

## For Sport, work and Pleasure

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The Warlander Sport Horse falls into two distinct weight categories. The Sport Horse which is around 500 kg and usually arises from outside blood from the Warmblood, Thoroughbred or Arab types. As of 2024, the Warlander Studbook Society (founder of the Warlander Sport Horse) introduced horses of broken colour including the Gypsy Cob, Barok Pinto and Knabstrupper as complimentary breeds to the 75% Warlander ratio. As with the Warlander these horses are not to be judged on

colour. Conformation and type makes up 80% of score. The second category is working horse type which arises from the 25% maximum outside blood being attributed to the draft horse and draft types. These horses can range from 600 kg upwards. In both cases, the purpose of the Warlander Sport Horse is to add rideability and form to the equation. In the case of the working horse this combination can greatly increase rideability, adding strong back with the ability to collect and a light movement.

## The Warlander Sport Horse at a 'glance'

TYPE & SUITABILITY	The Warlander Sport Horse regardless of ratio must retain the characteristics (conformation and type) of its Warlander (Friesian and Iberian lineage). At first glance, you should be able to tell the heritage and if not, the breeding is insufficient. Warlander Sport Horse must be judged on conformation and suitability to ride/drive. Regardless of body weight, they should present as an attractive, agile horse with long athletic stride with ability for collection. The movement that characterises the Warlander purebred must be evident - a powerful hindquarter and back legs coming well under the body mass. The Warlander Sport Horse is versatile to a number of different disciplines from competition through to working situations.
HEIGHT	The Warlander Sport Horse is a horse breed. The height is anywhere from 15.1 upwards.
HEAD / EYE	The Warlander Sport Horse is preferred to have a deep forehead with large kind eye. The head must be beautiful and pleasing to the eye. The profile is preferred straight however slight convex or sub convex is allowed. Roman noses or dish faces are disallowed.
NECK	Of good length, well muscled and arched with a long poll
DIMENSIONS	The length of body can border between square and rectangular but the length of the legs 'must' be in proportion with the body and a longer forearm is preferred. The legs must have good depth of bone and many horses will show feathering from light to medium depending on the outside breed
MOVEMENT	The Warlander Sport Horses movement is light and agile with a long stride. Importantly, they must carry their hind legs well under the body mass in all gaits. Horses that fail to do this must not be judged favourably as it is a fundamental of the breed standard.
TEMPERAMENT	A kind sensitive and intelligent horse with a willing nature
COLOUR	Warlander Sport Horses can be any colour including spotted, broken colour and dilute. Warlander Sport Horse are not to be judged on colour.
PRESENTATION	Natural or plaited/rosettes/braid
HANDLER	Black trousers, white shirt and Black jacket. Clean, tidy appearance with sturdy footwear suitable for running and safety

Component	Sub	Ideal	Undesirable
Breed type	General	The Warlander Sport Horse regardless of body weight (medium to heavy) must present in an uphill build with a sloping shoulder and powerful hindquarter. The body must be in proportion to legs that display good depth of bone. The neck is long, arched and muscular (more so in stallions). The movement is 'light footed' with a long stride and good use of the back. Importantly, the hind legs must come well under the body mass in all gaits. On first impression, the Warlander Sport Horse should present harmonious and pleasing to the eye and its base breeds (Warlander, Friesian and Iberian) must be evident in its physical appearance	
Exterior	Head	An expressive, noble head that is in perfect proportion to the body. The profile is preferred straight but slightly convex or sub convex is allowed. The forehead is deep, the ears are small to medium and pointing slightly inward at the tips is desirable. The eyes are placed far apart and should be large and triangular in shape, alert, yet soft with an air of gentleness and intelligence. Large nostrils with an inverted comma shape. The jaw is light and mouth opening long. Lips are firm and tactile.	Head too long, forehead too short, dull glazed eyes, small eyes, Roman Nose or Arab head. Over or under-bite, heavy jaws, crude head and lacking expression. Short mouth
	Hair	The Warlander Sport Horse can have an abundance of hair in the form of mane and tail, and some have light to medium feathering at the fetlock. The coat must be fine and silky.	
	Colouring	They can be any colour including spotted and broken colour	
	Neck	A long neck that is lightly arched with a well-muscled top line (less so in mares), narrowing towards a long poll (hand width) and a poll/neck connection that displays enough room at the throat. The neck shows elevation and comes out well from the chest and has a flowing connection with the withers.	Straight or horizontal. Short or heavy or poor-muscled. Rises too deep from the chest The neck should not be so erect that it limits the movement of the back. Short or heavy Poll. No room at the throat.
	Shoulder	The shoulder is long and sloping (an angle with a horizontal line between 45 and 50 degrees). The angle of the chest has to be minimally 90 degrees.	Short shoulder Steep or straight shoulder 'Hollow' behind the withers
	Chest	Wide and roomy and in proportion to width of hips	Narrow Chest
	Ribs	The ribs are long and curved.	Barrel chested. Too short or too long
	Withers	A broad wither that flows into the back.	Poorly developed and with an insufficiently flowing connection. Too flat or too pronounced.

