that they have Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Public Liability in force for the duration of the show.

60. It is mandatory when listing Show Results to list the following:

- (a) Exhibitors and horses, in all placings,
- (b) Judges' names;
- (c) Date and location of show;
- (d) Number actually competed in class;
- (e) Breed and Reg. No. when applicable

61. There shall be no restrictions of any type which would limit or prohibit a youth from cross entering in both youth and open classes provided that written permission from parent or guardian is produced for cow working events. However, if the Show Management desires to judge Youth and Open events simultaneously the youth must indicate which event has priority.

62. Individual Worked Classes (trail, reining, riding, etc.) Show Management must draw for competing order and is required to post order at least one hour prior to commencement of the event.

63. Reining patterns to be used should be advertised in the Schedule of Events for the show. Reining Pattern 14 and 15 may be used for Novice Horse Reining, refer to rule 106 (c).

64. It is recommended that announcers are careful not to put themselves in a situation where they could be deemed to be influencing the judging of the event.

GENERAL RULES

65. AGE REQUIREMENTS

If required by a show committee, competitors must produce Breed registration cards or signed veterinary certificates as proof of the age of entries. The age of all horses shall be calculated as from 1 August. Every horse foaled before 1 August in any year shall be deemed to be one year old on that date.

66. CLASS RE-RUN

(a) If only one contestant qualifies in a class, the class shall be considered completed. Should no contestant qualify, the class may, at the Judge's discretion,

be re-run once in order to attempt to establish a winner.

(b) In the event of mechanical failure of an electrical timer or stop watch, a re-run may, at the Judge's discretion, be granted in classes where contestants qualify by time.

(c) A contestant may be granted a complete rework of a particular phase of a contest if, in the Judge or Judges opinion, excessive disturbances have been created by factors other than those caused by the contestant.

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY

67. For any purpose of the NZWRF rules, the PERSON RESPONSIBLE shall normally be the exhibitor who is the handler or rider of the horse at the show. If the exhibitor is under 18 years of age, then the PERSON RESPONSIBLE for his/her horse is the parent or guardian of the exhibitor, or the owner of the horse. Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor.

(i) The PERSON RESPONSIBLE for a horse has legal responsibility for that horse under the Rules of the NZWRF and unless otherwise stated is liable under the rules of the NZWRF.

(ii) The PERSON RESPONSIBLE for the security of his/her horse is solely responsible at all times whilst the horse remains on a show ground or at an event being run by the NZWRF or its affiliated clubs or organisations.

(a) Performance classes are to be open to Stallions, Mares and Geldings. NOTE: Stallions may NOT be shown or handled by a YOUTH within the confines

of the show grounds. For exceptions, refer Rule 182

(b) Horses entered in all performance classes must be serviceable, sound and in good condition. Small blemishes on account of accidents are not to be counted against the horse. In case of protests on this ground, the Judge shall have the protested animal examined by a veterinarian and/or the disputes committee and their decision shall be final.

(c) The exhibitor is responsible for a horse's condition and presumed to know all rules and regulations of Federation and the penalty provisions of said rules. Their voluntary action in entering a horse or exhibiting one in an approved show and responsibility for the condition of the horse, make them eligible for disciplinary sanctions, whether or not they had actual knowledge of the presence of a forbidden drug, directly participated in the administration thereof, innocently miscalculated its retention time in the horse's system, or any other reason for its presence is established.

(d) No person shall pay another exhibitor's entry fee in a Federation approved event or show for the purpose of enlarging a particular class, nor shall any person accept payment of an entry fee by another, the purpose of which is to enlarge a particular class. Violation of these rules shall disqualify from participating in the event, both the horse entered by the person paying the fee and the horse entered by the recipient, and shall be referred by the Show Management to the Federation for disciplinary action.

(e) An individual is classified as an exhibitor if:

(i) They designate themselves on the entry blank as exhibitor, or authorise another to designate them as exhibitor on the entry blank.

(ii) They sign the entry blank on behalf of themselves or another or causes an agent or representative to sign it.

(iii) They physically participate in the event by riding or showing the horse.

Both the exhibitor designated on the entry blank and one having actual possession of the horse while physically participating with the horse in the event are conclusively presumed to be authorised by the owner to execute all documents necessary or convenient to allow the horse's participation in an approved event including documents pertaining to drug testing. If the exhibitor designated on the entry blank is prevented from performing their duties, including responsibility for the condition of the horse in their care, by illness or otherwise, or is absent from any show where horses under their care are entered or stabled, they shall immediately notify the show secretary and, at the same time appoint a substitute.

Such substitute shall replace their name on the entry blank forthwith. The exhibitor and owner acknowledge that an exhibitor represents the owner in regard to his horses entered in an approved show.

No entry will be accepted when an exhibitor prescribes conditions under which they will exhibit. Presentation of signed entry blank shall be deemed acceptance of these rules and in the event of failure to sign the entry blank. First entry into the show ring as an exhibitor shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the said rules.

Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor

(iv) The Management reserves the right to decline any entry and to return the entry before or during the show without being liable for compensation.

(f) Unsportsmanlike Conduct

(i) Any unsportsmanlike conduct by an exhibitor, his or her parents, legal guardian and/or representative acting on behalf of an exhibitor shall jeopardise that contestant's right to further exhibiting in the Show. At any time the Judge and /or Show committee may issue a first warning to any exhibitor, his or her parents, legal guardian and/or representative acting on behalf of the exhibitor for unsportsmanlike conduct. Upon failure to comply with this warning, the contestant shall be disqualified from further classes in the show.

(ii) No points or awards may be given to any contestant being disqualified from a show for unsportsmanlike conduct.

DRESS

68 (a) See also Personal Appointments Rule SHW320 – Attire. Contestants must dress according to section rules, i.e. English, Western, etc

(b) It is optional for competitors to wear approved safety head gear in any Western event.

(c) It will be mandatory for ALL COMPETITORS to wear New Zealand Safety Approved head gear in timed events. Refer to ESNZ for ruling on Helmets (Section 7)

DISQUALIFICATION

69.(a) The words “faults” and “penalties” in this Rule Book shall not be misinterpreted to mean disqualification.

(b) In any judged class, striking or hitting the horse forward of the cinch or girth with any object shall constitute immediate disqualification. These objects shall include: romal, whip, bat, quirt, crop, switches, reins or any other object. For exception see Hunter and Jumper class rules and NZCHA Rules.

(c) **EQUIPMENT FAILURE.** Any contestant who is handicapped by equipment failure in the arena in a timed or group event is automatically disqualified (for that go round only if go rounds are being used). Should a horse cast a shoe in any group, class or event, and the difficulty prevents completion of the class or event shall be disqualified.

HOWEVER, should the entry be able to continue the class or event with equipment failure and/or cast shoe despite the difficulty, **WITHOUT STOPPING TO REPAIR**, they may continue without penalty.

NOTE: In individually judged events, at the judges discretion, the contestants may be allowed a maximum of two (2) minutes to repair the failed equipment or remove the loose shoe and be allowed to complete part or all of the required work.

(d) **FALL OF HORSE OR RIDER**

A **rider** is considered to have fallen when he/she is separated from their horse, which has not fallen in such a way as to necessitate remounting or vaulting into the saddle.

A **horse** is considered to have fallen when the shoulder and the haunch on the same side have touched the ground, or the ground and an obstacle.

See class rules for exceptions.

(e) Any contestant not following class pattern (see class rules for exceptions) or Judges' instructions.

(f) After the commencement of judging of an entry, if either the horse, rider, or handler becomes ill and cannot continue the class.

(g) Any contestant withdrawing from a contest after entering shall forfeit their entry fee and all go round or day money which may be accruing to them at the time of withdrawal. **EXCEPT** that in the case of incapacitating sickness or injury to themselves or to their horse, or serious illness or death in the contestant's family, all prize moneys won by them to that point shall be paid.

(h) Lack of any required appointment in any class specifying such appointments.

(i) Cruelty to, or the abuse of, a horse by any person on the show grounds is forbidden, and the Judge or Show Management have the authority to dismiss offenders from the class or show grounds.

(j) Any entry not under sufficient control that, in the opinion of the Judge or Show Management, is a danger to other contestants or spectators may be dismissed from the class or the show grounds.

(k) Any contestant guilty of aggressive or unsportsmanlike behaviour.

(l) Any contestant who is assisted by another person during the event or contest will be disqualified. This does not apply to a co-contestant in a team event,

i.e. cutting or steer roping. For exception see NZEF rules.

DRUGS

(All Classes) plus refer to rules VIO220-406

70.(a) No person shall cause to be administered internally or externally to a horse, either before or during an event, any medication or drug which is of such character as could affect its performance. Upon discovery of such a drug or medication the horse shall immediately be disqualified. Any action of substance, whether drugs or otherwise, which may interfere with the testing procedure is forbidden.

(b) Every exhibitor shall, upon request of the Show Management, permit a specimen of blood, urine, saliva or other substance to be taken from their horse for testing. Refusal to comply with such a request shall be grounds for immediate disqualification of the animal from further participation in the Show.

(c) If the laboratory report on the chemical analysis of the sample taken from the horse indicates the presence of a substance which, in the opinion of the laboratory, has affected the performance of the horse, this shall be taken as prima facie evidence that such a substance has been administered internally or externally.

(d) The person responsible (Rule 67) shall be responsible for, and be absolute insurer of, the condition of the horse he enters and exhibits, regardless of the acts of third parties.

(e) It shall be the responsibility of the Show Management to forward to the office of the Secretary of the Federation, or relevant Breed Association concerned, complete information in writing concerning a forbidden drug case or a refusal to allow testing.

Article 1-FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCES

HORSES

71.(a) A forbidden substance is any drug, stimulant, depressant, tranquilliser, local anaesthetic, masking agent or any other specific substances or groups of substances as detailed in appendix 1, which is likely to affect the performance of a horse in competition.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), no horse may take part in any competition under the influence of a forbidden substance.

(c) If the treatment of a horse is necessary shortly before or during an event for minor ailment, cuts or abrasions, the use of local anaesthetics and antibiotic substances (anti-viral, anti-microbial and anti-parasitic)

is allowed provided permission is first obtained in writing from the veterinary official or a member of the organising committee for the event. Such treatment must be given by a veterinary surgeon and be reported to the show management. If in the opinion of show management, the quantity of the substance used is likely to affect the performance of the horse in the competition, the Show Manager may direct that the horse be withdrawn.

(d) Blood and urine collection and analysis for the purposes of this Article shall be done in accordance with the rules set out in the Appendix II hereto.

(e) If a rider or other person responsible fails to present a horse for sampling when directed or otherwise fails to co-operate or comply with the rules in Appendix II, then the horse and rider will be disqualified from the competition by the show manager. In addition, a wilful breach shall constitute misconduct under Rule 67 (c) and shall be referred by the show Manager to the appropriate Island Executive for determination. Then they will be liable for penalty under Rule 84.

(f) If the analysis of a sample is taken, in the terms of these rules, shows the presence of any substance in the opinion of the laboratory, likely to have affected the performance of the horse, then the laboratory will immediately notify the President of the NZWRF who will give notice to the “person responsible” and the management of the show at which the sample was taken.

APPENDIX I - PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

72. Prohibited substances are substances originating externally whether or not they are endogenous to the horse.

- Drugs acting on the central nervous system
- Drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system
- Drugs acting on the cardiovascular system
- Drugs affecting the gastro-intestinal function

- Drugs affecting the immune system and its response
- Antibiotics, synthetic anti-bacterial and anti-viral drugs
- Antihistamines
- Anti-malarials and anti-parasitic agents
- Anti-pyretics, analgesics and anti-inflammatory drugs
- Diuretics
- Local anaesthetics
- Muscle relaxants
- Respiratory stimulants
- Sex hormones, anabolic agents
- Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts
- Substances affecting blood coagulation
- Cytotoxic substances
- Any substance other than a normal nutrient which could, by its nature, affect the performance of a horse as a whole

SAMPLING PROCEDURES AT HORSE EVENTS

73. Veterinarians involved in sampling of horses at NZWRF competitions are urged to become familiar with the above Regulations and Appendix II of the NZWRF Rules.

APPENDIX II - RULES FOR BLOOD AND URINE

74. The NZWRF National Executive may determine that samples will be taken from the placegetters of certain events at certain shows of its choosing. The Executive will instruct the relevant show manager to arrange the taking of samples in accordance with the rules.

75. The Organising Show Committee or NZWRF Island Executive shall appoint a veterinary surgeon to take blood and/or urine samples.

Organising Show Committee shall be liable for expenses in taking samples.

76. Except as directed by Rule 74, no request to test a specific horse may be dealt with by the Show Committee.

The Show Manager will determine whether the sample taken is blood or urine, and from which horse samples will be required, (when acting under Rule 74).

77. The Organising committee shall ensure that adequate facilities are provided for the proper and hygienic taking of samples and for the proper care of the horses concerned.

