

Verband der Züchter und Freunde des Ostpreußischen Warmblutpferdes Trakehner Abstammung e.V. – Trakehner Verband – Principles in accordance to the guidelines of decree (EU) 2016/1012 appendix I, part 2 and 3 for the Trakehner breed

1. The system for recording pedigrees /information in the stud book

Information on the horse (according to Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 in connection with DVO (EU) 2015/262):

Name, UELN, identification according to Regulation (EU) 2015/262, sex, date of mating/insemination of the dam, date of birth, place of birth, country of birth, colour and markings, breed, section in the stud book, name and address of the breeder as well as of the owner or keeper, identification (brand/transponder number), results of the evaluation of the external appearance as well as of the performance tests, results of the pedigree tests if available, genetic parents and their DNA typing (in case of embryo transfer).

Details of parents and at least three generations of ancestors:

Name, UELN, identification according to DVO (EU) 2015/262, date of birth, colour, breed, section in the stud book, results of the evaluation of the external appearance as well as of the performance tests, results of the pedigree tests, if available.

2. Identification of equidae

The identification and marking of equidae is carried out in accordance with DVO (EU) 2015/262. Furthermore, the markings of each horse of the Trakehner breed are documented in the equine passport. In addition to the transponder, foals may receive a thigh brand (brand plus brand with number) on the left thigh.

3. Breeding goal

The aim of the breeding programme is to make breeding progress towards the defined breeding objective and thus to improve the characteristics of the breed. The breeding programme includes all measures and activities conducive to this aim.

The original Trakehner breed traces back, without interruptions, to the establishment of the first breeding station in 1732 by the order of the Prussian crown. The warmblood horse of Trakehner origin has been bred until this day according to the principles of pure breeding with high genetic proportions of English and Arabian Thoroughbred as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian blood under consideration of the selection criteria listed below.

The breeding goal is a sound, large-framed, correct, harmonic, rideable, all-purpose riding and sport horse of Trakehner type, with impulsive, ground-covering and elastic movement. A good character, balanced temperament, intelligence, willingness to perform as well as endurance and stamina in its performance shall be particularly emphasized, intrinsic characteristics of the breed.

4. Main characteristics

Breed: Trakehner (Ostpreussisches Warmblutpferd Trakehner Abstammung)

Measurement 160 to 170 cm measured by stick at the withers

Coat colors all coat colors

Phenotype

Type

The Trakehner constitutes the most noble German riding horse breed, characterized by the Trakehner breed type. Desired is the particularly elegant appearance of a riding horse of great lines that is harmonious and elegant, has great expression, nobility and distinct features. The Trakehner type is to be

evident in a chiseled, expressive head, large eyes and a well-shaped neck, sculpted muscles, as well as correct, clearly defined legs. Breeding stallions and broodmares should be typical representatives of their gender.

Undesirable are, in particular, a coarse, dumpy appearance, a common head, indistinct outlines, ill-defined joints and, for breeding stock, the lack of gender expression.

Body conformation Desired is a harmonious body of great lines which enables the horse to perform in athletic activities.

This includes: A neck of medium length that tapers toward the head; good freedom in the throatlatch; large, sloping shoulders, distinct withers that extend far into the back, a functional back that is able to meet the requirements placed on an athletic sport horse and combines movement, impulsion, carrying ability and balance; a long, slightly sloping, powerfully muscled croup, as well as harmonious proportions of forehand, midsection and hindquarters.

Also desired are dry legs proportionate to the body with correct, large joints, medium long pasterns and well-shaped hooves, permitting the expectation of long years of use. Moreover, the legs should be placed correctly; that is, seen from behind, they should be straight; seen from the side, the forelegs should be straight and the hind legs should have well set hocks that describe an angle of approximately 150° as well as a straight hoof axis that describes an angle of about 45° to 50° with the ground

Undesirable are an unharmonious overall body, particularly a short, heavy, low-set neck; small, steep shoulders; short or indistinct withers; a short or overly long, soft back; a tight or convex kidney section; a short or flat croup with the tail set high; not much depth of girth and drawn-up flanks with short rear ribs; as well as incorrectly shaped legs; this includes: small, narrow or tied-in joints, weak cannon bones and short, steep or overly long, soft pasterns as well as hooves that are too small, particularly with inwardly drawn hoof walls. Also undesirable are incorrect leg positions, particularly legs that are pigeon-toed, turned out, placed too wide or too narrow, calf-kneed, too straight, or legs that are bowed, cow-hocked or sickle-hocked.

