



2025 Wild Rose Competition Program Rule Book Section 3 – Hunter, Jumper, Equitation

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Preamble



The Alberta Equestrian Federation (AEF) is recognized by the Government of Alberta as the only recognized organization for equestrian sport in Alberta.

Aims, goals, and objectives:

To provide a provincial level of competition that will increase the participation in many areas of horse sport within the province of Alberta.

To create a safe and standardized environment for grass-roots level participants to enter the competitions environment and have a positive competition experience.

To provide a feeder system for the development of athletes and disciplines. This will be accomplished additionally through education and participation opportunities in the Wild Rose Competition Program.

To encourage interest in a grassroots level of officiating within the province of Alberta.

To align with the concepts and levels of the Long-Term Athlete Development (LTAD) program.

New to 2024

Tiered sanctioning for hunter/jumper shows:

Year end awards offered for competitors attending Wild Rose Hunter/Jumper Provincial Circuit Sanctioned shows.

Year end awards offered for competitors attending Wild Rose Dressage sanctioned shows.

AEF Wild Rose sanctioned competitions are to run in accordance with the AEF Wild Rose rules.

Every eventuality cannot be provided for in these rules. It is the duty of the officials and the competition management to make a decision in the spirit of sport, approaching the intention of these rules as near as possible, and protecting the reputation of the sport and the welfare of the horse.

Competition organizers should be familiar with the AEF Wild Rose rules and policies and should have copies available for all individuals present.

Competitions may expand upon the rules, provided notification of changes is printed in the competition prize list. Under no circumstances may any changes contradict the AEF rule requirements pertaining to safety.

All AEF Wild Rose sanctioned competitions are restricted to AEF members in good standing. All competitors must have a current AEF membership, including riders in lead line classes. Out-of-province competitors are eligible to compete, however, they must provide proof of membership with their home Provincial/Territorial Sport Organization (PTSO) or will be required to purchase an AEF membership.

Disrespectful behavior or abuse to horse or others of any kind may result in membership suspension.

Any major change from the format of the Wild Rose Competition Program must receive the approval of the AEF Board of Directors prior to implementation.

If it is found that the Wild Rose rules require further interpretation for the level of competition present, the Equestrian Canada (EC) rules will prevail.

Safety and Risk Management

Statement of Safety

The Alberta Equestrian Federation ("AEF") has a fundamental obligation and responsibility to protect the health, safety, and physical and mental well-being of every individual participant that is involved in AEF affiliated activities, competitions, or clinics. AEF takes situations involving misconduct or maltreatment very seriously. For this reason, AEF is committed to enacting and enforcing strong, clear, and effective policies and processes for preventing and addressing all forms of misconduct or maltreatment. AEF's policies are intended to promote a safe sport environment in a manner that allows for consistent, immediate, appropriate, and meaningful action should any issues arise. They are also intended to be proactive in preventing issues from arising by communicating expected standards of behaviour. For more information on the AEF's obligations and guidelines for safe sport, please reference the Safe Sport Policy. The AEF urges all members to develop a "Safety Awareness" program for each event to benefit participants, spectators and management involved. All equestrian activities, including competition, are vulnerable to accidents. The show committee has a responsibility to provide an event that is run as safely as possible.

Animal Welfare

The inhumane treatment of an equine at any AEF Wild Rose sanctioned competition by any individual (competitor, owner, trainer, etc.) must not be tolerated anywhere on the grounds, under any circumstances.

Cruelty can be defined as intentionally causing pain or unnecessary discomfort to a horse. The standard by which such conduct will be measured is the determination of cruel, excessive, or inhumane treatment by a reasonable person who is informed and experienced in generally accepted equine training and procedures.

The AEF recommends every competition have a statement in their prize list regarding the stance on the abuse of horses and the commitment of the event to the humane treatment and welfare of horses. In addition, note the penalties to be imposed (such as elimination or disqualification) for the confirmed abuse of horses at the event.

The following acts are considered cruel, abusive and inhumane (acts are not limited to this list):

- a. Excessive use of a whip on a horse by a person. NOTE: Except in emergency situations, any striking of the horse's head (on the poll and forward of the poll) shall be deemed excessive.
- b. Rapping the legs of a horse with the butt end of the riding crop or other implement.
- c. Use of any substances to induce temporary heat.
- d. Use of a wire or chain in conjunction with any schooling jump.
- e. Use of electric device to create a shock in schooling or showing.
- f. Use of shackles, hock hobbles and similar devices (not to be confused with rubber or elastic exercising devices).
- g. Showing a horse with raw or bleeding sores on body.
- h. Withholding feed and water for prolonged periods.
- i. Cruel treatment of a horse in a stall, runway, schooling area, competition ring or elsewhere on the competition grounds, by any person.

In any performance event, the judge shall have the authority to request the removal or alteration of any piece of equipment which, in their opinion, would tend to give the horse an unfair advantage or which they believe to be inhumane.

Roles and Useful Definitions

Competition manager/organizer: This individual(s) is/are responsible for the organization of the competition up until the event begins. The competition organizer must be a current AEF member in good standing.

Competition secretary: This individual performs duties as assigned by the event directors, manager or committee chairpersons. Regular duties may consist of (but are not limited to): keeping records of class entries, scratches, additions, placements and payment of fees.

Official: Includes all competition judges, stewards, course designers and technical delegates, who are recognized and licensed by a governing body and hold up-to-date certificates.

Steward: An equestrian competition steward is a licensed official tasked with the responsibility of interpreting and enforcing the rules of the organization that has sanctioned the event.

Learner official/judge: An individual who is in training and/or shadowing an official.

Junior: Individuals are "junior" until the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 18. Except as modified by discipline/breed sport rules.

Amateur: An individual over the age of 18 who does not get paid for riding or coaching. Certain scholarships, bursaries and sponsorships are allowed.

Professional: Anyone who is paid to ride a horse(s), or who coaches students for a fee.

Course designer: A professional responsible for creating the layout and design of courses used in hunter and jumper horse shows. The course designer's role involves designing courses that test the horse and rider's abilities while adhering to the specific rules and regulations of the discipline. They must consider factors such as the terrain, space available, the skill level of competitors, and safety standards when creating their designs. Additionally, they may need to adjust the course layout based on weather conditions or other unforeseen circumstances to ensure fair competition and the welfare of the horses and riders.

1. Hack Division

Person responsible: The person(s) responsible (PR) for a horse must be an adult who has, or shares responsibility for the care, training, custody, and performance of the horse and who has official responsibility for that horse under AEF Rules. The PR is liable under the penalty provisions of the applicable AEF Rules for any rule violations. Every entry form for an AEF sanctioned competition must identify the PR and be signed by the PR. The person(s) responsible are ultimately responsible for the condition, fitness, and management of the horse and are alone responsible for any act performed by themselves or by any other person with authorized access to the horse in the stables, elsewhere on the grounds, or while the horse is being ridden, driven, or exercised. For adult entries into AEF sanctioned competitions, the PR shall be either the trainer, the owner of the horse, or the competitor who rides or drives the horse during the AEF sanctioned competition. For Junior entries into AEF sanctioned competitions, the Junior competitor cannot be the PR. For Junior entries, the PR may be either the trainer, the owner of the horse, or a parent/guardian of the Junior competitor.

Wild Rose drug test technician (WRD TT): an official responsible for conducting drug tests on horses participating in Wild Rose sanctioned competitions. This program aims to ensure the integrity of equine competitions by enforcing rules and regulations related to the use of medications and substances in horses. WRD TT follows established protocols and procedures to collect samples from horses, such as blood or urine, for analysis. They ensure that the collection process is conducted in a fair, ethical, and accurate manner, maintaining the chain of custody to preserve the integrity of the samples.

1. General

- a. The hack division has been created to show the versatility of a horse or pony on the flat. A well-rounded hack horse or pony shows the versatility to perform well and adjust their way of going in each of these classes.
- b. Horses or ponies in this division may be of any breed or combination of breeds and must display natural action (not artificially high and/or weighted down).
- c. Removal of sensory hair from the face will not be penalized.