78. The collection of samples will take place immediately after the participation of the horse, but must not interfere with the competition. If necessary it will wait until after the prize giving.

79. The Organising Committee must ensure that, from the finish of the competition until the samples have been collected, the selected horses are kept under constant official supervision and nothing administered to them.

80. The sample must be taken from the horse by the Veterinary Surgeon in accordance with standard veterinary practices using sterile equipment and with every care being taken to avoid contamination by hair, sweat or any other foreign matter.

81. For blood testing approximately 150 millilitres of blood must be collected from the horse and divided into two samples of approximately 100 millilitres (Sample A) and approximately 50 millilitres (Sample B). For urine testing the urine collected shall be divided into

two samples of 450 millilitres (Sample A) and approximately 225 millilitres (Sample B). Each sample must be placed in a separate sterile container which shall be securely sealed and marked for positive identification.

82. Both samples shall be couriered within 48 hours to the analytical laboratory nominated by the NZWRF and, pending despatch, shall be kept under refrigerated conditions.

83. The analysis of Sample A must be completed within 10 working days of its receipt by the analyst. Sample B shall be retained by the analyst under refrigerated conditions for a later confirmatory analysis by him on request by either the organising committee or the owner of the horse or rider who shall be entitled to have an independent analyst present to witness the analysis.

84 PENALTIES

(a) In the event of the laboratory reporting the presence of a substance, which in the opinion of the laboratory is at a level that has affected the performance of the horse, the horse will be bared from entry in events approved by the NZWRF and for the relevant Breed Association for the remainder of the current season, and the next full season.

(b) All points accumulated by the horse in the current season, including those accumulated prior to the show at which the sample was taken will be forfeited.

(c) The person responsible and exhibitor where applicable will be bared from entry in events approved by the NZWRF and/or the relevant Breed

Association for the same period specified above.

(d) Any cost incurred by the NZWRF in analysis or advice will be recoverable from the person responsible.

(e) Nothing in this rule shall limit the authority of the National Executive of the NZWRF to impose additional penalties or take disciplinary proceedings as they see fit.

Application

(f) Upon application as specified in Rule 71 (e) the person responsible and/or exhibitor and/or other interested persons may at their own expense exercise their right under Rule 83, for the analysis of sample B.

(g) If a request for analysis of sample B is not received within 20 days of notification, or the analysis and opinion of the laboratory in respect to sample B is not materially different from sample A, then the penalties is as specified in Rule 84 will apply automatically and absolutely without further action by the NZWRF

(h) The penalties specified in Rule 84 will be applied automatically and absolutely where there is a refusal to allow testing.

Appeals

(i) The person responsible and/or exhibitor may at their own expense make an appeal against the opinion of the laboratory in respect to the effect on the performance of the horse of the substance or substances detected, or the circumstances under which the substance was administered

(j) Such appeal is to be heard by the NZWRF Island Executive that approved the show at which the sample was taken.

(k) The Island Executive will only consider evidence against the opinion of the laboratory from a veterinary pharmacologist.

(l) The person responsible and/or exhibitor may at their own expense make an appeal against the penalty imposed.

(m) Such appeal is to be heard by the National Executive of the NZWRF at a time of their choosing.

ENTRIES PER RIDER

85(a) Only one entry per rider is permitted in all group or part group events. This includes all timed events that are to be decided on a bye system. Show committees have the right to limit the numbers of entries per rider in individual events provided that such restrictions are printed in the Show Schedule.

NOTE: See NZCHA. Rules.

Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor.

(b) In the event of elimination (or time trials) the same contestant must show the same horse in the elimination and the class finals.

PROTESTS

86.(a) The following persons may lodge protests, which must be lodged within one hour of the completion of an event or class: competitors or exhibitors in the disputed class, or any Show Official. Protests must be accompanied by \$25.00 cash refundable if the protest is upheld.

(b) Contestants have the right of protest, through the Steward or Show Manager, to any Obstacle, Marker or Surface which in the opinion of 50% or more of the contestants in that class could endanger horse or rider. Such a protest may be adjudicated by the Steward and two contestants of said class.

(c) The Judge's decisions will be considered final. A Judge's decision, representing his or her individual preference is not protestable unless it is alleged to be in violation of the rules.

(d) Problems involving questions arising at a Show not specifically covered by the rules in this book will not be adjudicated by the Show Committee.

(e) When a protest is upheld, where possible, placings are to be corrected accordingly. If this is not possible, e.g. group classes, entry fee is to be refunded.

(f) The use of videos to resolve protests is not allowed.

(g) To make a formal complaint against a NZWRF approved judge, such complaint must be in writing, signed by the complainant, contain specific facts giving rise to the complaint, and be received by the Federation within a reasonable time from the date of the occurrence. In serious cases the complainant may be required to attend a hearing conducted by the Federation Executive in regard to the matter, at a place directed by the Executive.

GROUP CLASSES

87.(a) The Judge has the option to dismiss the balance of a class after he has selected the number of contestants, plus one, needed for awards or points.

(b) Judges should watch for, and severely penalise, any intentional interference with an exhibit caused by another competitor.

POINTS SYSTEM

88. (a) In any contest points shall be awarded on the basis of the total number of horses actually judged in each contest, whether or not elimination is held. In all team events each team constitutes one entry. Only horses actually entering the arena are to be counted. Scratchings do not count.

88. (b) The calculation for points shall be done per horse for all the awards, (Hi-Point and Annual). Eligibility shall be the rider and shall be calculated per horse/rider.

HIGH POINT

HORSE/RIDER/YOUTH OF A SHOW

89.(a) For the High Point Horse/Rider/Youth at any show, the organisers shall print in their Schedule and announce prior to the beginning of the Show X number of mandatory events, having regard to selecting events which will not discriminate between Senior and Junior horses or contestants in any one section, i.e. English, Western.

The horse having gained the highest number of points in the aforesaid

mandatory events or classes shall be declared the winner.

Amateur, Non Amateur and Youth only one combination of Horse and Rider are to be eligible for a Hi-Point Award.

(b) The following classes will not earn points towards this award:

Costume, turn-out and harness; Novice, Maiden or any restricted event without counterpart; or any class in which the horse does not compete as an individual. All team events are included in this ruling.

NOTE: Breed Associations reserve the right to award points in any classes or events they deem fit, for Breed Association awards.

(c) TIE BREAKER FOR HIGH POINT AWARDS.

In the case of a tie occurring, the horse or rider will declared the High Point winner who

- a) had the most wins
- b) won over the greatest number of competitors
- c) repeat step a) then step b) for second, third etc until the tie is broken.

90 (a) POINTS SCORE SYSTEM FOR NEW ZEALAND HIGH POINT PERFORMANCE HORSE OF A SHOW, ALSO THE HIGH POINT YOUTH OF A SHOW.

No of horses exhibited in the class	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th
1	1					
2	2	1				
3	3	2	1			
4	4	3	2	1		
5	5	4	3	2	1	
6 & over	6	5	4	3	2	1

(b) A show which wishes to award the High Point Horse of the Show (Halter and Performance) should give points for breed and supreme champions on the following basis:

Champion - If three or more horses contest the award, two points for champion and one point for reserve champion. If only two horses compete, one point is given to the champion.

Supreme Exhibit - One point, but only if four or more horses are contesting.

(c) POINT SCORE SYSTEM FOR LIFE TIME AND ANNUAL AWARDS

to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 106 (f)

No. of horses exhibited in event	1st	2 nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1 - 2	1					
3 - 4	2	1				
5 - 6	3	2	1			
7 - 8	4	3	2	1		
9 - 10	5	4	3	2	1	
11 - 15	6	5	4	3	2	1
16 - 20	7	6	5	4	3	2
21 & Over	8	7	6	5	4	3

- Rookie award - 25 points in Rookie events.
- Rookie Register of Merit - 25 points in rookie performance total
- Register of Merit - 25 points in Performance total or 25 points in an individual event.
- Champion - 60 points in two events, i.e., 30 in each or 60 points in an individual event.
- Honour Roll - 100 points in two events, i.e., 50 in each or 100 points in an individual event.

N Z W R F AWARDS

91.

(a) Before competing in an approved class, Rider and Horse must apply to the National Secretary for competitors and horse numbers to qualify for federation awards

(b) To qualify for the below awards a horse must win a class of 6 or more in its respective events. The calculation for points shall be done per horse for all the awards. Eligibility shall be the rider and shall be calculated per horse/rider.

Level 1 Western Riding Register of Merit – 25 points – no qualification to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 106 (d)

Level 1 Ranch Riding Register of Merit – 25 points – no qualification to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 106 (e)

Level 1 Trail Horse Register of Merit – 25 points – no qualification

92. Thirty days after the conclusion of the show season all points to hand at that date will be the only points credited for the year and lifetime points awards.

PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS - WESTERN

93. refer to Rule SHW320 Attire

OPTIONAL PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS - WESTERN

94. refer to Rule SHW320 Attire

CLASS DIVISIONS OF EVENTS

**TACK APPOINTMENTS -
WESTERN**
95. refer to Rule SHW305 Western
Equipment

REINS
96. refer to Rule SHW305 Western
Equipment

OPTIONAL TACK APPOINTMENTS

**-
WESTERN**
98. refer to Rule SHW306 Western
Equipment

**PROHIBITED APPOINTMENTS -
WESTERN**
99. refer to Rule SHW307 Western
Equipment

**PERSONAL APPOINTMENTS -
ENGLISH**
100. refer to Rule SHW320 Attire

TACK APPOINTMENTS - ENGLISH

101 refer to Rule SHW310 English
Equipment

**OPTIONAL TACK AND
PRESENTATION
APPOINTMENTS - ENGLISH**
102. refer to Rule SHW311 English
Equipment

PROHIBITED TACK APPOINTMENTS - ENGLISH

103. refer to Rule SHW312 English
Equipment

OPEN HORSE

105.(a) Open to any horse of all ages and all grades. Horses are to be ridden to their age division.

AGE DIVISIONS

(b) **Junior Horse** - Horse to be 5 years and under. Junior horses that are shown with a hackamore or snaffle bit may be ridden with one (refer to Q443(g)) or two hands on the reins. The tails of the reins must be crossed on the opposite side of the neck when riding with two hands on split reins except in working cow horse and reining. Closed reins (example metcate) may not be used with a snaffle bit, except in working cow horse and reining, where a metcate is permitted.

(c) **Senior Horse** -Horse to be 6 years and over, to be ridden with one hand in a curb. Refer SHW305.8

NOTE: If only one class of an event is to be held at an Approved Show, it must be an Open Class. However, if one age division of an event is run, its counterpart age division of that event must also be run.

Exceptions to this Rule, at the discretion of the NZWRF Executive, would be Futurities, Maturities, or Classic type events.

- Points can also be awarded to OPEN Prestigious events ridden one handed in a curb bit. This includes where Junior and Senior Divisions are also run at the same show even if it is the only event at that show.
- **A horse may be entered once only in any class.**

GRADING DIVISIONS

(Not eligible for Points awards with the NZWRF)

106.(a) Novice – A horse that has not been placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in an Open or Age division class of that particular event, at closing date of entries.

106 (b) **Maiden** – A horse that has not won an open, age division or maiden class of that particular event, at closing date of entries.

NOTE: For the above Novice and Maiden grading to become effective the horse must have beaten at least two horses in the event. Novice and Maiden horses, irrespective of age, may be ridden in a snaffle or hackamore using two hands or if a curb bit is used it must be used with one hand. Reins must be held in the same manner throughout the event.

106(c) Novice Horse Reining

As at 1st August, 2010 all horses will be eligible for novice horse reining, irrespective of previous competitions.

Once horses have attained 3 wins in novice horse reining they will be ineligible to enter the novice horse reining class the following show year, but will be able to complete in novice horse reining until 31st July of that show season.

However a horse that competes/enters an open or age division reining event (Junior, Senior horse reining) will be ineligible from that point and time to enter further novice horse reining classes. NZ Youth and Amateur reining classes will not effect novice horse eligibility.

Horses may be ridden 2 hands in a snaffle bit/hackamore or 1 handed in a curb bit regardless of the age of the horse. Reining pattern A and B may be used for Novice Horse Reining.

106 (d) Level 1 Western Riding

Level 1 Western Riding Register of Merit – 25 points – no qualification to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 91 (b)

Once horses have accumulated 25 points overall in Level 1 Western Riding and Western Riding that horse will be ineligible to enter Level 1 Western Riding classes the following show year, but will be able to complete in Level 1 Western Riding until 31st July of that show season. Horses may be ridden 2 hands in a snaffle bit/hackamore or 1 handed in a curb bit regardless of the age of the horse in Level 1 Western Riding Classes.

Patterns available in the AQHA rule book.

106 (e) Level 1 Ranch Riding

Level 1 Ranch Riding Register of Merit – 25 points – no qualification to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 91 (b)

Once horses have accumulated 25 points overall in Level 1 Ranch Riding and Ranch Riding that horse will be ineligible to enter Level 1 Ranch Riding classes the following show year, but will be able to complete in Level 1 Ranch Riding until 31st July of that show season.