Movement

Basic gaits

Desired are diligent, cadenced and ground-covering gaits (four-beat walk, two-beat trot, three-beat canter). Movement should be elastic and developed with energy from the hindquarters, transmitted through a supple, swinging back to a forehand that reaches out freely from the shoulder. The

direction of movement of the legs should be straight and forward.

Movement at the walk should be supple, energetic and elevated with clear steps. Movement at the trot and canter should include a clearly noticeable phase of suspension, be elastic, full of impulsion and light-footed, carried with natural elevation and balance. Some knee action is desirable.

Undesirable are, in particular, short, flat and inelastic movements with a tight back as well as a lumbering movement that falls on the forehand or is not cadenced, also tottering movements or movements that swing from side to side, or a movement that is clearly paddling, twisting, plaiting, wide behind, toeing in or toeing out. Movement is examined in hand and at liberty.

Jumping

Desired is an elastic, powerful and calculated jump, indicating calmness and intelligence. The desired jump sequence should clearly show engagement behind, a powerful and quick take-off, a distinct, quick tucking of the legs (with the lower forelegs being horizontal, if possible, over the jump), a curved back with clearly emphasized withers and the neck bent downward while the hind legs open up (bascule). In the overall sequence of the jump, the flow of movement and the rhythm of the canter should be maintained.

Undesirable are, in particular, jumping in a careless manner and with a lack of aptitude, hanging legs, head held high over the jump connected with a tight back in which the flow of movement and the rhythm of the canter are lost, as well as uncontrolled and also hesitant jumping.

Intrinsic characteristics (Performance aptitude, character, temperament and soundness)

Desired is an uncomplicated, friendly horse that is simultaneously willing to be used, not nervous but reliable, which makes an alert, intelligent impression and whose appearance and behavior reveal its good character as well as a calm, steady temperament.

Undesirable are, in particular, horses that are difficult to handle, nervous, timid or cowardly.

Also desired are robust health, good mental and physical stamina, natural fertility as well as the absence of genetic defects.

5. Selection criteria

Evaluation of all horses is based on the judgement of conformation, movement and, within the framework of the overall impression, the horse's temperament; they are defined by marks according to B.12 of the bylaws. The results of the evaluation are entered into the stud book.

- a) Breed and gender type
- b) Upper body
- c) Foundation
- d) Walk
- e) Trot
- f) Canter
- g) Overall impression including temperament
- h) Free jumping (stallions)
- i) Rideability (stallions), if a presentation under saddle is included

The arithmetic mean of these evaluated features is the overall score and is calculated to one decimal point, with rounding up taking place for 5/100 or more. Stallions that have been accepted for inspection on the basis of their own racing performance or on the basis of successes in competition (breeding program 11.1.1.1) bb), cc) or dd) are exempt from the requirement of free jumping.

Further selection criteria include:

- Soundness
- Intrinsic qualities
- Under saddle performance

6. Breeding method

The breeding goal is attained by the pure breeding method. Ancestors of pony and draft breeds are not permitted.

Approved breeds include English and Arabian Thoroughbred as well as Shagya Arabians and Anglo-Arabians (excluding Sections I and II - Based on the principles established by the Conference Internationale de l'Anglo-Arabe (C.I.A.A.)), including crosses between these breeds. In the horse's pedigree, no more than one ancestor from a breed that does not belong to one of the above-mentioned groups is permitted in the sixth generation. In exceptional cases, stallions or mares that do not meet these pure breeding requirements may be used only by way of a breeding experiment authorized the Board. The parental generation counts as the first generation.

7. The divisions of the studbook

Stud books for stallions and mares consist of a main division (closed stud book).

The main division of the stud book for stallions is further organized in the following classes:

- Stallion book I
- Stallion book II
- Annex and
- Foal book

The main division of the stud book for mares is further organized in the following classes

- Mare book I
- Mare book II and
- Foal book

Divison	Gender	
	Stallions	Mares
Main division (HA)	Stallion book I (H I)	Mare book I (S I)
	Stallion book II (H II)	Mare book II (S II)
	Annex (A)	
	Foal book	Foal book

8. Registration requirements for the stud book

The stud book for stallions is divided into the classes Stallion book I and II and annex.

