



Fjord Horse International

The Handbook



**The original language of this handbook is English.
In case of different interpretations this English version is valid.**

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PREFACE

The Fjord Horse is the Norwegian Native Breed. According to European law, Norway the country of origin sets the breed standard. Norges Fjordhestlag, the Mother Society, is very much aware of our responsibility for the breed not only in Norway but also internationally.

The commendable initiative to produce a Handbook came from the Fjord Horse International Association and within 3 short years of obviously extensive discussions the work has been accomplished. We feel that our cooperation with FHI has been of mutual benefit and that the Handbook is the first real step towards international progress and further understanding of our wonderful breed. New challenges lie ahead but now we may meet them together and we will from now on give priority to international relations!

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking all those who have contributed to the Handbook and I am convinced that it will be of great assistance to breeders and judges alike.

Magne Hus

Chairman Norges Fjordhestlag

Kinsarvik 2003



FOREWORD

The main task of Fjord Horse International (FHI) is to connect the international interests related to the Fjord Horse breed. In order to develop this idea, the founders of FHI, Norges Fjordhestlag and Norsk Hestesenter instituted the "Breeders' Conference". The agendas of the first two sessions at the 1998 and 1999 conferences dealt with general information on different aspects of the breeding rules.

During the winter of 1999/2000 a questionnaire, relating to the education of judges, was sent by FHI to the national organisations. An evaluation of the answers received led to a draft being drawn up to be used as a basis for discussion by FHI. At the Breeders' Conference of May 2000 the FHI and the national organisations agreed that a group of experienced judges should be asked to work on this project of setting up common rules for the education of judges. A resolution was drawn up to this effect. Subsequently several countries received a written invitation to name an expert judge as a commission member.

In September 2000 a group of five people started work on the first of four meetings designed to prepare an international judges' educational program. This group became known as the FHI Judges' Commission.

During the commission meetings, the original aim of setting up a "Judges' Educational Program", changed. The commission came to the conclusion that the international breeding organisations first needed acceptable international standards for judging before organised general education could be initiated.

The contents of "The Official Handbook for Fjord Horse Judges" are the result of detailed discussions, where different points of view arose. Answers from the organisations to questions on many different subjects and items of interest, were taken into account throughout the discussions and have been incorporated into the final Handbook.

The contents of the first edition of "The Official Hand Book for Fjord Horse Judges" document and describe the breed standard and establish an accurate record of the history of the breed. In the future, some chapters may be added and/or modified; however it is the strong belief of this FHI Judges' Commission that the breed standard with "The Breeding Goal" and "The Description of The Breed" be established as a guide to the future breeding of the Fjord Horse.

From the summer of 2001 the Norsk Hestesenter was an active participant at the Judges' Commission meetings, and this participation emphasised the importance of the work. Its added support and contributions to this important effort have been gratefully appreciated.

On occasion of the 'Breeders' Conference' in Norway in May 2002, a first print of 'The Official Handbook for Fjord Horse Judges' was presented to the international breeding organizations with the request to read and discuss it and to send in their comments. During the 5th commission meeting in October 2002, which was called in order to finish the Handbook, the contents of the chapters were once more finally discussed. This time Magne Hus, the leader of Norges Fjordhestlag actively took part in the meeting. Three weeks later the board of Norges Fjordhestlag agreed to the intention and the contents of the Handbook, and decided to adapt the chapters "The Breeding Goal" and "The Description of the Breed" into the next revision of the Norwegian Breeding Plan.

The Judges' Commission is convinced that the Official Handbook now presented, is a sound base from which to start work on the general education of judges, breeders and owners of the Fjord Horse. It shall serve as an initial guide and as a base for future discussions. The success of "The Official Hand Book for Fjord Horse Judges" is entirely dependant on its use by all the recognized Fjord Horse Studbooks/breed societies throughout the world.

Together with Norges Fjordhestlag and Norsk Hestesenter the Fjord Horse International Association must maintain an ongoing leadership role by continuing to monitor the value and contribution of this text.

The members of the "Judges Commission";

Arne Presthus - Norges Fjordhestlag, until May 2002

Helen Indrebø – Norges Fjordhestlag

Flemming Strange-Hansen - Fjordhesteavlen i Danmark

Eike Schön-Petersen - Interessengemeinschaft Fjordpferd, Germany

Wayne G. Hipsley - Norwegian Fjord Horse Registry, USA

Oda Münch-Bronk - Vice-President FHI, Switzerland

Susan Hellum - Norsk Hestesenter

Tore Kvam - Norsk Hestesenter

March 2003

VISION

Maintaining and developing the Fjord Horse breed internationally requires a universal definition of the breeding goal as well as a mutual understanding of the evaluation process.

The Fjord Horse breed has found supporters and enthusiasts around the world. This handbook can promote closer contact between persons and organisations, provide better education and training and assist in establishing international standards.

Through the Fjord Horse International's Judges' Commission, organisations and persons involved in evaluating, judging and breeding Fjords, have co-operated and contributed to this book, as all member countries realise there must be a common system of procedures and rules for evaluations.

This "Official Handbook for Fjord Horse Judges " shall serve as a guide in the training and education of Fjord Horse judges and breeders. The handbook will provide a basis for the training of judges, from learner judges to certified international judges, including mandatory further education of certified judges. And for those previously trained in the breeding and judging of Fjord Horses, it shall serve as a reference handbook.

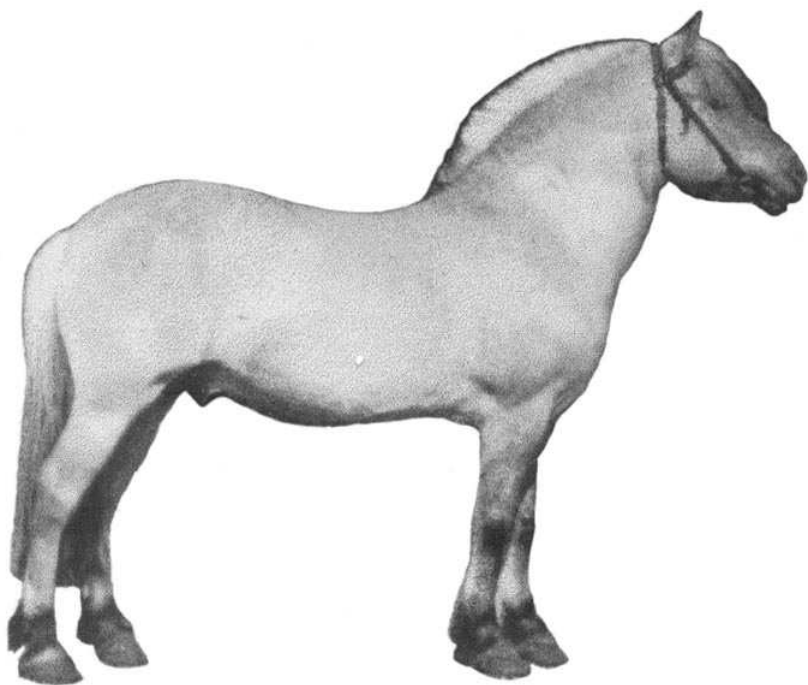
The member associations of FHI shall implement a system of training and examining Fjord horse judges based upon the guidelines laid down in this handbook.

The sections of this handbook describe different aspects of breeding and judging/evaluating Fjord Horses - from the general history of the breed to the details of judges' scorecards and general information about the international organisations.

While the Norwegian organisations play the predominant role in defining standards, care was taken to include aspects of the systems already in place in different countries. Therefore this handbook includes compatible 5- and 10-figure systems. It is very important to note that original Norwegian literature, not readily available in any other language, served as an important source of information.

The members of the FHI Judges' Commission who collected and edited the contents of this handbook have contributed their services to Norges Fjordhestlag and all members of FHI, for the sole purpose of promoting the Fjord Horse. We must recognise that breeding and judging horses is a dynamic process with the potential for change over a period of time yet the core standards for the Fjord Horse breed must always be maintained and used as a guide to further development.

The Fjord Horse is to be found all over the world. Norges Fjordhestlag is in charge of the Mother Studbook and has overall responsibility for the breed. Due to its global distribution Norges Fjordhestlag, Norsk Hestesenter and Fjord Horse International are increasingly responsible for keeping the balance between preserving the breed and improving the procedures for the breeding and judging/ evaluation of Fjord Horses. An overall goal will be closed Stud Books for Fjord Horses in all countries.



Håkon Jarl

A- THE BASIS FOR BREEDING AND JUDGING FJORDHORSES

The History of the Breed

The Fjord Horse is one of the world's oldest and purest breeds. Breeding took place mainly in the west of Norway so that the breed was also known as "Vestlandshesten".

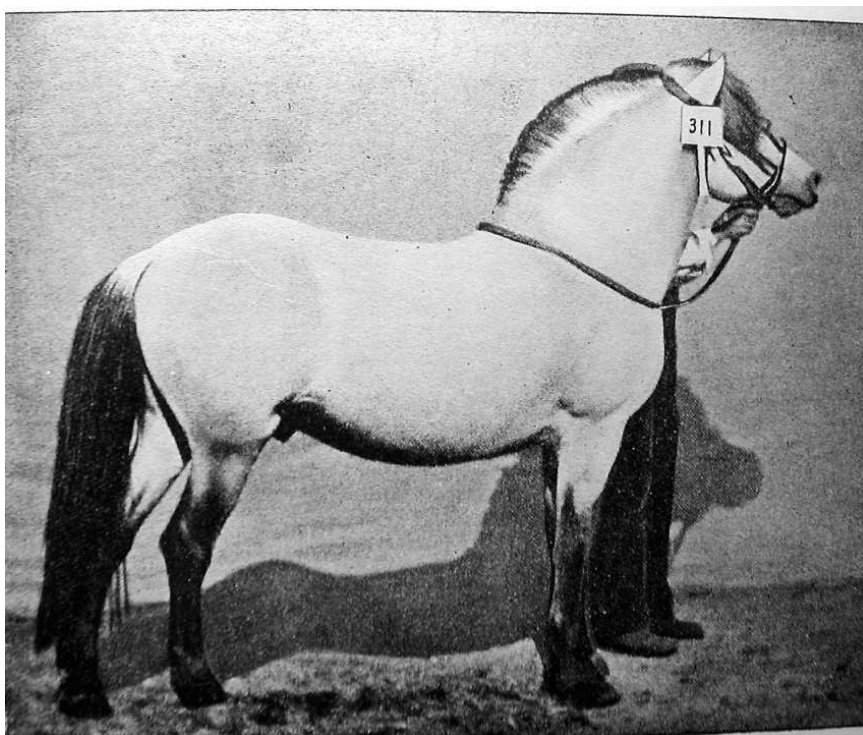
Little is known about the origin of the breed. There are many similarities such as colour and primitive markings (see chapter F) between the feral Przewalski horse and the Fjord. The Fjord is rather like the European wild horse, the Tarpan, now extinct in its natural state. However, the Fjord Horse does not descend from the Przewalski Horse, as the Przewalski has 66 chromosomes, and the Fjord and Tarpan 64.*

It is most likely that the horse came to Norway from the east. There seem to have been wild horses in the south of Sweden and in Denmark since the last ice age. Archaeological excavations reveal that the horse was domesticated in the Bronze Age, circa 1200 BC. Viking burial grounds show that man had bred the horse for about 2000 years and it appears that the Fjord Horse is a descendant of the earliest horses in Norway. Through the ages there has been a great deal of contact between Norway, Iceland and the British Isles, and horses from these lands across the sea have surely influenced the development of the breed.

The Fjord seems to have varied in size and type from the north to the south of Vestlandet. The Fjord Horse from Nordfjord and Sunnmøre was known to be larger with more bone and with more profuse mane, tail and feathering than the Fjord in Sunnhordland, which was smaller, lighter and more refined. This has led to a feeling that there were perhaps different types of Fjord Horse with slightly dissimilar origins. An example of the lighter type is Rosendalsborken I 8, foaled 1863 in Kvinnherad. As a 20-year-old, he was entered in a show in Germany and made quite a sensation. The types from Sunnmøre and Fjordane are predominant in today's breeding. The most important sire in the history of the breed is Njål 166, foaled 1891 in Stryn. Njål who was a county stallion in Sogn og Fjordane, stationed at Sunde in Stryn from 1896 till he died in 1910, is to be found in the pedigree of every living Fjord Horse around the world today. The Fjord is easy to feed, strong, tough but docile, with a capacity for working long hours, day after day under difficult conditions. This together with its versatility made the Fjord Horse very suitable for work on the small farms in the West Country long before mechanisation began.

*Source: "Genetica of the Horse" by Anne Bowling and Andrei Ruvinsky, ISBN 0 85199 429 8.

The Fjord was also used for transport between hamlets and ferries. Affection for the Fjord Horse in Norway has remained very strong, especially amongst the farmers of Vestlandet who have appreciated and maintained these attributes up to the present day. The charm, kind nature and versatility of the Fjord make him highly appreciated also today. Many people consider the Fjord Horse as a national symbol.



Rosendalsborken I 8

A- THE BASIS FOR BREEDING AND JUDGING FJORD HORSES

The History of Norwegian Fjord Horse Breeding and the The Beginning of Organized Breeding

As mentioned in the chapter "A Short History of the Breed", there have been Fjord Horses in Norway since prehistoric times, but organized breeding formally started between 1840 and 1850. In 1843 it was decided to found a government stud farm at Hjerinn on the Dovre mountains at a height of 1000 metres above sea level. Generally, the plan was to improve Norwegian breeding .

The Fjord was used on the farm for different tasks, logging and timber in the winter, and harvesting in the summer. The Fjord was also used as a packhorse and in lighter driving, for instance to church on Sunday. It was used extensively as a post horse and for the transport of goods.

A stallion and six mares of the "original Norwegian breed", the Fjord, were purchased by the state as a base for the stud at Hjerinn.