Horses may be ridden 2 hands in a snaffle bit/hackamore or 1 handed in a curb bit regardless of the age of the horse in Level 1 Ranch Riding Classes.

Patterns available in the AQHA rule book.

106 (f) Level 1 Trail Horse

Level 1 Trail Horse – Register of Merit – 25 – points – no qualification to win a class of 6 required, refer to Clause 91 (b).

Once horses have accumulated 25 points overall in Level 1 Trail Horse that horse will be ineligible to enter Level 1 Trail Horse classes the following show year, but will be able to compete in Level 1 Trail Horse until 31st July of that show season.

Horses may be ridden 2 hands in a snaffle bit/hackamore or 1 handed in a curb bit regardless of the age of the horse in Level 1 Trail Horse Classes.

Patterns available in the AQHA rule book.

(d) Once a total of (25) Twenty-five Rookie points have been accumulated overall in Rookie Classes, Rookie Points for that competitor will cease to be recorded and that competitor is no longer eligible to ride in any Rookie Class after the end of that season.

(e) Rookie Riders may not compete on a stallion or colt in the Rookie Rider Division classes.

ROOKIE RIDER DIVISION

(Eligible for Rookie points only)

107 (a) A Rookie Rider is any rider who has not won an Open or Age division class in any of the four designated Rookie classes as at 1 August 1990, or has not earned an accumulation overall of (25) Twenty-five Rookie Points in Rookie classes, or any youth that has a ROM in Youth General Performance is not eligible to compete in Rookie Classes.

(b) The four designated Rookie Classes are:

- Western Pleasure
- Horsemanship
- Trail Class
- Ranch Riding

(c) Those eligible to ride in Rookie classes may ride a horse of any age two handed in a snaffle bit or hackamore but must use one hand if using a curb bit.

SECTION 2

WESTERN PERFORMANCE

108 If this section is the only section being held, there must be a minimum of (3) Three different events, to gain show approval. However, if this section is held in conjunction with another section, or other sections, then only (1) One event need be held.

NB: The following clauses shall apply from the AQHA Rule Book (68th Edition)

Inhumane Treatment	VIO200-206
Unsportsmanlike Conduct	VIO220-406
Show Officials	SHW127
Show Official duties	SHW127.3-128.7
Show Manager	SHW128.9-129.4
Show Secretary	SHW130-130.3+130.6
Ring Steward	SHW130-134.6+134.8
Animal Welfare	SHW205-205.3
Amateur/Youth Horse Ownership	SHW220.0-220.2
Youth Eligibility	SHW236
Amateur/Youth Lease horses	SHW240-240.7
Exhibitors Conduct	SHW255-255.4
Equipment	SHW300
Western Equipment	SHW305
Western Optional Equipment	SHW306
Western Prohibited Equipment	SHW307
English Equipment	SHW310
English optional Equipment	SHW311
English Prohibited Equipment	SHW312
Pleasure Driving Equipment	SHW313
Pleasure Driving Optional Equipment	SHW314
Pleasure Driving Prohibited Equipment	SHW315
Attire	SHW320
Lameness	SHW325
Gaits – Western Classes	SHW330
Gaits Western Pleasure	SHW331

Gaits English Classes	SHW332
Gaits Pleasure Driving	SHW333
Gaits Ranch Riding	SHW334
Procedure for judging Halter	SHW362
Showmanship at Halter	SHW370-375
Presentation of horse	SHW376
Performance	SHW377-379
Rookie/Level 1 classes	SHW380
Performance classes	SHW400
Western Pleasure	SHW402-414
Ranch Riding	SHW416-419
Western Horsemanship	SHW430-438
Level 1 Ranch Riding	SHW415
Level 1 Western Riding	SHW450
Level 1 Trail Horse	SHW460
Western Riding	SHW451-454
Trail	SHW461-468
Reining	SHW480-490
Working Cowhorse	SHW505-509
Boxing	SHW510-513
Team Penning	SHW540-545
Ranch Sorting	SHW547
Versatility Ranch Horse	SHW550
Ranch Horse Divisions	SHW552-558
Versatility Ranch Riding	SHW560
Ranch Trail	SHW561
Ranch Reining	SHW562
Ranch Cow Work	SHW563
Limited Ranch Cow Work	SHW564
Ranch Cutting	SHW565
Ranch Conformation	SHW566
Hunter Under Saddle	SHW601-604
Pleasure Driving ³⁰⁶	SHW610
Hunt Seat Equitation	SHW616-622
Hunter Hack ³¹⁰	SHW625-627
Working Hunter	SHW636-639
Hunt Seat Equitation over Fences	SHW645-650
Jumping	SHW656-660
Barrel Race	SHW700-702
Pole Bending	SHW703-705
Stake Race	SHW710-712
Judges	SHW900-904.6; 906-915

As we have adopted the majority of show and performance rules in the AQHA rule book as published annually, all rules that we adopt from time to time the following shall apply, references to AQHA in said rule book shall be substituted by NZWRF and all terms referring to American Quarter Horse shall be taken to be an horse. When the adopted rules are duplicated in both NZWRF and AQHA show and performance rules the AQHA rule will prevail

SECTION 3

YOUTH

<p>171 IF THIS SECTION IS THE ONLY SECTION BEING HELD, THERE MUST BE A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) DIFFERENT EVENTS TO GAIN SHOW APPROVAL. HOWEVER, IF THIS SECTION IS HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANOTHER SECTION OR OTHER SECTIONS, THEN ONLY ONE (1) EVENT NEED BE HELD.</p>
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172 (a) A THOUGHT FOR YOUTH “Sportsmanship and its Truest Meaning”

The word “Sportsmanship” is an often heard and often used word, but whether its truest meaning is really understood is questionable. Conduct becoming a sportsman such as fairness, courteous relations to others and graceful acceptance of results are only a few of the meanings of the word.

What sportsmanship means to you as an individual may vary from person to person, but what it means to a breed is overwhelming. A better understanding of why sportsmanship is very vital to the horse industry will shed some light on this important topic.

If new people with new interests are to be channelled into horse ownership, there must be something to attract them. Friendliness and an abundance of sportsmanship will do the job. Sportsmanship will catch the attention of

the potential horse owner before all else. We are continually being evaluated by those who have just been “bit by the horse bug”. If we strive to set an example through an overwhelming amount of sportsmanship ideals, these newcomers will become our strongest regional club members and hardest workers.

Perhaps the most obvious place for sportsmanship to be tested is in the show arena. When a contestant enters a class, it should be clearly understood that the contestant enters the class for that particular Judge’s opinion, and that the entry fee a contestant pays and his or her signature on an entry blank is acknowledgement that he or she is willing to abide by the rules and conditions of the show and is desiring to receive the opinion of the judge. If the contestant is unwilling to accept anyone’s opinion other than his or her own then they should avoid showing in classes that are judged.

It is vitally important that we maintain a variety of opinions which are derived by using many different judges. If all judges agreed on all decisions there would be little or no purpose for a horse show. If all contestants knew the results of a class before entering a class there would be no purpose for the class.

Judges have a most difficult job and it behoves us all to give them all the support and consideration available. No exhibitor has any right or special privilege to be discourteous or rude to a judge. Generally, it is economically unfeasible for a show to pay a judge enough to adequately compensate him for the

rigorous physical and psychological punishment he endures to complete a judging job. Most judges “give” a great deal of themselves when they judge a show. Exhibitors should thank them and respect them. To be critical of them only shows the inexperience of those who have never been in a judge’s position of rendering decisions.

When an exhibitor becomes disgruntled over the decisions of a judge, that exhibitor is publicly advertising the fact that they are not flexible or mature enough to recognise others’ opinions. To agitate and irritate others through complaints is the poorest form of sportsmanship. To accept judges’ decisions and to be honest and realistic about these decisions is sportsmanship in the grandest form.

One fact about youth contestants is that, for the most part, they are very realistic about their abilities and how well they perform. If they do not first succeed they have the determination to improve rather than blame someone else, such as a judge, for not excelling.

The Youth Program in its broadest scope is nothing more than a training program ... Training for Life. Sportsmanship is the most important part of that training. Whether you are driving a car or riding a horse, we all know that life is a give and take proposition. Sportsmanship helps us accept both defeat and honours.

To accept the challenge that competition offers and to recognise the obligation that sportsmanship implies is an opportunity which all youth should acknowledge.

SPORTSMANSHIP IS ...

WINNING WITH A “GRIN”

LOSING WITH A “SMILE”

172 (b) THE BASICS OF HORSEMANSHIP

By W.M. R. CULBERTSON

Extension Horse Specialist, Colorado State University

There are riders and horsemen. Every horseman is a rider but not every rider is a horseman. Your horse is for enjoyment. To be enjoyed, a horse should handle lightly and willingly and be safe and a pleasure to ride regardless of what you use it for.

You, to be a true horseman or horsewoman, must learn basic principles of riding and practise them until they become habits. These basic principles will develop your balance, rhythm, confidence, skill and knowledge. As you become a good horseman or horsewoman you will learn to discipline yourself, have patience, be determined, and acquire a desire to know and apply.

Every horse is an individual. Each responds in a different way to training, learning to do certain movements more easily and rapidly than the others. You must study how cues are used to tell your horse what you want, and how to apply these cues under different circumstances. You will always be learning; this is necessary to become a horseman or horsewoman.

First of all, you must have a true desire to be a good horseman. Second, you must be willing to be patient and take the time to school your horse before trying to perform in the events for which you are schooling. You are on the road to becoming a good horseman or horsewoman when you become as intensely interested in the progress you are making during the schooling of your horse as you are in how it will perform.

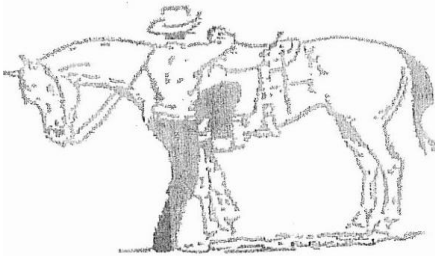
Horsemanship is the art of riding in a manner that makes it appear as if it is the easiest thing in the world to do. It can be achieved only when you and your horse are working together as a happy, relaxed team.

The following material will help you in becoming a better horseman or horsewoman. It is basic material, which can be applied to every type of riding with only slight modification. You will learn of different methods used by some trainers and instructors as you become more aware of what can be done with a horse. Add this information to your store of knowledge and use it when needed to get results.

173 MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING (WESTERN)

These are the two positions considered proper for mounting:

Figure 1



The first position (Figure 1) shows the rider standing by the horse's left shoulder with his body facing a quarter turn to the rear. His head is turned so he can watch both ends of the horse. This is the safest position to use when you are mounting green-broke or strange horses. It is also easier to place your left foot into the stirrup from this position. Use care to prevent the toe of your boot from raking the horse along its side as you swing up. Brace your knee against the horse for support to keep your foot out from the side.

When using this position it is generally best to take one hop on the right leg and go into the second position briefly as you swing into the saddle.

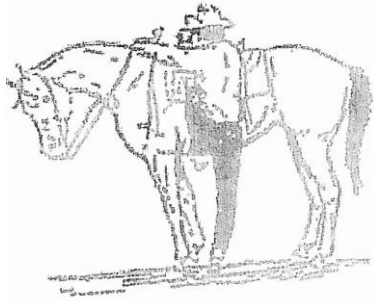


Figure 2

The second position (Figure 2) is used when you are tall enough to stand and place your left foot in the stirrup without moving back to the rear of the horse. You should face squarely across the seat of the saddle. Turn your left foot so the toe of your boot is pointed forward or into the cinch.

In both positions the reins are held in your left hand with just enough rein tension to steady your horse. Place your left hand on the neck just in front of your horse's withers, steady the stirrup with your right hand until your left foot is in the stirrup, then place your right hand on the saddle horn and your left knee against the horse.

Swing up and into the saddle with a spring, pushing with your right leg. The triangular base of support formed by your two hands and your knee balances your body. Spring hard enough with your right leg to carry you up and over the saddle with a minimum of weight on the left stirrup. Lower yourself smoothly and lightly into the seat of the saddle. Learn

by practice not to swing too high and plop your seat in the saddle.

If you consistently pull the saddle to the side you are not springing up hard enough.

With practice you will mount in a smooth easy motion faster than these instructions can be read.

When you dismount, use the same hand positions. Take the slack out to the reins to steady the horse, place your left hand (holding the reins) on the neck of the horse, grasp the saddle horn with your right hand, loosen your left foot in the stirrup and shift your body weight slightly to your left leg, keeping your left knee in close to the horse. Your right foot should be free of the stirrup.

Swing out of the saddle, keeping your right leg as close to the horse as possible without hitting the cantle of the saddle of the horse's rump. Do not swing your right leg in a wide arc. Keep it in close to the near side of the horse so you will be facing slightly forward when your right foot touches the ground.