2. Tack

- a. An English saddle of any type is required.
- b. Bridles may be double, pelham, kimberwick, or snaffle.
- c. Permitted snaffles:
 - i. Loose ring snaffle
 - ii. Eggbutt snaffle
 - iii. D-ring snaffle
 - iv. Full cheek snaffle
 - v. Double jointed snaffle with roller
 - vi. Snaffle with rotating mouthpiece
 - vii. Snaffle with jointed mouthpiece where middle piece is smooth, without sharp edges.
 - viii. Permitted double bits:
 - ix. Loose ring bridoon
 - x. Bridoon with jointed mouthpiece
 - xi. Eggbutt bridoon.
 - xii. Permitted curb bits:
 - xiii. Half-moon
 - xiv. Weymouth (curb bit with port and sliding mouthpiece)
 - xv. Curb with straight cheeks and port
 - xvi. Curb chain (metal or leather construction or combination thereof)
 - xvii. Leather or rubber curb chain cover.
 - xviii. Martingales, breastplates, boots of any kind and/or bandages are not allowed.
 - xix. Browbands shall be leather of any description but not solid white, coloured or sequined.
 - xx. Dropped, figure eight and flash nosebands are prohibited.

3. Attire

- a. Permitted attire: black jacket or dark coat, white or light tan breeches, jodhpurs, white hunting stock or chokers, black boots. Black or brown half chaps are permissible providing they match the paddock boot colour. Tweed jackets are permitted at the option of the competition organizing committee.
- b. Spurs are optional.

4. Whips

Whips are not permitted in any hack class.

5. Show Hack Horse or Pony

In show hack, the most important judging criteria is PERFORMANCE which makes up 55% of the score followed by quality at 20%, conformation at 15% and manners at 10%.

5.1. Type and Characteristics

- a. Head should be neat, finely drawn and elegant
- b. Mane must not be roached and may be braided
- c. Neck of sufficient length with a trim throatlatch, neck to blend into shoulders which are medium width and not too heavily muscled
- d. Medium high and well-defined withers the same height as croup
- e. Chest well developed but in proportion
- f. Forearm not too heavily muscled
- g. Back moderately short but well-proportioned with height
- h. Moderately deep girth and well-shaped proportionate quarters
- i. Sloping pasterns of good length, feet of proportionate size.

Show hacks must have vitality, animation, presence, balance and clean fine limbs showing supreme quality. Soundness is required and blemishes may be penalized. Braiding of mane and tail is optional.

5.2. Gaits

- a. Walk: straight, four beat and flat-footed.
 - i. Collected
 - ii. Normal
 - iii. Extended.
- b. Trot: free, light, and crisp, may be required as follows:
 - i. Normal, on contact with a more upright frame
 - ii. Collected with the rider sitting
 - iii. Extended, on contact with medium speed, legs moving forward with impulsion and the rider posting or sitting.

- c. Canter: the canter may be required as follows:
 - i. Collected
 - ii. Normal.
 - iii. Extended (Hand Gallop).

5.3. Class Routine and Judging

- a. Horses to enter the ring at a walk.
- b. To be shown at a walk, trot, canter and hand gallop. Only eight horses to hand gallop at a time.
- c. Collected and extended gaits to be called for.
- d. Expected to stand quietly. May be asked to back.
- e. Judges may require a horse to be stripped for conformation judging at the end of the class.

6. Road Hack Horse or Pony

In road hack the most important judging criteria is PERFORMANCE which makes up 55% of the score followed by substance at 20%, conformation 15%, and manners at 10%.

6.1. Type and Characteristics

- a. Head well shaped, attractive and proportionate
- b. Mane may be roached, but must have a natural (not set) tail
- c. Strong, well-shaped neck with good length and good strong sloping shoulders
- d. Medium high withers the same height as the croup
- e. Chest indicative of strength
- f. Moderately muscled forearm
- g. Back well-proportioned with height and is powerful across the loin
- h. Good depth of girth with well-shaped proportionate quarters showing strength
- i. Sloping pasterns of good length with feet of proportionate size.
- j. The horse and/or pony must present an appearance of overall substance with refinement. Soundness is required and blemishes may be penalized. Braiding of mane and tail is optional.

6.2. Gaits

- a. Walk: straight, four beat and flat-footed with medium contact.
- b. Trot: straight and true. May be required as follows:
- c. Normal on light to medium contact
- d. Strong trot.
- e. Canter: normal on light to medium contact.
- f. Hand gallop: under control.
- g. Expected to stand quietly. May be asked to back.

- h. Judges may require a horse to be stripped for conformation judging at the end of the class.

7. English Pleasure

In English pleasure the most important judging criteria is QUALITY OF MOVEMENT which makes up 45% of the score followed by manners at 40% and conformation at 15%.

7.1. Type and Characteristics

- a. An English pleasure horse should have the distinct appearance of being a pleasure to ride.
- b. The horse should be relaxed and display impeccable manners.
- c. It should be forward moving and show a willing way of going at all gaits.
- d. The horse should have a bright expression and alert ears.
- e. It should be obedient on light hand and leg contact.

7.2. Gaits

- a. Walk: straight, four beat and flat-footed, alert and with a stride which matches the size of the horse.
- b. Trot: straight and true, should seem effortless, be rhythmical and balanced.
- c. Canter: smooth with rhythmic and fluid strides, should flow without excessive speed. Not to hand gallop.

7.3. Class Routine and Judging

- a. To be shown both ways in the ring at a flat-footed walk, normal trot and easy canter, but not to gallop. Light contact to be maintained.
- b. Horses must be asked to back and are expected to stand quietly.
- c. Tack and appointments to be appropriate to the seat being ridden.
- d. Classes may be divided into hunter seat and saddle seat. All horses to be ridden astride.
- e. **Penalties for:** break of gait, incorrect diagonal or lead, excessive speed at any gait, horses that are over flexed (behind the vertical), resistance or failure to take the appropriate gait when called for, sour ears, tail wringing, excessive chewing, and failure to back in the lineup.

2. Hunter Division

1. General

Above all, a good hunter provides a safe, comfortable ride over the fences. It must be sound.

- a. A hunter is intelligent, obedient, with staying ability, canters at an even pace throughout the course, and adjusts its leads accordingly.
- b. A hunter is alert, relaxed, possessing good manners at all gaits, while working on a light contact.
- c. A good hunter completes the course with cadence, balance and style in a manner that is comfortable and safe.
- d. An open hunter is a horse of any age that is not restricted by its eligibility for this division.
- e. Wild Rose hunter divisions/classes are run according to the height classification of the class/division. All hunter classes are judged according to conformation, or working hunter rules, or a combination of both. A horse show holding classes over fences must provide a safe warmup arena with a minimum of one spread and one vertical fence for practice. Flags are required over these fences to indicate direction fence is to be jumped (red on the right, white on the left).
- f. The **MAXIMUM HEIGHT** for Wild Rose Schooling Competitions over fences classes/divisions is 1.0 m (3'3)
- g. The **MAXIMUM HEIGHT** for Wild Rose Provincial Circuit over fences classes/divisions is 1.15 m (3'6)
- h. No horse or pony will be allowed to show "hors concours" in any hunter class or divisions.
- i. Removal of sensory hairs from the face will not be penalized.
- j. Placing poles may be used in the warmup ring, provided there is room, are sufficient poles, and with permission of the steward.
- k. Earphones or earbuds and/or other electronic communication devices are strictly prohibited in the competition arena, and as such, usage is penalized by elimination. One earphone/earbud is allowed when mounted everywhere except in the competition arena.
- l. The show committee has the right to limit the number of jumping classes a horse can compete in per day.

2. Rapping

It is forbidden to rap a horse at any time on the show grounds. Confirmation of rapping results in disqualification from the show and the forfeit of all awards and prizes won at that event.

3. Headgear

- a. Proper protective headgear (helmet) with safety harness permanently affixed to the helmet is compulsory for everyone riding over fences anywhere on the competition grounds.
- b. It is mandatory that the protective headgear meets the ASTM/SEI, BSI/BS, EN, AS/NZS, or CE VG1 01.040 2014-12 (provided they are BSI Kitemarked) standard at any AEF sanctioned Wild Rose competition.

4. Appointments and Attire

Hunter classes (both under saddle and over fences) have requirements for classic, plain tack that demonstrates that the hunter is easy to ride, attentive, and responsive to its rider.

