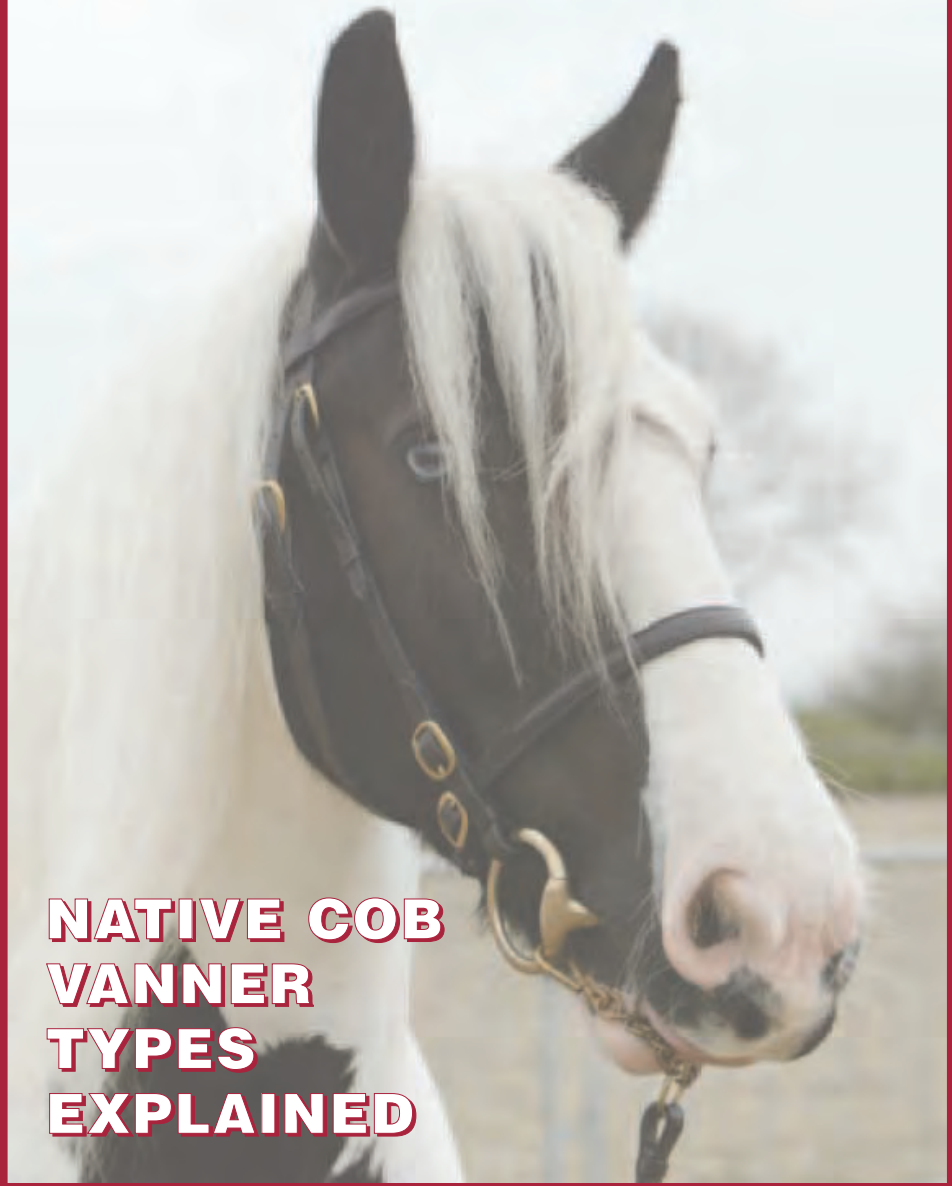


British Skewbald and Piebald Association 2007

Everything for the Coloured Horse Enthusiast



**NATIVE COB
VANNER
TYPES
EXPLAINED**



BREEDS AND TYPES DESCRIPTIONS

1. NATIVE TYPES

SMALL NATIVE TYPES

14 he and under derived from small native breeds, any colour including Splash White associated with small native breeds.