Push down on your left heel to allow your foot to slip out of the stirrup. Do not roll your left foot on its side to slip it out of the stirrup.

Face more to the front when dismounting at the faster gaits

174 THE SEAT POSITION

Position in the saddle is very important for correct use of aids and in maintaining balance and rhythm for ease of riding.

Sit tall in the saddle in a balanced, relaxed manner. Keep your back erect and flex with the horse. Do not slump in the saddle and never sit back on the cantle with your feet shoved forward. You will find it necessary to change your seat slightly for different types of riding but the basic principles remain the same. You should sit where the horse can be controlled with aids, in a comfortable riding position, keeping your body weight where it will help rather than hinder your horse's movements.

The rider's seat should be deep in the saddle and not up on the cantle. The point of contact is on the rider's crotch and not on the fleshy part of the buttocks. Light contact with the horse's body is maintained through the rider's inside thigh and the upper calf of the leg. The rider's feet are turned out slightly at a natural angle with the weight on the balls of the feet and the heels lower than the toe.

You should train your stirrup leathers so the stirrups are turned at right angles to the horse's body. This prevents pressure on your feet and you can hold your stirrups more securely.

A line dropped from the centre of the rider's shoulder falls near the back of the heel. A line from the point of the knee falls near the rider's toe. Your foot position is nearly correct if you can see the point of your toe as you look down over your knee. As you ride, however, your feet will move forward and back about one foot length from the above position.

The rider's shoulders should be back, evenly, and the arms are held close to the body. The rein hand should be held just

above and in front of the saddle horn. The free hand is held in a relaxed, not sloppy, position.

Your body position will change slightly in riding the different gaits. These changes are shown under the section on gaits. You should study these changes and learn to adjust your body. Remember not to over-exaggerate the degree of change. Learn to flex your body and stay supple, poised, and balanced, in rhythm with your horse's motion.

175 MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING - ENGLISH

TO MOUNT FROM THE NEAR-SIDE

See that the girths are tight and the stirrup irons down. Stand with the left shoulder to the horse's near shoulder and take the reins and stick in the left hand, the reins properly separated for riding and of a suitable length to prevent the horse from moving, with the off-side slightly shorter than the near. Place the left hand in front of the withers and, with the aid of the right hand, place the left foot in the stirrup. Press the toe down so as to come under the girth, pivot the body round to face the horse, seize the waist or preferably the front arch of the saddle and spring lightly up. Swing the right leg over, taking care that the foot does not brush the horse's quarters, and at the same time move the hand to the front arch of the saddle, allowing the body to sink gently into the saddle without a bump. Place the right foot quietly in the stirrup and take up the reins.

TO DISMOUNT ON THE NEAR-SIDE

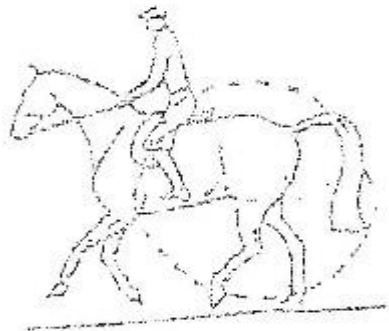
Remove both feet from the stirrups. Lean forward, placing the left hand, with whip or stick, on the horse's neck. Place the right hand on the pommel of the saddle and vault off, keeping the right leg well clear of the horse's back. Be careful to land on the toes and avoid the horse's front legs. The right hand should then hold the reins close to the bit.

Care should be taken to see that both feet are released from the stirrups before attempting to dismount. On no account must the legs be thrown over the horse's withers, as during this time the reins would be dropped and control of the horse lost, so that any movement might cause a nasty fall on the back of the head.

176 CORRECT POSITION OF THE RIDER

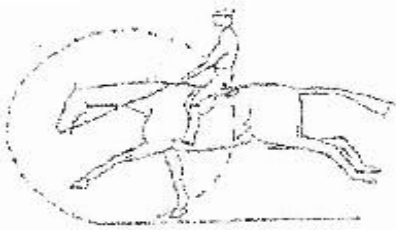
CORRECT

Hindquarters under rider's seat

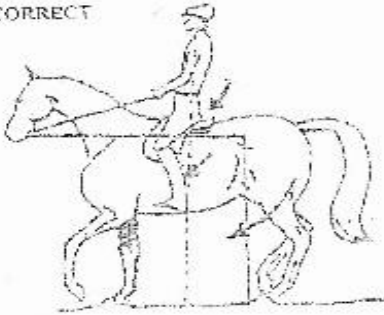


INCORRECT

Rider position throwing horse onto
forehand



CORRECT



177 SHOWMANSHIP TRAINING

(a) Be able to walk, trot, stop and back your horse as directed by the Judge. Keep your horse posed and know where the Judge is at all times and what he wants. A good showman always gives the Judge the best view of his horse. Make it easy for the Judge to see your horse to his best advantage.

(b) Halter showing and showmanship customs today, especially in Showmanship Classes, are encouraging

the showing of horses by the exhibitor **MOVING TO EITHER SIDE**. This is safe only if the horse is properly trained before entering the show ring. Your horse acts independently on each side, therefore you must train it to lead, stand and show from each side.

Experienced horsemen will always handle a strange or untrained horse from the near (left) side since the majority of horses are started and handled from this side.

(c) Note the shaded area in the drawing. This is the safe area used by experienced horsemen when handling strange or unschooled horses. When using the safe area you are out of the direct line of a sudden lunge, a strike from the front legs, or a kick from the back leg. Since the horse uses its head and neck to balance its body, you are in a position to exert maximum control by pulling its head to the side, forcing the horse off balance in hopes of preventing further action if the horse becomes unruly.

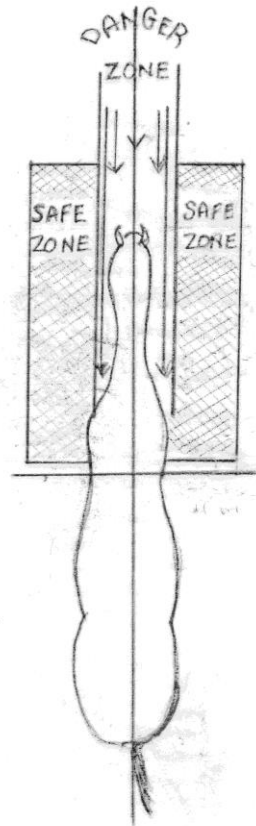
(d) The shaded areas indicate the safe areas for showing your horse **FROM EITHER SIDE**. Note the danger area directly in front of the horse. Learn to stand "toward the front" (not in the danger zone but out of the direct line of action of a strike or a lunge). It is permissible to cross the danger zone to get from one side of your horse to the other. However, remaining in the danger zone is considered a fault and will be scored accordingly.

(e) Lead from the left side of your horse with your right hand on the lead strap about 25 to 30cm from the halter. Smaller exhibitors may need to use a longer hold on the lead strap. Hold the excessive lead strap in your left hand.

SHOWMANSHIP

(f) Train your horse to walk out at the same rate you are walking. You should walk together so that your body is even with the horse's neck and halfway between the head and the shoulders. Move in a brisk, alert manner.

(g) When lining up stand your horse squarely on all four feet.



There are two recognised methods of showing a horse, The Half Method and The Quarter Method.

- Either the Half or Quarter method of Showing may be upheld in either Western or English Showmanship.

178 THE HALF METHOD

An imaginary line is drawn through the horse from poll to croup, dividing the area round the horse into two halves. The handler must always be on the OPPOSITE HALF of the horse from the judge. Stand in the SAFE ZONE at a 45 degree angle to the horse facing the horse between the ears and the withers. In this position both the horse and judge can be watched. As the judge crosses the line either in front, or behind the horse, the showman should move smartly and neatly to the opposite side of the horse and should avoid blocking the judge's view beyond the moment that it takes to pass between the horse and the judge. Maintain the position OPPOSITE the judge even when he moves on down the line of horses.

179 THE QUARTER METHOD

Another imaginary line is added across that described in (a). This line crosses the horse just behind the withers. The area round the horse is now divided into four quarters, the near forequarter, the near hindquarter, the off hindquarter and the off forequarter. When the judge is in the near forequarter the handler should be in the off forequarter (front half). As the judge moves in to the near hindquarter the handler should move smartly and smoothly to the near forequarter (near half, the same half as the judge).

When the judge moves to the off hindquarter the handler will return to the off forequarter (same half as judge, off half).

As the judge moves up the off side of the horse to the off forequarter the handler returns once more to the near forequarter, as the judge is now in the front half again. This method is based on safety as the handler can keep the horse's hindquarters from swinging towards the judge should the horse become restive.

180 A COMBINATION of both The Half and Quarter Methods shall be used in competition as follows:

(a) The Half Method shall be used while the Judge is walking up and down either in front of, or behind, the line of entries. No practical or safety purpose can be served by using the Quarter Method in these circumstances. In fact it could be considered as over showing.

(b) The Quarter Method shall be used while the Judge is moving round an exhibit, either in the line-up or when the horse has been led out from the line-up. The practical, safety reason for this should be obvious.

181 (a) From the line each exhibitor will be called upon to travel his horse individually. When travelling the horse at a walk or a trot toward or away from the Judge, remember to keep your body to one side so you do not block the Judge's view of your horse's legs. Hold your lead arm so that the horse's head and neck are in a direct line with the rest of his body and the line of travel. Do not get in front of your horse or try to pull it into a trot. **WHEN TURNING YOUR HORSE MORE THAN 90 DEGREES, ALWAYS**

TURN TO THE RIGHT. This will cause your horse to pivot in a collected, safe manner. Hold your right arm straight out, gripping the lead strap close to the halter and begin walking to the right around your horse. This will force the horse to turn its head and then its body within a circle you are walking. Hold the horse back slightly to force it to pivot on the hind legs. If the turn is made properly you will complete the turn with your horse standing squarely in his own track facing in the return direction. At this point the exhibitor should not stop but rather move his or her horse on out in a freely moving, straight line of travel directly in front of the Judge.

(b) Keep your proper position in line and allow reasonable space (at least five feet) between your horse and the horses on either side. If asked to change positions in the line, back your horse out of the line and approach the new position from behind.

(c) If the Judge requests you to line up head to tail with other horses, do not crowd the horse in front of you. Contestants should be prepared to correctly reverse positions in line in case the Judge should request them to do so. Contestants should also be prepared to follow any request made by the Judge.

Note: Judges and Ring Stewards should follow class procedures that make certain there is sufficient space for the exhibitor to move into any position requested by the Judge or Ring officials. Particular caution should be given to the distance between the class line up and the arena fence.

YOUTH SHOW AND PERFORMANCE RULES

182 (a) No stallion (entire male horse), regardless of age, will be permitted to be shown or handled by a youth within the confines of a Show Ground.

(b) Special dispensation to Rule 182 (a) may be given to a Senior Youth who may apply to the NZWRF (P O BOX 612 Taupo) for approval to handle colts/stallions for the purposes of the preparation for showing in performance events at a show.

(c) Any such approved Senior Youth may ride colts/stallions in these individual performance and speed events:

- Trail Class
- Western Riding
- Reining
- Ranch Riding
- Working Cow Horse
- Key Hole
- Barrel
- Ring Race
- Steer Daubing

(d) Such approved Senior Youth handling colts/stallions **must be** supervised by an adult at all times.

(e) An exemption to Rule 182 (a) approved under Rule 182 (b) does not give dispensation to allow Colts or Stallions to be shown or ridden in any Youth Classes

183 A horse may be entered in any or all age divisions but not more than once in each class. The exhibitor does not have to use the same horse in each event. A horse may be used more than once in a class only if it is used in a separate age

division. Contestants need not own their own horse to be eligible to enter any youth classes.

Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor.

184 The maximum age limit for Youth Classes will be eighteen years of age with 1st August used for computing age. For horse show purposes the age of an individual on 1st August shall be maintained throughout the entire year. Persons born on 1st August shall assume the greater age of that date. The age of a youth as at 1 August is the age they maintain throughout the entire year until 31 July, once they have turned 19 as at 1 August they are no longer a youth.

185 (a) Youth contestants shall be permitted to participate in the Youth Class Division, as well as, Open and /or Age Class Divisions if they so desire.

(b) An Open Class is one which is open to all eligible horses of any age or sex irrespective of the ribbons previously won, and in which there is no qualification for the rider or driver.

(c) An Age Class is one which is open to all eligible horses of a required age (ie, Junior or Senior) of any sex irrespective of the ribbons previously won, and in which there is no qualification for the rider or driver.

Note: Refer Rule 182 regarding sex of horse.

186 All horses in any Youth class must be entered under their registered name and number if applicable.

187 For contest rules not specifically covered in this section see rules at the beginning of the Rule Book.

188 In the event of elimination (or time trials), the same exhibitor must exhibit the same horse in the elimination and the class finals.

189 Statement of consent to exhibit must be signed by parent or guardian for cattle events.

190 No Youth Exhibitor may be required to enter a horse in a halter or performance class in order for that horse or exhibitor to be eligible to compete in a youth class. Entering any desired Youth Class would be optional to the Youth Exhibitor.