Little was known about the genetics of colour. As in that time uls dun was very popular (statistic shows; between 1857 - 79 48,0% of the approved stallions were uls dun and between 1860 - 79 46,8% of the registered mares were uls dun) all this breeding stock was uls dun. Of the 32 foals born on the stud, 15 were white with blue eyes, showing up dramatically what happens by mating within this colour, but without anybody understanding why this happened. So because of this and the fact that the stud was poorly managed it was decided to close down the stud. *)

The government then decided to purchase stallions that could be used by breeders. Statsagronom (government appointed agronomist) Lindeqvist found no Fjord stallions which he "considered suitable for improving the breed". Instead some Dølehest stallions (Gudbrandsdals horse) were stationed in Vestlandet, thus giving governmental approval to cross-breeding.

The first show in Vestlandet the "West country" was held in Førde in 1864. Up to 1875 an annual show alternated between the counties of Møre og Romsdal, Sogn og Fjordane and Hordaland. After 1875 two annual shows were held including Rogaland in the southwest. From 1895 onwards, annual shows were arranged in each of the four counties in the west.

In 1875 the government began buying quality Fjord stallions, which were stationed in the main breeding districts in Western Norway. Between 1870 and 1880 the counties began buying their own stallions, and like the government owned stallions, these travelled from district to district. The last of these stallions was removed in 1937.

*) See in chapter A-"The Colours of the Fjord Horse and the Primitive Markings" and in chapter E-"Genetics of Colour"

Cross breeding Fjords with Dølehest led to a hot dispute when the breeders discovered the negative aspects of these offspring. In 1907 a meeting was held in Innvik, Nordfjord. There were many different points of view but subsequently it was accepted that only pure breeding was permissible and from this day forward the Fjord Horse has been maintained as a pure breed. This dispute is known as the Rimfakse debate after the crossbred stallion Rimfakse 146.

The Fjord Studbook and Register

Through the initiative of Det Kongelige Selskap for Norges Vel (The Royal Norwegian Society for Development), the first Studbook for the Fjord Horse was published in 1910. The studbook encompassed 308 stallions foaled between 1857 and 1904. Statens Stambokkontor (the Governmental Studbook Office), under the Ministry of Agriculture, was formed in 1918 and took over responsibility for the studbook. Until 1989 the studbook was an "elite" studbook where only evaluated mares and stallions, were entered. Today Norsk Hestesenter registers on behalf of Norges Fjordhestlag all Fjords that are eligible for the studbook in Norway.

Officially appointed Breeding Consultants

In the latter part of the 19th century, breeding consultants were appointed in the various districts to be responsible for animal husbandry. The West country was divided into two districts and the consultant was responsible for all the livestock. In 1922 Jens Nordang, a veterinary surgeon, was appointed as the first Breeding Consultant for the Fjord Horse. Over a period of time the system of government-owned stallions was disbanded and the funds transferred to the local breed societies. From 1967 all horse breeding was taken care of by one Breeding Consultant. From 1993 the leader of the breeding section at the Norsk Hestesenter has taken over the work of the "Statskonsulent".

Norsk Hestesenter - The Norwegian Horse Centre (NHS)

This foundation was formed in 1986 and encompasses the majority of horse breeding and other equestrian organisations. NHS has been appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to be responsible for all horse breeding, registering, studbook keeping, evaluations and shows.

Public Breeding Regulations

Before 1941 all stallions could be used for breeding. In 1941 a law, "Lov om kåring av alshingstar", restricting the use of stallions, was introduced. From then on it was forbidden to use stallions that were not licensed. An owner could use his own stallion, licensed or not, on his own mares until the end of 2000. Apart from minor adjustments, this law was valid until 1994 after which a "Regulation for the approval of purebred equines" was introduced in agreement with the rules in the European Union.

Breeding Plans

In 1995 the Fjord Horse as the first breed in Norway was given a breeding plan, which acts as a base for all breeding. The principal aim is, "through pure breeding, the Norwegian Fjord Horse Society is responsible for maintaining the character and variety within the breed and to breed a healthy and functional horse which at all times can carry out the different functions for which it is bred". For the Fjord Horse this means to ensure a long-term progress to achieve the aims set in the breeding goals. The breeding plan should serve as a useful tool both for breeders and users of the Fjord and this again will ensure the future of the breed." Norway is accepted by the Rio-Convention on Biological Diversity and by the Commission of the European Union, as the country of origin (mother country) of the breed, and is responsible for looking after the breed and its character.

Breeder's Associations

The first local Fjord Horse association was formed in the eighteen nineties. Previously there had been some private interest groups, which had owned stallions. Local Fjord Horse associations could be made up of small rural community groups or wider districts, which later on amalgamated to form more economically viable societies. The aim of the local society was to own or stand the licensed stallions of the best quality. In 1943 there were 130 local societies in Norway and altogether 165 stallions. Some local associations owned more than one stallion. The largest local association, Jæren, had 11 stallions. During Jens Nordang's period, economic support for the purchase and keep of the stallions was introduced. In 2001 there were 51 local societies. Some of these groups are more interested in performance and various other activities with Fjords, and do not own a stallion.

Many local and district societies saw the need to amalgamate so as to form a stronger front and to ensure that they would be heard by the powers that be. The first was Nordfjord Fjordhestlag, which was founded in 1919. The others were formed in the thirties and forties.

Gradually it became apparent that there was a need for a national society so the county and district associations came together and founded Norges Fjordhestlag (Norwegian Fjord Horse Society, NFL for short), in 1949.

It is now possible to be a member of NFL without being a member of a local association, but it is the districts that still send representatives to the annual general meeting.

NFL took the initiative to form an international organisation for the Fjord Horse, and Fjord Horse International (FHI) was formed in 1997.

The Evaluation System:

From the beginning there were separate classes for mares and stallions, and the horses were placed in order of merit. During the period the system has gradually changed to what it is today, where horses are graded according to merit, being able to achieve the grade of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, accepted (mares) or licensed (stallions).

The evaluation system is a very important tool for reaching the breeding goals and for improving the breed. In an Evaluation the horses are evaluated according to a defined breed standard. Also in former days a stallion had to fulfil the quality-standards before being licensed, regardless if there were no licensed stallion in the actual district

The Organisations and Mandate

Since 1949 Norges Fjordhestlag (NFL) has been the main organisation for the Fjord Horse in Norway. Today NFL is recognised by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture as the only breeding association for the Fjord Horse in Norway.

According to the European Convention for Livestock, Norway is, as the country of origin (mother country), responsible for the preservation and development of the Fjord Horse in Norway, the European Union and in those countries covered by the EFTA

Through the years the Fjord has been exported to many countries and the Fjord has been bred extensively abroad. For this reason NFL took the initiative to establish an international organisation so that all countries that are interested in the breed might be a part of and take part in an international breeding association for just this breed. Fjord Horse International, FHI for short, was formed as a company in 1997 and was changed to a membership association in 2001.



Rosendal Avlsgard 1922

A- THE BASIS FOR BREEDING AND JUDGING FJORD HORSES

The Breeding Goal

Through pure breeding maintain the character, the accepted variations and the versatility of the Fjord Horse, and produce a healthy, functional horse. To further maintain the original accepted colours of the breed and the primitive markings, which may vary according to the shade of the overall body colour. Markings and colours untypical of the breed must be avoided and discriminated against.

The general appearance of the Fjord Horse shall be strongly built, hardy, well proportioned and athletic, a horse with great presence and charm. The horse shall be co-operative, dependable, willing, and calm in most situations and have natural, well-balanced movements. The Fjord shall be a versatile riding, driving and draught horse. The conformation of the Fjord should assure that he moves equally well in difficult terrain as on the flat. With these qualities the Fjord Horse should be easy to handle and suitable for family use, and in different activities as in riding schools, competitions and for leisure.



A- THE BASIS FOR BREEDING AND JUDGING FJORD HORSES

The Description of the Fjord Horse

Height: There is no upper or lower limit, but the desired height at the withers is between 135 cm and 150 cm (13.1 – 14.3 Hands).

Colours and markings: The five accepted colours are brown dun, uls dun, grey (blue dun), red dun and yellow dun. It is important that the so-called primitive markings are appreciated and preserved.

A star is only accepted on a mare. Other visible markings are not accepted. *)

Hair: The forelock on mature horses covers from one half to two thirds of the head. Excessive feathering on the legs is not desirable. Tradition rules that the Fjord should have an upright mane. The horse ought to be presented with a clipped mane in a convex shape to complement the neck's top line.

The head is important when assessing breed type and character. It should be proportional, small and well defined, with a wide and flat forehead. The length from the eye to the muzzle should be short; the profile should be straight or preferably slightly dished (concave). The eyes should be large, dark and bright with a calm expression. The nostrils ought to be wide and in proportion so that the muzzle gives a "square" appearance. The jaws should be well defined. The lower jaws must not be so heavy as to make the head appear coarse. There should be sufficient width between the jaws to ensure free movement of the head or flexion of the poll. The ears should be relatively short, with a refined point at the tips and wide set. The ears should be parallel, with an outward curvature from the tip to the middle of the ear. Long pointed ears that are close together and in constant movement are not typical of the Fjord Horse.

Conformation/ structure and muscular development:

It is important that the body parts are in harmony. Variations in the breed may be accepted, but the Fjord Horse should have good depth through the heart girth and width through the barrel and a proportional amount of muscling reflecting gender and age.

The neck ought to be set high and have a convex top line. Stallions especially often have a strong neck. The Fjord for a period of time was used for heavy work, so a short, strong neck and straight shoulder was seen as an asset and favoured. Today a longer and suppler neck is desired, being more suitable for riding, driving and as a packhorse. Length at the poll and a smooth transition from the head to the neck is desired. It must be recognised that a long, thin neck is not desirable

Shoulder and withers: The shoulder region influences significantly the movement of the horse; hence today it is desirable to have a gently sloping shoulder angle, which allows forward extension of the forelimbs. (A straight shoulder was wanted when the Fjord was used for heavy work). The withers of the Fjord Horse are not typically prominent but blend smoothly into the back.

*) Further information may be found in Chap. A-The Colours of the Fjord Horse and the Primitive Markings and Chap. E- Genetics of Colour

The withers should be sufficiently well defined so as to be a good anchor point for the shoulder- and back muscles. The forehead should have the same length as the back and hindquarters.

Body and top line: The ribs should be well sprung, yet not round. The back and the loin area should be smooth and well muscled. The loins are extremely important and should be carefully assessed, as they are the bridge between the mid-section and the hindquarters. The transition between the loin and croup should be flexible and blend smoothly together. The length of the coupling/ loin should be short, yet strong and proportional to the back and the croup.

The Hindquarters: The croup should be long, broad, well muscled and sloping. Too sloping or too flat are not desirable. The tail should not be set on too high or too low and it should be carried freely and naturally. The thighs should be sufficiently long, well muscled seen both from the side and from behind, and should be set as wide as the quarters.

Legs: The forearm should be broad and well muscled. In the hind legs the thigh and gaskin muscling should be long and well developed seen both from the side and from behind. Too long a gaskin is considered a drawback for a draught horse. The legs should be correctly aligned and with adequate bone. The joints and tendons must be clearly defined and dry. A short and firm cannon bone is desired. The cannon bones ought to be clean and dry, and should not be tied below the knee.

The knee (carpal joint) should be large, and well defined.

The hock joint should be large, well developed and dry. Small ill-defined hocks are not suitable for the breed. The point of the hock must be prominent when viewed from the side. Too straight or bowed hocks are objectionable.

The fetlock joints should be strong and well defined.

The pasterns should be strong, and sufficiently long and sloping to give adequate support and elasticity. The hooves of the Fjord Horse should be well balanced and proportionately round and large, with good horn quality, the inside of the hoof wall may be slightly steeper than the outside. Good sound hooves are extremely important for the horse.

The movements are particularly important for the horse, and must reflect the conformation in sufficient elasticity and impulsion to perform an effortless walk, trot and canter. The movements should be energetic, with good balance and cadence. The Fjord Horse must move freely in all three gaits. The canter should be balanced, and free with supple and elastic forward movement. The trot shall be energetic, however excessive action is considered not typical for the breed.

Gender characteristics: The Fjord Horse should have distinct gender characteristics; the stallion should be masculine and the mare feminine.

A- THE BASIS FOR BREEDING AND JUDGING FJORD HORSES

The Colours of the Fjord Horse and the Primitive Markings

An adaptation of "The Colours of the Fjord Horse" by Tor Nestaas, revised in 2002

The Fjord Horse has different sorts of dun colour. They are the same kind of colour as on the wild horse of Central Asia, the Przewalski, and the Tarpan, the European wild horse. This kind of colour is also called primitive.

The basic primitive colours are **brown dun**, **red dun** and **grey** (blue dun). In addition, **uls dun** and **yellow dun** are also genuine colours of the breed. At the annual General Meeting of Norges Fjordhestlag (the Norwegian Fjord Horse Society) in 1980, it was agreed upon and decided that these five colours shall be acknowledged as the genuine and typical colours of the Fjord Horse. This decision is also supported by scientific facts.

Variations of colour

The **brown dun** („brunblakk" in Norwegian) is the most common colour. It can be found in lighter or darker shades. The colour of the body is pale yellow-brownish, and can vary from cream yellow to nearly brown. The darker stripe of hair (in Norwegian, "Midtstol", in English "Mid-section") in the middle of the mane, forelock and tail are black, or dark brown. The mane is covered with white hairs on both sides of the mid-section and so is the forelock and tail. The eel-stripe is dark brown or distinct darker than the coat colour. The light coloured horses have whiter forelocks and whiter hairs on the mane's outside. On darker individuals, these hairs may also be darker, almost brown.

The **red dun's** („rødblakk" in Norwegian) body-colour is pale red-yellowish, and can also be seen in lighter or darker shades. In some cases, it can be difficult to tell the difference between a brown and a red dun. On the red duns, the darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane, eel stripe and the darker hair in the middle of the tail are red or red- brownish, always darker than the colour of the body, but never black. Mane and tail are mostly very light or yellowish. On the lighter shades of red duns, the forelock, mane and tail can be completely white. When they are foaled, the red duns can have light hooves, but the hooves may darken, as they grow older.