Description

A well formed small head, large eye, and no coarseness of head at all. Small ears. Head well set on at poll, neck with good length of rein at arched. A hardy strong pony but with quality. short coupled with good flat bone and capable of carrying a small adult. Their action should be straight, neat and free with elevation and good extension from a sloping shoulder. As belies their native type heritage. Coat should be fine. Always unplaited and untrimmed, tails full and unpulled or plaited. Feathers untrimmed, very fine down the back of the tendons never starting from the point of the hock or back of the knee. Hair on coronet band fine and never more than 1 inch down the hoof. Mane never pulled shorter than 6 inches. Feet should be small, neat and hardy. A good example of this type always shows great presence.

Way of Going

An active forward going pony, which should be taking the rider at all times and looking through the bridle. A walk should be active and purposeful covering the ground in an even manner. The trot may have a sweeping action but demonstrating controlled power. The canter can often seem fast but must be forward going and the animal should lengthen and lower when asked to extend. Manners as with all ridden horses and ponies are paramount. This type should be able to demonstrate a flamboyant and impressive show.



Small Native



Small Native



Small Native - Shetland



Small Native - Shetland

SHETLAND

Should not exceed 42 inches. A pure breed recognised by the Shetland Pony Society. Mainly tobiano markings.

Description

A good Shetland pony should be correct in conformation with adequate bone for its height, with a good front and shoulder, deep bodied with a well set on tail, flat bone with short cannon bones and nice round feet for sure-footedness on rough ground. They should have strong second thighs and good sloping shoulders in order to elevate across any sort of terrain. A truly hardy type of pony. Should be shown untrimmed in its natural state.

Way of Going

A workman type of pony with a working action and way of going, a purposeful way of going and not sluggish in any way. A walk that has a sure footedness to it. The trot not fast but thoughtful on how the foot goes to the floor as would be necessary in its native environment. The canter to demonstrate durability and the ability to cover the ground. An extension is desirable in this type. A child's pony who should show versatile features in its display and way of going to accommodate its various abilities from Shetland Grand National to Leading Rein Pony. Manners again implicit. Should not be carrying too much condition.

LARGE NATIVE TYPES

Between 14hh and 15.2hh derived from the Large Native Breeds mainly seen in Tobiano coat patterns.

Description

A bold well formed head with no coarseness on it. Often large eyes with the head well set on and a natural carriage and height of rein. Flat bone with the ability to carry adults. Rangier than the small native but without losing the roundness in shape. The action should be strong and purposeful with some free action and strong and active hocks; the ridden animal may have a flatter action but still



Large Native



Large Native

showing the fundamental way of going characteristics. A proud animal who is neat and compact. The mane, tail and feather requirements are the same as those for the small native and the coat should be fine and the feather quality. The difference between native and traditional should be unmistakable.

Way of Going

An active animal like the small native who should be forward going and purposeful in all its paces. The walk to be active and covering the ground in an even manner. The trot to be going places but not rushed or hurried – the pony's movement taking the rider. The canter to be even but again with purpose. This type should give a good extension lowering and opening its stride using the shoulder as it does to set the strong trot pace. Manners as always vital but an animal with real presence and look at me quality that again should be flamboyant and thrilling to watch.

2. COBS

A) shown in Natural State with Hair

B) shown as Show Cobs Hogged and Trimmed

One of the main sources of these animals comes from the Travelling Community and therefore the main type/trend of an animal is dictated by them.

A(i) Traditional Cob Pony Description

Between 12.2hh and 15hh. Usually of cold blood origin that does not have any Thoroughbred, Continental or Arab blood within their first and second generation sire and dam lines. A workmanlike head, which must be honest in appearance, a bold eye, and the head must be in proportion to the body. The neck should be well set on with a definite crest. A sloping shoulder, where an upright shoulder will

lead to a short action. The body should be square i.e. you can put a box around it and the back should be short and the ribs well sprung. He quarters round and peachy and the tail well set on. Short cannon bones, which should be sufficient to support their short compact bodies. Good flat knees are important and back at the knee is a common fault for this type. Hocks clean and no signs of coarseness. This should be a powerful looking animal. The feet should be open and proportionate to the size of the animal. The animal should not be leggy in appearance, this is a common fault. The action is often rounded but should not be an excuse for dishing or even worse a turned in action. Whilst not having flat bone as a native type, roundness of limb is to be avoided. The animal should always display characteristics of its origins, being able to pull London trolley carts. Temperament should be calm quiet and intelligent. To be shown in an untrimmed state with feathering descending over the coronet band and hoof often covering it completely. Feather should descend from behind the knee and hock and be thick and profuse. It is important thought to see both leg hair and main and a long mane is not necessarily the sign of a good traditional, it is merely one factor. It is not a best mane and tail class.