191 Exhibitors are required to wear proper attire (English or Western) according to the class.

192 There is no minimum age for any youth contestant, however any rider not having his mount under sufficient control shall be dismissed from the ring and shall be disqualified from that class.

193 Youths in Youth classes riding a junior horse may ride with two hands provided that they ride with a snaffle bit or hackamore. In all other cases horses are to be ridden in recognised Western or English Style as applicable to the event concerned.

194 Youth may ride two hands irrespective of horse age in class divisions 11 years and under and 14 years and under. When only two divisions are to be run, Youth 13 years and under may ride two hands irrespective of horse age.

195 All contestants in Judged classes (including Showmanship at halter) shall be required to wear a Western hat (in Western classes) and LONG SLEEVED

SHIRT. Short sleeved or sleeveless shirts shall not be permitted. Proper attire should be maintained in all classes, both English and Western.

196 When classes are offered for different age groups, a youth may enter only in his particular age division.

197 After an entry enters the arena, if either the horse or rider becomes injured or ill and cannot continue the class the entry shall be disqualified.

198 Exhibitors should note that reference to the words “faults” and “penalties” should not be misinterpreted as meaning a disqualification or elimination.

199 Youth may enter up to three horses in individual classes, i.e. trail, reining, western riding, working cowhorse, etc.

200 YOUTH CLASSES

In the following Principle Youth Classes the emphasis shall be placed on judging the contestant rather than the horse:

- Showmanship at Halter
- Horsemanship (Appointments as in Western, see General Rules)
- Hunt Seat Equitation (Appointments as in English, see General Rules).
- Reining Control
- Western Riding Control

#Other Youth Classes that may be used are to be judged under General Rules:

- Western Pleasure
- Hunter under Saddle
- Western Riding
- Ranch Riding
- Reining
- Barrel Racing
- Stump Race
- Trail Class
- Stake Race
- Steer Daubing
- Working Hunter
- Any class considered by the Show Organisers to be consistent with the capabilities of Youth.

201 Youth classes may be combined on show day (NOT BEFORE) when insufficient competitors are present to make up a class of at least three. This is at the discretion of Show Management.

JUDGING

202 Judges are asked to take time to give their reasons for placings for those who are interested, so as to help the Youth exhibitors to better understand the Judges' decision.

203 Placings in Youth Classes shall be through to 6th place.

204 It is customary that riders 13 years of age and under are not required to mount and dismount when showing in any class.

205 Silver equipment shall not count over a good working outfit.

206 Any horse not following the pattern required in any class will be disqualified.

207 In case of doubt, a Judge may require any contestant to repeat his performance of any or all the various parts of the required patterns except in time events.

208 A Judge shall have the authority to require the removal or alteration of any piece of equipment which, in his opinion, would tend to give a horse and rider an unfair advantage. Any inhumane equipment should be removed accordingly.

209 Conformation of the horse is not to count in Youth Classes except Western Pleasure and Hunter under Saddle.

210 It is recommended there be no ties in judged events through six places. Half or fractional points may be used in scoring to eliminate ties.

211 The Judge's decisions will be considered final. A Judge's decision, representing his or her individual preference, is not protestable unless it is alleged to be in violation of the rules.

MANAGEMENT

212 Announcers are encouraged to announce the rules for each Youth Class as contestants enter the ring.

213 The conditions of each class should be described in the Show Schedule and or, Show Program

214 Entry fees should be at only nominal rate in all Youth Classes to cover Judges' levies etc.

215 The point systems for tabulation in Youth competition should be kept on contestants only and not on horses.

216 Show Management may wish to present an award to the High Point Horse and Rider combination. Points will be awarded to only those contestants who use one horse throughout the Youth Show.

217 For the purpose of determining eligibility for classes, the age of the contestant, not the age of the horse, will govern the class. No classes based upon the animals' age shall be offered in a Youth show or division.

218 The option of prize money or trophies may be given in all Youth events.

219 In all classes it is recommended that an official of the show check the appointments as each horse enters the judging area.

220 In all performance classes where horses perform individually or in pairs the order of competition must be determined

by drawing lots, by the Show Management. (refer Rule 62)

221 No entry will be accepted when an exhibitor prescribes conditions under which he/she will exhibit. Presentation of signed entry blank shall be deemed acceptance of these rules, and in the event of failure to sign the entry blank the first entry into the show ring as an exhibitor shall be deemed to be an acceptance of said rules.

222 In case of a tie in a performance class refer Rule 28, Rule 210. In the case of a tie of any High Point Youth award of a show the contestants involved shall flip a coin for the ribbons or awards. When determining High Points, in the event of a tie, the points for the places tied will be added together and divided by the number of contestants involved in the tie. This rule shall include half or fractions of points.

223 Only one combination of Horse and Rider are to be eligible for a Hi-Point Award.

If High Point Awards of the show are to be issued, the events on which they are to be calculated must be stipulated in the programme. These events must have their relevant counterpart as necessary and be listed in the current Rulebook. Method of the tie-breaker must be advertised.

224 Under no circumstances are the Western or English Division of Showmanship at Halter to be combined.

225 Cruelty to or the abuse of a horse by any person at a Show is forbidden. The Judge and/or Show Management has the authority to dismiss from the class or show any exhibitor for cruelty to, or the abuse of, a horse.

226 AGE DIVISIONS

The following are the Youth Age Divisions:

- (a) Lead Line classes 6 years and under
- (b) Walk and Trot 5 to 10 years
- (c) Junior Youth 11 years and under
- (d) Intermediate Youth 12 to 14 years (inclusive)
- (e) Senior Youth 15 to 18 years (inclusive)

• **NOTE:** When two divisions are to be run they shall be:

- (a) Junior Youth 13 years and under
- (b) Senior Youth 14 to 18 years (inclusive)

NOTE: The age of a youth as at 1 August is the age they maintain throughout the entire year until 31 July, once they have turned 19 as at 1 August they are no longer a youth.

Refer to Rule 184

UNSPORTSMANLIKE CONDUCT

227 Any unsportsmanlike conduct by an exhibitor, his or her parents, legal guardian and/or representative acting on behalf of the exhibitor shall jeopardise that contestant's right to further exhibiting in the Show. At any time, the Judge and/or Show Committee may issue a first warning to any exhibitor, his or her parents, legal guardian and/or representative acting on behalf of the exhibitor for unsportsmanlike conduct. Upon the failure to comply with this warning, the contestant shall be disqualified from further classes in the Show.

228 No points or Awards may be given to any contestant being disqualified from a show for unsportsmanlike conduct.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

229 The Management is requested to give detailed consideration to all Safety Precautions for a Youth Show or Classes. Particular attention should be given to classes where very young exhibitors are competing. The following suggestions are offered to call attention to situations to avoid accidents. The safety and well being of youth competitors is a serious responsibility of the Show Management.

Safety Suggestions:

(a) In any timed or speed (racing) events all arena gates should be closed as contestants compete. Contestants should not be allowed to enter or leave the arena moving at full speed.

(b) The Gate Steward should observe that each contestant's reins and cinch are in good repair and that the contestant's cinch is tightened before entering the arena.

(c) There should be adult supervision in an arena at all times while youth are competing

(d) A horse or exhibitor that become unruly will be excused from the ring and all entry fees shall be forfeited.

(e) Provisions for First Aid should be provided at all times.

(f) It will be **mandatory** for ALL Youth to wear a New Zealand Safety Approved Headgear in Timed and Jumping Events. Refer Rule 68 and 100. It is mandatory for riders in all hunter, jumper and equitation over fence classes, including hunter hack, where jump-ing is required and when jumping anywhere on the competition ground to wear properly fastened protective headgear that meets ASTM/SEI standards or equivalent international standards for equestrian use. The helmet must also be properly fitted with har-ness secured. It is mandatory that all youth wear a ASTM/SEI approved hard hat with harness during all English classes including flat and over fence classes. It is recommended that amateurs wear a ASTM/SEI approved hard hat with harness in all English classes.

(g) In all Jumping Classes the jumps must be safely constructed with an adequate ground-line and have wings if under 4m wide.

(h) Stirrups shall not be tied to one another or to the saddle in any manner. Also, the rider shall not be tied, buckled or fastened to the saddle or stirrups in any manner.

Enclosed boot type safety stirrups are allowed for Youth Leadline and Walk & Trot classes.

(i) Jumps and Trail Class obstacles should be sensible and suitable to the abilities of Youth contestants. No obstacle may be used in Trail Class, which requires the use of a rope or reata to drag an object. Youth may not be required to load their mount onto a float.

(j) In Stump and Stake Races care should be taken to see that the ground surrounding barrels and poles is safe and free from holes.

(k) Horses must not be tied to arena fences or rail or any other place that would constitute a hazard.

(l) It is recommended that plastic or rubber cone shaped markers be used as markers in reining patterns.

(m) In Showmanship Classes, Youth should be discouraged from using foals (fillies of the current year) since they become quite difficult to handle thus causing a safety hazard. If youth have other suitable, more mature horses to use in this class they should be encouraged to use these in preference to foals.

(n) Carrying a rope tied hard and fast and coiled around the fork of a saddle is a dangerous practice, also a rope tied to the rear saddle strings can trap a rider.

(o) Strings holding the front of chaps should be lightweight and breakable, so in case of becoming hooked on the saddle horn they will break easily.

(p) Management should stipulate that any pets (dogs particularly) should be on a leash and restrained at all times.

(q) If steel posts are used for support of arena fences, trail horse obstacles or cattle fences, management should take extra care to see that the tops of these posts are padded to prevent injury to horse or rider.

(r) Stakes (poles) should be made of a safe material that will not splinter.

(s) In the Showmanship Classes The exhibitor must lead on the horse's left side holding the lead shank in the right hand near the halter with the tail of the lead loosely coiled in the left hand unless requested by the judge to show the horse's teeth. It is preferable that the exhibitor's hand not be on the snap or chain portion of the lead continuously. The excess lead should never be tightly coiled, rolled or folded. When leading, the exhibitor should be positioned between the eye and the mid-point of the horse's neck, referred to as the leading position

(t) Adequate distance of obstacles (jumps, barrels, poles etc.) should be allowed between arena fence or wall and the obstacles.

SHOWMANSHIP - WESTERN DIVISION

230 (a) All General Information and Class Conditions as previously indicated under Showmanship (Rule 169) shall

prevail in the Western Division with the following appointments.

(b) **Personal Appointments** required:

Suitable Western clothes, including Western hat, long sleeved shirt and western pants and boots.

(c) **EQUIPMENT:** Halter, leather or nylon, clean and adjusted to fit. The jaw straps of a halter must be connected by a strap under the jaw, to the throat latch. The lead strap or lead should be 2 metres long.

(d) Hackamores or bridles shall not be used. No whips, bats or quirts will be permitted in Showmanship Classes.

(e) A judge may penalise a youth for the use of a chain over the horse's nose or under the horse's jaw as a restraint. This equipment is not cause for disqualification.

SHOWMANSHIP - ENGLISH DIVISION

231 (a) All General Information and Class Conditions as previously indicated under Showmanship (Rule 169) shall prevail in the English Division with the following appointments.

(b) **Personal Appointments** required:

Suitable English Attire.

(c) **EQUIPMENT:** Horses must be shown in bridles, preferably snaffles with or without dropped nosebands, or pelhams, or full bridles. Horses may NOT be shown in Halters. Whips of any type are not permitted. Class Routine: Horses may be groomed and braided as Hunters. Horses to be shown in hand at walk and trot. Should stand square on all four feet, not stretched. To be shown by one person only.

NOTE: Under no conditions may the Western or English Divisions of Showmanship Classes be combined.

LEAD LINE CLASS

Class Conditions and Rules

232 (a) The class will enter the ring at a flat-footed walk, turning to the right and proceeding in a counter clockwise direction on the rail. The class will be worked at a walk and or trot both directions of the ring. In the line-up the Judge may ask riders to back up their horses to help judge the extent of the rider's horsemanship.

b) The rider will be judged on his basic position in the saddle, hand position, leg position, seat position and back position. The horse must be led and controlled by an adult who is over 18 years of age. A lead shank at least Two (2) metres long must be attached to the shank of the bit or to a halter that is under the bridle so that while the rider is on the rail the horse is controlled by the adult. If the Judge asks the rider to back the horse in the line-up, the adult should not aid the rider. The adult should only keep the horse under control. The rider may ride Western or English in this class.

(c) REQUIRED

APPOINTMENTS:

Western :

Western hat, Long or Short sleeved shirt, Cowboy Boots, Western Saddle and any Standard Western bit.

English :

Breeches or jodhpurs, boots, tie or stock, hunting cap - (coat optional) - English saddle and bridle. Refer to Rule 233 ((g), (h), (i), (j).

(d) OPTIONAL

APPOINTMENTS:

Breast Collar, Spurs, Rain Slicker, and Skid Boots. Enclosed boot type safety stirrups. Chaps.