The **greys** or **blue duns** („grå" in Norwegian) have a body-colour, which can vary from light silver grey to dark slate grey. The darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane, eel stripe and the darker hair in the middle of the tail are black or darker than the main colour. Forelock and muzzle area is darker in contrast to the brown and red duns who mostly have a light forelock and muzzle area. On the darkest individuals, the mane and tail can be very dark. If one had used the same pattern in naming this colour as in the naming of the others, grey should be called black dun, but this term has never been used.

Uls dun ("ulsblakk" in Norwegian) is a variety of the brown dun colour caused by a dilution factor, which reduces the production of hair colour. The colour of the body is almost white or yellowish-white. The darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane, eel stripe and the darker hair in the middle of the tail are black. Mane and tail have a lighter shade than the body.

Yellow dun ("gulblakk" in Norwegian) is the rarest of the Fjord Horse-colours. It is a variation of red dun caused by the same factor as mentioned under uls dun. The colour of the body is yellowish-white. The darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane, eel stripe and the darker hair in the middle of the tail are darker yellowish than the colour of the body. Fore- lock, mane and tail can be completely white, and on such individuals the eel stripe can be in- distinct.

Dilution factor

Greys too can have the dilution factor mentioned under 'Uls dun' and 'Yellow dun', but as they have the same appearance as light greys without this factor the 'colour' has no specific name.

Mating horses with the dilution factor results in 25% white and foals with blue eyes. As this colour is not accepted on Fjord Horses it is recommended not to mate uls duns, yellow duns and greys with dilution factor with each other. (If a grey has a yellow dun or uls dun father or mother then there is 50% risk that it has dilution factor. If a grey has yellow dun or uls dun offspring mated with brown dun or red dun it has for sure the dilution factor. If a grey mated with another grey has yellow dun offspring there too is a high risk for dilution factor.)

Extension of the colours

As mentioned before in the chapter of "The Norwegian Breeding History", in early days of the organised and written breeding history 'Uls dun' was very popular and for a time was the dominant variety of colour. So then 'Uls dun' increasingly was bred to 'Uls dun' resulting in white foals.

Therefore the 'Brown dun' colour became more and more popular; especially the lighter shades, and is now the dominating colour. The extension of the colours can of course also be caused by the fact that the colour of the most popular and most used stallions, was brown dun. On the other hand, these stallions could also be more popular because of their colour. Changing opinions of what is thought to be fashionable has also been a strong factor. At the present, there is interest in preserving all the five genuine colours. *) See table at the bottom of the chapter

Determine Colour

Some times it can be difficult to decide what colour a foal has, especially before it has shed its coat for the first time. The best help to decide the colour is to see what colour the darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane, the eel stripe and the darker hair in the middle of the tail have.

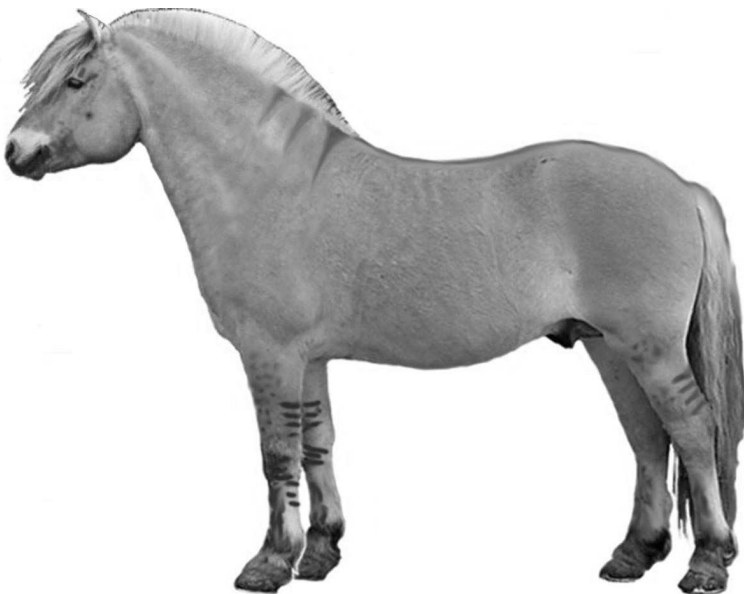
In some instances, grown Fjord Horses too can have an indeterminate colour, as the appearance of the colour can be different in different seasons of the year, or change when they change their coat. Their summer coat appears to be grey or uls dun, but their winter coat seems to be brown dun.

Primitive markings

An important part of the description and identification of a Fjord Horse, are the so-called primitive markings. These are the dark mid-section in the forelock, mane and tail, dorsal stripe and zebra stripes, the dark horizontal stripes on the legs, especially on the forelegs. Some individuals can also have one or more dark stripes across the withers („grop" = shoulder cross). This last marking is very seldom seen. Some individuals can have small brown spots on their body, for instance on their thigh or cheek. The last one is called "Njåls-merke" (Mark of Njål) after the founding father of the modern Fjord Horse, the stallion Njål 166, foaled 1891, who had such spots on his cheeks.

As mentioned in the section on *Variations of colour*, the colour of these markings differs according to the main body colour. On red and yellow dun horses with monochrome forelock, mane and tail, the eel stripe can be indistinct and they may not have the zebra stripes at all. On very light shades of brown dun, the zebra stripes can be very weak, or lacking.

The zebra stripes have the same colour as the darker stripe of hair in the middle of the mane and the other markings, but are often of a lighter shade. They are most prominent in the horse's summer coat. Foals lack zebra stripes when they are foaled, but the stripes will appear by the first shedding of the foal-coat. The stripes are most prominent and in greatest numbers on the forelegs. In some cases, the zebra stripes are lacking on the greys and uls duns. On these, the legs can be of the same colour as the body, or they can be dark up to and including the knee and up to the hock.



The picture of this horse is edited for illustration purpose.

Other markings.

White, or flesh-coloured markings, are very seldom seen on the Fjord Horse, but a white star on the forehead has existed as far back as we have written records. The white markings are inherited as a recessive gene, meaning that the genes can be carried hidden, and that both parents must have these genes if the offspring shall exhibit visible markings. White stars are only accepted on mares, but flesh-coloured marks are accepted on the penis of the stallions. Both light and dark soles are accepted but light hooves are only accepted on red duns and yellow duns.

Faint white stripes may appear on the hooves of older Fjords and are not to be confused with true white markings.

The Division of Colours in % of Licensed Fjord Stallions (Norway) *)

Foal year	Number	Brown d.	Red d.	Grey	Uls d.	Yel. D.	Other/ unknown
1857-79	109	27,4	-	1,0	48,0	-	23,6
1900-09	179	65,9	0,6	3,4	19,6	-	10,05
1930-39	252	89,7	0,4	1,6	8,3	-	-
1960-69	95	95,8	-	4,2	-	-	-
1990-95	83	85,6	2,4	8,4	3,6	-	-

*) Table Tor Nestaas

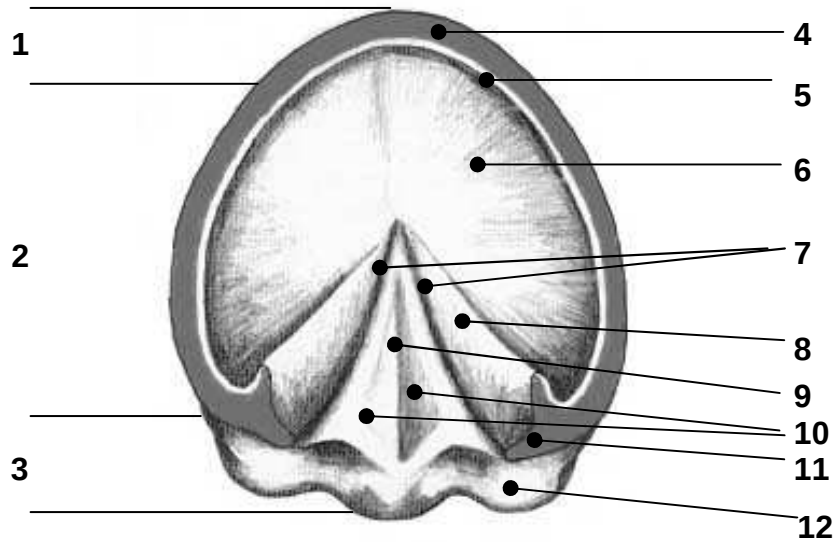
The Division of Colours in % of Registered Fjord Mares (Norway) *)

Foal year	Number	Brown d.	Red d.	Grey	Uls d.	Yel. D.	Other/ unknown
1860-79	62	30,7	4,8	1,6	46,8	-	16,1
1900-09	512	62,7	2,9	3,7	20,9	0,2	9,6
1930-39	4363	83,6	4,2	1,7	2,6	0,6	-
Registering year							
1965-70	539	90,5	4,6	1,7	2,6	0,6	-
1980-85	714	88,2	5,6	3,7	2,1	0,4	-

*) Table Tor Nestaas

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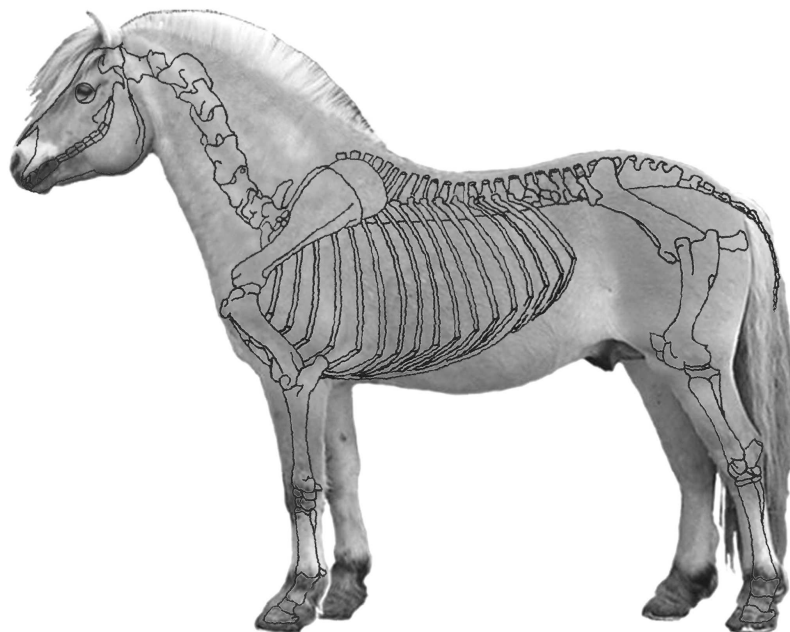
The Hoof/ Den Hov/ Der Huf/ Le Sabot/ Den Hov/ De Hoef



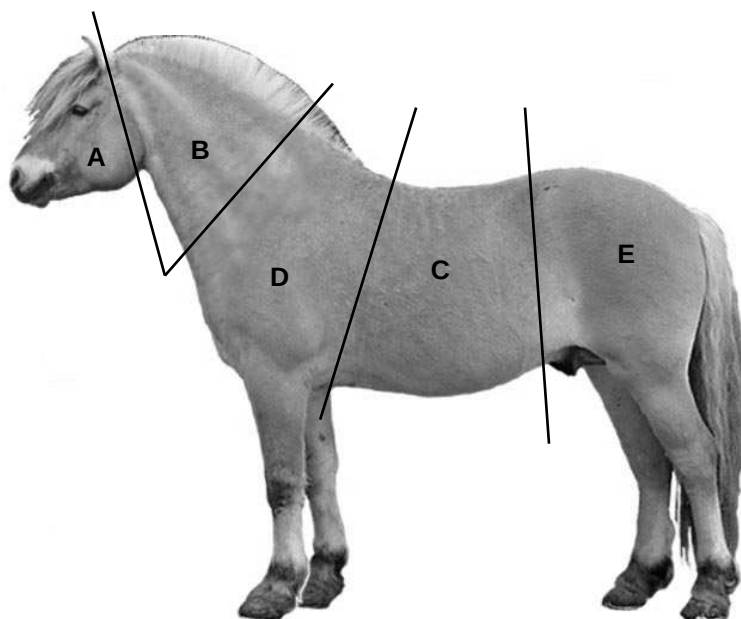
English	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands
1 Toe	1 Tå	1 Zehe	1 Pince	1 tå	1 Toon
2 Quarter	2 Sidevegg	2 Seitliche Wand	2 Mamellet et Quartier	2 sideveg	2 Wand
3 Heel	3 Drakt	3 Trachten	3 Talon	3 dragt	3 Verzenen
4 Hoof wall	4 Hovvegg	4 Hornwand	4 Paroi	4 hovvæg	4 Hoornwand
5 White line	5 Kvit linje (sømrand)	5 Weisse Linie	5 Ligne blanche	5 hvid linie	5 Witte Lyn
6 Sole	6 Såle	6 Sohle	6 Sole	6 sål	6 Zool
7 Collateral sulci of frog	7 Strålefur/ Draktgrop	7 Seitliche Strahlfurche	7 Lacune latérale	7 dragtgrube	7 Groeven
8 Bar	8 Hjørnestøtte	8 Eckstrebe	8 Barre	8 strålegren	8 Stennsel
9 Central sulcus of frog	9 Strålekløft	9 Mittlere Strahlfurche	9 Lacune médiane	9 strålekløft	9 Straal
10 Frog	10 Stråle	10 Strahl	10 Fourchette	10 stråle	10 Straal
11 Seat of corn	11 Drakthjørne	11 Sohlenwinkel	11 (Coin du) Talon	11 drakthjørne	11 Hiel
12 Heelbulb	12 Balle	12 Hornballen	12 Glôme	12 balle	12 Balhoef

