



**KFPS • ROYAL FRIESIAN**

KONINKLIJK FRIESCH PAARDEN-STAMBOEK

**Performance tests & Forklaring  
af vurderings kriterier under  
testen**

## Riding Test / Driving test IBOP

- |     |                |   |
|-----|----------------|---|
| 1.  | A – X - C<br>C | Indridning i arbejdstrav<br>Venstre volte             |
| 2.  | E-B-E          | 20 meter volte  |
| 3.  | F – X – H      | Skråt igennem med enkelte momenter i middeltrav       |
| 4.  | C              | Slangegang 3 buer                                     |
| 5.  | Mellem C og M  | Overgang til arbejdsskridt                            |
| 6.  | B              | Vend ind over midten                                  |
| 7.  | E              | Venstre volte   |
| 8.  | Mellem K & A   | Overgang til arbejdstrav                              |
| 9.  | Mellem M & C   | Arbejdsgalop til venstre                              |
| 10. | E-B-E          | 20 meter volte med enkelte momenter i middelgalop     |
| 11. | Mellem K & A   | Overgang til arbejdstrav                              |
| 12. | F-E            | Skift volte på kort diagonal                          |
| 13. | E-B-E          | 20 meter volte lad hesten række sig for en lang tøjle |
| 14. | Mellem E & H   | Kort tøjlerne op                                      |
| 15. | Mellem C & M   | Arbejdsgalop til højre                                |
| 16. | B-E-B          | 20 meter volte med enkelte momenter i middelgalop     |
| 17. | Mellem F-A     | Overgang til arbejdstrav                              |
| 18. | K-X-M          | Skift volte i middeltrav                              |
| 19. | Mellem E & K   | Overgang til arbejdsskridt                            |
| 20. | K-A-F          | Lad hesten strække sig for en lang tøjle              |
| 21. | F              | Kort tøjlerne op                                      |
| 22. | F-X-G          | Vend ind mod midten                                   |
| 23. | Mellem X & G   | Parade og hilsen                                      |

*Denne test rides på en 25 x 50 bane*

## IBOP basic show driving test

1. A - C Indridning i arbejdstrav  
C Højre volte
2. K-E Mellem K and E overgang til arbejdstrav
3. E Drej væk
4. B Venstre volte
5. B-M Mellem B og M trav
6. E Stor cirkel
7. F-M Trav med mere aktion
8. H Skift volte
9. K-H Trav med mere aktion
10. B Stor cirkel
11. E Stor cirkel, lad hesten strække hels ned  
Mellem E og H saml tøjler ind
12. M Skift volte, og mellem M og X overgang til skrid
13. A Drej væk og ved X stop op

## IBOP show driving test

1. Indridning i arbejdstrav højre volte
2. På langsiden , drej af og stop op ved A-C - Inspektion
3. Kør væk i trav højre volte
4. Kør rundt 2 gang i ring, skift volte diagonalt , og kør rundt 2 gange på venstre volte
5. På langsiden , drej af og stop i en linie ved A-C

Ved A, forlad banen i trav

## EVALUERING

### Køre & Ride test IBOP / Ride test ABFP

Skridt	Trav	Galop	Bæring & balance	Agility	Overgange	Impulsion	Total
2x	2x	2x	2x	1x	1x	1x	

### ABFP DRIVING TEST

Skridt	Trav	Bæring & balance	Agility	Overgange	Impulsion	Total
2x	2x	2x	2x	1x	2x	

### IBOP SHOW DRIVING TEST

Skridt	Trot			Bæring & balance	Front	Agility	Impulsion	Total
	Brug af forben	Brug af bagben	Moment of suspension					
1x	2x	2x	1x	2x	1x	1x	1x	

Heste som tager ABFP test modtager en separat skore for evner som en show køre hest

## Forklaring af vurderings kriterierne

### **Skridt**

Skridt er en marcherende firetaktet gangart, hvor hestens ben skiftevis løftes: venstre bag, venstre front, højre bag, højre front. Bagbenet træder op i forbenets fodspor og nærmest skubber forbenet væk, i en bevægelse med kraft fra bagbenet og op igennem hele kroppen, frem til forparten med et moment, hvor forben og bagben danner et v-form.

I bop testen forlanger kun middel skridt. Ved middel skridt bevæger hesten sig i en aktiv og uhæmmet måde, der udstråles mere naturligt.

Trav(ride- og køretest :

Traven er en totaktet gangart hvor hesten diagonalt skift er mellem venstre front, højre bag og højre front med venstre bag, med et enkelt svævnings moment mellem hvert skift

Ved køretestene forlanges der arbejds- og i middel trav. Arbejdstrav er mellem det indsalmede trav og middel trav. Hesten skal have en god balance og bevæge sig op ad og frem i en ensartet og aktiv trav. Ved middel trav bevæger hesten sig frit fremad og øger synligt sine skridt med kraft fra bagbenene og op i gennem hestens overlinie.

