

## The Warlander at a 'glance'

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### TYPE & CONFORMATION

In the first ten seconds of viewing a Warlander horse, regardless of the generation (F1, F2 or F3) or the ratio (percentage of Friesian/Iberian) you must be able to identify the characteristics of both base breeds. The horse must present as a luxurious baroque horse of great beauty in 'type' (round with bone) with a long arched muscular well set neck, a long poll, a well sloped shoulder, deep girth, strong back and flowing topline ending in a decent length of croup that is the same height as the withers. The horse must have sufficient bone and be devoid of angulation in the top line.

The female must present as feminine and the male as masculine. The head must be beautiful, noble and in proportion to the body with a straight profile preferred (only the slightest convex allowed).

***If you can't tell what breed the horse is, then this is a fail as the breeding is insufficient.***

The movement is light and agile with the hindquarters reaching well under the body mass.

A thick and long mane and tail is a characteristic, but in grey horses who often have finer coats this should not be marked down.

### SUITABILITY

The Warlander is a horse suited to dressage, high school equitation, working equitation and driving.

### HEIGHT

15.1 hh is the minimum standard for mares and 15.3 hh the minimum standard for males. Most Warlander horses range in height from 15.2hh to 16.2hh - keeping with the baroque type.

### DIMENSIONS

The length of body can border between square to rectangular. In both cases, it is imperative that the back is strong and the girth deep. The length of the legs 'must' be in proportion with the body. A short forearm or canon (or both) must be judged as unfavourable. The legs must have good depth of bone and many horses will show a slight feathering.

### COLOUR

Under no circumstances is a Warlander horse to be judged on colour unless it falls out of the requirements. No spotted or broken colours permitted.

### MOVEMENT

The Warlander horse's movement is light and agile. 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 requirement of the breed standard.

### TEMPERAMENT PRESENTATION

A kind, intelligent and brave horse with a willing nature.

Presented naturally (mane and tail free) is preferred or plaited in either rosettes or braid.

### HANDLER

White shirt, black trousers is preferred with black jacket if cold. Must be clean and tidy with sturdy footwear suitable for running and safety

### Standard of Excellence

F2 Warlander stallion  
Inqueito RAM  
Owned by Morgan Moore  
USA

Photo: April Visel



# OFFICIAL WARLANDER BREED STANDARD

Component	Sub component	Ideal	Undesirable
Breed type	General	<p>The Warlander is a baroque horse in type. It must present as a 'round' horse with no angulation in the top line. Substantial bone, a muscular, long arched neck with a long poll, well sloped shoulder, deep girth, strong back a decent length of croup with croup and withers being the same height. A light footed, agile movement with good use of the back and hindquarter coming well under the body mass. The Warlander is harmonious and pleasing to look at in the first impression and the characteristics of the base breeds (Friesian / Iberian) must be evident regardless of the generation or ratio. Females must be feminine and males masculine.</p>	
	Height & Proportion	<p>A 'horse' breed and must measure no less than 15.1 (153.4 cms) for females and 15.3 (155.44 cms) for males as an adult. The horse is must be placed in a square but not exceeding a rectangle with a ratio between front end, middle section, and hind end of 1:1:1. 15.2 to 16.2 hh is the preferred height in keeping with the 'baroque' type.</p>	
Exterior	Head	<p>An expressive, noble head that is in perfect proportion to the body. The profile is preferred straight. Concave is disallowed. Slightly, with the emphasis on "slightly" convex is allowed. Overly convex heads are not the goal or wanted in the Warlander horse. 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.</p>	<p>Head must not be coarse, ugly or too long or overly big in any way. Short forehead, glazed eyes, small eyes, Roman Nose or Arab head. Over or under-bite, heavy jaws, crude head and lacking expression. Short mouth. No to concave, and convex that goes beyond "slightly"</p>
	Hair	<p>The Warlander horse has an abundance of hair in the form of mane and tail, and some will have slight feathering at the fetlock. The coat must be fine and silky. In the case of grey horses some have finer tail and mane hair which can easily break and this should not be marked down</p>	
	Colouring	<p>Under no circumstances is a Warlander horse to be judged on colour unless the colour falls outside of the requirements. The coloring must be solid with grey, black, bay being the most common. White markings are allowed below the knee and facial markings such as star and snip acceptable. Only colours recognized by the mother studbooks for Iberian and Friesian horses are permitted in Warlander horses including dilute genes (Perlino, Cremello, Champagne, Buckskin, Palomino, Grulla), Chestnut and Rabicano.</p>	<p>Strictly no broken colours (piebald or skewbald) or Spots (Appaloosa) are allowed.</p>
	Neck	<p>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 base of the chest and has a flowing connection with the withers.</p>	<p>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.</p>

	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
	Croup and Wither	Must be the same height	
	Wither	A broad wither that flows into the back	Poorly developed with an insufficiently flowing connection. Too flat, or too pronounced
	Back	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 or too long and weak
	Loins	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
	Croup	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 too 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
	Gluteal	The gaskin muscle is long and developed.	Too short and little muscling
Legs	Front Legs	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 must have a decent amount of bone	No bone, thin legs. 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 fore-arm, short cannon bone Toeing in/toeing out
	Hind Legs	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
	Pasterns	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
	Hooves	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' agile and rhythmic with good suspension and upward thrust. Horses that do not display the hind legs coming well under the body mass in all gaits must not be judged favorably. Some horses will show more extravagance (knee/hock action) but the upward thrust from behind with a swinging back and tail is highly desirable	
	<b>Walk</b>	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. 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
	<b>Trot</b>	The trot is a pure two-beat. The hind legs powerfully push and place well under the mass of the body showing good bend in the hock. The front leg shows knee action and is well placed forward. The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse shows a natural balance and rises in the front. As seen from the front, the back is swinging. As seen from the rear the tail is swinging.
	<b>Canter</b>	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
<b>Temperament</b>	The Warlander 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 adapts itself well to diverse situations and is a responsive horse with a willing nature.	
<b>Vitality and Health</b>	In breeding Warlander horses, a high standard is set by the Warlander Studbook Society for the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct conformation and type which accounts for 80% plus of Assessment score</li> <li>• Stamina * Limited inbreeding * Fertility</li> </ul>	

## DESIRABLE WARLANDER HORSES (FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION)



A selection of F1 and F2 males & females



L-R: Top and bottom, Inqueito Ram, La Despierta, Inqueito RAM, The Spanish Knight, Hummer (Inqueito Ram & Hummer images April Visel)