The Skeleton/ Det Skjelett/ Das Skelett/ Le Squelette/ Skelet/ Skelet

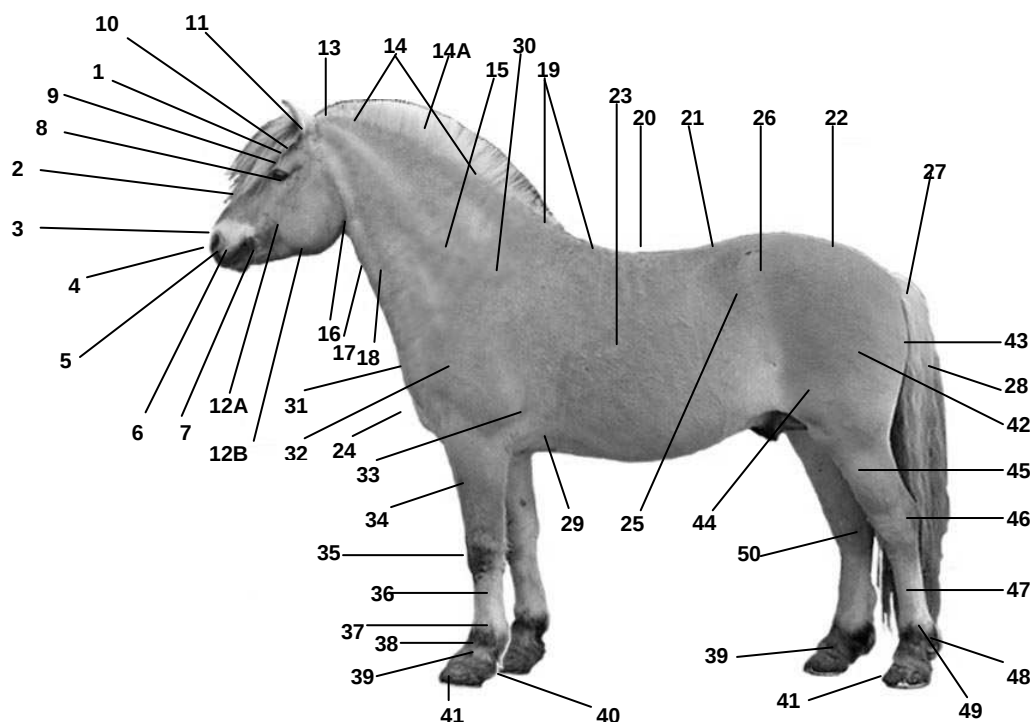
This skeleton is an adaptation from a 'standard- horse skeleton'; only for demonstration purpose.



B- TERMINOLOGY Illustrations



The Main Parts of the Body
Hestens Krogsdeler
Die Haupt- K rperteile
Les Principales Parties du Corps
Kropspartier
De Belangrijkse Lichaamsdelen



The Points of the Horse
Hestens Krogsdeler
Die einzelnen K rperteile des Pferdes
Les details du corps
De enkele krogsdele
De Verschillende Lichaamsdelen

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The List of Horse Terms in the Common Languages
Liste over „Hestuttrykk“ i forskjellige Språk
Liste der Pferde-Begriffe in den gemeinsamen Sprachen
Liste des termes relatifs au cheval Fjord les langues courantes
Liste over "Hesteudtryk" i forskjellige Sprog
Lijst met Paard-terminen in de gemeenschappelijke talen

	English		Norsk		Deutsch		Français		Dansk		Nederlands
A	Head	A	Hode	A	Kopf	A	Tête	A	Hoved	A	Hoofd
B	Neck	B	Hals	B	Hals	B	Encolure	B	Hals	B	Hals
C	Body	C	Kropp	C	Körper	C	Corps	C	Krop	C	Lichaam
D	Forehand	D	Frampart	D	Vorhand	D	Avant- main	D	Forparti	D	Voorhand
E	Hind quarters	E	Bakpart	E	Hinterhand	E	Arrière-main	E	Bagben	E	Achterhand

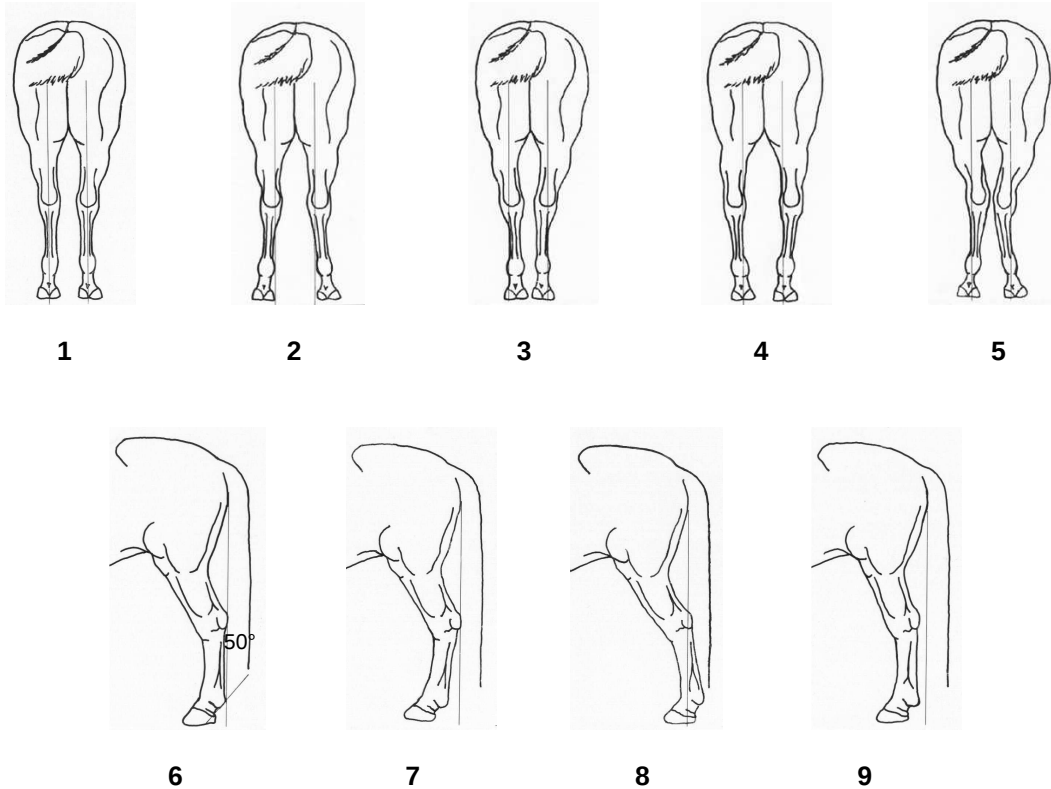
A	Head	A	Hode	A	Kopf	A	Tête	A	Hoved	A	Hoofd
1	Forehead	1	Panne	1	Stirn	1	Front,	1	Pande	1	Voorhoofd/ Kuif
2	Face	2	Neserygg	2	Nasenrücken	2	Chanfrein	2	Næseryg	2	Neusbeen/ Bles
3	Nostril	3	Nesebor	3	Nüster	3	Naseau,	3	Næsebor	3	Neus/ Neusgat
4	Muzzle	4	Mule	4	Maul	4	Bout du nez	4	Mule	4	Mond/ Neus
5	Upper lip	5	Overleppe	5	Oberlippe	5	Lèvre supérieure	5	Overlæbe	5	Bovenlip
6	Lower lip	6	Underleppe	6	Unterlippe	6	Lèvre inférieure	6	Underlæbe	6	Onderlip
7	Chin groove	7	Hakegrop	7	Kinngrube	7	Houppes de menton	7	Kæbegrube	7	Kingroeve/ Kinkettinggroeve
8	Eye	8	Jugularfure	8	Auge	8	Oeil	8	Øje	8	Ogen, het
9	Orbit	9	Øyebue	9	Augenbogen	9	Arcade	9	Øjebue	9	Oogboog
10	Supraorbital fossa	10	Hungergrop	10	Augengrube	10	Salière	10	Øjenhule	10	Oogkuil
11	Ear	11	Øre	11	Ohr	11	Oreille	11	Øre	11	Oor
12A	Cheek or jaw	12A	Kjake	12A	Wange	12A	Joue	12A	Kind	12A	Wang
12B	Angle of lower jaw	12B	Ganasje	12B	Ganasche	12B	Ganache	12B	Kæbe	12B	Kaak
B	Neck	B	Hals	B	Hals	B	Encolure	B	Hals	B	Hals
13	Poll/ atlas/ neck	13	Nakke	13	Genick	13	Nuque	13	Nakke	13	Nek
14	Crest	14	Mankam	14	Kamm/ Mähnenkamm	14	Crinière	14	Halskam	14	Kam/ Manenkam
14A	Mane	14A	Mane	14A	Mähne	14A	Toupet	14A	Man		Manen
15	Neck	15	Hals	15	Hals	15	Encolure	15	Halsside	15	Halszijde
16	Throatlatch	16	Strupe	16	Kehlgang/ Ganaschenfreiheit	16	Gorge	16	Strube	16	Kaak/ Keelgang/ Keel
17	Underside of neck/ Windpipe	17	Luftør	17	Luftöhre	17	Trachée	17	Luftør	17	Luchtpijp/ Onderhals
18	Jugular furrow or Jugular Groove	18	Jugularfure	18	Drosselrinne	18	Goutière jugulaire	18	Årenderde	18	Halsslagader-groeve
C	Body	C	Kropp	C	Körper	C	Corps	C	Krop	C	Lichaam
19	Withers	19	Manke	19	Widerrist	19	Garrot	19	Manke	19	Schoft
20	Back	20	Rygg	20	Rücken	20	Dos	20	Ryg	20	Rug
21	Loins or Coupling	21	Lend	21	Lende	21	Rein	21	Lænd	21	Lenden
22	Croup	22	Kryss	22	Kruppe	22	Croupe	22	Kryds	22	Kruis
23	Ribs or Barrel	23	Ribben	23	Rippen/ Brustkorb	23	Côtes	23	Side	23	Ribben/ Ribbenkast
24	Breast or Chest	24	Bringe	24	Vorderbrust	24	Poitail	24	Bringe	24	Borst/ Boeg
25	Flank	25	Svange	25	Flanke	25	Flanc	25	Flanke	25	Flank
26	Hip	26	Hofte	26	Hüfte	26	Hanche	26	Hoftehjørne	26	Heupbeen
26	Point of hip	26	Hoftehjørne	26	Hüftknochen	26	Pointe de la hanche	26	Hofte	26	Heupbeenuitsteeksel
27	Dock or Tail head	27	Halerot	27	Schweifwurzels	27	Attache de la queue	27	Halerod	27	Staartwortel/ Staartinplant
28	Tail	28	Hale	28	Schweif	28	Queue	28	Hale	28	Staart/ Staartpluim
29	Girth or Heart girth	29	Brystben/ gjortleie	29	Gurtenlage	29	Passage de sangle	29	Bryst/ Gjordleje	29	Buik/ Singeldoorgang
D	Forehand	D	Frampart	D	Vorhand	D	Avant- main	D	Forparts	D	Voorhand
30	Shoulder	30	Bog	30	Schulter	30	Epaule	30	Skulder	30	Schouder/ Schouderblad
	View overleaf		Forts. neste side		Rückseite beachten		T.S.V.P.		Se bagside		Z.O.Z.

