

<b>A PRACTICAL HORSE KNOWLEDGE</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Evidences</b>
1	Take apart and put together snaffle bridle, “put up” figure 8.	
2	Put on and remove a stable sheet Identify three types of blankets and one reason to use each.	Riders must put on a blanket, with leg straps and belly surcingle’s, and remove the blanket. Candidates should be able to identify three different types of blankets, sheets or coolers in the stable and give examples of when used.
3	Safely tie up a hay net.	Riders must safely tie up a hay net with attention to the height and the type of quick release knot used.
4	General Impression: Presentation of candidate, overall confidence and awareness of safety.	

<b>B RIDING PHASE</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Evidences</b>
1	Mount and Dismount: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount correctly (from ground or mounting block) Adjust stirrups and girth correctly, dismount correctly and cool out.</li> </ul>	
2	Tack: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify own mount’s equipment.</li> </ul>	Must identify with proper name their OWN equipment, including boots. Knowledge about how the equipment functions is not required. Martingales (not German) are allowed.
3	Position: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Position at all gaits – evidence of an effective position, balance and development of an independent seat.</li> </ul>	Riders are expected to know and demonstrate knowledge of correct diagonals at this level.
4	Figures and Movements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correctly identify lead on their horse.</li> <li>Circles 20M in trot.</li> </ul>	They should know if they are on the correct or incorrect lead but being on the wrong lead is not to be penalized at this level. Candidate should now understand how big a 20m circle is and the circle should be round, starting and ending in the same place. The horse might not maintain bend or straightness throughout the whole circle.
5	Effectiveness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of progressive transitions.</li> </ul>	Riders should ask for the transition at the letter and not before, but the transition may take a few steps to complete. They should

		“prepare” their horse for the transition by asking for it slightly before the letter as the transition may take a few steps to complete. If successful, the horse should make the transition on or close to the letter.
6	Flat Test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accuracy and control, commitment to arena letters.</li> </ul>	
7	General Impression: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall authority, safety and confidence, rider conduct.</li> <li>• Applicant turnout and horse presentation.</li> </ul>	

<b>C JUMPING PHASE</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Evidences</b>
1	Position: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gymnastics</li> <li>• Course</li> <li>• Mane release</li> </ul>	At the trot riders should demonstrate and maintain the jumping position on the approach, over the fence and upon landing over the cross rail. Riders should demonstrate medium mane release.
2	Control and Straightness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gymnastics</li> <li>• Course</li> </ul>	Simple gymnastic – trotting poles to an X; Demonstrate control of trot and straightness of approach and departure. Horse should land at canter and be brought back to trot before reaching the end of the ring. Riders should sit in the saddle to do this. Maintain balanced forward seat position. If rising trot is done through turns, rider is to be on the correct rising diagonal. Trot a course of cross rails and regain trot before a turn; focus on the path of the course and the ability of the rider to bring the horse back to trot before the turn to prepare for the next trot approach.
3	General Impression: Overall confidence, safety, control, rider conduct.	