

HOW TO PERFORM/JUDGE MANEABILITY OBSTACLES

1 EIGHT BETWEEN DRUMS

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Entry and flying change on the perpendicular line to the two drums, symmetry of the circles is important.

The obstacle may be performed in a backward direction and the circle must have, as for the front, a radius of 1.5 meters. The backward movement starts when the horse stopped with all four limbs after the imaginary line that joins the drums and ends when the horse stops with all four members cross this line. After finishing it is not mandatory to go forward (pass again between the drums)

Jury Classification -

The Jury should classify the correctness and attitude during the flying change canter, the passing through the center of the drums, the outline and symmetry of the circle, the response and action of the horse.

Severe Mistakes: Error when making the flying change;

Dropping of the drum / element (<5)

Lack of symmetry

Changes of rhythm of the movement

Contact problems and / or severe resistance

2. WOODEN BRIDGE

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Quality of the transitions, elasticity of contact, and fluency and amplitude of the walk, with no variation in rhythm. It is valued when the horse extends the walk and uses the neck. The transition to the walk should be made before the horse enters the imaginary line of the entry flags, and the transition to the canter is only made when the horse has completely passed the imaginary line of the exit flags.

Jury Classification –

The Jury should classify the amplitude and regularity of the walk, the transitions, and the confidence of both rider and horse in approaching and overcoming the obstacle.

Severe Mistakes: Not performing the obstacle at walk (<5)

Destruction of the obstacle (<5)

Severe resistance or hesitation (<5)

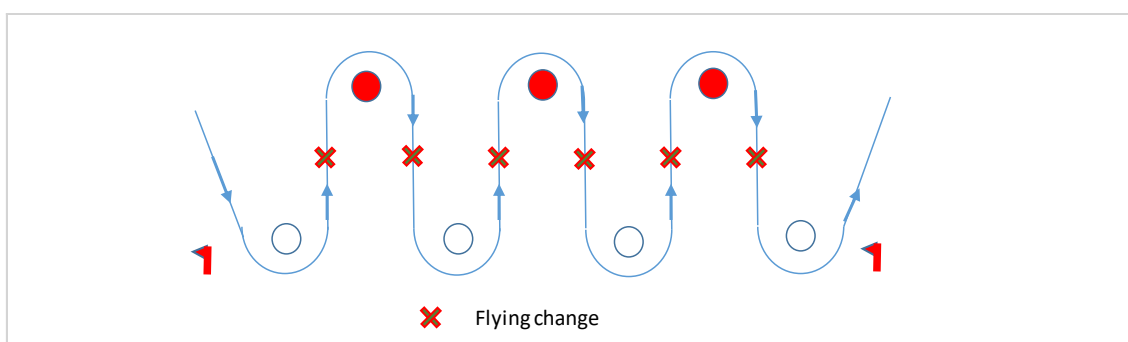
Difficulty in transitions

Changes in rhythm of the gaits

3. SLALOM BETWEEN PARALLEL POSTS

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The horse must go around the posts and follow a straight line (in the middle of which he must make the flying change) until he starts the half-turn, through which he goes around the next post. The number of strides between flying changes must be constant throughout the obstacle. It will be fundamental to verify the straightness of the figure and the correct and constant variation of the bends, always maintaining the quality of the canter.



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Jury Classification –

The Jury must classify, the harmony, the precision of the horse's movements, the rider's aids, the precision of the evolutions, the quality and accuracy of the flying changes and the number of strides between them. The possible fall of one or more posts should also

be penalized. The way in which the set fulfils the design of the exercise must also be judged. For a higher score the number of strides between the flying changes should always be the same

Severe Mistakes: Mistakes (more than one) in the flying changes (<5)

Lack of symmetry in bending

Knocking down the posts (<5)

Failure to maintain rhythm

Severe resistances

4. JUMPING OVER BALES OF STRAW

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The quality of the canter in the approach to the jump and in the exit, considering the hand in which the horse canters before and after the jump. The fluency of the jump and the technique presented.

Jury Classification -

The Jury will mark the fluency of the approach, the correctness of the style of jump, the transposition and reception over the obstacle, the position of the rider and the description of the aids.

Severe Mistakes: Refusal to jump

Incorrect style (e.g. too tense, too flat, not bascule, not economic, etc.)

Lack of impulsion and willingness

Knocking down part of the obstacle (<5)

Severe resistance

5. PEN

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The obstacle must be performed, at walk or canter starting perpendicularly to the line of entry into the pen. The horse must complete a full turn around, for one hand, exit

completely, do a half turn /pirouette and a flying change and re-enter perpendicularly to the line defining the entrance, and continue in the opposite direction for the other hand.

Jury Classification –

The Jury must classify the serenity and confidence of the horse, the serenity of the rider and the aids he gave to overcome the obstacle. Also, the quality of the flying change (after/before the half-turn/ pirouette) must be analyzed.