A Traditional Cob Pony Way of Going

Active forward going. A powerful purposeful walk with an active back end pushing through into the bridle. The trot again powerful and active tracking up which often has plenty of pace but must not be rushed out of a rhythm often evidenced by forging. Knee action acceptable but imperative that the back end is active in the movement and generating the power. The canter can be quiet in the action as it is not a natural pace within their heritage but a well schooled small traditional



Traditional Pony - Ridden



Traditional Cob Head



Traditional Cob Pony



Traditional Cob Horse

shows itself often by a good canter. Speed should not replace power. This type should be able to show extension but is often not sustained, as again it is not a natural pace for it. Due to their conformation this type often cannot create the outline of the show pony or hunter pony type with flexion from the poll. Poking noses and not on the bridle are not acceptable but a swan like outline is not seen often either. The most important thing about this type within their display is to demonstrate power and strength but again within a mannerly way.

A(ii) Traditional Cob Horse Description

Between 15hh ad 15.3hh. Of cold blood original and should not have any Thoroughbred, Continental or Arab blood within their first and second generation sire and dam lines. The head should be straight, handsome and in proportion or the rest of the horse. The forehead should be broad and the muzzle, jaw and cheek should be generous. The eyes are bold and set well apart with neat and well set on ears. The neck should be compact but not too short and generously muscled including the crest. The shoulders to be ample, powerful and sloping. The hindquarters should be very generous, well rounded, broad and powerful with a well muscled high croup. The angle of the spine from the croup to the tail should slope gently downwards and should not be exaggerated, this allows for a nicely well set on tail and contributes to good well rounded quarters. The second thigh should also be very generous, quite long and well coupled to good straight powerful hocks. All limbs should be well boned and muscled. The feet should be well shaped,



LW & HW Show Cobs



Lightweight Cob



Heavyweight cob

neat, hard and strong and of a size capable of carrying the frame of the horse without stress. This is a powerful looking animal which should not appear leggy or have too much daylight beneath it. A calm and affable temperament with an intelligent outlook. To be shown in an untrimmed state with feathering descending over the coronet band and hoof often covering it completely. Like the pony feather should descend from behind the knee and hock and be thick and profuse. Once again though it is important through to see both leg hair and mane, and a long full mane on its own is not the sign of a good traditional cob, merely one of a number of factors. Trimming of moustache hair and chin is permitted. As with the pony excess hair on the leg is not a sign of coarseness. In some cases the hair has extended over the hoof and curl up when reaching the ground.

Traditional Horse Way of Going

a workmanlike animal showing power and strength in all it does. A walk that has purpose but showing strength. Again similar to the pony the back end driving the front end generating power, showing its heritage traits. An active trot that shows pace but rhythmical and no forging or rushing. Knee action acceptable in this type. It is OK not to have a long stride as the type dictates a shorter action but with impulsion. the canter again can be fast but well schooled and balanced animals belie this trait and are preferable. These types should be able to show extension but this will be only for a few strides as they are not bred or designed for this pace. They should look like and go like a horse as opposed to a large pony which is important to type. When ridden by the judge the fundamentals of a good ride are still in place for this type. The ride to be mannerly and balanced. In trot the smoothness will not be the same as a hack due to the conformation and type and this is to be taken in consideration. The animal though should always be forward going and looking through the bridle and not strong leg dependent. The best animals always show great presence.

B(i) Shaved Cob Horse Description

15hh and over. These may be of cold blood origin. Many have a certain amount of Irish Draught blood. These are extremely versatile animals. The cob should have an attractive and quality head, sometimes Roman nosed. some say an apt description of a cob is having the "head of a Duchess and a backside of a Cook".

the cob should have a noble head with an honest facial expression and these qualities are much sought after. A cob has an arched neck which should be in proportion to the body and always have their mare hogged, which is clipped completely off (including the forelock). This enhances the cobs topline, which is always cresty. Cobs are short legged, deep bodied animals of a solid build. They must have a deep girth with good spacing between the front legs. They must have a well defined wither,

well spring ribs and a quality sloping shoulder. Their hindquarters are muscular, broad and well rounded and they are strong through their loins. Their legs, although short, should have quality bone and clean joints. Tails are pulled, never plaited and are cut around 2 inches below the point of the hock. cobs should be able to carry a substantial weight. These are charismatic horses and most have horse characteristics. These animals are of substance but this is never to be confused with fat or over topped and the limb to be in proportion to the rest of the animal. There are categories within this section being the lightweight cob



Traditional Cob Yearling



Maxi Cob



Maxi Cob



Driving Cob



Driving Cob

capable of carrying up to 14 stone and a minimum of 8¹/₂ inches of bone, the heavyweight cob capable of carrying in excess of 16 stone with a minimum of 9 inches of bone.

