



# WORKING EQUITATION

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Working Equitation and  
Dressage JUDGE

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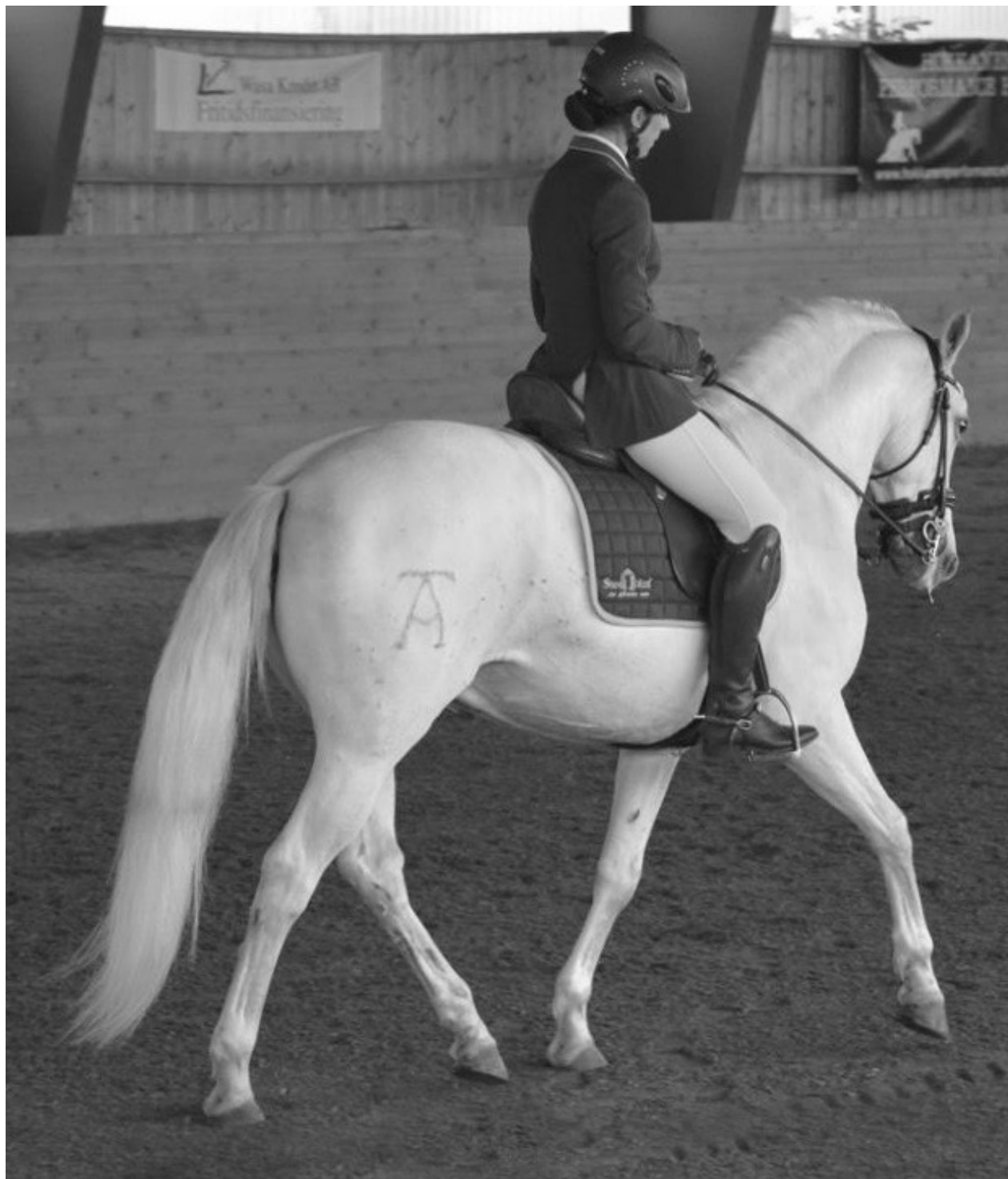




Working Equitation comprises three trials, Dressage, Ease of Handling and Speed







# Dressage Trial

The dimensions of the arena will be 20 m. x 40 m. and it must be totally demarcated by a barrier of a height of no more than 0.50 m.

## Exercises

The Dressage Trial contains a number of different exercises to ride.

All exercises will be classified from 0 to 10, in accordance with the following scale

Excellent	10
Very good	9
Good	8
Reasonably good	7
Satisfactory	6
Reasonable	5
Insufficient	4
Poor to Middling	3
Bad	2
Very bad	1
Failure to perform the exercise	0

The fall from the horse is a cause of elimination.

3 errors of the course are cause of elimination.



# Ease of handling Trial

The objective of this trial is to evidence both rider's and horse's capacity to tranquilly, precision, stylishly and regularly perform any obstacles representing difficulties which could be encountered in the field or which could evidence the empathy existing between the horse/rider combination.

In order for an obstacle to be successfully performed, a rider must:

- pass between the two entrance flags trial in the right direction,
- perform the technical maneuver required by the referred to obstacle,
- exit the obstacle zone by the exit flags.

All exercises will be classified from 0 to 10, in accordance with the same scale as in the dressage trial.







# Speed Trial

The speed trial has been designed to evidence the rider's capacities of co-ordination and anticipation and the horse's qualities of submission, speed, attention and finesse.

The obstacles should be performed as quickly as possible without any concern for style or movement.

The trial involves some or all of the obstacles used in the ease of handling trial.

The trial classification is based on the time taken by competitors to complete the course plus time penalties for faults.





# The Obstacles





# Figure Eight between Drums

The obstacle consists of two drums placed at a distance of three m. away from each other (with the distance being measured from the centre of the drums).