If the course inside the pen is done at walk, it will have a lower score (<7) than if it is done at canter.

Severe Mistakes: Trotting inside the pen (< 5)

Severe resistance

Errors in rhythm

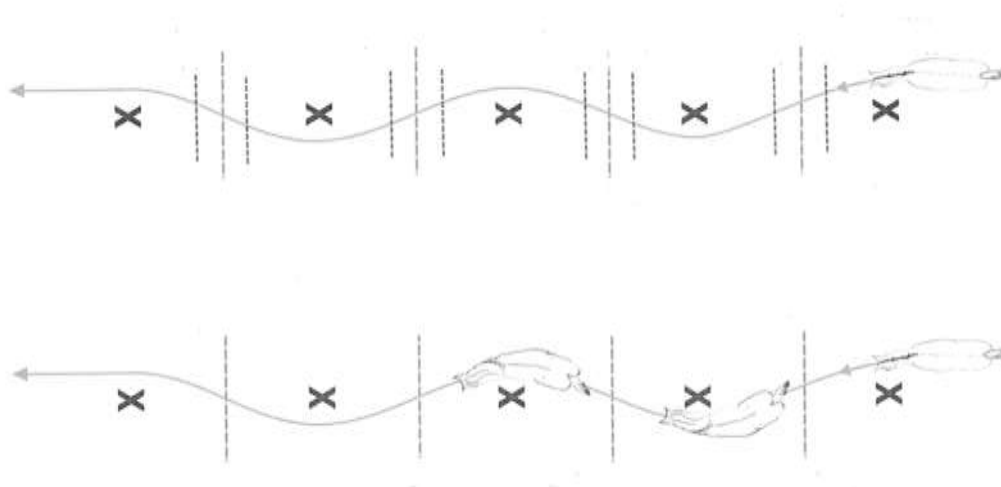
Error when making the flying change

Not entering perpendicularly in the pen

6. SLALOM BETWEEN POSTS

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The flying change should be performed in the center of the medium line between the posts and the judge should take into account the quality of the canter, the fluency, the maintenance of the number of strides between the flying change and the geometry of the exercise.



Jury Classification -

The Jury must classify: the quality of the canter, the correctness and quality of the flying changes and the change in bounding, the straightness, the geometry and accuracy in the execution of the exercise (fluid and continuous).

Severe Mistakes: Error when making the flying change (<5)

Severe resistance

Lack of maintenance of rhythm

Lack of symmetry in bending

Dropping of the posts (<5)

7. THREE DRUMS

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The purpose of the obstacle is to show the ability to move in close spaces and also to maintain the impulsion and the cadence of the canter.

The flying changes must always be performed in the center of the imaginary line connecting the drums.

Jury Classification -

The Jury should evaluate the attitude of the horse, the aids given by the rider (description and effect), cadence, fluidity of execution, the geometry and correctness of the flying changes. The Jury must also value better those that perform symmetrical circles of 1.5m radius, to the detriment of those making larger circles.

Severe Mistakes: Error in the execution and/or location of the flying changes (< 6)

Lack of symmetry

Mistakes in bending and/or rhythm

Lack of symmetry in bending

Dropping down the drum / element (<5)

Circles too big

8. GATE (DOOR)

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Coming at canter, the rider approaches the obstacle and makes the transition, (from 3 to 5 meters from it) taking a few steps of walk to the gate. Then the horse should stop placed on the side of the gate, (to the left or to the right according to the direction of the opening).

When the horse is completely on the other side of the gate, the rider can move one or two steps back in order to close the gate.

Finally place the steel latch in place, with the horse standing still and square, thus completing the obstacle. After the horse should do the transition from stopped to canter. During the execution of the exercise, the rider's hand must not completely let go of the gate.

Jury Classification -

The Jury should classify the way and where the transition to the walk is made (at 90° from the gate); the action of the horse - it must be fluid and without hesitation or disobedience. The rider's action should be smooth, agile and precise, making good use of the legs to push the horse when necessary.

The rider should never leave the gate during the opening and closing exercises.

Severe Mistakes:

- Making the transition without the horse being perpendicular to the gate**
- Hesitation, tension or pulling back when approaching the gate**
- Resistance in transitions and in passing the gate**
- Destroying or knocking down any part of the obstacle**
- Letting the gate go**

9. BELL AT THE END OF CORRIDOR

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Quality of gait at walk or canter and symmetry and fluidity when entering and leaving the obstacle.

The obstacle only is completed when the horse has left with all four members of the corridor.