Shaved Cob Horse Way of Going

These types should have a low movement and give a comfortable ride. They should have a strong walk but looking comfortable and despite their substance they should still be of athletic performance in their paces. Although a cob, different to a traditional cob, in that these cover more ground and have a lesser knee action. In canter they are to be smooth and rounded and be capable of showing at extension. It is imperative that these types have impeccable manners and are never to be seen as strong or unruly. they should as per their original be suitable for an elder rider and be a safe conveyance for hunting. they are to carry themselves and be light on the hand and well schooled. when riding them you should feel totally safe and have a feeling of sitting on them with total comfort – a horse that you can sit on all day. Beware of fat animals with insufficient bone masquerading as show cobs.

Maxi Cob

the British Show Horse Society (BSHC&RHA) introduced this new category 3 years ago, for "True" Cobs that exceeded 155cms. their conformation and way of going is as for a Shaved Cob and they too despite their size should be athletic in their paces.

Shaved Cob Pony

As per the horse (i.e. Cob characteristics) but under 15hh and to show some pony characteristics too.

3. VANNERS

A Vanner is a horse that was used in former years to pull a tradesman's van or do light work around the farm. Usually has some thoroughbred in its background and is a cross with a draft horse e.g. shire, Clydesdale, Percheron or Suffolk Punch. It is not as heavy as a true draft horse and may also make a good riding type. Vanners



Vanner - Hogged and Trimmed



Vanner - Traditional

may be presented hogged and trimmed, or plaited or traditional its conformation is unmistakable.

Description

Height usually over 153. with no upper height limit with 10" of bone capable of carrying 16 stone +. the head large and noble with a large eye, the neck arched muscular and well set on the shoulder may be a little upright (to accommodate the collar on a set of harness), short flat cannon bones, large open feet in proportion to the body, a good second thigh and forearm giving the impression of power and pulling ability, strong hocks may be slightly cow hocked (but in this instance not to be considered a conformation fault as in this animal's heritage was designed to walk between furrows). The body rectangular in appearance and may be slightly rangy but with a good balance. Legs are long and muscular and in proportion to the body.

Way of Going

A good active walk purposeful and workmanlike, the trot active forward going and in self-carriage may be very light on its feet for such a large animal. The canter forward going and controlled collection may be lacking but the pace is rhythmical and covers a lot of ground. The Vanner is capable of a really keen gallop covering a lot of ground and has the ability to lower and to lengthen their stride.

4. SUPER HEAVYWEIGHT OR 'SUMO COB'

A 'sumo cob' may be presented hogged and trimmed, traditional or plaited but its conformation is unmistakable it is the super-heavyweight of the cob types.

Description

Height not exceeding 15.2 with 10.5–11.5+ inches of bone and capable of carrying 16 stone+. The cannon bones are very short from knee to fetlock the pasterns equally short the joints are strong, the bone is flat, tendons are in proportion to limb and equally strong, feet large and in proportion to limbs



Super Heavyweight "Sum" Cobs



Super Heavyweight "Sum" Cob

contracted small feet are considered a fault. The head is frequently large although not always, sometime with a Roman nose but must be in harmony with the horses overall picture, the neck short and very muscular with a large crest, the chest is wide and powerful the limbs set on "four square". Hocks large strong lacking profiling, the back always short the quarters very large and round (slab sided or severely sloping quarters are to be considered a fault) giving the impression of power and great weight carrying ability, the shoulder large and strong and workmanlike.

Way of Going

the Sumo cob is active and forward going a little "downhill", capable of a good working trot the stride may be slow but it is appropriate to the size of the body, and should not be rushed or so fast as to make the horse fall onto the forehand. The canter is again active with a lot of hock action pushing the body forward into a strong outline, should not be over bent. The legs are short with little daylight under the body hence a short stride with some knee action. The sweeping stride is rare. Imagine a box and your sumo cob will go in it. These animals have great dignity and presence and usually have a sweet disposition, they are distinctive and unmistakable do not penalise the sumo cob for its lack of "quality" but celebrate its uniqueness.