Competitors should be neatly and suitably dressed in an approved helmet, hunt coat of conservative colour, white or light pastel coloured shirt, breeches, or jodhpurs (traditionally beige or tan in colour), and tall boots (paddock boots with half chaps of the same colour may be worn). Riding jackets are optional at the discretion of the show committee. Hair must be neat, with a tidy braid or ponytail being acceptable for riders with long hair.

- a. No bandages or boots are allowed. Exception: medal and equitation classes as per 4.2. In inclement weather, the judge, steward, or show committee may choose to allow tendon, ankle, or bell boots.
- b. Whips must be no longer than 75cm and unweighted.
- c. All bits must be humane in nature. Snaffle bits may be with or without cheeks. Wire snaffle bits, either single or double are permissible. It is permissible to use a snaffle with fixed slots for cheek pieces and/or reins. Bit guards are not permissible.
- d. Reins should be entirely leather, or leather-like. Rubber reins may be allowed at the discretion of the judge, steward and/or show committee in the case of inclement weather.
- e. Leather bridle may be a double, pelham, single (snaffle) or kimberwick, with a cavesson noseband, and must be simple without colour or adornment.
- f. Browbands cannot be coloured, sequined or have any other decoration. Hunting breastplates are optional.
- g. Nosebands must have a smooth inner surface and consist of leather only. Nosebands over the bridge of the nose may be used but drop nosebands below the bit are not allowed. Nothing else is permitted.
- h. Standing or running martingales (with rein stops) are optional and may **ONLY** be used in 'over fence' classes and are not permissible in hunter hack or under saddle classes.

- i. English saddles, typically "close contact" type with a white saddle pad shaped to fit the saddle are traditionally used.
- j. Girths can be dark coloured (typically brown) leather, synthetic, web or nylon. Sheepskin on girths is permitted.
- k. Horses must be neatly presented. Manes may be braided (if this is not possible, manes should be at least neatly pulled and lying flat on the horse's neck). Tails may also be braided if desired.

5. Conduct of a Hunter Class

- a. All hunters are judged on their jumping style, manners, and their way of going (moving) according to the conformation or working hunter scoring rules.
- b. A performance starts when a horse enters the ring and ends when the horse leaves.
- c. A hunter under saddle or hunter hack class must never be the first class of a division. Horses must have competed in at least one over fences class to be eligible for hunter under saddle classes.
- d. If the competition management allows back-to-back classes, the first course must be ridden first and the second, second.
- e. Competitions may not require judges to keep more than four cards open at a time.

6. Judging Working Hunters

- a. To be judged on jumping style, manners, and way of going. Conformation will not be considered.
- b. Hunters are to work on light contact and maintain an even rhythmical pace throughout the class.
- c. Horse must enter and exit the ring at a walk.

7. Judging Conformation Hunters

To be judged 40% on conformation, 60% on performance.

- a. Model: shown in hand and judged on conformation, way of going and soundness.
- b. Hack, under saddle, over fences, open: judged on conformation, way of going and soundness.

8. Scoring

Applies to both conformation and working hunter classes.

- a. An obstacle is considered knocked down when the height is lowered by the horse or rider, through contact with the rail or standard, including if the whole fence is knocked over.

- b. Fall of horse and/or rider will result in elimination. The rider may not remount until assessed and cleared by the show medical personnel or a medical doctor. A fall by the rider is considered to have occurred when the rider is separated from their horse and touches the ground or is required to use some form of support or outside assistance to return to the saddle. A horse is considered to have fallen when both the shoulder and the quarters have touched the ground at any one given moment.
- c. Second cumulative refusal, run-out, or bolting on course shall result in elimination. It shall be deemed a run-out or refusal when a horse avoids an obstacle it is supposed to jump. Unless the horse is brought back and successfully jumps the obstacle it shall be eliminated.
- d. Circling before the first fence and after the last fence is permissible. Any other circling, except to retake a fence after a run-out or refusal, shall be deemed a disobedience.
- e. Elimination will also result from:
 - i. Jumping a downed obstacle before it is reset (unless it is a ring crew error)
 - ii. The horse bolts from the ring
 - iii. Going off course.
- f. Horses will be credited for maintaining an even hunting pace while covering the ground with free-flowing strides. Preference will be given to horses that meet the fence squarely, centered, and jump with a correct jumping style.
- g. Horses will be penalized for:
 - i. Unsafe jumping and/or bad form, whether or not they touch the fence
 - ii. Twisting, incorrect leads, and cross cantering
 - iii. Short quick vertical strides
 - iv. Cutting corners.
- h. Excessive use of spurs will be penalized.
- i. Excessive use of the whip will be penalized or incur elimination. The whip is not to be used after elimination or after the horse has jumped the last fence on course.
- j. Refusals, knockdowns and breaking gait will be heavily penalized.
- k. Scoring:
 - i. **90s**: Excellent, great performer and exceptional quality
 - ii. **85-89**: Very good, solid performance and good quality
 - iii. **80-84**: Good, quality horse or rider, perhaps a minor error
 - iv. **75-79**: Fairly good, an average horse with a minor error or a high-quality horse with a couple of minor errors
 - v. **70-74**: Sufficient, an average horse with a few minor mistakes or errors

- vi. **65-69**: Insufficient, poor performance with some more serious errors or poor quality
- vii. **60-64**: Fairly bad, very poor quality, adding strides in lines, poor jumping
- viii. **56-59**: Bad, bad performance, bolting, very dangerous jump, kicking out, extreme speed, running away
- ix. **55**: Trotting on course, breaking gait
- x. **45**: Rail down (for hunters and equitation deduct four faults for each rail down from original base score)
- xi. **40**: First refusal
- xii. **20-30**: General lowest score for all deductions, but horse and rider has finished the course.

9. Hunter Under Saddle

Shown on the flat. Horses must compete in the over fences portion of the division in order to ride in the under-saddle class for that division. Placing in the under-saddle class is used to break division ties when calculating Champion and Reserve Champion.

9.1. Judging Criteria

- a. To be judged mainly on performance.
- b. Horses should move with long low strides reaching forwards with ease and smoothness, be able to lengthen their stride and cover ground with relaxed, free-flowing movement, while exhibiting correct gaits of the proper cadence.
- c. Horses should look alert, and be obedient, responding willingly to the rider's light leg and hand contact.
- d. Transitions should be smooth and on cue.

9.2. Scoring

- a. Quality of movement and consistency of gait is the major consideration.
- b. Maximum credit shall be given to the flowing, balanced, willing horse.
- c. Faults:
 - i. Quick, short, or vertical strides
 - ii. Being on the wrong canter lead
 - iii. Breaking gait
 - iv. Excessive speed or slowness in any gait
 - v. Failure to take the appropriate gait when called for
 - vi. Head carried too high or too low (poll above or below the withers) or carried behind or excessively in front of the vertical
 - vii. Failure to maintain light contact on the rein
 - viii. Stumbling

- ix. Horse that appears dull, lethargic, emaciated, drawn or overly tired.

10. Order of Go

If a starting order is drawn, it must be posted a minimum of a half hour before the start of the class.

11. Types of Classes

A typical hunter division will be comprised of three or four classes, under saddle, working hunter, and a stakes class, with handy hunter an optional fourth class. A division will run with the working hunter first, and the stake class last.

11.1. Hunter Under Saddle

- a. Shown at the walk, trot, and canter in both directions.
- b. Change of direction will be done at the walk or trot only.

11.2. Handy Hunter

A handy hunter class tests the obedience and training of the horse and may have the addition of an optional inside turn, a trot fence, or broken line. Please note: if a trot jump is used as a test, this fence must be a vertical and should be set lower than the other jumps.

11.3. Stakes Class

A stakes class runs the same as a working hunter class but has additional prize money or prizes to the top horses.

11.4. Hunter Derby

The purpose of the hunter derby is to:

- a. Return hunters to their hunt field roots.
- b. Promote hunters as a spectator sport.
- c. Revive traditional horsemanship and add excitement to the hunter ring.

Derby courses are designed to closely resemble the hunt field. There are fewer ground lines, taller, narrower fences, ditches, gates, banks, walls, and hedges.

In a hunter derby, the approach to the jump varies greatly. There may be lines that are short, long, or serpentine and the decision on how to ride these is completely negotiable. Riders are rewarded for choosing more difficult routes, which can include optional jumps.

Hunter derbies differ from traditional hunter classes primarily in the construction of the fences and the track between them.