	English		Norsk		Deutsch		Français		Dansk		Nederlands
31	Point of shoulder	31	Bogspiss	31	Buggelenk	31	Pointe de l'épaule	31	Bovspids	31	Boeg/ Boeggewricht
32	Arm	32	Overarm	32	Oberarm	32	Bras	32	Overarm	32	Opperarm/ Bovenarm
33	Elbow	33	Albue	33	Ellenbogen	33	Coude	33	Albue	33	Elleboog
34	Forearm	34	Underarm	34	Unterarm	34	Avant-bras	34	Underarm	34	Onderarm
35	Knee	35	Forkne	35	Vorderfusswurzelgelenk	35	Genou	35	Knæ	35	Voorknie
36	Cannon bone	36	Pipe	36	Röhrbein	36	Canon	36	Forpibe	36	Pijpbeen
37	Fetlock joint or Ankle	37	Kodeledd	37	Fesselkopf	37	Boulet	37	Kodeled	37	Kogel/ Kogelgewricht
38	Pastern	38	Kode	38	Fessel	38	Paturon	38	Forkode	38	Kootbeen/ Koot
39	Coronet or Coronary band	39	Kronrand	39	Krone/ Kronsaum	39	Couronne	39	Krone	39	Kroon/ Kroonrand
40	Bulb of heel	40	Balleparti	40	Ballen (anatom.)	40	Glome	40	Balle	40	Verzennen/ Ballen
41	Hoof	41	Hov	41	Huf	41	Sabot	41	Hov	41	Hoef
	E Hind quarters	E	Bakpart	E	Hinterhand	E	Arrière-main	E	Bagben	E	Achterhand
42	Hind quarters or Hip	42	Kryss	42	Oberschenkel	42	Cuisse	42	Lår	42	Dijbeen/ (Bovenbeen)
43	Point of buttock	43	Setebeinsknote	43	Sitzbeinhöcker	43	Pointe de la fesse	43	Sædebensknude	43	Zitbeenknobbel
44	Stifle	44	Bakkne	44	Knie	44	Grasset	44	Bagknæ	44	Knie
45	Gaskin/ Second thigh	45	Underlår	45	Unterschenkel	45	Jambe	45	Underlår	45	Schenkel/ (Onderbeen)
46	Hock	46	Hase	46	Sprunggelenk	46	Jarret	46	Hase	46	Spronggewricht
47	Hind cannon	47	Bakpipe	47	Hinterröhre	47	Canon postérieur	47	Bagpiber	47	Achter pijpbeen/ Pijp
48	Ergot	48	Spore	48	Kötenyopf	48	Fanon	48	Spore	48	Spoor/ Koot
49	Fetlock or Ankle	49	Kodeledd	49	Fesselgelenk	49	Boulet	49	Kodeled	49	Kogelgewricht
50	Chestnut	50	Kastanje	50	Kastanie	50	Châtaigne	50	Kastanje	50	Kastanje/ Zwilvrat
	Primitive marks		Primitive avtegn		Wildfarbzeichnung		Marques primitives		Primitive aftegn		Primitieve aftekeningen
	dorsal stripe, eel		Ål		Aalstrich		Raie de mulet		Ål		Aalstreep
	Zebra stripes (on legs)		Sebra striper		Zebrastreifen		Zébrures		Zebrastriber		Zebrastrepen
	Grip		Grep		Schulterkreuz		Bande cruciale		Grep		Schouderstrepen
	Mealy muzzle		Lys mule		Mehlmaul		Bouche enfarinnee		Kødfarvet mule		Meelsnuit
	Colours		Fargar		Farben		Couleurs		Farver		Kleuren
	Brown dun		Brunblakk		Braunfalb		Isabelle		Gul		Isabel
	Red dun		Rødblakk		Rotfalb		Isabelle-alezanée		Rødgul		Vos- isabel
	Grey (blue dun)		Grå		Graufalb		Gris-souris		Gråt		Grys
	Uls dun		Ulsblakk		Hellfalb		Isabelle-pâle		Ulsblak		Verdund grys
	Yellow dun		Gulblakk		Gelbfalb		Isabelle-jaune		Gulblak		Geel
	Marks		Avtegn		Abzeichen		Marques		Aftegn		Aftekeningen
	Feather		Hoveskjegg		Feder/ Kötenbehang		Fanons		Fane		Kotenbehang
	Whirl/ Whorl		Virvel		Wirbel		Epis		Hvirvel		Haarwervel
	Star		Stjerne		Stern		En-tête		Stjerne		Ster
	Right		Høyre		Rechts		Droit		Højre		Rechts
	Left		Venstre		Links		Gauche		Venstre		Links
	Inside		Innvendig		Innen		A l'intérieur		Indvendig		Inwendig
	Outside		Utvendig		Aussen		A l'extérieur		Udvendig		Uitwendig
	Terms associated with movements		Ord relaterte til bevegelse		Beschreibung von Bewegungsqualitäten		Terminologie des allures		Ord relateret til bevægelse		Beschrijving van de bewegingen
	Gait		Gangart		Gangart		Les allures		Gangart		De gangen
	Walk		Skritt		Schritt (Gangart)		Pas		Skridd (gangart)		Stap
	Trot		Trav		Trab		Trot		Trav		Draf
	Canter/ gallop		Galopp		Galopp		Galop		Galop		Galop
	Canter- 3 beat gait		Galopp- tretaktig		Galopp = 3- Takt		Galop= 3- temps		Galop= 3-takt		Galop = 3 hoefslagen
	Trot- 2 beat gait		Trav- totaktig		Trab = 2- Takt		Trot= 2-temps		Trav = 2-takt		Draf = 2 hoefslagen
	View overleaf		Forts. neste side		Rückseite beachten		T.S.V.P.		Se bagside		z.o.z.

English	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands
Walk-4 beat gait	Skritt-firtaktig	Schritt = 4-Takt	Pas=4-temps	Skridt = 4-takt	Stap = 4 hoefslagen
Pace (the gait)	Pass	Pass- (Gangart)	Amble	Hastighed	Telgang
Stride	Steg	Schritt(länge) (funktionell)	Pas	Skridte ud	Grote stap (overstappen)
Length of stride	Steglengde	Schrittlänge	Foulée	Skridtlængde	Staplenge
Long stride	Langt steg	Langer Schritt	Foulée longue	Lang skridt	Lange stap
Short stride	Kort steg	Kurzer Schritt	Foulée courte	Kort skridt	Korte stap
Height/ Elevation of stride	Steghøyde	Schritthöhe	Hauteur/ élévation du pied	Skridthøjde	Hoogte / opheffen van de voet
Balanced stride	Balansert	Ausgewogener Schritt	Pas balancé	Afbalanceret skridt	Evenwichtige stap
Elasticity	Elastisitet	Elastizität	Elasticité	Elasticitet	Elasticiteit
Interfering	Stryk seg	Streichen	Dérangeant	Stryge	Storend
Paddling	Veivende	Paddelnd (Bewegungen)	Billarder	Udadsvingende	Zwaaien
Short/ restricted	Kort, bundet	Kurz/ beschränkt/ gebunden	Court, bref	Kort, bundet	Kort, bondig
Pounding	Uengasjert	Stampfend	Lourd	Stampende	Zwaar
Forging	Smir/ klakkar	Greifen vorn		Smede	Achterhalen
Scalping	Framhoven slår bakfotens kronrand	Schmieden	Forger	Forhov slår mod bagfodens kronrand.	Smeden
Moves too narrow	For trange bevegelser	Bewegt sich zu eng	Allures serrées	Snæver bevægelse	Te bekrompen bewegingen
Moves too wide	For vide bevegelser	Bewegt sich zu breit	Allures trop ouvertes	Vid bevægelse	Te brede bewegingen
Impulsion	Fraspark	Impuls/ Schub	Impulsion	Afskub	Impulsie
Schwung/ Expression	Schwung	Schwung	Elan/ Verve	Sving	Aanloop/Uitdrukking
Rhythm	Rytme	Rythmus	Rythme	Rytme	Ritme
Cadence	Takt	Takt (-reinheit)	Cadence	Takt	Maat
Regularity	Regelmessig	Regelmässigkeit	(allures)Régulière	Regelmæssighed	Regelmatigheid
Irregularity	Uregelmessig	Unregelmässigkeit	(allure) irrégulière	Uregelmæssighed	Onregelmatigheid
More Terms:	Fleie uttrykk	Weitere Fachwörter:	Autres termes techniques:	Flere udtryk.	Andere termen
Stallion	Hingst	Hengst	Etalon	Hingst	Hengst
Mare	Hoppe	Stute	Jument	Hoppe	Merrie
Filly	Hoppeføll	Stutfohlen	Poulliche	Hoppeføl	Merrieveulen
Colt	Hingsteføll	Hengstfohlen	Poulain mâle	Hingstføl	Hengstveulen
Foal	Føll	Fohlen	Poulain	Føl	Veulen
Tendon/ Ligament	Sener	Sehne	Tendon	Sene	Ligament
Splint bone	Griffelbein	Griffelbein	Metacarpien rudimentaire	Griffelben	Griffelbeen
Buttock	Lår	Hinterbacke	Fesse	Sædeparti	Bil
Horse shoe	Hestesko	Hufeisen	Fer	Hestesko	Hoefijzer
Lame	Halt	Lahm	Boîterie	Halt	Kreupel
Blemish	Skjønnhetsfeil	Erworbener (Schönheits) Fehler	Acquis	Skavank	Schoonheidsfout
Splint	Overbein	Überbein	Suros	Overben	Overbeen
High splint	Høysittende overbein	Überbein unter Karpalgelenk	Suros du metacarpien	Overben under knæ	Overbeen onder het kniegewricht
Medium splint	Overbein lavere på pipa	Überbein an der Röhre	Suros du canon	Overben på pibe	Overbeen aan de pijp
Low back	Lav rygg	Senkrücken	Dos ensellé	Lav ryg	Zadelrug
Weak back	Svak rygg	Schwacher Rücken	Dos mou	Vigende overlinie	Zwakke rug
Wry tail	Skjev haleføring	Schief getragener Schweif	Port latéral de la queue	Skæv haleføring	Zijdelings gedragen staart
Poor tail carriage	Dårlig haleføring	Eingesteckter Schweif	Port défectueux de la queue	Dårlig haleføring	Slecht gedragen staart
Unsoundness	Usunn	Nicht gesundes Pferd/ Lahm	Manque d' état	Usund	Ongezonde indruk
Expected durability	Holdbarhet	Erwartete "Haltbarkeit"/ "Gebrauchsfähigkeit"		Holdbarhed	Verwachte uithouding / gebruikscapaciteiten
Respiratory problems	Respirasjons-problem	Atemprobleme	Problèmes respiratoires	Åndedræts-problemer	Ademhalingsproblemen
More Terms view:	Flere Uttryk se:	Weitere Fachwörter siehe:	Autres termes techniques: cf	Andre fagudtryk. Se:	Andere technische termen :
Chapter -B- The Hoof	Kapitel B- Hoven	Kapitel -B- Der Huf	Châpitre B Le sabot	Kapitel -B- Hoven	Hoofdstuk B—De hoef
View overleaf	Forts. neste side	Rückseite beachten	T.S.V.P.	Se bagside	z.o.z.

B- TERMINOLOGY

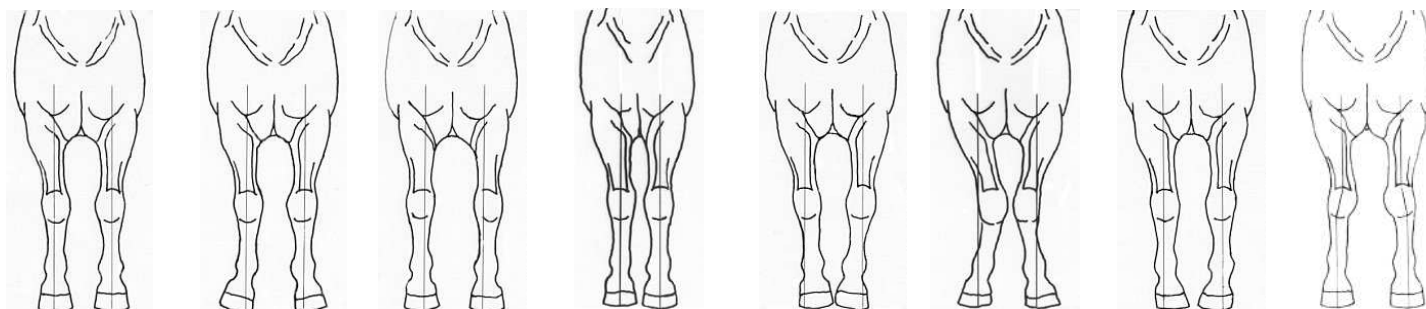
Correct and Incorrect Positions of Hind legs
Korrekte og Ukorrekte Benstillinger på Bakbenene
Korrekte und Fehl- Stellungen der Hinterhand
Aplombs corrects et incorrects des membres posterieurs
Korrekt og ukorrekt bagbensstilling.
Correcte en foutieve standen van de bakbenen



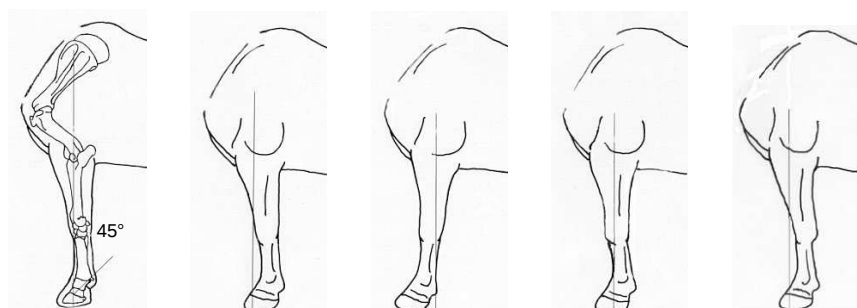
	English/ American	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands
1	Correct/ Ideal position	Korrekt	Korrekt	Position idéale (d' aplomb)	Korrekt	Normale stand
2	Stands wide	Bred bakbein stilling	Bodenweit	Trop ouvert	Vidstillede	Wijde stand
3	Stands close	Trang	Bodeneng	Trop serré	snævertstillet	Nauwe stand
4	Bow legged	Hjul beint	Fassbeinig	Cambré	Hjulbenet	O-benige stand
5	Cow hocked	Kuhaset	Kuhhässig	Jarrets clos	Kohaset	Koehakkige stand
6	Correct/t Ideal position	Korrekt	Korrekt	Position idéale	Korrekt	Normale stand
7	Bowed hocks	Understilt	Stark gewinkelt	Sous lui	Krogaset	Stand onder zich
8	Camped behind/ Camped out	Overstilt	Schwach gewinkelt	Campé	Bagudstillet- lange underlår	Gestreckte stand
9	Leg too straight	Rette bak bein – rette haser	Zu steil	Jarret droits	Rette baglemmer- rethaset	Stand recht in de spronggewrichten

B- TERMINOLOGY

Correct and Incorrect Positions of Front Legs
Korrekte og Ukorrekte Benstillinger på Frambenene
Korrekte und unkorrekte Beinstellungen- Vorhand
Aploombs corrects et incorrects des membres antérieurs
Korrekt og ukorrektforbensstilling.
Correcte en foutieve standen van de voorbenen



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



9 10 11 12 13

	English/ American	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands
1	Correct position/ Normal	Korrekt	Korrekte Stellung	Position idéal	Korrekt	Normale stand
2	Toe-Out or Splay Footed	Tåvid (fransk)	Zehenweit	Panard	Udtået (fransk)	Franse stand
3	Base wide/ Bow legged or Open at the knees	Hjulbeint	Bodenweit	Très ouvert	Hjulbenet	Wijd in de knieen
4	Narrow chest	Smalt bryst	Schmale Brust	serré du poitrail	Smalt bryst	Small in de borst
5	Base narrow	Marktrang	Bodeneng	Serré du devant	Snæver	Bodemnauw stand
6	Knock kneed	X-beint	X- beinig	Genoux de bœuf	kalveknæet	X-benig/ Nauw in de knieën
7	Pigeon toed or toe in	Inktåa	Zeheneng	Cagneux	Indfodet	Tootentreders stand
8	Offset knees/ bench knees	Parallellforskyvde piper	Aufgesetztes Vorderfusswurzelgelenk/ Parallel verschobene Röhren	Genoux cambrés	Parallellforskudte forpiber	Gestreckte knieën naar buiten toe
9	Correct position/ Normal	Korrekt	Korrekte Stellung	Position idéale	Korrekt	Normale stand
10	Camped under	Understilt	Unterständig	Sous lui devant	Understillet	Onderstandig
11	Camped in front	Overstilt	Vorständig	Campé devant	Fremstrakt	Gestreckte stand
12	Over at the knee/ Knee sprung or Buck knee	Bukkebeint- Løse fram knær	Vorbiegig	Brassicourt	Løse forknæ/ bukkebenet	Bokbenige stand
13	Back at the knee	Sabelbeint	Rückbiegig	Creux ou Mouton	Rette forlemmer, sabelbent	Bokbenige stand

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Ethic Principles

The main purpose of an evaluation is to judge horses on their breed qualities. The next importance of this event for the involved exhibitor is the educational effect. Therefore judges have a great responsibility in fairly treating the horses and giving the owners the feeling that they have received independent and competent assessments and useful advice. Every judge, from wherever he may come, has to be sure about his objectivity.