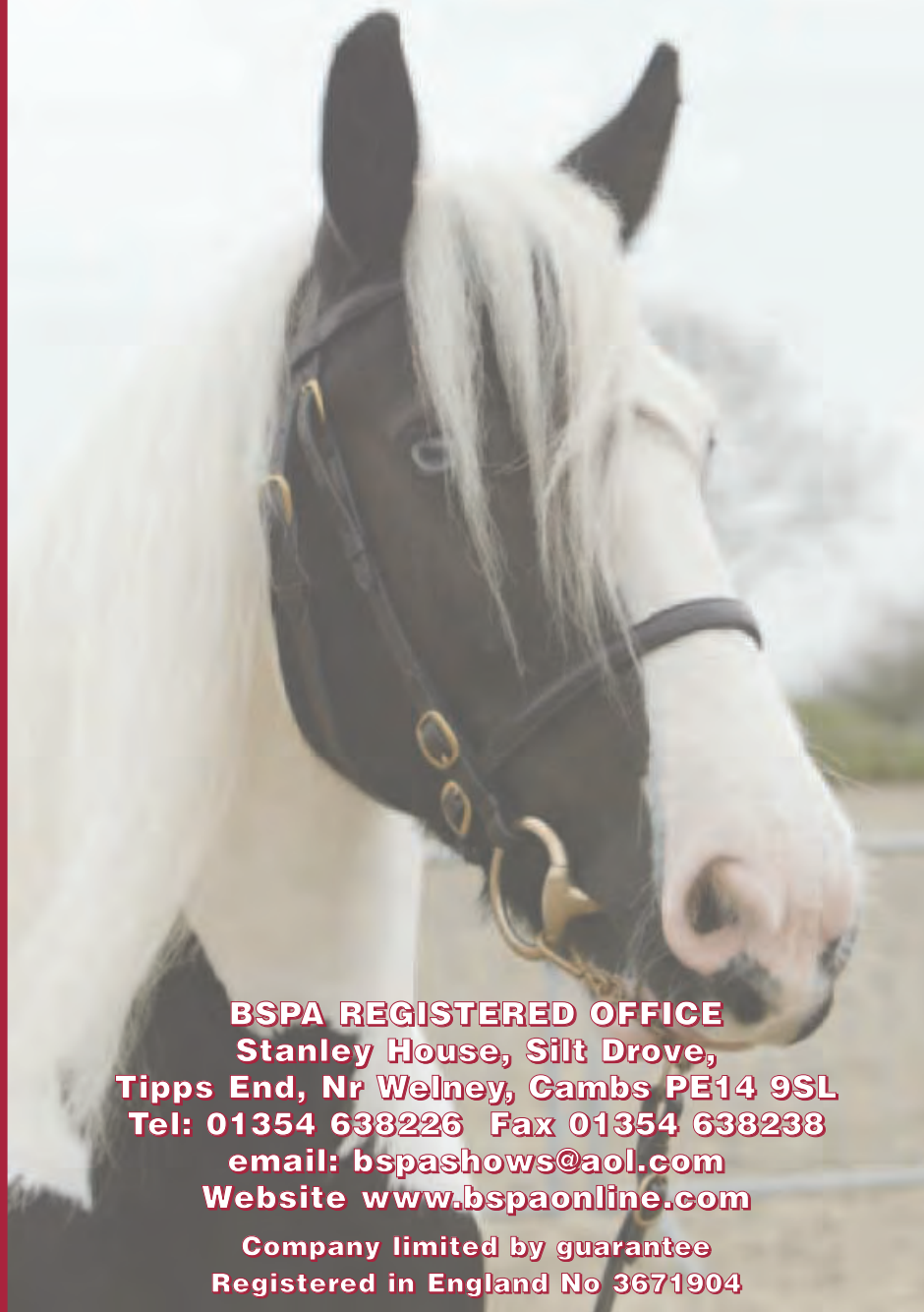
5. DRAUGHT HORSES

These are animals conforming to the conformation and breed descriptions of the various Draught Horse Societies. Types to include shires and Clydesdales but must meet the colour and markings criteria of the BSPA. Again these types are unmistakable.



Draught Clydesdale Youngstock

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