11.5. Hunter Classic

This class is open to horses that have shown in at least one other hunter class at the competition. Competitors may walk the course prior to jumping.

The class is to be shown over two hunter rounds. One round only for classes under 2'3". The first round will consist of approximately 10 fences and each participant will be given a numerical score (out of 100). For the second round, the total number of placings offered for the class, plus two more horses will return in reverse order of their numerical score achieved in the first round (the lowest will go first). If placings go to eighth for example, then the top ten horses will return for the second round. The second round is conducted over a shortened course. Final placings will be determined by adding the scores of both rounds.

Horses must be jogged for soundness at the end of the second round.

11.6. Hunter Special

The hunter special is a class that is run similarly to the hunter classic except that it is only one round. Scores will be announced after each round and awards will be given after all competitors have completed their course.

12. Course Design

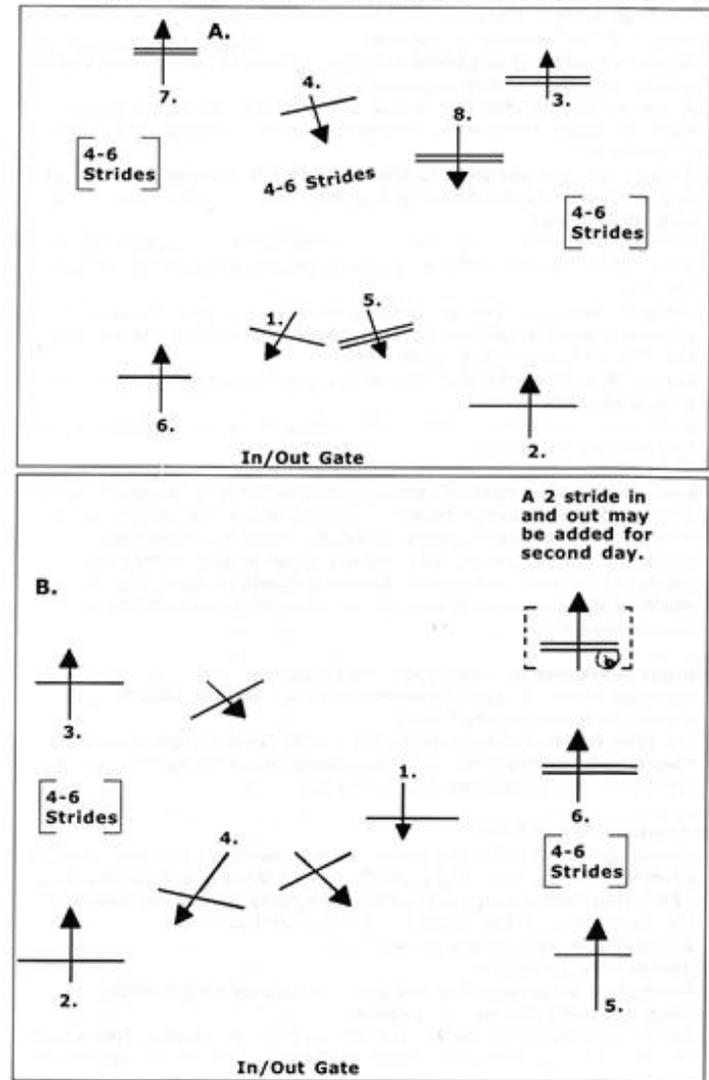
A typical hunter round should be flowing and rhythmic.

- a. The course should be simple and inviting, encouraging horses and riders to present their best round.
- b. Fences with considerable fill so as to appear solid, with lots of ground line are easiest to jump.
- c. **Obstacles should include:** verticals and ascending oxers (back rail higher than front. Fences should be natural colours (brown, green, beige and white), with natural fill such as brush and flowers.
- d. The fence height will not exceed what is listed for the class:
 - i. E.g., in a 2'6" hunter class, the back rail of an oxer must not exceed that height and must be ramped.
- e. Distances between fences should be set with weather, footing, slope of the ring, and direction (i.e., going towards or away from home) in mind. Typical hunters have a 12' stride, however, courses may be set below or above this the day of the competition to accommodate horses, riders, terrain, etc.
- f. Starting a course going in the "home" direction over a single jump, encourages the horse to move forward and establish course pace. Lines starting with a vertical fence and finishing over an oxer,

encourages a more forward ride and is the easiest line to ride. Only verticals may be used as the first fence in a line.

- g. A hunter course shall be any course the management deems a “fair test of a hunter”, and which requires the horse to jump fences. All jumps shall have wings or be of sufficient width to simulate obstacles in the hunting fields.
- h. Except in the case of inclement weather, broken equipment, or similar emergency, a course shall not be altered once posted, except by written permission of all competitors in that class.
- i. A horse must be able to knock down the top element of hunter fences; solid coops or walls without poles as the highest element are not allowed.
- j. Horses shall be shown over a course of eight to ten fences. The course shall include at least one change of direction and the course designer should try to have close to an equal number of fences from each lead.
- k. At least 75% of the obstacles must be at the maximum height, as long as conditions allow.
- l. Courses must be posted a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the start of the class.
- m. Course designers must include distances of lines in feet for each posted course.
- n. All Wild Rose sanctioned competitions must use breakaway cups (plastic cups and pins or plastic cups on tracks) on the top element of all fences, and breakaway cups on back rails of oxers on the show grounds. Steel or wooden pegs on uprights to hold any poles, gates, planks, or any top element are not permitted. Shows may use standards with tracks or standards with drilled holes, in which case standards must be drilled in a maximum of three-inch increments.

SAMPLE COURSES - WORKING HUNTER



3. Jumper Division

1. General

- a. For the purposes of Wild Rose sanctioned competitions, jumper divisions are classified according to the maximum height of the fence to be jumped.
 - i. The MAXIMUM HEIGHT for Wild Rose Provincial Circuit over fences classes/divisions is 1.40 m.
 - ii. The MAXIMUM HEIGHT for Wild Rose Schooling Competitions over fences classes/divisions is 1.10 m (3'6)
- b. Jumpers may be of any breed or height (except those entering classes limited to either horses or ponies).
- c. A jumper competition is an event with a time allowed and a time limit held in an arena where the entry is tested under various conditions while jumping over a course of obstacles.
- d. Jumper classes are designed to demonstrate the freedom, energy, skill and obedience of the horse while testing the horsemanship skills of the rider.
- e. Safety is of primary importance. All equipment should be in good working order and should be checked prior to use at the show.
- f. Jumper classes at Wild Rose sanctioned competitions should be simple, yet provide enough challenge for both horse and rider to get the 'feel' of being in the jumper ring.
- g. Jumper fences are typically airier than hunters and provide less of a ground line.
- h. The degree of difficulty of a simple pattern can be changed significantly. How the fence is built, whether a certain fence is a vertical or an oxer, and the distance between fences, are a few of the ways in which to change the degree of difficulty.
- i. In competitions where the jumper classes show in the hunter ring, it is beneficial for all to use as much of the existing material as possible, so it does not have to be moved elsewhere.
- j. "Hors concours" entries may be accepted at the competition committee's discretion but are subject to the same rules as a regular entry. "Hors concours" may not participate in any jump off. A horse or pony that competes "hors concours" is not allowed to ride again in the same ring on the same day.
- k. Removal of sensory hairs from the face will not be penalized.
- l. Placing poles may be used in the warmup ring, provided there is room, are sufficient poles, and with the permission of the steward.
- m. If using a predetermined "order of go," it must be posted at least 30 minutes before the start of the class. Where a rider has more than one horse in the class, the order of go should provide at least five ten horses between the rider's horses when possible. The other horses will be moved up in order to satisfy this rule. A rider with multiple horses in the class must ride the horses in the sequence posted.
- n. An obstacle may be one single jump, or a series of jumps in a line.
- o. The maximum distance between two fences in a combination is 36'. A combination may consist of two or three fences in a line.
- p. The second and third (if present) elements of the combination must be designated with letters rather than jump numbers (i.e., Jump 2, A, B, and C).
- q. Timing begins and ends when the horse's chest crosses the start and finish lines. Time is interrupted only if a fence needs to be rebuilt following a refusal. Time is not interrupted in the event of a deviation from the course, run-out, or a refusal not resulting in altering the jump.
- r. Electronic timing should be used if possible.
- s. At least one back-up timer with a stopwatch must record every jumper round.
- t. A judge acting alone cannot act as the timekeeper as well.
- u. For Wild Rose Provincial Circuit Tier 1
 - i. Classes offering prize money of \$15,000 to \$50,000 require two (2) recognized judges, one judge must be a senior judge.
 - ii. Timekeeper highly recommended.
- v. Wild Rose Provincial Circuit Tier 2
 - i. Classes offering prize money of \$25,000 to \$49,999 require two (2) recognized judges, one judge must be a senior judge.
 - ii. Classes offering prize money of \$50,000 or above require two (2) senior judges.
 - iii. Timekeeper highly recommended.
- w. Late and post entries go first in a class, when they are accepted, after the order of go is drawn. Entries cannot be accepted once the class has started.
- x. The judge's whistle or bell invites the athlete to start a round. Following the signal, a horse has 45 seconds to cross the starting line before the time starts on the clock.
- y. A whistle or bell is used to communicate with the riders to:
 - i. Start the round, and
 - ii. Stop the clock during a knockdown following a disobedience or other incident on course.
- z. Flags are used on the jumps to indicate the approach to be taken. Red flags indicate the right-hand side and white flags the left-hand