The breed standard and a personal inner picture of his ideal Fjord horse are the standard for the judge. Within this a certain level of subjectivity is inevitable. This can be accepted, if the judge shows recognised knowledge about the Fjord horse and his breeding, and if he gives understandable reasons for his assessments. He will succeed in this if he gives a verbal explanation to back up his assessment in addition to the scoring. (Depending on the general organisation and time) This shall take place in the ring. Outside the ring and after evaluation is finished, a judge should never refuse to answer questions to explain his judgements.

During the evaluation, discussions with breeders/owners are forbidden.

The verbal manners (tone) of a judge and his personal charisma are very important. He shall show friendliness while evaluating and educating, but never should he disparage a horse or his breeder/ owner, in any way that might hurt their dignity.

Before an evaluation/ show the judge must reject any information received through a breed organisation, or any group or person appointed by them, regarding particular horses.

If a judge has knowledge of a possible existing fault in an animal in front of him, he must only proceed by using visible evidence of this fault, to use this knowledge in his evaluation.

The same way a judge may not evaluate and score a horse from positive knowledge.

A judge does not evaluate horses of his own or of his own breeding.

A judge does not evaluate horses in which he has any commercial interest.

A judge evaluates a horse only by comparison with the breed standard and his own inner picture of the breed, not by knowledge of the pedigree, the breed line or the breeder/ owner.

A judge is always aware of his obligation towards the above written neutrality.

A judge always avoids open, familiar companionship with Breeders/ owners before or during an evaluation. This rules out private accommodation for a judge, unless it is really unavoidable.

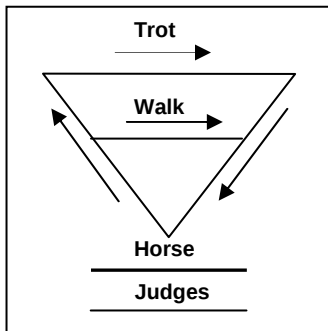
As in different countries there exist ongoing rules about judges' ethics, this may serve as a basis, which may be individually completed.

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Organizational and Technical Exhibition Rules

There should be at least two judges and a secretary who is responsible for writing down the judge's assessment of the horse. The secretary may be a probationary judge or an otherwise suitable person who is bound by the same rules of discretion as the judges.

One of the team is appointed as the leading judge. The judges work together; discuss their opinions and award points. If there is dissidence, the leading judge's opinion should be accepted.



The evaluation ring

At some evaluations one may choose to conduct the judging of soundness and structural correctness of the walk and trot on a hard surface in a straight line. The surface of the main arena should be firm. A large triangle should be indicated by a straight line marked at the point of the triangle, parallel to the base of the triangle behind which the horse is stood up for inspection. The horse is shown first at the walk on a smaller triangle and then at the trot on the larger one.

At the start of a class all the competitors are brought into the ring to allow the judges to form an overall impression of type and movement after which the class either leaves the ring or is asked to line up. The horse with the lowest number in the catalogue is then asked to come forward and stand in an open position or to the horse's best advantage. The horse is then shown on the triangle first at the walk and then on the larger triangle at the trot with a stop at each corner. In this way the horse is viewed in a straight line from the rear, from the side and from the fore. The horse will then be "stood up" for a final look.

The other method of showing a horse is on a straight line. The horse is first presented to the judges standing square. The judges will then look at the horse from the front, the side and from behind. The handler must move aside so that the judges can look at limb position, width etc. The horse is then showed at the walk in a straight line away from the judges, turned to the right and then walked back in a straight line towards and past the judges. The same operation is repeated at the trot.

After the class has been judged, it is suggested that all the horses should be walked on the ring for a final look. This is not always practised.

The final assessment should be given in detail both orally and as a written document.

All evaluations should be informative and educational.

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

International Judging

National Fjord breeding societies have developed rules for evaluations and shows. Different demands and priorities have led to emphasis on different aspects of conformation and type. Exchange of judges has been sporadic and invitations to foreign judges have been to shows rather than to evaluations.

A regular exchange of guest judges would be a means of developing a greater understanding of the breed internationally and would lead to a more universal view of the breed in the future. This handbook being an aid to judging the Fjord Horse, should lead to the desired result. By inviting international judges to evaluations, an even greater mutual understanding will be the result.

The FHI member societies should submit to FHI a list of the judges they feel are suitable for international engagements and the language(s) in which they can work and what disciplines they can judge. (Evaluation, Show, Performance test (Riding, Driving, Jumping))

FHI will annually publish a list of international FHI judges on their home page.

The society arranging an evaluation or show that wishes to invite a foreign judge should contact the chosen country's society directly, asking them to appoint one of the judges on their list. The society will then accept the appointed foreign judge.

The host society will announce the level of the show, the status of the judge and the judging system to be used. Rules should be sent with the invitation.

The host accepts that the judge invited has the same status in the judging team as their own judges.

The host society will be responsible for all travel and accommodation expenses.

All Fjord Horses must be evaluated according to the Breeding Goal, and the Description of the Breed (both Chap. A- The Basis for Breeding and...).

The international judges should usually meet every other year at a seminar arranged by FHI. In this way they can strengthen their knowledge and further develop an essential mutual understanding of the breed.

Reports on the use of the Handbook should be sent to FHI as the coordinator

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Introduction To the Judging Cards for the 10- and 5 Figure Systems

Today most of the countries use a figure system when evaluating. For instance Norway, Holland and Sweden use 5 figures, but the system used in Sweden is not identical to the Norwegian system.

Both Denmark and USA use 10 figure systems, but again they are not identical. For instance decimals such as 7,3 is used in USA. And in Denmark additionally a 5-figure system is used at foal- and young horse shows.

The commission found that, as both 5 - and 10 figure systems are in recognized use, they shall continue in parallel, and international judges shall be able to work with both of them.

It was decided that the **5- Figure System** as used in Norway and the order of the contents of the **10- Figure System** as used in Denmark shall be the systems for international evaluation use.

The commission have developed judging cards for both systems. You will find space for possible performance tests. As figures cannot stand alone, there is space for detailed description beside the figures and on the back of the Judging Card there is room for a detailed written interpretation of the assessment.

In order to promote a common approach to judging, the commission set up a basic 'List of the Contents' for the different figures, and made an arrangement of distribution of these contents for each judging system.

In the two Judging Cards for the 10- and 5- Figure System the content of each figure is inserted in small print as a reminder for the judge.

Both 'List of Contents' are to be found in chapter Z – Appendix.

The last figure in both systems is for "**Overall Impression**". This is a figure for the total exterior quality of the horse. Therefore in a way it shall relate to the other figures, but the commission's opinion is that it is wrong just to calculate this figure from the sum of the other figures.

Scores; the commission found that the use of decimals was not wanted. It is obvious that using decimals pretends an accuracy in giving scores that has nothing to do with reality.

As without doubt, a different basis in scoring occurs in the different countries, the commission agreed that the **Mark Scale** should be translated as seen on the following page. This in practice will mean that the figures used will vary from 3 to 10, with 3 and 10 very seldom used.

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

The Mark Scale Poengskalaen Die Notentafel L'échelle des notes Bedømmelsesskalaen De Puntenschaal

English/ American- The commission found that the use of decimals was not wanted. It is obvious that using decimals pretends an accuracy in giving scores that has nothing to do with reality. As without doubt a different basis in scoring occurs in the different countries the commission agreed that the **Mark Scale** should be translated as follows.

Norsk- Kommissjonen fann at bruken av desimalar ikkje var ynskjeleg. Det er innlysande at å bruke desimalar gjev inntrykk av ei nøyaktigheit i poenggjevinga som ikkje er verkeleg. Då det utan tvil er ulikt grunnlag for poengsetting i dei ulike landa, er kommissjonen samde om at **poengskalaen** skal omsetjast slik:

Deutsch- Die Kommission ist der Meinung, dass der Gebrauch von Noten mit Dezimalstellen unerwünscht ist. Der Gebrauch von Dezimalwerten täuscht eine Genauigkeit vor, die es in Wirklichkeit nicht gibt. Da die Vorstellungen über die Interpretation von Benotungen ohne Zweifel international unterschiedlich ist, hat die Kommission die untenstehende **Notentafel** festgelegt.

Français- A l'avis de la commission l'usage de décimales n'est pas approprié. Les décimales simulent une précision qui n'existe pas en réalité. Comme l'interprétation des points changent sans doute de pays en pays, la commission a établi **le tableau des points** suivant.

Dansk- Kommissionen finder at anvendelsen af decimaler ikke er ønsket. Det er åbenlyst at brugen af decimaler foregiver en nøjagtighed ved pointgivning der intet har med realiteterne at gøre. Da der uden tvivl optræder forskelligt bedømmelsesniveau i de forskellige lande er kommissionen enedes om at **Pointskalaen** bør oversættes som følger:

Nederlands- De commissie vond dat het gebruik van decimalen niet wenselijk is. Het is duidelijk dat het gebruik van decimalen een voorwendsel tot nauwkeurigheid is dat niets te maken heeft met de realiteit. Vermits de interpretatie van de punten waarschijnlijk verschilt van land tot land, heeft de commissie een **Puntenschaal** opgemaakt als volgt.

View overleaf	Forts. neste side	Rückseite beachten	T.S.V.P.	Se bagside	z.o.z.
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The Mark Scale/ Poengskalaen/ Die Notentafel/ L'échelle des notes / Bedømmelsesskalaen/ De Puntenschaal

	English/ American		Norsk		Deutsch		Français		Dansk		Nederlands	
10	Ten	Top quality	Ti	Utmerked	Zehn	Vorzüglich	Dix	Excellent	Ti	Prima	Tien	Uitstekend
9	Nine	Very good	Ni	Svært god	Neun	Sehr gut	Neuf	Très bien	Ni	Særdeles god	Negen	Zeer goed
8	Eight	Good	Åtte	God	Acht	Gut	Huit	Bien	Otte	God	Acht	Goed
7	Seven	Rather good	Sju	Bra	Sieben	Ziemlich gut	Sept	Assez bien	Syv	Ret god	Zeven	Redelijk goed
6	Six	Satisfactory	Seks	Tilfredsstillande	Sechs	Befriedigend	Six	Satisfaisant	Seks	Tilfredsstillende	Zes	Bevredigend
5	Five	Sufficient	Fem	Tilstreккеleg	Fünf	Genügend	Cinq	Passable	Fem	Tilstrækkelig	Vijf	Voldoende
4	Four	Non satisfactory	Fire	Ikkje tilfredsstillande	Vier	Nicht befriedigend	Quatre	Mediocre	Fire	Ikke tilfredsstillende	Vier	Niet bevredigend
3	Three	Insufficient	Tre	Utilstreккеleg	Drei	Ungenügend	Trois	Insuffisant	Tre	Utilstrækkelig	Drie	Onvoldoende
2	Two	Poor	To	Dårleg	Zwei	Schlecht	Deux	Mauvais	To	Dårlig	Twee	Slecht
1	One	Very poor	En	Svært dårleg	Eins	Sehr schlecht	Un	Très mauvais	En	Meget dårlig	Een	Zeer slecht

English/ American - This will in practice mean that the figures used will vary from 3 to 10, with 3 and 10 very seldom used.

Norsk- Dette vil i praksis seie at poenga som vert brukt vil variere frå 3 til 10, med 3 og 10 sjeldan nytta.

Deutsch - In der Praxis bedeutet dies, dass die Noten zwischen 3 und 10 liegen werden, wobei 3 und 10 selten gebraucht werden .

Français - En pratique ça signifie que les points varient entre 3 et 10 mais que 3 et 10 seront rarement utilisés.

Dansk- I praksis betyder det at de anvendte tal vil variere fra 3 til 10, med 3 og 10 kun sjældent brugt

Nederlands- In de praktijk betekent dit dat de punten zullen variëren tussen 3 en 10, waarbij 3 en 10 zelden zullen gebruikt worden.