Jury Classification -

The Jury must classify the quality of the gait, the transitions, the horse's attitude and straightness, and the description of the rider's aids, as well as the fluidity, continuity and seriousness of execution. The definition of immobility is equally important for the ringing of the bell. The continuous form of the rein back, without hesitation or resistance, is very important

If the horse knocks down part of the obstacle, the Jury must give a negative mark. The entry into the corridor at a canter must be valued in the mark, relative to an entry at a walk (<7).

Severe Mistakes: **Breaking down the side boundaries of the obstacle (< 5);**
 If the horse goes out in front of the bell or jumps the side boundaries of the obstacle (< 5)
 Lack of immobility at the stop
 Poor quality of backing up (loss of diagonals or great resistance)

10 EARTHENWARE JUG

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The horse should approach the table, leaving it to his right preferably at a canter (to the right) and remain fully immobilized. At the time the rider raises the jug to a level above his head and place it on the table, the horse should remaining fully immobilized. For the obstacle to be considered finished the table has to be standing and the jugr properly placed on it.

In this obstacle (as in the side stepping over the log) the entry and finishing flags just mark the start and end of the obstacle (not the transition)

Jury Classification -

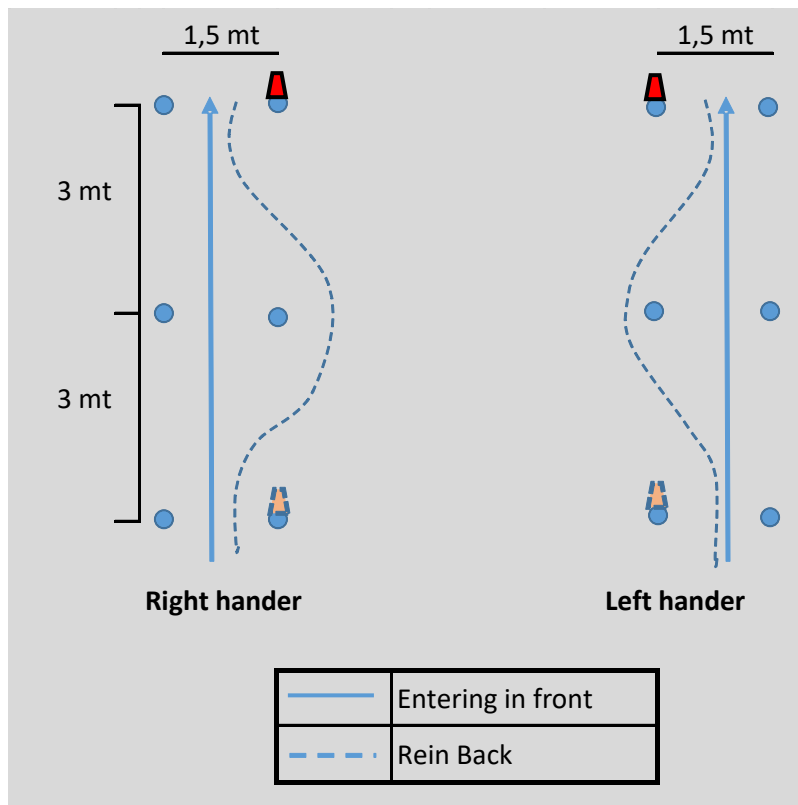
The Jury must classify the way the horse approaches and stops at the table, without showing fear, and trusting the rider's aids. The jug must remain upright when placed on the table. A higher score should be given if the horse approaches the table at canter to the right.

Severe Mistakes: **Lack of immobility when stopping**
 Dropping the table (<5)
 Severe resistance
 Bad transition from walk/canter to standstill

11 BACKING UP IN "L" OR ROUNDING SEVERAL POSTS OR OBSTACLES

11.1. The same as 9.

11.2. Rein back between posts by moving a cup from the first to the third (last) post



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ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Entering in a straight between the posts or obstacles until the last one, preferably at canter, where it stops. The rider then removes the cup from the posts and makes a slalom in rein back between the posts.

At the end the horse has to leave, completely (i.e. with all four members), the imaginary line that joins the last pair of posts, after the cup has been placed on the right-hand post. For the obstacle to be considered completed, the first two and the last two posts must stand up and the cup must be placed on the last post always with the rider mounted.

Jury Classification -

The Jury must classify the quality of the gait (walk or canter) the immobility at the stop, the fluent way the animal moves back, the response to the aids, allowing the course to be as perfect as possible (with rectitude and elasticity of contact). If the course is not done correctly, a penalty will be applied. An entry at a canter is more valuable than an entry at walk.

Severe Mistakes: **Touching (<7) or knocking down the posts (<5)**
 Resistance in transitions
 Lack of immobility when stopping
 Poor quality in backing down (loss of diagonals)

12. SIDE-STEPING (LATERAL WORK) OVER A LOG (S)

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The horse must approach the obstacle (on its right or left side, according to the course map), staying perpendicular to the log. Then the obstacle must be crossed, either at walk or canter (more valued), in *travers* being always between the back and front of the animal, but should never be touched. In walk animals must cross their members.