side of the jumps. If the fences are numbered, the number should be in front of the right standard.

- aa. An eliminated competitor may take one attempt to jump a single fence on course before leaving the ring.

2. Warmup Areas

- a. Warmup areas or scheduled warmup time in the competition ring must be available for all divisions at the competition.
- b. All warmup fences must have flags.
- c. Flags must be used in the right way (red flags on the right and white flags on the left).
- d. Breakaway cups must be placed on the back of oxers.
- e. No Swedish oxers are permitted.
- f. No walk jumps are allowed.

3. Appointments and Attire

- a. Standing martingales attached to a cavesson noseband, running martingales with rein stoppers and/or breastplates are allowed.
 - i. NOTE: standing martingales are only allowed up to 1.15 m.
- b. Draw reins are not permitted.
- c. Leather, sheepskin, or similar material may be used on each cheekpiece of the bridle, providing it does not exceed three centimetres in diameter measured from the horse's cheeks.
- d. Reins must be attached to the bit(s) or directly to the bridle.
- e. Gags and hackamores are allowed.
- f. Stirrup irons must hang freely from the bar of the saddle and outside of the flap without any restrictions or attachments.
- g. Riders may carry unweighted whips not longer than 75 cm (30") when jumping fences.
- h. Earphones or earbuds and/or other electronic communication devices are strictly prohibited in the competition arena, and as such, usage is penalized by elimination. One earphone/earbud is allowed when mounted everywhere except in the competition arena.
- i. Leg wraps and/or boots are permitted.
- j. It is mandatory that the protective headgear meets the ASTM/SEI, BSI/BS, EN, AS/NZS, or CE VG1 01.040 2014-12 (provided they are BSI Kitemarked) standard at any AEF sanctioned Wild Rose competition.
 - i. Proper protective headgear (helmet) with safety harness permanently affixed to the helmet is compulsory for everyone riding over fences anywhere on the competition grounds.

- k. Officials have the authority to ask a competitor to remove any equipment that is deemed unsuitable, providing an unfair advantage, harmful, etc.
- l. Riders should be dressed neatly, with polo shirts, neatly tucked into breeches, or riding shirts with or without chokers/ties being acceptable in lieu of a hunt coat.

4. Course Design

- a. Good course design is the primary requirement for a good jumper class. A properly designed course should demonstrate the capability and training of both horse and rider. **It is recommended that knowledgeable course designers are used or consulted.**
 - i. There should be a reasonable percentage of clean first rounds. If this is not the case, the course is deemed "not well suited" to the caliber of horse and rider combinations competing. This could result in no jump off rounds, or many time-consuming jump off rounds to determine a winner.
- b. Variety is an important factor in course and jump design. Competitions should include as many different types of obstacles as possible, changing and rearranging them for various classes.
- c. Show committees and course designers should ensure that all equipment used in the show is in good repair and meets the most current safety requirements.
- d. All Wild Rose sanctioned competitions must use approved breakaway cups (plastic cups and pins or plastic cups on tracks) on the top element of all fences on the show grounds. Steel or wooden pegs on uprights to hold any poles, gates, planks, or any top element are not permitted. Shows may use standards with tracks or standards with drilled holes, in which case standards must be drilled in a maximum of three-inch increments.
- e. All jumps should be built so the highest element is able to fall in case of a hit. E.g., a wall or brush box must have a rail higher than the highest element of the solid object.
- f. Distances between jumps are traditionally based on an average 12' stride and must include a 6' take off and 6' landing distance. The relationship of the jumps (whether or not they are singles or in a combination) will affect the horse's natural jumping arc, the length of its stride and its speed. This may be slightly shortened to accommodate green horses or a small arena. Distances may not be changed during the class.

- g. Should the condition of the ground become bad, the show and course committees, in consultation with the judge, may alter the speed of the course before the start of the competition.
- h. The total length of the course, in metres, may never exceed the number of obstacles in the competition multiplied by 60.
- i. The course shall consist of a minimum of eight jumps.
- j. Fences not being used for the current class should have flags removed and it should be obvious that the jump is not to be jumped.
- k. Oxers may be used in 2'6 (0.80 m) and over.
- l. The course must be posted at least 30 minutes before the start of the class.

5. Measuring the Course

- a. The course is the track the competitor must follow between the starting flag and the finishing flag.
- b. The length should be measured to the nearest metre, taking into account the normal line to be followed by the horse, passing through the centre of each obstacle on course.
- c. The total length of the course in meters may never exceed the number of obstacles in the course multiplied by 60.
- d. The starting line may not be more than 15 m and not less than 6 m from the first obstacle.
- e. The finishing line may not be more than 15 m and not less than 6 m from the last obstacle.
- f. The start and finish lines must be marked with an entirely red flag on the right and an entirely white flag on the left side.
- g. "Time Allowed" is based on the actual length and speed required to complete the course. It should be generous and must be posted on the course diagram. "Time Limit" is equal to twice the time allowed and should also be posted.
- h. Time is recorded in seconds and one-hundredths of a second.

6. Knockdowns

An obstacle is considered knocked down when the height is lowered, or the width is altered by the horse or rider through direct contact with a rail or standard.

7. "Table A" Penalties

Penalties for disobediences accumulate not just at the same obstacle, but throughout the entire round.

First disobedience	4 penalties
Obstacle knocked down while jumping	4 penalties
One or more feet in water jump or on lathe	4 penalties
Fall of horse, rider, or both in class	Elimination
Refusal, plus knocking down an obstacle	4 penalties plus 6 seconds added (time correction)
Second refusal/disobedience	Elimination
Exceeding the time allowed	1 penalty for each second or fraction over
Exceeding the time limit	Elimination

8. Disobediences

- a. Refusal:
 - i. When a horse halts in front of an obstacle which it must jump whether or not the horse knocks it down or displaces it.
 - ii. Stopping in front of an obstacle without moving backwards and without knocking it down followed immediately by a standing jump is not penalized.
 - iii. If the halt is prolonged, if the horse steps back, either voluntarily or not, even a single step, it counts as a refusal.
- b. Run-out: when a horse evades or passes the obstacle to be jumped.
- c. A halt anywhere on course or stepping back.
- d. Unnecessary circling on course: when a rider circles their horse in such a manner that its original track between two consecutive obstacles (anywhere on course) is crossed.
- e. The exception to this is if the horse is re-taking an obstacle after a refusal or run-out.

9. Elimination

- a. Two disobediences including refusal, stop, run-out or extra circle.
- b. Bolting from the arena.
- c. Off course.
- d. Jumping an obstacle before it is reset.
- e. Fall of horse and/or rider.

- i. A horse is considered to have fallen when shoulder and haunch of the same side touch the ground. Rider may not remount until they have been assessed and cleared by the event's medical personnel or a medical doctor.
- f. Taking more than 45 seconds to jump the first obstacle after the time of the round has started.
- g. A horse resisting for 45 consecutive seconds during the round or taking more than 45 seconds to jump the next obstacle.
- h. Exceeding the time limit.
 - i. The time limit is equal to twice the time allowed for competitions in which a time is provided.
- i. Starting (or continuing) on course before the signal to proceed.
- j. Jumping an obstacle before crossing the start line.
- k. Leaving the arena before finishing the course.
- l. Use of whip after the horse has jumped the last fence on course. Riders should not use the whip after being eliminated.