FHI Judging Card for Fjord Horse Evaluation

10 figure system

Country/ Organisation	Show	Year	Cat. NO.:
Name of the horse:		Date of birth:	Studbook Number:
Breeder:	Full address		
Owner:	Full address		
10 = Top quality, 9= Very good, 8= Good, 7= Rather good, 6= Satisfactory, 5= Sufficient, 4= Non satisfactory, 3= Insufficient, 2= Poor, 1= Very poor			
1.Type		Remarks	Scores
Head, Expression (eyes), Shape of neck, Depth/ width, Masculine/ Feminine, Substance of Bone, Harmony, Balance, Proportions, Frames, Extensive Primitive Markings			
2. Head and Neck		Head:	
Head: Shape (triangular, broad forehead), Expression (eyes), Concave bridge of nose, Jaws, Bite, Size, Length of head, Length, Set and size of ears, Nostrils			
Neck: Junction between Head and Neck, Poll, Throat latch (width of jaws), Carriage, Heaviness, Length, Placement on the chest,		Neck:	
3. Shoulder & Withers		Shoulder:	
Shoulder: Freeness, Angle, Length (including length of humerus)			
Withers: Length, Width/ Shape/ Marking,		Withers:	
4. Body/ Back/Loin & Hindquarters		Body/ Chest:	
Body: Muscling, Chest: Width, Depth, Back: Shape, Muscling, Length, Loin: Shape, Length Croup: Slope, Length (of the hip, not set of the tail), Muscling, Harmony, Set of tail, Hindquarters/ thigh: Depth, Width		Back:	
		Loin & Hindquarters:	
5. Forelegs			
Position from front and side, Joint marking, Dryness, Angle in pasterns, Length of pasterns, Elbows/ freeness of elbows, Cannon shape, Muscling on forearm, Cannon size, Cannon length, Hoof: Shape, Toe axis, Size, Horn quality			
6. Hind legs			
Position from behind and side, Angling- Hocks and Pasterns, Hocks- Shape- Transition, Dryness, Length of Pasterns, Cannon shape, Gaskins, Cannon size (circumference), Hoof: Shape, Toe axis, Size, Horn quality,			
7. Walk			
Rhythm/regularity (Gait), Freedom, Elasticity, Correctness (Regularity), Length			
8. Trot			
Rhythm (Gait), Elasticity, Forward engagement with hind legs (Using Hocks), Regularity, Action of the forelimbs			
(9. Canter (in liberty))			
Gait, Carrying, Balance/Athletic ability, Length			
10. Overall Impression			
Total exterior quality, Behaviour			
Temperament:			
Soundness:			
Offspring:			
Performance test:			
1. Driving Test			
2. Riding test			
3. Station test			
Licence:	For 2 years	Yes	No
	For 3 years	Yes	No
Premium:			
Quality:			
Name of Judge No 1:		Name of Judge No 2:	

Detailed written commentary – see overleaf!

Signatures:

FHI Judging Card for 10 Figure System

Page 2

Country/ Organisation

Show

Year

Cat. NO.:

Name of the horse:

Date of birth:

Studbook Number:

Breeder:

Full address

Owner:

Full address:

Detailed written commentary:**Place of Evaluation:****Date:****Signature:**



FHI Judging Card for Fjord Horse Evaluation

5 figure system

Country/ Organisation	Show	Year	Cat. NO.:
Name of the horse:		Date of birth:	Studbook Number:
Breeder:		Full address	
Owner:		Full address:	
10 = Top quality, 9= Very good, 8= Good, 7= Rather good, 6= Satisfactory, 5= Sufficient, 4= Non satisfactory, 3= Insufficient, 2= Poor, 1= Very poor			
		Remarks	Scores
1.Type (Breed type) Head: Shape (triangular, broad forehead), Expression (eyes), Concave bridge of nose, Jaws, Bite, Size, Length of head, Length, set and size of ears, Nostrils Shape of neck Depth/ width Masculine/ Feminine Substance of Bone Harmony: Balance Frames: Proportions Extensive Primitive Markings			
2. Conformation and muscles Neck: Junction between Head and Neck: Poll, Throat latch (width of jaws), Carriage, Heaviness, Length, Placement on the chest, Shoulder: Freeness, Angle, Length (including length of humerus) Withers: Length, Width shape/markings, Muscling Body: Muscling, Chest: Width, Depth Back: Shape, Muscling, Length Loin: Shape, Length Croup: Slope, Length (of the hip, not set of the tail), Muscling, Harmony, Set of tail Hindquarters/thigh: Depth, Width			
3. Bones (Leg quality, leg position) Foreleg: Position from front and side, Joint marking, Dryness, Angle in pasterns, Length of pasterns, Elbows/ freeness of elbows, Cannon shape, Muscling on forearm, Cannon size, Cannon length, Hoof: Shape, Toe axis, Size, Horn quality Hind legs: Position from behind and side, Angling- Hocks and Pasterns, Hocks- Shape- Transition, Dryness, Length of Pasterns, Cannon shape, Gaskins, Cannon size (circumference) Hoof: Shape, Toe axis, Size, Horn quality			
4. Movement Walk: Rhythm/regularity (Gait), Freedom, Elasticity, Correctness (Regularity), Length Trot: Rhythm (Gait), Elasticity, Forward engagement with hind legs (Using Hocks), Regularity, Action of the forelimbs Canter: Gait, Carrying, Balance/Athletic ability, Length			
5. Overall Impression Total exterior quality, Behaviour			
Temperament:			
Soundness:			
Offspring:			
Performance test:			
1. Driving Test			
2. Riding test			
3. Station test			
Licence:	For 2 years	Yes	No
	For 3 years	Yes	No
Premium:			
Quality:			
Name of Judge No 1:		Name of Judge No 2:	

Detailed written commentary – see overleaf!

Signatures:

FHI Judging Card for 5 Figure System

Page 2

Country/ Organisation	Show	Year	Cat. NO.:
Name of the horse:		Date of birth:	Studbook Number:
Breeder:	Full address		
Owner:	Full address:		

Detailed written commentary:**Place of Evaluation:****Date:****Signature:**

C- THE EVALUATION PROCESS

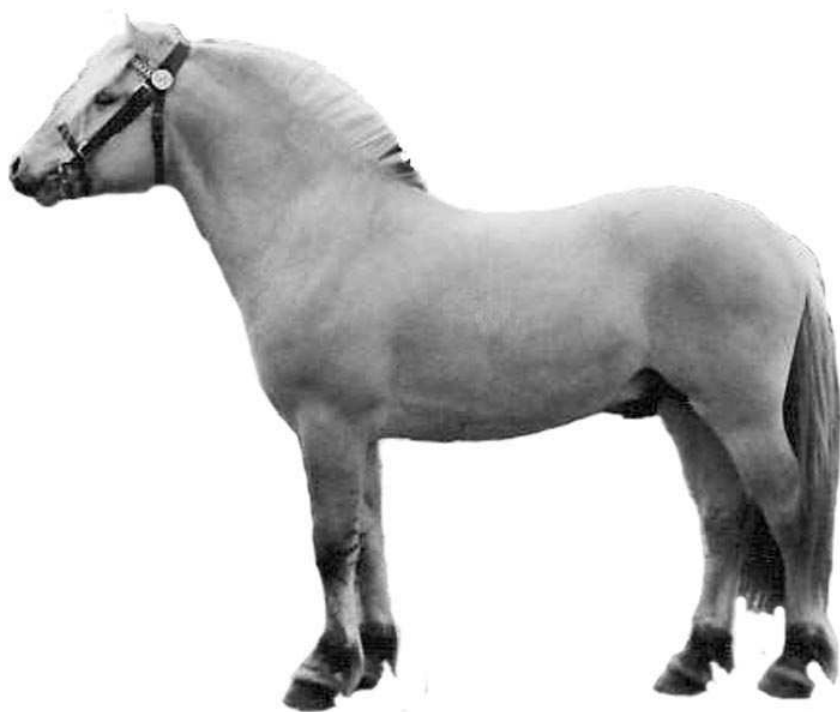
Preliminary Remarks to the Veterinary Check Card

The commission agreed that every young horse should get vet-checked at least on the occasion of its first evaluation.

As in the breeding organisation there are different opinions and rules about acceptance of torsion of testicles, the commission recommends urgently that a note about diagnosed accepted torsion of testicles should be made on the evaluation card of a stallion.

This is in order to prevent the possibility of a stallion being sold into a breeding region with different rules.







FHI Veterinary Check Card

Country/ Organisation:		Show:		Year:		Cat.NO.:	
Name of the horse:				Date of birth:		Studbook Number:	
Breeder:		Full address:					
Owner:		Full address:					
The horse has a licence from:		place of evaluation:		date:		for years:	
Veterinary surgeon:		Full address:					
						Remarks	
						no acceptance	
1. Age of the horse:							
2 Year	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2. Occasion on which the vet check takes place:							
1. Licence							
2. Licence							
3. Licence							
Other							
3. Teeth- aposition central incisors:							
Overshot: The lower and upper teeth must be in contact							
Half of the surface is accepted:							
More than half of the surface, not accepted:							
Undershot, not accepted:							
General disposition of teeth:							
4. Testicles:							
Both testicles must have descended into the scrotum by first examination							
Cryptorchism is not accepted:							
Difference of size,		accepted:					
position and consistency:		is not accepted:					
Testicular Torsion:							
Left:	stable:	unstable:	Right:	stable:	unstable:		
Hernia Inguinal: If one testis has been removed the judges must decide if this will exclude the stallion							
5. Eyes:							
Cataract: lateral							
Blue eyes: not accepted							
Abnormalities- discolouration:							
6.Sweet itch:							
7.Hooves:							
form: angle- symmetry							
horn quality							
soundness							
8.Limbs:							
Walk on hard surface:							
Trot on hard surface:							
Flexion test:							
Abnormalities on joints and tendons:							
Patella catching:							
Splints:							
9.Heart and lungs:							
10. General impression of soundness							
11. Temperament of the horse during vet examination:							
12. DNA typed:							
13. Transponder: No:							
From veterinarian point of view the horse is:				accepted:		not accepted:	

Date:

Signature:

D- SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Genetics of Colour

The Colours of the Fjord Horse

An adaptation of "The Colours of the Fjord Horse" by Tor Nestaas, revised in 2002

Phenotype- Genotype

One cannot decide from the looks (phenotype) of a horse what kind of genotype of colour it has. By studying the pedigree and the colours of his ancestors, one can get some certainty of what genotype a horse may have. But only by noticing what colour the offspring are can one be certain what kind of colour genotype the horse has.

The Heredity of the Colours - Terminology

In this survey, international terms, which are common, are used. The late General Inspector of Fjord Horses, *Johs. Loen* charts different genotypes in his pioneering scientific studies in the years 1929 to 1938 [*Fargenedarvinga hos Vestlandshesten (Fjordhesten)*]. As some are used to the terminology, which Loen used in his thesis, those terms, stands in parenthesis below.

- A** (H) - gene for limitation (distribution) of black
- B** (G) - gene for black
- C** (F) - gene (basic factor) for colour
- C^{cr}** (f) - gene for dilution of colour (dilution factor)
- D** (E) - gene for dun or wild colour (pale or agouti factor)

The gene for limitations of black, **A**, restrict the colour black to the darker hairs in forelock, mane and tail.

Genes comes in pair, one half from each parent, and small letters indicates that the gene is missing (**aa** - **bb**). The *red* and *yellow* duns do not have the gene for black, and accordingly their stripes etc., are brown or reddish. The *greys (blue duns)* do not have the limitation gene for black. If they did not have the gene for dun or wild colour, **DD** (earlier the term **Z** was used), they would have been black all over.

The gene for dilution, **C^{cr}**, is the factor, which gives the uls dun and yellow dun varieties. It can also occur in the genotypes of grey horses. In double, **C^{cr}C^{cr}**, this factor gives white and walleyed horses. These white horses have light blue irises, and are therefore not real albinos. In everyday language, they are misleadingly called albino.

A term used to describe the phenotype of the brown horse with double dilution factor (**Aa/AA,Bb/BB,C^{cr}C^{cr}**) is "perlino". The term for the double diluted chestnut horse (**aa/Aa,AA,bb,C^{cr}C^{cr}**) is "cremello" with the sub-category of "blue eyed cream" for those individuals with blue iris. In addition the Fjord Horse is always also homozygous for the agouti factor (**DD**) and therefore has an additional genetic factor for paler colour. The term Wiersema (see "*Het Paard in zijn Kleurenrijkdom*") suggests for the double diluted brown dun Fjord is "agouti perlino". The double diluted red dun Fjord would be "agouti cremello". As the effect of the dilution factor is not as obvious in black horses and blue duns, the genotype (**aa,BB/Bb,C^{cr}C^{cr},DD**) would still be called "blue dun".

Below, is listed the different genotypes of colour a Fjord horse can have. There are in all 18 different genotypes of colours: 4 for Brown dun - 3 for Red dun - 4 for Grey (blue dun) - 4 for Uls dun - 3 for Yellow dun. For each of these genotypes it is mentioned what the different combinations of colour can give as a result.

Genotypes of Brown dun

1. AA BB CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, gives only brown dun offspring. Bred to greys, uls duns and yellow duns, it can give brown dun and uls dun offspring.

2. AA Bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns can give brown and red dun. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, it can give brown, red, uls and yellow dun offspring.

3. Aa BB CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, can give brown dun and grey. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, grey and uls dun.

4. Aa Bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, can give brown dun, red dun or grey. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, the result can be brown dun, red dun, grey, uls dun or yellow dun offspring.

Genotypes of Red (chestnut) dun

All three genotypes of red dun bred to red duns gives only red dun offspring. Bred to yellow duns, all three genotypes give red dun or yellow dun offspring.

1. AA bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns can give brown and red dun. Bred to greys and uls duns, it can give brown, red, uls or yellow dun.

2. Aa bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns give brown dun, red dun and grey. Bred to greys and uls duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun.

3. aa bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns give brown dun, red dun and grey. Bred to greys, it can give red dun, grey or yellow dun. Bred to uls duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls or yellow dun.

Genotypes of Grey (blue dun)

1. aa BB CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, can give brown dun and grey. Bred to greys, it can only give grey. Bred to uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, grey and uls dun.

2. aa Bb CC DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, gives brown dun, red dun and grey. Bred to greys, it can give red dun, grey and yellow dun. Bred to uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun.

3. aa BB CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns can give brown dun, grey and uls dun. Bred to greys, it can give grey, very light grey or perlino. Bred to uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, grey, uls dun and perlino.

4. aa Bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys, it can give red dun, grey, yellow dun and cremello. Bred to uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls dun, yellow dun and perlino/ cremello.

Genotypes of Uls dun

In general, uls dun bred to uls and yellow duns, gives 25 % white and walleyed, so-called perlino/ cremello, offspring. The same occurs when uls dun is bred to greys of genotype 3 and 4.

1. AA BB CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, gives brown and uls dun. Bred to greys, uls, and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, uls dun and perlino.

2. AA Bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, gives brown, red, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, it can give brown, red, uls and yellow dun, and perlino/ cremello.

3. Aa BB CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns can give brown dun, grey and uls dun. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, grey, uls dun and perlino.

4. Aa Bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown and red duns, can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys, uls and yellow duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun, and perlino/ cremello.