(e) PROHIBITED

APPOINTMENTS:

Rope or Reata, Hackamores, Mechanical Hackamores, Hackamore Bits, Whips, Bats or Quirts, Running or Standing Martingale (tiedown), Choke Rope, Draw Reins, Bosal. **USE OF PROHIBITED APPOINTMENTS IS CAUSE FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF THE ENTRY FROM THE CLASS.**

(f) A fancy outfit should not count over a neat working outfit. The adult handling the horse is not to be judged so attire need not be matching to the rider, but should be neat and suitable to showing in the ring. If rider is Western, then leader to be Western. If rider is English, then leader to be in English dress.

(g) No contestant in the Leadline Class will be allowed to be tied, buckled or fastened in the saddle in any manner.

(h) There is no minimum age for any youth contestant.

WALK - TROT CLASS

233 Class Conditions and Rules

(a) This class is designed for the very young youth contestants who are capable of riding without the assistance of an adult leading them. Most of these youngsters are just beginning to compete in youth classes and may not be capable of riding with more experienced contestants.

(b) The conditions of this class are basically the same as outlined under Horsemanship (Rule 168) with the exception that contestants will not be asked to lope.

(c) It is suggested that the Show Management designate two adults (other than the Judge and Ringmaster) to be in the arena during the class to help any contestant which might need assistance. The two adults should be stationed so as to avoid disrupting the class.

(d) If, in the opinion of the judge, he feels the ability of the contestant merits, he may request the contestants to extend the trot.

(e) The class will enter the ring at a flat-footed walk turning to the right and proceeding in a counter clockwise direction on the rail. The class will be worked at a walk and trot both directions of the ring. In the line-up the judge may ask riders to back up their horses to help him judge the extent of the rider's horsemanship.

(f) The rider will be judged on his basic position in the saddle, hand position, leg position, seat position and back position, the contestant will also be judged on his ability to govern, control and properly exhibit the mount he is riding.

(g) **Personal Appointments:**Rule 93

(h) **Tack Appointments:** Rule 95

(i) **Optional Appointments:**Rule 98
Also Enclosed boot type safety stirrups.

(j) **Prohibited Appointments:**Rule 99

NOTE: Lack of required appointments will be cause for disqualification.

234 The Walk-Trot Class may also be ridden as an English Class. For Tack and Appointments see Rules 100, 101, 102 .

BAREBACK EQUITATION/ HORSEMANSHIP

236 Equitation and Horsemanship are not combined

Equitation refer Rule 170 Horsemanship refer Rule 168

Class Conditions and Rules

(a) The rider is judged in this class on his ability to ride and control a horse properly without the use of a saddle. A rider shall be judged on his basic position, hand position, leg position, seat position and back position.

(b) To further explain, a rider should sit in a balanced relaxed manner, up close to the horse's withers, keeping the back straight, shoulders even, and an arch in the small of the back. A rider should keep his arms in close to his body. The rein hand should be held loose and should be positioned directly above and in front of where the saddle horn would be if a rider was using a saddle. The position of the rider's free hand is optional but should indicate a relaxed, not sloppy,

balanced attitude of the body and should be kept free of the horse. The legs maintain contact with the horse, giving the necessary leg grip. The foot is turned out just slightly and the heels should be level or slightly lowered close to the horse just behind the horse's elbows. An imaginary straight line drawn from the rider's shoulder or hip should drop at the back of the heel and a straight line from the knee should drop in front of the toe.

(c) A rider should be in balance with his horse at all times and should be able to sit at the trot bareback. No posting at the trot will be permitted.

(d) A rider in this class must be able to display, through his riding ability in the ring, his knowledge of how to handle a horse properly. A western rider is penalised if he/she changes hand on the reins, touches any part of the horse with his/her free hand, falls off his/her horse, or if the horse falls down. A fall is a disqualification. While the horse is in motion the rider's hands shall be clear of the horse.

NOTE: Blankets, Bareback Saddle Pads, Surcingles or Cinches of any kind are prohibited. Use of prohibited appointments is cause for disqualification of the entry from the class

YOUTH REINING CONTROL **CLASS**

237 To be Judged: On the basis of 0-Infinity with 70 denoting an average score.

Class Conditions and Rules

(a) The class will enter the ring and line up at one end for the Judge's inspection and directions. Following this the class will leave the ring. Each rider will re-enter the ring to perform the prescribed pattern individually. Following performance of a rider, he will leave the ring and wait until all other riders have performed. After individual performances the class will re-enter the arena and line up in the centre of the ring.

(b) The rider is judged in this class on his ability to govern, control and properly exhibit the mount he is riding, in a given pattern. Scoring will be on the basis of 0-Infinity with 70 denoting an average performance. Consideration is given to the rider's basic position in the saddle, hand position, leg position, seat position and back position as is given in Horsemanship Rules.

(c) Rein hands must not be changed. (Refer Rule 96). Spurs or Romal shall not be used forward of the cinch. While horse is in motion, rider's hands shall be clear of horse and saddle. The position of the rider's free hand is optional but should indicate a relaxed, not sloppy, balanced attitude of the body and should be kept free of the horse and equipment.

(d) A rider is penalised if he loses a stirrup or changes hands on the reins. If the horse misses the pattern or falls down, or if the rider falls off his horse the exhibitor will be disqualified.

(e) A judge shall have the authority to require the removal or alteration of any piece of equipment which, in his opinion, would tend to give a horse an unfair advantage.

(f) **PERFORMANCE FAULTS OF THE HORSE:** Excessive jawing, open mouth or head raising on stop, lack of smooth sliding stop on haunches, breaking gaits, refusing to change lead, anticipating signals, stumbling or falling, wringing tail, backing sideways or knocking over stakes or kegs will be considered a fault and scored accordingly.

(g) **PERFORMANCE FAULTS OF THE RIDER:** Changing hands on reins, or losing stirrup, holding on, or any unnecessary talking, petting, spurring, quirting with reins or romal, jerking of reins, etc. will be considered a fault and scored accordingly.

(i) Personal Tack and Appointments
- See Rules 93, 94, 95, 98

YOUTH WESTERN RIDING **CONTROL CLASS**

238 To be Judged: On the basis of 0 to Infinity with 70 denoting an average score.

Class Conditions and Rules

(a) This class is a combination class which is designed to show characteristics of control and skills used in equitation, reining, and trail classes. Further, it combines the manoeuvres needed for a handy working ranch horse and rider.

(b) The class will enter the ring and line up at one end for the Judge's inspection and directions. Following this the class will leave the ring. Each rider will re-enter the ring to perform the prescribed pattern individually.

(c) The rider is judged in this class on his/her ability to govern, control and properly exhibit the mount he/she is riding in the required pattern. Particular emphasis shall be placed upon: basic position in the saddle, lightness of hands, change of leads (Preference shall be given to flying changes of leads midway between the markers throughout the entire class. This indicates the control of the rider over his/her mount.), use of aids, smoothness of performance, steadiness of gaits and response to the rider. Conformation will not be judged.

(d) The position of the rider's free hand is optional but should indicate a relaxed, not sloppy, balanced attitude of the body and should be kept free of the horse and equipment.

(e) Any horse not following the exact pattern will be disqualified. Knocking down of markers or obstacles will not disqualify a contestant but shall be scored accordingly by the judge.

(f) A rider is penalised for incorrect rein handling, if he/she loses a stirrup, changes hands on the reins, or touches any part of the saddle with his free hand.

(g) A fall is a disqualification.

(h) Spurs or romal shall not be used forward of the cinch.

(i) Personal and Tack Appointments: see Rules SHW300 Equipment, SHW305 Western Equipment, SHW310 English Equipment, SHW320 Attire

SECTION 4

AMATEUR

239 IF THIS SECTION IS THE ONLY SECTION BEING HELD, THERE MUST BE A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) DIFFERENT EVENTS TO GAIN SHOW APPROVAL. HOWEVER, IF THIS SECTION IS HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANOTHER SECTION, OR OTHER SECTIONS, THEN ONLY ONE (1) EVENT NEED BE HELD.

240 AMATEUR RULES

OBJECT:

The amateur division is designed for the non-professional exhibitor who owns and shows his/her own horse.

241 AMATEUR ELIGIBILITY

(a) The application for amateur membership must be true and correct in each detail. A false statement shall be grounds for possible disciplinary action under NZWRF disciplinary procedure, which includes suspension, fine, and/or expulsion from amateur competition. A person is eligible for an amateur card, and maintains eligibility, when he or she:

1. no longer eligible to compete in NZWRF youth classes;
2. has not shown, trained or assisted in training a horse for remuneration, monetary or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, nor received remuneration for instructing another person in riding, driving, training or showing a horse for three (3) calendar years previous to application for amateur card;

An exception exists with respect to an amateur competitor certified as an instructor in Riding for the Disabled or similar organizations. Such approved organizations shall be compiled and maintained by the NZWRF Amateur Department. The excepted instructor shall teach only students enrolled with an approved organization or prescribed such rehabilitation by a licensed medical doctor. Any amateur competitor excepted under this provision shall file such certification the NZWRF Amateur Department prior to any competition by such individual;

3. must not exhibit in amateur NZWRF classes horses owned by any third party, but shall only exhibit horses **solely** owned by the applicant or the applicant's family, which is the applicant's spouse, child, stepchild, legal ward, father, mother, stepmother, sister, brother, stepparent, or legal guardian. Persons whose relationship is legally recognized as a domestic partnership or civil union under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they sought such relationship are considered immediate family. Separate legal entities, such as family corporations, trusts, or partnerships, are also authorized owners of the amateur exhibitor's horse so long as all legal and equitable owners and beneficiaries of the legal entity are individuals specifically authorized by these rule. "Owned" means, in addition to other legitimate methods of acquiring ownership, the bona

fide legal ownership obtained for adequate consideration in reasonable relationship with the actual market value of the horse. For example, a \$5 payment for world championship quality horse does not meet the required character of required ownership for competition in NZWRF amateur division. The relationship of the amateur to the owner of the participating horse must be evidenced by submitting legal documentation (i.e. copies of marriage and/or birth certificates);

4. cannot hold membership accreditation in a professional association for those events or classes which are the same events or classes the individual competes, or desires to compete, in NZWRF amateur competition. For example, a person who competes in a PRCA roping event may not compete in amateur calf roping, dally team roping (heading or heeling) but may show in any other amateur classes. A permit holder is not considered as one who has membership accreditation in a professional organization and may compete in any NZWRF Amateur class;
5. has not, nor during the period of amateur status cannot, show, train or assist in the training of a horse for which a spouse accepts remuneration, monetary or otherwise, either directly or indirectly, for training, assisting in the training, or showing of said horse;
6. has not, nor during the period of amateur status cannot, show a

horse for which the person's spouse has previously received remuneration for training during the twelve month period preceding the showing of the horse by the amateur in NZWRF amateur competition.

(b) As a condition for the issuance of amateur card, the applicant, and/or the family member who actually owns the horse with which the amateur will participate, agrees to provide upon request, such documentation or other proof as requested to support the representations of sole economic ownership of the horse or horses exhibited by the amateur in amateur events, and the other criterion set forth above. Failure to promptly furnish such documentation upon request may be cause for immediate termination of amateur status and be ground for possible disciplinary action by the Executive Committee under NZWRF disciplinary procedure for failure to respond to request for information.

(c) To become eligible for amateur status, or become eligible for reinstatement to amateur status, the individual must wait three years from the date of the last incident which rendered the individual ineligible. Violation of NZWRF's rule requirement for truthful application for amateur status may be cause for more severe sanction than such waiting period.

(d) Payment of entry fees and/or expenses by anyone other than the Amateur, his/her immediate family, or a corporation, partnership or other business entity in which the Amateur and/or a member of his/her immediate family are the sole and only owner, shall be considered remuneration except for demonstrations, exhibitions, or international team competitions, where the Amateur is a member of the nationally sponsored team.

(e) Every person competing in an amateur class must possess current individual NZWRF amateur card **or a copy of an NZWRF Amateur card**. Show management must inspect this card at any show entered.

(f) Upon revocation of amateur card because of ineligibility, all earned amateur points from time of violation of eligibility rules, shall be revoked.

245 A person who has a formal lease agreement of a horse for no less than 12 months, that person is eligible to ride that leased horse in amateur classes.

NB Copy of the lease agreement must accompany the amateur application sent to the NZWR Federation office

Horses owned in partnership or jointly with any person other than those listed above are not considered as fulfilling ownership requirements for amateur classes.

246 No horse may be shown by more than one contestant in any one class. An Amateur may exhibit a maximum of 3 horses in individual working events, i.e. trail, reining, western riding, working cowhorse, etc.

247 (a) Junior horses may be ridden in open amateur classes with two hands with a snaffle bit or bosal.