- b. The first phase is a course of five to seven obstacles with or without combinations. The second phase takes place over four to six obstacles, which may include one combination.
- c. Athletes incurring penalties in the first phase are halted by ringing the bell after they have jumped the last obstacle, or when the time allowed for the first phase has been exceeded. Athletes must not continue to the second phase if rung out. If a show can only time one phase, it is more important that the second phase is timed.
- d. Athletes not incurring in the first phase continue to the second phase.
- e. The second phase must be timed, with competitors placed based on faults, with time used to break ties.
- f. Used Table A scoring to calculate penalties

10. Types of Jumper Classes

10.1. Table A Jumper Class

- a. This is the most common type of class and consists of a first round of seven eight to 12 jumps, which may include a combination and a second jump off round.
- b. The first round is both timed and scored.
- c. Ties for first place based on penalties are broken by a jump off, with remaining placings based on penalties and time incurred in the first round.
- d. If there are more placings than horses in the jump off, remaining placings are based on penalties incurred, with ties broken based on times in the first round.

10.2. Jumper Classics

A Jumper Classic is run as a Table A Jumper Class, but would not have an immediate jump off, and typically has additional prize money as well as a special prize for the winner.

10.3. Power and Speed Class

- a. This competition comprises of two phases run without interruption, the finish line of the first phase being identical to the starting line for the second phase.

10.4. Match the Clock (Optimum Time)

- a. Match the clock or optimum time classes are designed to help developing riders learn the skill of riding a course at the posted speed, rather than with the fastest time. Competitors with equal faults will be placed according to how close their time is to the optimum time, which is based on the course being ridden at the posted speed.
- b. Scoring will be under Table A. Optimum time may be used in the first round, the jump off, or a combination of both. Optimum time should be four seconds less than the time allowed. The course designer will calculate the optimum time based on the posted speed.

10.5. Clear Round Class

- a. A clear round class consists of seven to 12 jumps, which may include a combination.
- b. Clear round classes are often used for the first day of the show to allow horses and riders to get used to the arena. As such, the course is often more friendly and inviting with generous turns and approaches.
- c. Competitors are not placed, rather any competitor who completes the course under the time allowed and with no penalties receives a clear round ribbon.
- d. Clear round class results do not count towards championships.
- e. Jump Off
- f. Only competitors who are in equal first place after one or several preliminary (class dependent) rounds of the same competition, may take part in a jump off.
- g. If specified, the organizing committee may decide that competitors who have completed their preliminary round without penalties, must immediately proceed to the jump off. In this case, the bell must be

- rung again to signal the competitor to start the jump off course, during which the 45-second rule set forth in 9.10(f) applies.
- h. If the jump off is not immediate, the order of starting in the jump off must remain the same as the order of starting for the original round.
 - i. The obstacles in a jump off may only be increased in height and spread if they were not previously set at the maximum height and spread for that class, and only if the competitors jumped clear.
 - j. The course may be shortened to a minimum of six fences.
 - k. The jump off must be conducted under the same rules as the original class.
 - l. A maximum of two additional single obstacles may be added to the course of a jump off. Both obstacles must be on the course during course inspection. These obstacles may consist of two oxers or two verticals or one oxe and one vertical.
 - m. Competitors are placed firstly based on faults, and then on time.

10.6. Gambler's Choice

- a. A class where competitors choose their own course.
- b. Each jump is assigned a certain point value based on its difficulty.
- c. The rider who accumulates the most points within a set amount of time is the winner.
- d. Gambler's Choice classes are not encouraged in Wild Rose Schooling Shows

11. Jump Alberta Young Horse Classes

11.1. General for All Ages:

- a. Young horse (YH) events should run over two or three days in accordance with the length of tournament schedule.
 - i. Day 1: FEI Table 238.1.1 or 238.2.1 (one round)
 - ii. Day 2: Optional FEI table 238.2.1 (one round), FEI 238.2.2 (one round, with jump off) or FEI 274.2.5 (two phase special)
 - iii. Day 3: FEI 238.2.2 (one round, with jump off)
- b. Courses should be basic and straightforward, encouraging clear rounds.
- c. Young horse competitions should be paired with a clear round competition OR un-judged schooling round whenever possible.
- d. It is up to the discretion of the course designer to set what is appropriate for the field of competitors.
- e. First jump on course and (A) of combination should be inviting and may set near or below the minimum height range permissible under the age specifications. Courses should be set in ascending height.

- f. Equipment restrictions: No draw reins and only regulation front and/or back boots permitted.

11.2. 4-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 0.70 m / maximum 0.85 m
 - Day 1 – 0.70 m to 0.80 m
 - Day 2 – 0.75 m to 0.85 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 0.80 m / maximum 0.90 m
 - Day 1 – 0.75 m to 0.85 m
 - Day 2 – 0.80 m to 0.90 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. FEI Table 238.1.1 (One round not against the clock) all year.
 - ii. Scored 50% performance over fences and 50% style score from official judge.
 - iii. Minimum six strides between fences.
 - iv. Maximum nine fences.
 - v. No combinations.
 - vi. Two competition days all year.
 - vii. Ground poles are necessary all year.
 - viii. Time allowed will not be scored.

11.3. 5-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 0.80 m / maximum 0.90 m
 - Day 1 – 0.80 m to 0.85 m
 - Day 2 – 0.80 m to 0.90 m
 - Day 3 – 0.80 m to 0.90 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 0.85 m / maximum 1.00 m
 - Day 1 – 0.85 m to 0.95 m
 - Day 2 – 0.90 m to 1.00 m
 - Day 3 – 0.95 m to 1.00 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. Scored 50% performance over fences and 50% style score from official judge.
 - ii. Ground poles are necessary all year.
 - iii. The use of small Liverpool is recommended in second half of the year.
 - iv. One double combination is necessary all year.
 - v. Two double combinations are optional day 3 first half of year.
 - vi. Two double combinations are necessary day 3 second half of year.
 - vii. Time allowed will be set at 325 m/min the first half of the year.

- viii. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min by the second half of the year.

11.4. 6-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 0.90 m / maximum 1.05 m.
 - Day 1 – 0.90 m to 1.00 m
 - Day 2 – 0.90 m to 1.05 m
 - Day 3 – 0.95 m to 1.05 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 0.95 m / maximum 1.10 m.
 - Day 1 – 0.95m to 1.05 m
 - Day 2 – 0.95 m to 1.10 m
 - Day 3 – 1.00 m to 1.10 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. Ground poles may be used in the first half of the year, but no more than 50% of course in second half.
 - ii. The use of small Liverpool is necessary all year.
 - iii. Adding water to the Liverpool is recommended for the second half of the year.
 - iv. Two double combinations are necessary all year.
 - v. Optional triple combination (basic) on day 3 in the second half of the year.
 - vi. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min.

11.5. 7-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 1.00 m / maximum 1.15 m.
 - Day 1 – 1.00 m to 1.10 m
 - Day 2 – 1.00 m to 1.15 m
 - Day 3 – 1.05 m to 1.15 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 1.05 m / maximum 1.20 m.
 - Day 1 – 1.05 m to 1.15 m
 - Day 2 – 1.05 m to 1.20 m
 - Day 3 – 1.10 m to 1.20 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. Two double combinations are necessary all year.
 - ii. Use of a Liverpool with water is necessary all year.
 - iii. One triple combination (basic) is necessary on day 3 of YH competitions.
 - iv. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min.