8.1.1 Stallion book I (main division of the stud book)

8.1.1.1 Trakehner stallions

At the earliest, Trakehner stallions in their 3rd year may be entered into the stud book when,

- a) their parents are registered in the main division of the stud book (except foal book and annex), or are potentially able to be registered there,
- b) they have been approved with a total score of at least 7.5 at a central stallion approval according to section B.12 and 10.1 of the bylaws (approval part I),
- c) they have met the requirements regarding soundness and breeding ability, certified by a veterinarian and outlined in (10.1.2),
- d) they have fully completed all requirements regarding stallion performance testing as outlined in (11.1.1).

8.1.1.2 Stallions of other breeds

English and Arabian Thoroughbred stallions as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian stallions (according to ZP 6) and crosses of these breeds may be registered if at least in their 3 year and if they meet all requirements outlined in 8.1.1.1 b) and c) as well as 11.1.1.1 aa) through hh). In addition, they have attained a flat racing handicap (GAG) of at least 70 kg or steeplechase GAG of at least 75 kg; or, with at least 20 starts in three racing years, have attained a flat racing GAG of at least 65 kg or steeplechase GAG of at least 70 kg, or have been successfully tested in a performance test according to the breeding program of their original breeding area.

8.1.2 Stud book II (main division of the stud book)

All Trakehner stallions and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds are registered

- a) whose parents are or can be registered in the main division of their breed except the foal book and annex,
- b) which have received at least an overall score of 7.5 at a licensing of the Trakehner Verband according to B. 12 of the bylaws and according to 10.1. of a licensing of this breeding program (licensing part I),
- c) which meet the requirements for breeding suitability and health during a veterinary examination according to (10.1.2),
- d) which do not (yet) fulfil the performance related requirements (11.1.1) for registration in the Stallion book I.

8.1.3 Annex (main division of the stud book)

All Trakehner stallions and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds, whose parents are registered in a stud book of their breed, which do not meet the performance related requirements for registration in the stallion book I or II, are registered.

The stud book for mares is divided into the classes Mare book I and II.

8.2.1 Mare book I (main division of the stud book)

8.2.1.1 Trakehner mares

Trakehner mares are registered if they are at least 3 years of age at the time of inspection and

- a) where at least one parent is or can be registered in the highest division (Stallion Book I / Mare Book I) and the other parent is or can be registered at least in Stallion Book II or Mare Book II,
- b) when they meet the requirements for conformation evaluation as outlined in B.12 and 10.2 of the bylaws and have received an overall score of at least 5.0, with no single score 4.0 or less,
- c) when Mares registered in mare book II, but that meet the criteria for a Verband premium may be registered in Mare Book I upon request by the owner.

8.2.1.2 Mares of other breeds

English and Arabian Thoroughbred mares as well as Shagya-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian mares (according to ZP 1) and crosses of these breeds may be registered if they meet all requirements outlined in 8.1.1.1 b) and c).

8.2.2 Mare book II (main division of the stud book)

All Trakehner mares and English and Arabian Thoroughbreds as well as Shagya-Arabians, Anglo-Arabians (according to ZP 6) and crosses between these breeds are registered if their parents are registered in the stud book of the original breeds and they do not meet the performance requirements defined for registration in mare book I.

8.3 Foal book (main division of the stud book)

The Verband maintains a foal book for fillies and colts. Foals with parents registered/able to be registered in the stud book are entered in the year they are born. A Verband evaluation commission has to identify all foals before foal book registration.

9. Performance test and breeding value estimation

The results of the performance tests and breeding value estimations serve as a basis for selection decisions or can be made available to the members for their selection decisions.

9.1 Performance test

Within the Verband, stallions, mares and geldings can be subjected to performance tests, which are either conducted by the Verband or by other organizations or test stations. The Verband contracts with organizations or test stations that have been instructed to perform such tests. These contracts are the basis for the execution of performance tests. The Verband checks the compliance with contract content as well as execution of all performance tests within the scope of a controlling.