(b) Any horse of any age shown in an Novice Amateur class may be shown two handed with a snaffle bit

Also refer to Rule SHW305.8

248 A Professional Trainer who ceases professional duties with the intention of applying for amateur status will advise the NZWRF Office at the earliest possible moment. Such notification will state the date when the Trainer ceased professional duties. Clarification: Rule SHW225.3 for three

years from the date of the last incident which rendered the individual ineligible previous to application for amateur membership.

249 Events to be run under the rules recognised by the NZWRF Rule Book.

250 Applications for amateur status must be made annually. The NZWRF will issue cards to successful applicants.

251 Competitors wishing to enter Amateur Classes **MUST** produce a current season Amateur Card upon request.

252 Amateur classes may be split on a points basis: **Novice** under 50 points division, to have under 50 points in the following performance divisions, Amateur, Adult and Open or have not achieved Honor Roll (100) points in the Youth General Performance division. **Amateur** 50 points and over division, if required. The points to be taken for the season as from 1 August to 31 July each year and that they keep their status for the whole season and when amateur cards are issued a persons status is noted on the card.

Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor.

253 Any events covered in the other sections of this Rules Book are eligible as Amateur classes, with the relevant rules applying except Section 3 (Youth).

254 The following activities shall not affect the amateur status of a person who is otherwise qualified:

(a) Accepting remuneration for judging or stewarding.

- (b) Having the occupation of veterinarian, farrier, or owning a tackshop, studs, or boarding stable in itself does not affect amateur status.
- (c) Accuracy of eligibility is the responsibility of the owner or exhibitor

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Also refer to Rule SHW500-503

ADULT CLASSES

255 (a) It is recommended that, if possible, show organisers have compatible adult Horsemanship or Showmanship classes or any event covered in Section 2, 3 or 6 of this Rulebook.

(b) A competitor entitled to enter in adult classes is any person who is no longer eligible as a Youth.

(c) Adults in Open Adult Classes riding a junior horse may ride with two hands provided that they ride with a snaffle bit or hackamore. In all other cases the horses are to be ridden in recognised Western or English style as applicable to the event concerned. The show organisers may stipulate an adult class as a one handed class, but must state this in their schedule of events.

(d) Adult Non Amateur classes are for adult riders that are not eligible for amateur status. This class is for adults only.

SECTION 5 **CUTTING**

256 This section is run under the rules and conditions of the NZ Cutting Horse Association.

For more information regarding Cutting Horse Classes contact :

The NZ Cutting Horse Association,
PO Box 1383
Taupo.

SECTION 6

TIMED EVENTS

257 IF THIS SECTION IS THE ONLY SECTION BEING HELD, THERE MUST BE A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) DIFFERENT EVENTS TO GAIN SHOW APPROVAL. HOWEVER, IF THIS SECTION IS HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANOTHER

SECTION, OR OTHER SECTIONS, THEN ONLY ONE (1) EVENT NEED BE HELD.

258 GENERAL RULES FOR TIMED EVENTS

(unless otherwise specified in the class conditions and rules).

Dress and Appointments

- 1 Personal Appointments may be
 - a) Western (Refer Rule SHW320) or
 - b) English (Refer to Rule SHW320:310) with corresponding Tack Appointments.
 - c) For Western Tack Appointments refer to Rule SHW305
 - d) Additional equipment allowed for Timed events only are: whips, bats or quirts, running, standing, german or market harborough martingales or tie downs..
 - f) For English Tack Appointments refer to Rule SHW310

Each code of dress and tack is to be used in its entirety and cannot be interchanged.

2.It will be mandatory for all competitors to wear NZ Safety approved headgear.

33. Two hands may be used with a snaffle or curb bit in all speed events.

4. It is the responsibility of each contestant to try to have an even start. Regardless of the number of false starts, the starter will give the signal ONCE ONLY. False starts are when contestants proceed before the signal is given. THERE WILL BE NO RECALL STARTS ONCE THE AUDIBLE SIGNAL HAS BEEN GIVEN. The Judge may disqualify any rider for taking undue advantage of other contestants.

5 In Stump, Stake and Rope races where contestants are running horse against horse, equipment failure or casting of a shoe shall disqualify them in that heat. If equipment failure should occur while running time trials for Stump or Stake Race, the contestant is disqualified and will not receive a re-ride.

6. All Stump, Stake and Rope Races will be started by an audible signal (bell, horn whistle, gong or buzzer).

7. When a contestant competes in a timed event or time trials, each qualifying time shall be announced over the Public Address System by the Show Announcer immediately following his/her qualifying run. The Show Announcer shall also announce any contestant receiving no time due to disqualifying over the loud speaker.

8. While in the arena, any exhibitor's striking or hitting the horse forward of the cinch with any object shall constitute immediate disqualification from the performance class. These objects include Romal, Whip, Bat, Quirt, Crop, Switches, Wire, Reins or any other object. The Judge and/or Show Officials will strictly enforce this rule.

9. The Show Management should appoint a back-up Judge as an assistant to the regular Judge for the finish line of Stump and Stake races and timed races.

10. If a contestant touches a Stump or Stake with his hand he shall be eliminated unless the other entry in the same heat incurs a similar infraction.

11. If contestants choose to flip a coin to determine the direction or which

course they shall compete on, the paddock judge or show judge shall flip the coin.

12. In the event of elimination's (time trials), the same exhibitor must exhibit the same horse in the elimination's and the class finals.

13. Any horse not following the exact pattern required in any class will be disqualified.

14. In all performance classes where horses perform individually or in pairs the order of competition should be determined by drawing lots by the Judge and/or Show Management.

15. When possible it is recommended that electric timers be used as official time in all timed events. When hand timers are used a minimum of three watches are recommended, with the median time being the official time. (The median time is the time indicated by two of the three stopwatches, if two agree. If no two watches agree, the median time is the time indicated by the watch which as neither the fastest nor slowest time).

16. In races, care should be taken to see that the ground surrounding barrels and poles is safe and free from holes.

17. When racing horse against horse and one contestant disqualifies through an infraction, the remaining contestant must maintain his/her reasonable speed and complete the course. Reasonable speed shall be considered as any gait faster than a walk. Walking through the remaining course will result in disqualification.

18. In the Stump and Stake race, the measurement for placing of poles and barrels shall be to the centre of their bases.

19. In timed events the starting and finishing time shall be taken the instant the horse's nose reaches the timing line.

20. If only one contestant qualifies in a class the class shall be considered completed. Should no contestants qualify the class may be re-run in order to establish a winner.

21. In case of mechanical failure of either an electrical timer or stop watches, a contestant may be given a re-run in any event in which the contestants qualify by time.

22. The Judge's decisions will be considered final. A Judge's decision representing his/her individual preference is not protestable unless it is alleged to be in violation of the rules.

23. Explanation and clarification of disqualification for Stump and Stake races:

[i] Time Trial Elimination -

Any horse running in the time trial elimination shall be disqualified from the entire class for any of the following infractions:

- (a) Falling - General rule
- (b) Striking horse forward of cinch - General rule
- (c) Knocking over barrel or stake - Class rule

- (e) Touching barrel or stake with hand - Stump and Stake Race Rule
- (f) Running off course - General rule
- (g) Crossing finish line before completion of pattern
- (g) Equipment failure or casting of shoe - General rule
- (h) Not maintaining speed - Stump and Stake Race rule
- (i) Injury to horse or rider - General rule

[ii] Horse Against Horse -

A. Disqualification's from "HEATS" only

- (a) Falling
- (b) Knocking over barrel or stake
- (c) Touching barrel or stake
- (d) Running off course
- (e) Crossing finish line before completion of pattern
- (f) Not maintaining speed
- (g) Equipment failure or casting of shoe

NOTE: In the Stump or Stake race when running horse against horse, when one contestant incurs a fall and the other contestant incurs an infraction (such as knocking down a stake or barrel) the following rule shall apply:

(h) A fall in a heat (horse against horse) shall NOT disqualify a contestant from the entire class. It shall only be considered as a disqualification from the heat only. When a fall and a knock down of a barrel or stake or similar infraction occurs in the same heat, they shall nullify one another and the heat shall be re-run until one contestant finishes the course clean.

B. Disqualification's from "ENTIRE CLASS"

- (a) Striking horse forward of cinch
- (b) Injury to horse or rider

[iii] When contestants are running horse against horse and an entry is disqualified "FROM THE CLASS" for any reason (such as striking forward of the cinch), the remaining entry will automatically advance on the bracket, even if he/she has sustained a disqualifying infraction for any reason (such as knocking over stake or stump).

The entry which was disqualified "FROM THE CLASS" shall be carried on the bracket as a "bye" for the remainder of the class. Should this disqualification occur during the final placings of the class, all placings will automatically be moved up to fill the vacancy of the disqualified entry.

24. The Judge and/or Show Management in the Rope, Stump or Stake Races (horse against horse) may use an appropriate foul line, if it is so desired.

25. Use of NZ safety approved headgear is MANDATORY for youth in these events.

26 Drawing for the finalist position in the brackets or for class elimination's may be done by the Judge and/or Show Management. These classes may be timed at the Show Management's discretion.

27 EIGHT-HORSE BRACKET FOR STUMP AND STAKE RACES

The Stake and Stump races should be eliminated by the stopwatch to the eight fastest entries. These will draw for position and race horse against horse until

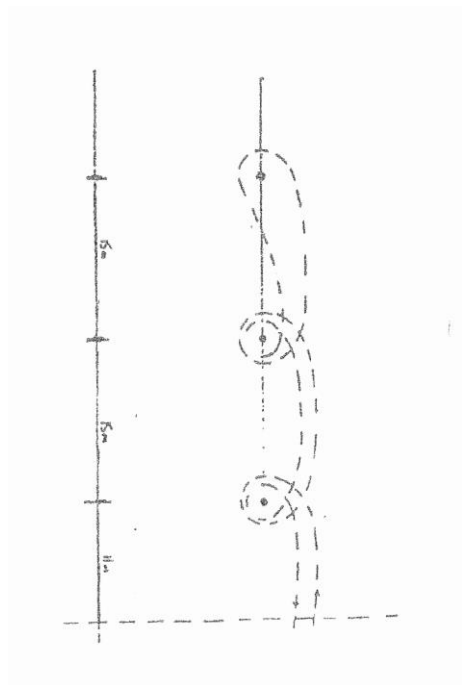
elimination is complete. If there are fewer than eight horses entered, the bye system should be invoked, and those byes shall be placed only in the first bracket. If there are fewer than eight qualifiers for the final race through disqualification's the bye system shall be used. No horse disqualifying shall be allowed to re-run for a qualifying position.

TEAM PENNING

259 Use AQHA Rule SHW540-545

BARREL RACE

260 Use AQHA rule SHW700-702
STRAIGHT BARRELS



Class Conditions and Rules

261 Three barrels in a row, horses are to be turned to the left going down, turning end barrel to the left, then turn barrels to the right on the return trip. Course shall measure 11 metres from the starting line to the first barrel and 15 metres between the next two barrels. See General Rule 258 for Disqualification and Faults.

KEYHOLE RACE

Class Conditions and Rules

262 The starting line shall be 15 to 30 metres (according to arena size) from the entrance to the Keyhole. The entrance shall be 1200 mm wide and 3 metres long, connected to a circle 6 metres in diameter.

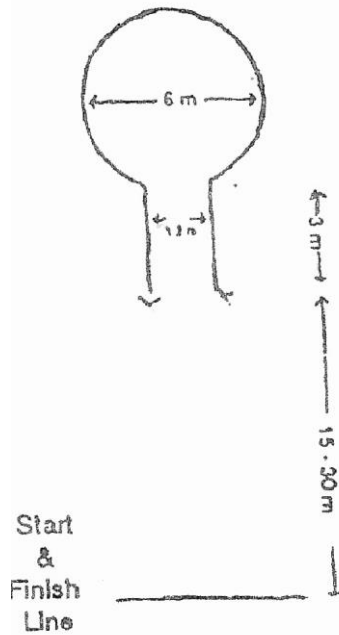
1 Time starts as the contestant crosses the starting line. He/she shall proceed through the entrance, turn right or left in the circle, return through the entrance and cross the finish line.

2 A contestant is disqualified if a horse steps on or outside of chalk line. A judge or judges must be at the Keyhole to decide upon these qualifications, and their decision will be final.

NOTE: A marker should be placed at each end of the starting and finish line and the horse must start and finish by passing between the markers.

3 A running start is permissible. Fastest time wins.

4 A contestant may not walk through the course in order to qualify for a placing position or in the run-off for a tie. A fall will constitute a disqualification.