11.6. 4-Year-Old Young Horse Performance

- a. Height specifications:

- i. January to April – Minimum 0.85 m / maximum 1.00 m
 - Day 1 – 0.85 m to 0.95 m
 - Day 2 – 0.90 m to 1.00 m
- ii. May to August – Minimum 0.85 m / maximum 1.05 m
 - Day 1 – 0.85 m to 0.95 m
 - Day 2 – 0.90 m to 1.05 m
- iii. August to December – Minimum 0.90 m / maximum 1.10 m
 - Day 1 – 0.90 m to 1.00 m
 - Day 2 – 1.00 m to 1.10 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. FEI Table 238.1.1 (one round not against the clock) all year
 - ii. Scored 50% performance over fences and 50% style score from official judge.
 - iii. Two competition days all year.
 - iv. Minimum six strides between fences first and second portion of year.
 - v. Maximum nine efforts.
 - vi. Ground poles are necessary all year.
 - vii. A Liverpool shall be introduced in the second portion of the year, on day 3 of YH competitions. It should be placed.
 - viii. In the final 50% of the course, on an inviting, single fence.
 - ix. One double combination may be introduced by the third portion of the year, on day 3 of YH competitions. The combination should be basic and inviting.
 - x. Time allowed will not be scored.

11.7. 5-Year-Old Young Horse Performance

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 0.95m / Maximum 1.15m.
 - Day 1 – 0.95 m to 1.05 m
 - Day 2 – 1.00 m to 1.10 m
 - Day 3 – 1.05 m to 1.15 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 1.00 m / maximum 1.20 m.
 - Day 1 – 1.00 m to 1.10 m
 - Day 2 – 1.05 m to 1.15 m
 - Day 3 – 1.10 m to 1.20 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. Ground poles are necessary in the first 50% of the course during the first half of the year. They are optional in the second half of the year.
 - ii. The use of small Liverpool is necessary. It is recommended that water be added to the Liverpool in the second half of the year.

- iii. One double combination is necessary all year.
- iv. Two double combinations are optional on day 2 but necessary on day 3 throughout the year.
- v. Time allowed will be set at 325 m/min the first half of the year.
- vi. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min by the second half of the year.

11.8. 6-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 1.10 m / maximum 1.25 m
 - Day 1 – 1.10 m to 1.20 m
 - Day 2 – 1.10 m to 1.20 m
 - Day 3 – 1.15 m to 1.25 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 1.15 m / maximum 1.30 m
 - Day 1 – 1.15 m to 1.25 m
 - Day 2 – 1.15 m to 1.25 m
 - Day 3 – 1.20 m to 1.30 m
- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. The use of small Liverpool is necessary all year.
 - 1. Adding water to the Liverpool is recommended for the first half of the year.
 - 2. Water in the Liverpool is strongly recommended in the second half of the year.
 - ii. Two double combinations are necessary all year.
 - iii. Optional triple combination (basic) in the first half of the year, on day 3 of YH competitions.
 - iv. One basic triple combination is necessary on Day 3 in the second half of the year.
 - v. Open Water with a rail over top is strongly recommended, when available, for day 3 of YH competitions in the second half of the year.
 - vi. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min.

11.9. 7-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- a. Height specifications:
 - i. January to June – Minimum 1.20 m / maximum 1.35 m.
 - Day 1 – 1.20 m to 1.30 m
 - Day 2 – 1.20 m to 1.30 m
 - Day 3 – 1.25 m to 1.35 m
 - ii. July to December – Minimum 1.25 m / maximum 1.40 m
 - Day 1 – 1.25 m to 1.35 m
 - Day 2 – 1.25 m to 1.35 m

Day 3 – 1.30 m to 1.40 m

- b. Course requirements and limitations:
 - i. Two double combinations are necessary all year.
 - ii. One triple combination (basic) is necessary on day 3 of YH competitions.
 - iii. Optional triple combination (basic/intermediate) on day 2 of YH competitions in second half of the year.
 - iv. Open water with a rail over top is strongly recommended, when available, for day 3 of YH competitions in the first half of the year.
 - v. Open water is strongly recommended, when available, for day 3 of YH competitions in the second half of the year.
 - vi. Time allowed will be set at 350 m/min.

4. Equitation

Equitation classes are designed to teach riders proper form and style, with riders being judged on position and style both over fences and on the flat. Riders should be accurate and stylish while using invisible aids and trying to make their rounds seem completely effortless.

In hunter equitation classes, courses are hunter-style courses with the majority of fences resembling those that would traditionally be found in the hunt field.

In jumper equitation classes, courses are jumper-style courses with the majority of fences and tracks resembling those that would traditionally be found in the jumper ring.

- a. Hunter equitation includes flat and over fences classes, contestants will be asked to perform on the flat and over fences with equal emphasis on the two performances.
- b. Juniors may not ride stallions in any equitation or medal classes.
- c. "Hors concours" rounds are not permissible in equitation or medal classes.
- d. A horse/rider is limited to one round per equitation class or medal class.
- e. Earphones/earbuds and/or other electronic communication devices are strictly prohibited in the competition arena, and such usage is penalized by elimination. The use of only one earphone/earbud is allowed while mounted everywhere within the grounds of the event except the competition arena.

2. Appointment and Attire

Competitors should be neatly and suitably dressed in an approved helmet, hunt coat of conservative colour, white or light pastel coloured shirt, breeches, or jodhpurs (traditionally beige or tan in colour), and tall boots (paddock boots with half chaps of the same colour may be worn). Riding jackets are optional at the discretion of the show committee. Hair must be neat, with a tidy braid or ponytail being acceptable for riders with long hair.

- a. Whips must be no longer than 75 cm and unweighted.
- b. All bits must be humane in nature. Snaffle bits may be with or without cheeks. Wire snaffle bits, either single or double are permissible. It is permissible to use a snaffle with fixed slots for cheek pieces and/or reins. Bit guards are not permissible.
- c. Reins should be entirely leather, or leather-like. Rubber reins may be allowed at the discretion of the judge, steward and/or show committee in the case of inclement weather.
- d. Leather bridle may be a double, pelham, single (snaffle) or kimberwick, with a cavesson noseband, and must be simple without colour or adornment.
- e. Browbands cannot be coloured, sequined or have any other decoration. Hunting breastplates are optional.
- f. Nosebands must have a smooth inner surface and consist of leather only. Nosebands over the bridge of the nose may be used but drop nosebands below the bit are not allowed. Nothing else is permitted.
- g. Standing or running martingales (with rein stops) are optional and may **ONLY** be used in 'over fence' classes and are not permissible in 'flat' classes.
- h. English saddles, typically "close contact" type with a white saddle pad shaped to fit the saddle are traditionally used.
- i. Girths can be dark coloured (typically brown) leather, synthetic, web or nylon. Sheepskin on girths is permitted.
- j. Conservative coloured boots and bandages are permitted.
- k. It is recommended that riders use traditional stirrups that promote proper position of the foot in the irons as well as correct leg position. Stirrups should allow the judge a clear and unobstructed view of the position of the foot in the stirrup. Judges may not eliminate a rider for using a particular style of stirrup iron. Safety stirrups are permitted.
- l. Horses must be neatly presented. Manes may be braided (if this is not possible, manes should be at least neatly pulled and lying flat on the horse's neck). Tails may also be braided if desired.

3. Classes

- a. Maximum heights over fences for junior B and C competitors:

- i. Small ponies – 0.7 m (2'3)
- ii. Medium ponies – 0.75 m (2'6")
- iii. Large ponies – 0.85 m (2'9")
- iv. Horses – 0.9 m (3').

- b. Maximum heights over fences for junior A competitors – 1.0 m (3'3).
- c. Shows are encouraged to offer equitation classes at a height that will encourage participation while sufficiently testing riders, and do not need to be set at the maximum. Heights being offered must be specified in the prize list.

3.2. Judging Criteria

- a. To be judged on rider ability alone.
- b. Riders will be judged on seat, hands, legs, and their ability to control and show their horses in a hunt or forward type seat.

3.3. Class Routine on the Flat

- a. Class to enter ring. A reasonable length of time should be allowed before the class is called to order, after which the gates will be closed and no further entries admitted.
- b. The class will proceed at least once around the ring at each gait: walk, trot, sitting trot and canter - and on command will reverse and repeat.
- c. Following the rail work, the class will line up and perform individual tests at the judge's discretion.
- d. No individual test may be requested that is not included in the individual tests listed in 4.3.5.
- e. The judge may ask questions related to horsemanship, horse anatomy, tack, stable management, and other related topics.
- f. For the change of direction at the canter, the judge must specify if a change of lead is required.

3.4. Class Routine Over Fences

- a. Each contestant will enter the ring and may circle once if desired before approaching the first fence. The rider shall then proceed around a course of not less than eight jumps, keeping an even pace throughout.
- b. Elimination shall result from:
 - i. Fall of horse or rider
 - ii. Second disobedience
- c. If elimination occurs during a ride-off, the contestant shall be placed last of those chosen for the ride-off.
- d. Individual tests may be selected at the judge's discretion from those listed in 4.3.5.