	<b>Back</b>	The back is strong and muscled (not tight or weak). The back has a flowing connection with the wither and loins. The length of the back is proportionate to the length of the front end and hindquarters and is slightly concave	Weak (sway-back) or too tight (roach backed) No flowing connections.
	<b>Loins</b>	The loins are strong, broad and well-muscled (not tight or sunken). They have a flowing connection to the back and croup.	Narrow Raised, poor muscled, sunken No flowing connection to the croup
	<b>Croup</b>	The croup is slightly sloping, well-muscled and long (measured between the vertical lines of the point of the hip and seat bone) and ties well into the back.	Short Too much slope or two straight Roof- shaped, poor muscling High tail set, too high in the croup and rounded (seen from behind) Croup with a groove running down the middle
	<b>Gluteal</b>	The gaskin muscle is long and developed.	Too short and little muscling
<b>Legs</b>	<b>Front legs</b>	The front legs are as seen from the front placed perpendicularly with a hoof width in between. As seen from the side the front leg is perpendicular through the fetlock joints. The forearm and the cannon are long. The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side. Legs should not be overly heavy and a good length of forearm is desirable.	Knock Kneed Base narrow or wide Standing under or over Back at the knee (calf kneed) Swellings/galls at the fetlock Over at the knee Short forearm, short cannon bone Toeing in/toeing out
	<b>Hind Legs</b>	The hind legs are straight (parallel) as seen from behind. As seen from the side the angle of the hock is between 145 and 150 degrees. The gaskin is well muscled. The hock is dry, hard, and well developed (broad and deep). The fetlock joints are oval and dry as seen from the side.	Cow hocked, base narrow or wide Straight hind leg or sickle hocked (<145) Connection hock-cannon bone too abrupt, fluid in the legs, wind galls, capped hocks, curbs
	<b>Pasterns</b>	The pasterns are mid to long and flexible. The front pasterns have an angle with the ground from 45 to 50 degrees. The hind pasterns have an angle with the ground of 50 to 55 degrees.	Too short or too long Upright pastern Weak, sloping pastern
	<b>Hooves</b>	The feet are of good size and well formed, even, and befitting the horse. The feet are slightly wider in front than behind and must be strong and dense with good length of heel and a slightly upright profile.	Wide or narrow small feet Flat feet, low heels, wrong proportion heel to toe. Length heel 2:1 at the front, 1 ½ :1 at the back
<b>Movement</b>	The movement must be 'light footed' with a long length of stride and good suspension. Horses that do not display the hind legs coming well under the horse's body mass in all gaits must 'not' be judged favorably.		

	<b>Walk</b>	<p>The walk is roomy with a good over track and a pure four-beat. The legs are straight in walk as seen from the front and behind.</p> <p>The hind leg shows bend in the hock and is powerfully and well placed under the body. The hind leg moves the foreleg, which is moved forward with room and lots of freedom in the shoulder.</p>	<p>Irregular, lateral gaits Hind legs insufficiently strong Short (front leg) Going wide, dishing Insufficient flexion in the hind-leg, stiff Cocked ankles (forward bending of the pastern) Steps insufficiently under the body Base narrow or wide</p>
	<b>Trot</b>	<p>The trot is a pure two-beat. The hind leg is powerfully and well placed under the body and shows with that much bend in the hock.</p> <p>The front leg shows knee action and is well placed forward.</p> <p>The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse shows with that much balance and rises in the front with an elevated neck. As seen from the front and the back the legs need to be straight.</p>	<p>Short and rushing foreleg. Insufficient freedom in the shoulder Loss of regularity or lack of regularity of rhythm. Pushing, slow hind-leg, on the forehand No self-carriage due to lack of impulsion Insufficient balance and elevation Sluggish movements Base narrow or wide, winging in Fast, single rhythm Stiff, no elasticity and bounce Not enough power of impulsion</p>
	<b>Canter</b>	<p>The canter is a pure three-beat. The canter is roomy with a front leg that reaches forward and the inside leg carrying. The canter is upward and shows a long moment of suspension, lots of suppleness, and balance.</p>	<p>Insufficient forward going No bounding canter Canter on the forehand Insufficient reach in front Falls on the inside leg</p>
<b>Temperament</b>	<p>The Warlander Sport Horse is not a 'hot' horse. It must possess the balanced, docile and people orientated nature of the Friesian tempered with the bravery and energetic air of the Iberian. The Warlander Sport Horse adapts itself well to diverse situations and is a responsive horse with a willing nature.</p>		
<b>Vitality and Health</b>	<p>In breeding Warlander Sport Horses, a high standard is set by the Warlander Studbook Society for the following criteria: * Stamina * Limited inbreeding * Fertility * Full disclosure of any genetic or abnormal defects.</p>		



**Good example of Warlander Sport Horse for sporting purposes**

Note the deep forehead, harmonious lines, and good proportion with long forearm and long length of stride.