CAMPAS PRAIRIE STUMP RACE

Class Conditions and Rules

263 This event may be timed at the discretion of the Show Management.

1 The race shall be run in traditional Nez Perce fashion. Two horses at a time on two opposite 3-barrel courses, triangular in nature, will race from a common starting and finish line to the barrel on their right, turning right and racing to the barrel on the left and race to barrel farthest from starting line, turn left around this 3rd barrel and race to starting line which is now finish line, until elimination is complete. Any horse knocking over a barrel or turning wrong and/or a rider touching a barrel with his hand shall be eliminated unless the other entry in the same heat incurs a similar infraction. If both entries knock down a barrel, turn wrong or touch a barrel with the hand, the heat shall re-run again until one horse finishes "clean." If a horse knocks over a barrel or turns the wrong way and / or a rider touches a barrel with his hands in the final heat and the other finishes "clean," the former shall be declared the 2nd place winner and the latter will be declared the 1st place winner. Third and fourth place winners shall be determined by matching the two losers of the two semi-final races. Another time line 4 metres to rear of starting line forming a starting box may be used in an effort to keep the show on schedule. The judge may start contestants at his discretion any time all contestants are in this starting box, regardless of their readiness. The Judge may disqualify any rider for taking undue advantage of other contestants.

2 The two opposite 3-barrel courses, triangular in nature, should be set up with a common finish line. The front barrels 8 metres from starting line, barrels to be 25 metres apart with back barrel 30 metres from finish line.

3 Original positions will be drawn, if not eliminated to eight with stop watch. The Bye system will be invoked in the event of an odd number of entries. A fall will constitute an elimination unless the other entry in the same heat incurs a similar infraction. A fall will be considered when the horse's shoulder touches the ground or when a rider comes in contact with the ground.

4 When racing horse against horse and one contestant disqualifies through an infraction, the remaining contestant must maintain his or her reasonable speed and complete the course. Reasonable speed shall be considered as any gait faster than a walk. Walking through the remaining course will result in disqualification.

5 Any contestant stepping on or crossing the finish line before completing the pattern shall be considered off course and is disqualified. If the opposing contestant incurs any type infraction resulting in disqualification in the same heat in which a contestant is disqualified for stepping on or crossing the finish line before completing the pattern, both contestants shall be allowed to re-run. This shall apply to both time trials and finals.

STAKE RACE

264 Use AQHA rule SHW710-712

FLAG RACE

265 (a) There will be a “cask” and five pegs with detachable flags on each.

(b) Distance between pegs to be 6 metres; and from “cask” to first peg to be 9 metres.

(c) Spacing between lines of pegs to be 12 metres and there is to be no limit to the lines of pegs used.

(d) The “cask” to be a peg with a bag attached at the top to collect the flags. Height of peg when driven in to be 1.5 metres.

(e) Each competitor must take the farthest peg first.

(f) If “cask” is knocked down by competitor, he/she is to re-erect it before continuing.

(g) Should the competitor fail to lodge any flags in the “cask” he/she must dismount, pick up flag, mount, replace flag in “cask” and finish.

(h) Each competitor must keep on his own line of pegs. A “line of demarcation” will be drawn or shown 9 metres on each side of each line of pegs, and each competitor must keep within these lines. Crossing these lines will mean disqualification. Should a

competitor, while crossing these lines, in doing so, interfere in any degree with another line of pegs, another competitor or his horse, the heat semi-final or final in which the infringement occurs will be stopped as speedily as possible and re-run, but the competitor causing the infringement will be automatically disqualified.

(i) Only winners of heats to be eligible to compete in semi-finals.

(j) Should any owner have more than one horse in the final, he/she is to provide another rider.

(k) The rider of the first horse past the winning post will be declared the winner only when he/she is mounted on his/her horse, has the five flags in the “cask,” and has completed the course in accordance with these rules.

(l) If in the event of all competitors in the final being disqualified for infringement of the rules as set out as above, the final must be re-run to determine a winner and place getters.

ROPE RACE

Class Conditions and Rules

266 A Barrier position draw is to be held before the race.

1 Small 1200 mm ropes are loosely tied to a wire line or lariat stretched taut across the arena 600 mm above the head of a mounted horseman (one rope less than number of riders). At the direction of the starter the riders race to take hold of one of the dangling ropes with one hand. The rider without a rope will be eliminated. A small rope shall then be removed, again leaving one less rope than riders. Riders will repeat race to the lariat or wire line until all but one is eliminated. The last rider eliminated will win second place and the rider holding the last rope shall be the winner. The rider eliminated in the heat prior to final race will be awarded third place; fourth place shall be awarded to the rider eliminated in the previous heat. The number of class placings shall be specified in the Schedule/program.

2 In the event of a tie between two riders on the same rope, those two will immediately run to determine the winner, separate and apart from the balance of contestants, with winner of tie returning to race with the others and loser being eliminated as outlined above. A contestant must hold onto the rope and be mounted until Judge signals heat finished and next heat to begin.

3 Any unnecessary roughness, unsportsmanlike conduct, etc. on the part of rider may be grounds for disqualification at the discretion of Judges. Contestants' working order may

be drawn for permanent working positions throughout rope race contest.

4 A fall of a horse or rider shall be a disqualification from the class in either the elimination and/or the finals.

5 Any contestant striking the ropes with a bat or any other object (other than his/her hands) is automatically disqualified from the class in either the elimination's and/or finals.

6 FOUL LINE

At the discretion of the Show Management, a foul line placed parallel to the starting line between the starting line and the ropes, at a distance of approximately 6 to 15 metres from the starting line, may be used. The purpose of this foul line is to control unnecessary false starts and to speed up the entire operation of the rope race. Any entry stepping on or crossing the foul line before the starter's audible signal will automatically be disqualified from the class in either the elimination's and/or the finals.

An additional foul line, to the rear of the starting line, may be used.

NOTE: At the discretion of the Show Management, eliminations in the Rope Race may be down to eight (8) horses. Classes may be divided into two or more heats eliminating down to equal numbers in each heat to arrive at the eight horses to compete in finals.

7 Additional Judges may be appointed by the Show Management to watch for ties and/or fouls. These Judges should stand at a distance from the ropes so as not to interfere with the actual running of the Rope Race.

STEER DAUBING

271 This Event is judged on time only - Fastest time wins.

1 This class, a timed event, will run very similarly to calf roping. Time will start when the barrier is sprung and will stop when the hunter raises his lance aloft signalling that he has marked the animal.

2 The horse and rider must start behind a barrier; if the horse breaks the barrier there is an automatic ten second penalty.

3 There should be a 3 to 5 metre barrier depending on arena conditions. All stock used should be numbered and contestants draw for stock.

4 The rider will use a "lance", furnished by the Show Management, approximately 2 metres long, padded on one end and soaked in washable paint or white wash.

5 The steer will have a 400 mm to 500 mm circle painted on each side, starting from a point just in front of the hip bone and below the backbone toward the rib cage, covering the rumen cavity.

6 The object of this event is for the rider to get to the steer and "daub" his lance into one of the circles, the same as if he were actually spearing the animal. If the "daub" is on the line (painted circle) or inside the circle, either one will count as legal "daub".

7 There will be a one 60 second time limit on this event, to prevent needless chasing of the steer. If the hunter misses the circle and marks

outside, he will automatically be disqualified. All steers will be numbered and the contestants will draw for stock. The contestants may daub at the steer as many times as he desires within the 60 second time limit provided he/she does not raise he/she lance aloft signalling he/she has marked the animal.

8 This class may be offered as "Steer Daubing" if the Schedule so stipulates. When the class is written as Steer Daubing horses will be shown under standard Western Equipment.

NOTE: the Judge shall rule upon any particular occurrences, which are not covered by these class rules, and his/her decision shall be final.

9 No contestant may talk to a judge or timers in any way while the event is going on. Questions may be addressed to the judge no sooner than at the end of the event for that performance.

10 During any performance if an animal in timed events escapes the chutes or pens before it is called for by contestant, or if automatic barrier fails to work and stock is brought back, that animal will be returned by the arena director and the labour crew during, or at the end of, that performance in the same manner he was originally worked or brought to the pens for contesting. At least several head of animals will be brought back together. No animal may be re-penned by himself. Decisions will be made by arena director about when stock is re-penned.

NOTE: Contestant must wear cowboy hat or Safety Helmet and long sleeved shirt in the arena during the performance and must not roll up sleeves.

COWHIDE DRAG

273 This may be run as a race or timed at the discretion of the Show Management.

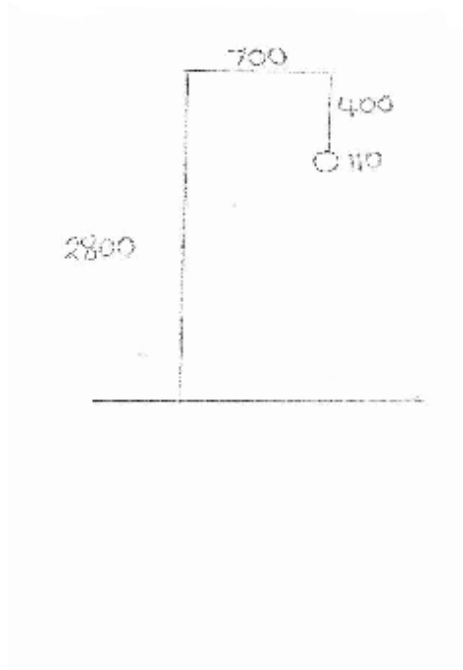
1. A genuine cowhide is recommended.
2. The rope attached to the cowhide must not exceed 6 metres in length.
3. No loop will be permitted on the end of the rope.
4. No framework of any kind to be attached to the hide.
5. The event will commence on the start/finish line. The horse races to a second line a minimum distance of 30 metres apart. The passenger must stand behind this line and hand or throw the rope to the rider who must dally the rope around the saddle horn and drag the passenger on the cowhide back over the finish line.
6. Should a competitor lose his/her cowhide or passenger before crossing the finish line, he/she may return to retrieve his/her cowhide and passenger and continue the race.

RING RACE

274 The Ring race is a timed event. Each contestant will in turn ride the course set out of six uprights with dangling ring as per the diagram and measurements below.

1 To qualify the contestant must get round in 25 seconds and have 3 rings minimum.

- 1 Ring missed: 1 second time penalty
- 2 Rings missed: 4 second time penalty
- 3 Rings missed: 9 second time penalty



NB:The following clauses shall apply from the AQHA Rule Book(68th Edition)

Inhumane Treatment	VIO200-206
Unsportsmanlike Conduct	VIO220-406
Show Officials	SHW127
Show Official duties	SHW127.3-128.7
Show Manager	SHW128.9-129.4
Show Secretary	SHW130-130.3+130.6
Ring Steward	SHW130-134.6+134.8
Animal Welfare	SHW205-205.3
Amateur/Youth Horse Ownership	SHW220.0-220.2
Youth Eligibility	SHW236
Amateur/Youth Lease horses	SHW240-240.7
Exhibitors Conduct	SHW255-255.4
Equipment	SHW300
Western Equipment	SHW305
Western Optional Equipment	SHW306
Western Prohibited Equipment	SHW307
English Equipment	SHW310
English optional Equipment	SHW311
English Prohibited Equipment	SHW312
Pleasure Driving Equipment	SHW313
Pleasure Driving Optional Equipment	SHW314
Pleasure Driving Prohibited Equipment	SHW315
Attire	SHW320
Lameness	SHW325
Gaits – Western Classes	SHW330
Gaits Western Pleasure	SHW331
Gaits English Classes	SHW332
Gaits Pleasure Driving	SHW333
Gaits Ranch Riding	SHW334
Procedure for judging Halter	SHW362
Showmanship at Halter	SHW370-375
Presentation of horse	SHW376
Performance	SHW377-379
Rookie/Level 1 classes	SHW380
Performance classes	SHW400
Western Pleasure	SHW402-414
Ranch Riding	SHW416-419
Western Horsemanship	SHW430-438

Level 1 Ranch Riding	SHW415
Level 1 Western Riding	SHW450
Level 1 Trail Horse	SHW460_
Western Riding	SHW451-454
Trail	SHW461-468
Reining	SHW480-490
Working Cowhorse	SHW505-509
Boxing	SHW510-513
Team Penning	SHW540-545
Ranch Sorting	SHW547
Versatility Ranch Horse	SHW550
Ranch Horse Divisions	SHW552-558
Versatility Ranch Riding	SHW560
Ranch Trail	SHW561
Ranch Reining	SHW562
Ranch Cow Work	SHW563
Limited Ranch Cow Work	SHW564
Ranch Cutting	SHW565
Ranch Conformation	SHW566
Hunter Under Saddle	SHW601-604
Pleasure Driving ³⁰⁶	SHW610
Hunt Seat Equitation	SHW616-622
Hunter Hack ³¹⁰	SHW625-627
Working Hunter	SHW636-639
Hunt Seat Equitation over Fences	SHW645-650
Jumping	SHW656-660
Barrel Race	SHW700-702
Pole Bending	SHW703-705
Stake Race	SHW710-712
Judges	SHW900-904.6; 906-915

As we have adopted the majority of show and performance rules in the AQHA rule book as published annually, all rules that we adopt from time to time the following shall apply, references to AQHA in said rule book shall be substituted by NZWRF and all terms referring to American Quarter Horse shall be taken to be an horse. When the adopted rules are duplicated in both NZWRF and AQHA show and performance rules the AQHA rule will prevail