It can be done with more than one logs, forming a sequence (e.g. L-shaped, zig-zag, parallel logs, etc.)

In this obstacle (as in the earthenware jug) the entry and finishing flags just mark the start and end of the obstacle (not the transition)

Jury Classification -

The jury should classify the horse's ability to overcome the obstacle, the fluidity and continuity of the action and its serenity. A higher mark should be awarded if the obstacle is passed at canter.

Severe Mistakes: **Failure to cross the legs (if done in walk)**
 Dropping the log from its supports (<5 if only one log)
 Breaking rhythm

Severe resistance

Not performing the obstacle in *travers*

13 REMOVAL A POLE (GOAD) FROM A DRUM

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The rider must approach the drum (or receptacle containing the pole) at canter and remove it. The horse must not have any hesitation.

The horse must always follow at a steady and cadenced canter and must not show any change of rhythm or hesitation at the appearance of the drum and the withdrawal of the pole by the rider.

Jury Classification -

The jury should classify the quality of the canter, the way the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the pole and the relaxed way the rider removes it from the drum, maintaining the cadence, rhythm, straightness and fluidity of the canter.

Severe Mistakes:

- Severe hesitation/lack of confidence**
- Dropping drum (<5)**
- Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm**
- Severe resistance**
- Canter on the left hand (<5)**

14 PLACING A POLE IN A DRUM

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

This obstacle must be classified in the same way as in 13, the only difference being that the pole must be placed in the receptacle.

Jury Classification -

The Jury will classify the manner in which the horse approaches the obstacle, its reaction to the movement of the pole and the calm manner in which the rider places it.

Dropping the drum or receptacle will incur a penalty.

If the horse gives a lap around the drum to deposit the pole the mark under 7 should be given.

If before depositing the pole it falls, the competitor may not continue the competition under penalty of disqualification. In order to avoid this, the rider must dismount, pick up the pole, ride again and then deposit the pole in the container and continue the course, regardless of whether it has hit the bottom of the drum and bounced out.

Severe Mistakes: **Severe hesitation/lack of confidence**
 Dropping drum (<5)
 Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm
 Severe resistance
 Canter on the left hand
 Place the pole upside down (<5)

15 SKEWERING A RING WITH A POLE

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The horse should canter to the right hand keeping the rhythm, collected and cadenced. Attention should be paid to changes in canter, deviation in trajectory and the way the rider carries the pole.

The base can have various shapes (not always a bull), and there can be up to a number of three rings.

Jury Classification –

The Jury must classify the fact that the horse does not slow down his movement, always maintaining a straightforward attitude and the fluent way in which the rider puts the pole in the ring.

A break in the movement with loss of fluidity by the horse will be penalized as well as a change in trajectory.

If the rider knocks the pole into the support or any other part of the obstacle, even if the rider enters the ring, he will be marked lower than if he only enters the ring.

Severe Mistakes: **Lack of straightness**
 Bad carrying position of the pole (away from the body)
 Change in canter cadence or breaking the rhythm
 Change of trajectory
 Canter on the left hand

Also, who doesn't enter the ring should get a grade lower than 7.

Note . Exercises 13,14 and 15 may be classified as one.

16 BANK

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

Jury Classification –

The Jury will classify the frank and confident way the horse enters the obstacle, and then the way he trusts the rider's aids, who should "push" him in a not too abrupt way, making him jump to the ground.

If the horse is too long in coming down and is reluctant to go forward (jump), he must be punished in terms of classification.

17 SWITCHING A GLASS FROM ONE TIP OF A POST TO ANOTHER

ASPECTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE EXECUTION/JUDGMENT

The riders approach at canter, stopping on the imaginary line that joins the two posts (forelegs after the line, hind legs before the line), they switch the glass from one post to another and then canter out of immobility (in front).

For the obstacle to be considered completed, the two posts must stand up and the cup must be placed on it always with the rider mounted.

Jury Classification –

The jury will classify the horse's confidence in approaching the obstacle without the need for excessive use of aids by the rider. It is obligatory that there is immobility of the horse when changing the glass from one post to another.

It will also be scored the transitions from canter to halt and from halt to canter.

Severe Mistakes: **Lack of definition in the transitions**
 Lack of immobility when stopping
 Stopping out of the correct place (< 5)

REMARK

Obstacles that should not have entry flags because they have the number on the right side:

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5. PEN

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Obstacles that should have entry flags

2. WOODEN BRIDGE

10 EARTHENWARE JUG

12. SIDE-STEPING (LATERAL WORK) OVER A LOG (S)

Obstacles that can have entry flags to help defining the course and the judgment

3. SLALOM BETWEEN PARALLEL POSTS

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