Option 1) The horse should come in between the drums and perform a circle around the right drum. When the rider has completed the circle and passes between the drums, the rider change direction, and start the circle to the left around the left drum. When the circle to the left is completed the passage will be straight out in between the drums. The obstacle can be ridden reverse path.

Option 2) When both circles are conducted the rider makes a halt between the drums and then performs a reinback in the same order as before and then makes a halt again between the drums and then immediately proceed in the prescribed gait.



# Wooden Bridge

The obstacle consists of a bridge comprising planks over which the horse must walk.

The obstacle should measure at least 4 m. x 1.5 m. with its highest part being at least 20 cms above the ground. The surface must not be slippery.

The obstacle should be made out of reasonably solid material and in such a manner as not to endanger either horse or rider.







# Slalom between Parallel Posts

The obstacle consists of five or seven, two m. high posts fixed to an outside base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in two parallel lines with a distance of six m. between the rows. There will be a distance of six m. between the line of four posts

The obstacle should be performed as follows: the horse will perform half turns around the posts, in the order indicated by the number of each post (nos.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and in the direction indicated by the course map, with changes of hand being performed half-way between the posts.



# Jumping over Bales of Straw

The horse should approach and jump over this obstacle naturally and with assurance.

The jury should classify the action of the horse, the rider's serenity and use of aids in performing the obstacles. Knocking over any obstacle will entail a negative score.







# Pen

This consists of an enclosure, with an entrance, containing another enclosure.

The jury should classify the horse's serenity and confidence, the rider's serenity and use of aids to perform the obstacle.



# Slalom between Posts

The obstacle comprises a minimum number of five two m. wooden or metal posts, supported by an exterior base which is not secured to the ground, laid out in a straight line and at a distance of six m. from each other. The direction of the course is set out by the course markings







# Drums

The obstacle consists of three drums positioned at the three angles of an equilateral triangle with three m. long sides (the length of the side of the triangle is measured from the centre of the drums)

The objective of this obstacle is to evidence ease of handling and the capacity to perform in tight areas while also maintaining the impulsion and tempo of the canter.



# Gate (Door)

The gate should be constructed from wood and wire mesh and be closed with an iron hoop. Two uprights made from natural material with a width of at least two m. and a height of 1.30 m. should be placed at the sides of the gate.

The gate may open to the right or left in conformity with the course.

## Rope

This discipline is more commonly found in the Speed rather than Ease of Handling Trials.







# Bell at End of Corridor

The obstacle consists of two crossbars with a length of around 4 m., placed on 2 supports with a height of around 0.60 m. and secured to the ground, at a distance of 1.50 m. from each other forming a corridor.

A bell located at the end of the corridor at a height of around 2.00 m.

The corridor may, alternatively, be “L” shaped and formed by two four m. corridors.



# Earthenware Jug

This obstacle consists of a table with an approximate height of 1 m, with a square table top having a side measurement of around 1.25 m. upon which a jug should be placed.

The obstacle is performed as follows: the rider should approach the table, take hold of and raise the jug above his/her head and then put it back on the table.







# Backing up in “L” or Rounding Several Posts or Obstacles

1) An “L” shaped corridor, comprising two four m. sections each with a width of 1.2 m.

The horse will walk or canter into the corridor and will ring the bell at the other end. It will then back down the “L” along the same route used to enter.

2) The competitor enters the “L” shaped corridor, at the end of which, there is a post with a height of around 1.60 m. on his right hand side upon which a glass will be placed. The rider will remove the glass and back down the “L” shaped corridor, as described above. Upon exiting there will be another post on the right hand side upon which the glass should be placed.

Two lines of three posts 1,5 m apart comprising a minimum of 3 posts each line forming a corridor where the posts are separated by a minimum of 2.5 metres from each other, and each line are separated by 1,5 m. The horse/rider moves between the lines of posts up to the last post where the rider removes the glass and performs a rein back slalom, between the posts. To complete this exercise the horse must fully exit the last posts.



# Side-stepping (lateral work) over Logs

This obstacle consists of a four m. long log (pole) with a diameter of not more than 10 cms. and a length of four m. positioned between 5 and 10 cms. above ground level.

The horse should approach the obstacle (to the right or left, as indicated on the course map) perpendicularly to the log. The horse must perform the obstacle, which should always remain positioned between its hind and front feet but never touched.







# Removal of a Pole (Goad) from a Drum

The rider must approach the drum (or receptacle containing the pole), and remove it without the horse's reacting in any way.



# Placing a Pole (Goad) in a Drum

The rider must approach the drum and place the pole in it without the horse's reacting in any way.





# Skewering a Ring with a Pole

The competitor, will skewer the 15 cms. diameter ring located on bases at various heights with the tip of the pole (goad)







# Riding through a Water-filled Ditch

The rider must approach the drum and place the pole in it without the horse's reacting in any way.

## Bank

This is the same obstacle as used in the C.C.E. cross: it starts with a ramp leading to a platform of approximately 2 m. positioned at around 60 cms. above ground level and terminates in a sheer drop.





# Switching a Glass from one Tip of a Pole (Goad) to Another

The obstacle comprises two 2 m. upright poles (goads), 1.2 m. apart, with one of the poles (goads) having an upturned glass. Riders approach, at a walk, along an imaginary line uniting the two poles, stop between the two poles and switch the glass from one pole to another and then exit





# COW TRIAL

The trial consists of a task, comprising a maximum of four and a minimum of three riders from the same team who work together to cut four pre-selected cows from a herd located in a special containment zone, one at a time in accordance with the reestablished order defined by the jury (one per rider) and herding them into a demarcated zone which is separate from the rest of the herd.



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