Galop (ride test ABFP en ride og køretest I BOP):

Galop er en tre taktet gangart med svævnings moment. I bop kræver arbejds- og middel galop. Arbejds galop er hvor hesten skal udvise god balance og bevæge sig lige fremad. Bagbenene er aktive med god aktion og indundergribenhed. Middel galop er hvor hesten synligt øger sin skridtlængde op i gennem kroppen.

Bæring & Balance:

Hesten bevæger sig i "en op ad bakken" tendens og god aktivitet. Den skal arbejde i en afslappet men taktfast rytme og vise egenskaber for udvidelse af gangarter.

Ridelighed

Hestens skal udvise god ridelighed og villighed til at arbejde. Den skal i vendinger og overgange udvise god fleksibilitet, taktfasthed og bruge bagparten så den kan strække nakke på en afslappet og balanceret måde

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while retaining a slight moving through and impulsion.

### Agility

A horse's agility is its ability to turn, stretch and bend its body without resulting in any stiffness or blockages in the spinal column or the joints. Agility is largely made possible by the suppleness and flexibility of the muscles. Agility allows a horse to tighten, extend and move its spinal column sideward without undesirable tension or resistance while completely retaining its rhythm of movement.

The horse moves while retaining its cadence and balance while its body accurately follows the line of the figures and turnings. In following these lines, the entire length of the horse's body curves in the same direction. The horse must display a willingness to be guided from left to right.

The curvature in the horse's body is seen only in the neck and loins but not in the rib and croup areas.

When the horse has its head in the right position when being ridden, its neck and trunk remain in a straight line and the horse will bend its head slightly to the left or right when given the proper aids. The rider sees one eye and the edge of one nostril of the horse.

### Transitions

Transitions and changes of tempo are the basis of the equestrian art. In the transition, the horse remains relaxed, retains the cadence of the gait until the moment of transition, moves through properly and faces straight ahead. Transitions and changes of tempo must be clearly observable. From a transition from a working gait to a medium gait, the neck of the horse should point somewhat farther forward, thus making it possible to lengthen its strides. This allows the horse to remain relaxed, to retain its rhythm and to clearly extend its strides (at the trot) or its bounds (at the canter). The difference between a working gait and a medium gait (and back again) should be clearly observable.

### Impulsion:

In competitive show driving, this is called 'willingness'.

The horse's urge to go forward, but always controlled and limited by the rider. The rider has control over the forward impulse and determines to what extent this urge results in the horse's forward movement, i.e., the tempo. The energy generated from the hind quarters is controlled by the rider and is the basis the horse obliging the commands of the rider and working through.

Characteristics: forward energy generated from the hind quarters and lets the horse be transformed by the rider into a forward direction with an upward slant to the upper line and an appearance of being a closed solid unit.

### Trot (show driving test):

The trot is a gait of "two time" on alternate diagonal legs (left front with right hind and right front with left hind) separated by a moment of suspension. Example: left front with right hind, moment of suspension, right front with left hind, moment of suspension, left front with right hind, etc. At the trot, the placement of the legs is always free, active and regular. The IBOP riding and driving tests require the working trot and medium trot.

In the IBOP show driving test, the trot is characterized, in comparison with the trot in the riding and driving tests, by a longer moment of suspension, well-extended forelegs, high stepping forelegs, and powerful hind legs in which the hind feet are placed farther beneath the body. This latter characteristic makes the forehand lighter so that it rises. The trot is accompanied by a proud bearing.

Characteristics: as compared to the riding and driving tests more and higher front and hind leg action, longer moment of suspension, definitely rising from hind quarters to forehand.

### Use of hind legs of show driving horse:

This is the extent to which the horse brings its cannon to a horizontal position and the extent to which the horse picks up its hind legs from the ground (power) and places them forward. The hind legs cover a lot of ground between lifting them and placing them on the ground and the rear hoof is placed far in front of the impression left by the front hoof. Both the hock and ankle display considerable flexion. The hind legs are placed far under the body.

Characteristics: power, flexion in hock and ankle, stateliness, strength.

Use of forelegs of show driving horse:

This is the extent to which a substantial flexion in the knee brings the forearm of the foreleg at least to a horizontal position and the degree to which the foreleg is stretched forward.

Characteristics: forearm reaches at least a horizontal position and, once the forearm has reached its highest position, it should not simply drop but extend as far forward as possible.

Moment of suspension of show driving horse:

This is the length of time at which the horse is changing between the two diagonal pairs of legs and when the horse is not making any contact with the ground. The moment of suspension is the extent of movement resulting from the delay and elasticity of lifting the hind legs and not by the speed of doing so.

Characteristics: powerfully lifted hind legs, feet lifted high off the ground and covering a lot of ground.

Front of show driving horse:

At the trot, the horse uses its head and neck to achieve a proud bearing in which the neck is almost vertical as opposed to the body but tightly arched so that the nasal bone is held perpendicular to the ground.

Characteristics: shape and length of the neck, angle of head and neck, placement of the head.