3.5. Tests

- a. The judge must choose a minimum of two individual equitation tests (see below). No other tests may be used.
- b. If any test or part of a test is to be ridden without stirrups over fences, the rider must remove stirrups completely before commencing the test.
- c. For restrictions on use of tests, see 4.3.6
- d. Judges must state specific requirements for each test.
 - i. Additional test requirements must be announced publicly. The announcement must be given twice to ensure it is heard by all competitors
- e. If any qualified riders do not participate in the ride-off, they will be placed after all riders that do participate in the ride-off.
- f. The approved tests for equitation are:
 - i. Dismount and mount
 - ii. Rein back
 - iii. Individual performance
 - iv. Figure eight at trot, demonstrating change of diagonals
 - v. Figure eight at canter with simple change of leads through the walk or trot
 - vi. Gallop and stop
 - vii. Extended trot
 - viii. Turn on haunches through the walk
 - ix. Trot and canter without stirrups
 - x. Change leads on a straight line down centre with simple change through the walk or trot
 - xi. Counter canter
 - xii. Demonstration of about one minute on own mount. Rider must advise the judge beforehand what they plan to demonstrate
 - xiii. Pull up between fences except in a combination
 - xiv. Jump low fences, trot or canter
 - xv. Jump without stirrups (stirrups must be removed from the saddle when over fences)
 - xvi. Change of leads with flying changes.

3.6. Limitations for Junior Classes

Above listed tests are not applicable to all classes. Limitations apply for junior classes as below:

Class	Flat Tests	Tests Over Fences
Junior C	i – iv	i – iv, plus xii and xiv
Junior B	i – viii	i – viii, plus xii, xii and xiv
Junior A	i – xii, plus xvi	i – xvi
Adult/Amateur	i – xii, plus xvi	i – xvi

5. Wild Rose Provincial Circuit

in partnership with Jump Alberta

The AEF will be accepting points collected anywhere in Alberta at Wild Rose Provincial Circuit shows towards year-end awards (year-end division Champion and Reserve Champion)

1. Class and Division Specifications

The guide for junior ages is:

Junior "A" – a rider who is 15, 16, or 17 on January 1.

Junior "B" – a rider who is 12, 13, or 14 on January 1.

Junior "C" – a rider who is under 12 on January 1.

1.1. Equitation

- a. 2'3 Short/Long Stirrup Equitation
- b. 2'6 Pre Child/Adult Equitation
- c. 2'9 Modified Child/Adult Equitation
- d. 3' Children's Equitation
- e. 3' Adult Equitation
- f. Pony Medal

1.2. Hunters

- a. 2' Beginner Hunter
- b. 2' Lili' Bits Hunter
 - i. Open to junior C riders.
- c. 2'3 Short/Long Stirrup Hunter
 - i. Open to amateur riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 2'6.
- d. 2'6 Pre-Child Hunter
 - i. Open to juniors. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 2'9.
- e. 2'9 Modified Children's Hunter
 - i. Open to juniors. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 3'0.
- f. 3' Children's Hunter
 - i. Open to juniors. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 3'3.
- g. 2'6 Pre-Adult Amateur Hunter
 - i. Open to adult amateurs. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 2'9.
- h. 2'9 Modified Adult Amateur Hunter
 - i. Open to adult amateurs. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 3'.
- i. 3' Adult Amateur Hunter
 - i. Open to adult amateurs. Riders are not eligible to compete in any division with a height over 3'3.
- j. 2'6 Baby Green Hunter
- k. 3' Pre-Green Hunter
- l. 3'6 Green Hunter 1st Year
- m. 3'9 Green Hunter 2nd Year
- n. 4' Open Hunter
- o. Pony Hunter
- p. Hack Division

1.3. Jumpers

- a. Pony Jumper
- b. 0.90 m Jr/Am Jumper Medal
- c. 1.00 m Jr/Am Jumper Medal
- d. 1.15 m Jr/Am Jumper Medal
- e. 1.10 m Jr/Am Jumper Medal
- f. 4-Year-Old Young Horse Developing
- g. 5-Year-Old Young Horse Developing
- h. 6-Year-Old Young Horse Developing

- i. 7-Year-Old Young Horse Developing
- j. 4-Year-Old Young Horse Performance
- k. 5-Year-Old Young Horse Performance
- l. 6-Year-Old Young Horse Performance
- m. 7-Year-Old Young Horse Performance

2. Points Calculations

- a. Points are calculated as follows:
 - i. Number of horses marked on the judge's card in the division/class ** "placing points" x standard multiplier of 8
 - ii. Placings are valued at:

1st	8 points
2nd	7 points
3rd	6 points
4th	5 points
5th	4 points
6th	3 points
7th	2 points
8th	1 point
- b. Competitors may only collect points if they have a current AEF and Jump Alberta membership and are in good standing
- c. Both owners and riders must have AEF and Jump Alberta membership to collect points
- d. Points are not retroactive if memberships were not in place at time of competition.
- e. Points towards year-end awards are calculated at each show based on the number of riders in the class, a standard multiplier factor, and the placings 1st to 8th. Please note that this is different than how points are calculated for Champion and Reserve Champion at individual horse shows.

Benefits of Alberta Equestrian Federation Membership

Through Acera Insurance Services, Alberta Equestrian Federation Individual Adult or Youth Membership includes the following insurance coverage:

- \$5,000,000 Personal Liability insurance related to the ownership and personal use of horses. Liability insurance for the non-commercial transport of non-owned horse(s) (limits apply); personal liability includes non-commercial care, custody, and control of up to a maximum of three non-owned horses (limits apply). Coverage will not respond to commercial use of the horse or commercial transportation of non-owned horses.
- \$40,000 Accidental, Death and Dismemberment (AD&D) for permanent injuries arising from equine-related activities.

Members also receive highly discounted rates on optional insurance offered by Acera Insurance Services including weekly accident indemnity insurance, members named perils, additional accidental death and dismemberment (including limited benefits for fracture and dental arising from equine related activities), out of country/province travel, and members' tack coverage. (Personal auto/home, disability, horse mortality, and business and professional insurance – including coaching and official's insurance – is also available directly through Acera Insurance Services).

- Members receive "Alberta Bits" the AEF full-colour magazine.
- Members Priority Program – AEF members receive discounts at a number of AEF business partners. Visit the website for a full list of participating business partners.
- An AEF member may apply to receive funding from the AEF scholarship program to assist with equine related educational pursuits (see AEF website for full details).
- AEF membership is required for certification as a provincial official, to participate in the Ride and Drive or Live Outside the Box rewards programs as well as the "Win Your Entry" draw held at Wild Rose sanctioned competitions.

Benefits of NCCP Certification

In the world of equestrian sports, coaching excellence, safety, and proficiency are of utmost importance. The National Coaching Certification Program (NCCP) is a robust initiative developed in collaboration with esteemed organizations such as the National Coaching Certification Program (NCCP), Coaching Association of Canada (CAC), and Sport Canada. This program is the definitive benchmark for sport coaching, including equestrian sport, setting exacting standards for safety and proficiency both in Canada and internationally.

NCCP certification provides a meticulously structured pathway for the professional development of equestrian instructors and coaches. Whether you're an aspiring coach or a seasoned practitioner, this comprehensive program offers a clear path for ongoing growth and advancement. Through its modular framework, from foundational principles to advanced techniques, coaches can continuously refine their skills and augment their knowledge base.

One notable hallmark of NCCP certification is its emphasis on safety standards. Recognizing the inherent risks associated with equestrian pursuits, the program furnishes coaches with the latest safety protocols and risk mitigation strategies. By prioritizing safety, coaches not only safeguard their students, but also instill a culture of vigilance within the equestrian community.

Moreover, NCCP certification presents benefits that go beyond the individual coach, serving to elevate the overall standard of equestrian instruction in Canada. By adhering to a nationally recognized certification program, coaches contribute substantially to the credibility and professionalism of the sport, attracting a wider group of participants and ensuring a heightened level of instruction. For more information on how to become an NCCP Instructor/Coach, please contact coaching@albertaequestrian.com.