Performance tests are stallion performance tests and broodmare performance tests conducted according to the animal breeding rules. The test conditions result from the respectively applicable legal requirements, the breed association rules (ZVO), the stallion performance test guidelines for stallion performance tests according to the breed association rules, the Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Nutrition and Agriculture guidelines for aptitude testing of stallions of the German riding horse breeds, the Trakehner Verband Guidelines for the Conduction of Broodmare/Riding Horse Tests as well as the guideline performance test with eventing as a breeding aim (see (11.2)). For the area of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Trakehner Verband authorizes the FN to conduct the stallion performance tests. Details in this connection are to be agreed upon in a contract between the Trakehner Verband and the FN.

Performance tests also include stallion approvals, mare inspections and competition tests. Such performance tests are ordered by the Trakehner Verband (competitive sport events) or are

conducted by the Trakehner Verband at its own responsibility according to the rules of its accepted breeding program. For the area of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Trakehner Verband authorizes the FN to provide the results of competitions.

The only performance test results recognized are those that have been conducted according to the animal breeding rules, the Performance Test Rules (LPO) of the German Equestrian Federation (FN) or the Rules of the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), respectively. In addition, results from other performance tests are taken into consideration only if they have been accepted by the Trakehner Verband or the FN.

For English and Arabian Thoroughbred stallions, success in racing may be used for the evaluation of performance. In order to improve breeding progress, results from other breed associations or offices, respectively, may be used in addition to the results from performance tests of our own population.

Results from performance tests in foreign countries at regular competitions can be accepted upon request, as long as they can be considered as equivalent. This is particularly true for duration of the test as well as the characteristics of the test. A requirement for acceptance of foreign test results is to provide credible proof that the results were indeed obtained by the horse and that the test is equivalent to German tests.

9.2 Breeding value index

To estimate the genetic potency of a stallion or a mare, the Trakehner Verband may use the following information to estimate a breeding value index for individual horses:

- a) results of performance tests of the progeny,
- b) results of foal evaluations made on the occasion of their inspection,
- c) results of performance tests of other relatives.

The Trakehner Verband may request a breeding value estimate from the FN or other offices. The FN is authorized to provide the competition breeding values. Vereinigte Informationssysteme Tierhaltung w.V. (VIT) in Verden or another correspondingly qualified and recognized enterprise in Germany is authorized to calculate the conformation breeding values. The rules for these compilations are published online (homepage of the Trakehner Verband) as well as in the Verband's official publication and may be viewed in the business office.

10. Reproduction techniques

Stallion owner are required to observe and comply with all breeding regulations published by the EU, the federal government and all states. If requested by the Verband, the owner has to produce all according papers for inspection.

Accepted breeding methods include live cover, artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

Foals produced by means of embryo transfer may be registered only if the Verband is informed of the donor and recipient animals. All breeding relevant data (time of insemination, time of collection, time of transfer of the embryo) as well as name and address of the embryo transfer institute must also be recorded and indicated. All foals resulting from such transfer are subject to parentage verification. The applicant bears all costs.

The cloning of horses is not permitted.

11. Consideration of health characteristics and genetic defects

A stallion shall be approved only if he has no soundness defects which would impair his suitability for breeding and his value as a breeding animal.

Soundness deficits generally include:

- a) Roaring
- b) Cribbing
- c) Periodic ophthalmitis
- d) Anomalies of the jaw and denture
- e) deficiencies in the genitalia which justify serious doubts about the stallion's use for breeding
- f) findings that lead to the conclusion of inherited disposition for unsoundness
- g) significant radiographic findings
- h) other soundness criteria as determined by the Board of Directors

The applicable requirements for soundness are published in the conditions for acceptance for approval. The veterinary examination of the stallion or veterinary certificates presented for the stallion are performed by veterinarians who have been selected by the Board of Directors upon recommendation by the Executive Board

Genetic defects that can lead to suffering and genetic anomalies, respectively, are considered in the breeding program of the Verband. The Verband is entitled to have tests carried out for genetic defects or genetic peculiarities.

In addition, the stallion owner has to inform the breeder about any known genetic features in terms of known and relevant genetic defects. In fact the stallion owner is required to volunteer such information.

The identified genetic defects and genetic peculiarities are to be listed in the stud book as outlined in the respective breeding program and, if necessary, published according to the positive list of the FN.

The above outlined principles will be published on the Trakehner Verband website. The Trakehner Verband will send the above outlined principles to the daughter associations. The principles are mandatory to daughter associations.

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