Genotypes of Yellow dun

All three genotypes of yellow dun bred to red duns, gives red or yellow dun offspring. Bred to yellow duns, all three genotypes gives red dun (25 %), yellow dun (50 %) or cremellos (25 %).

1. AA bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns gives brown, red, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys and uls duns, it can give brown, red, uls and yellow dun, and perlino/ cremello.

2. Aa bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys and uls duns, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls dun, yellow dun and perlino/cremello.

3. aa bb CC^{Cr} DD

Individuals of this genotype bred to brown duns, can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun. Bred to greys, it can give red dun, grey, yellow dun and *perlino/cremello*. Bred to uls dun, it can give brown dun, red dun, grey, uls and yellow dun, and perlino/ cremello offspring.

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E- STATISTICS																
Active stallions and active brood mares in the countries																
Country	Norway			Sweden			Denmark			Germany			Holland			
year	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	covered mares	registered foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	
1995	57	673	398	60	368	249	63	1315	808	123	1521	528	40	1505	1045	
1996	50	691	367	62	325	239	69	1266	777	120	1525	510	39	1341	1053	
1997	61	673	389	59	284	172	62	918	744	125	1563	427	42	1159	1016	
1998	51	596	319	52	240	185	66	789	653	126	1581	436	41	1066	893	
1999	46	527	296	46	199	133	67	846	548	127	1544	428	40	1043	766	
2000	49	478	250	48	226	158	61	723	464	122	1463	329	41	965	703	

Country	Belgium			France			Switzerland			NFHR			Canada		
year	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	geldings
1995	31	337	168	112	732	436	2	41	5				56	118	96
1996	31	335	167	105	692	454	2	50	8				98	140	80
1997	28	277	185	98	617	383	2	52	7				80	150	60
1998	30	303	165	87	567	372	2	57	7				80	162	22
1999	30	255	147	78	483	326	2	63	11				116	198	84
2000	26	240	130	70	402	250	3	65	6				74	110	28

Country	Austria			England			Scotland			Finland					
year	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals	stallions	mares	foals
1995	3	17	3							0					
1996	3	19	8							1					
1997	4	24	7							1	32	6			
1998	4	28	3							2		10			
1999	4	29	7							2		8			
2000	6	31	7							3	60	4			

E- STATISTICS								
Height of Horses in Norway								
Year	Average height cm	Measures of stallions taken in Nordfjordeid	Average Height cm	Measures taken in:				
STALLIONS			MARES					
1997	144,0		143,5		FØRDE	VOSS		BIRI
1998	145,2		144,1	STAV			STRYN	
1999	143,5		142,1	STAV	FØRDE	VOSS		
2000	143,8		144,5	STAV			STRYN	
2001	145,6		143,0	STAV	FØRDE	VOSS		

E - STATISTICS

Division of colours of Fjordhorses in evaluations/ shows in the years 2000/ 2001/ 2002

Farge på fjordhestar i utstilling i 2000/ 2001/ 2002

Farbverteilung von Fjordpferden an Zuchtschauen in den Jahren 2000/ 2001/ 2002

Distribution des couleurs des les chevaux Fjord par evaluations des ans 2000/ 2001/ 2002

Fordeling af Fjordhestens farver i udstilling i de år 2000/ 2001/ 2002

Kleuren van de Fjordenpaarden op keuringen in de jaren 2000/2001/2002

Norway											
Year						2000		2001		2002	
Colours	Fargar	Farben	Couleurs	Farver	Kleuren	%		%		%	
English	Norsk	Deutsch	Francais	Dansk	Nederlands						
Brown dun	brunblakk	braunfalb	isabelle	gule	vaalbruin	350	89.5140	261	85.0163	202	86.69528
Red dun	rødblakk	rotfalb	isabelle alezanée	rodgule	vaalrood	17	4.3478	12	3.9088	8	3.43348
Grey	grå	graufalb	gris souris	grås	grijze of vaalblauwe	11	2.8133	19	6.1889	12	5.15021
Ulsdun	ulsblakk	hellfalb	isabelle pâle	ulsblakk	verdunde vaalbruin	12	3.0691	14	4.5603	9	3.86266
Yellow dun	gulblakk	gelbfalb	isabelle jaune	gulblakk	verdunde vaalrood	1	0.2558	1	0.3257	2	0.85837
Total						391	100%	307	100%	233	100%
Denmark											
Brown dun	brunblakk	braunfalb	isabelle	gule	vaalbruin	163	94.2197	174	91.5789	149	93.1250
Red dun	rødblakk	rotfalb	isabelle alezanée	rodgule	vaalrood	6	3.4682	13	6.8421	8	5
Grey	grå	graufalb	gris souris	grås	grijze of vaalblauwe	2	1.1561	2	1.0526	2	1.250
Ulsdun	ulsblakk	hellfalb	isabelle pâle	ulsblakk	verdunde vaalbruin	2	1.1561	1	0.5263	1	0.6250
Yellow dun	gulblakk	gelbfalb	isabelle jaune	gulblakk	verdunde vaalrood						
Total						173	100%	190	100%	160	100%
Holland											
Brown dun	brunblakk	braunfalb	isabelle	gule	vaalbruin	575	97.789	561	96.7236	545	96.28975
Red dun	rødblakk	rotfalb	isabelle alezanée	rodgule	vaalrood	5	0.8503	6	1.0344	5	0.8833
Grey	grå	graufalb	gris souris	grås	grijze of vaalblauwe	5	0.8503	7	1.2068	5	0.8833
Ulsdun	ulsblakk	hellfalb	isabelle pâle	ulsblakk	verdunde vaalbruin	3	0.5102	6	1.0344	10	1.7667
Yellow dun	gulblakk	gelbfalb	isabelle jaune	gulblakk	verdunde vaalrood					1	0.0176
Total						588	100%	580	100%	566	100%
Belgium 2003											
Brown dun	brunblakk	braunfalb	isabelle	gule	vaalbruin	189	98.4375				
Red dun	rødblakk	rotfalb	isabelle alezanée	rodgule	vaalrood	1	0.5208				
Ulsdun	ulsblakk	hellfalb	isabelle pâle	ulsblakk	verdunde vaalbruin	2	1.0417				
Total						192	100%				

Z- APPENDIX

Introduction to 10 Figure and 5 Figure Judging System

As written in chapter 'C- The Evaluation Process-' Introduction to the Judging Cards for the 10- and 5 Figure Systems', the commission has decided that the **5- Figure System** as used in Norway and the order of contents of the **10- Figure System** as used in Denmark shall be the systems for international evaluation use.

In order to promote a common approach to judging, the commission set up a basic 'List of the Contents' for the different figures, and made arrangements of distribution of these contents for each judging system.

In the two Judging Cards for the 10- and 5- Figure System the content of each figure is inserted in small print as a reminder for the judge.

The commission made further use of the lists as an information and educational tool, by creating

1st - 'The List of Contents of the 10/5 figures with Priorities' of importance for an assessment, and

2nd - 'The List of Faults and Penalties and their severity'.

1st - 'The List of Contents of the 10/5 figures with Priorities';

As there are about 90 different body parts or features to observe under the 10 or 5 main figures of the two judging cards, and not all of them have equal weight or priority in assessing the quality of a Fjord horse, the commission carefully discussed the contents in this respect and proposes the resulting list with three different levels of priorities as a guiding principle for judges and an educational tool for trainees.

2nd - 'The List of Faults and Penalties and their severity'.

This list serves for both judging systems and specifies under the main figures of the 10- figure system all faults and blemishes a judge can see on a Fjord horse. With this list the commission defined their view of priority of severity of the faults under the main figures. As the figures 'Body' and 'Hind legs' have much more possible faults than the other, their grading of severity moves between 1 for the highest and 4 for the lowest. The grading for all other figures moves between 1 and 3.

These priorities or grades may not be confused with scores, and shall be regarded as a guiding principle for judges and an educational tool for trainees. Judges shall actively know the contents of the lists, but never start any practical calculation with them

Both lists shall enforce the common basics for education, training and enlargement of the knowledge of judges.

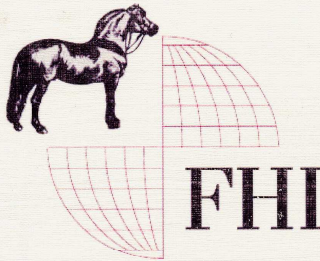


Z- APPENDIX

The 10 Figure Judging System List of the Contents of the Figures								
Oversyn over Innhaldet i 10 karaktersystemet med prioriteringar.								
Das 10- Punkte- Richtsystem Inhaltsliste der 10 Punkte								
Le Système de Jugement à 10 Critères Liste des Composantes des 10 Critères								
Bedømmelsesområderne (10-talsystemet)								
Het 10- Punten Beoordelingssysteem Lijst met de Inhoud van de Items								
Figure Nummer Position Position Position Nummer	Specific evaluation criterions Særskilte vurdeingskriterier Einzelne Bewertungskriterien Importance des critères Bedømmelsesområdenes indhold Specifieke beoordelingscriteria						Priority-Ranking/ Rang/ Rang/ Rang/ Prioritering Prioriteits-rang	Remarks/ Bemærking/ Bemerkung/ Remarques Bemærk-ringer Opmerkingen
	English	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands		
1.								
Type	Breed type	Rasetype	Rassetyp	Type	Racepræg	Rastype	1	
Rasetyp	Head	Hovud	Kopf	Tête	Hoved	Hoofd		
Rassetyp	Expression (eyes)	Uttrykk (auge)	Ausdruck (Augen)	Expression des yeux	Udtryk (øjne)	Uitdrukking (ogen)		
Type	Shape of neck	Halsform	Halsform	Encolure	Halsform	Halsboog		
Racetype	Depth/ width	Djupn /breidd	Gurtentiefe/ Weite	Largeur de poitrine	Dybde/bredde	Diepte/wijdte		
Rastype	Masculine/ Feminine	Kjønnspreg	Geschlechtstyp: männlich/ weiblich	Type d'expression masculine/ feminine	Kønspræg	Mannelijk/ Vrouwelijk	1	
	Substance of Bone	Framtoning	Fundamentstärke	Qualité du squelette	Førlighed	Sterkte van de beenderen	3	
	Harmony	Harmoni	Harmonie	Harmonie	Harmoni	Harmonie	2	
	Balance	Balanse	Ausgewogenheit	Balance	Balance	Evenwicht Verhoudingen		
	Frames Proportions	Rammer Proporsjonar	Rahmen/ Proportionen	Cadre Equilibre entre les parties	Rammer/ Proportioner (3-delning)	Bouw	3	
	Extensive Primitive Markings	Tydelege primitive avteikn	Wildfarb-zeichnung	Existence de marques primitives	Primitive aftegn	Primitieve aftekeningen	3 *2)	2 *1)
2.								
-Head and Neck	Head:	Hovud:	Kopf:	Tête:	Hoved:	Hoofd:		
-Hode og Hals	Shape (triangular, broad forehead)	Form (trekanta, brei panne)	Form, (dreieckig, breite Stirn)	Forme (triangulaire et front large)	Form (trekantet, bred pande)	Vorm (Driehoekig, breed voorhoofd)	1	
-Kopf und Hals	Expression (eyes)	Uttrykk (auge)	Ausdruck (Augen)	Expression (yeux)	Udtryk (øjne)	Uitdrukking (ogen)	1	
-Tête et Encolure	Concave bridge of nose	Konkav naserygg	Konkaver Nasenrücken	Concave Chanfrein	(Konkav) Indadbuert næseryg	Concave neus	3	
-Hoved og Hals	Jaws	Kjevar	Ganaschen	Ganaches	Kæber	Kaken	2	
-Hoofd en Hals	Bite	Bitt	Zahnstellung	denture	Bid	Gebit	1 *1)	
	Size	Storleik	Grösse des Kopfes	Taille	Størrelse	Grootte	4	
	Length of head	Lengd på hovudet	Länge des Kopfes	Longeur	Længde af hoved	Lengte van het hoofd	2	
	Length, set and size of ears	Lengde, plassering og storleik på øyrene	Länge, Ansatz und Grösse der Ohren	Longeur, implantation et forme des oreilles	Længde, placering og størrelse af ørene	Lengte, aanzet en grootte van de oren	3	
	Nostrils	Nasebor	Nüstern	Naseau	Næsebor	Neusgaten	3	
	*1) Stallions	*1) Hingst	*1) Hengste	*1) Etalon	*1) Hingst	*1) Hengst		
	*2) Mares	*2) Hoppe	*2) Stuten	*2) Jumont	*2) Hoppe	*2) Merrie		
	View overleaf	Forts. Neste side	Rückseite beachten	T.S.V.P.	Se bagside	Z.O.Z.		

	English	Norsk	Deutsch	Français	Dansk	Nederlands	Priority	
2.	Neck:	Hals	Hals:	Encolure:	Hals:	Hals:		
	Junction between Head and Neck:	Overgong mellom hovud og hals:	Übergang von Kopf und Hals:	Jonction tête et encolure	Forening mellem hoved og hals:	Aanzetting van het hoofd aan de hals:		
	Polli	Nakke	Genick	Nuque	Nakke	Keelgang	1	
	Throat latch (width of jaws)	Ganasjefriheit	Ganschenfreiheit	Liberté des ganaches	Ganachefrihed	(ruimte tussen onder kaakbeenderen)		
	Carriage	Reisning	Halswölbung	Port d'encolure	Rejsning	Houding	1	
	Heaviness	Grovleik	Stärke des Halses	Importance de l'encolure (lourde ou pas)	Sværhed	Zwaarte	3	
	Length	Lengde	Länge	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	3	
	Placement on the chest	Halsansetning	Ansatz an der Schulter	Jonction à la poitrine	Halsansætning	Aanzetting in de romp	2	
3.								
-Shoulder & Withers -Bog og Manke -Schulter und Widerrist -Epaule et Garrot -Skulder og Manke -Schouder en Schoft	Shoulder:	Bog:	Schulter:	Epaule:	Skulder:	Schouder:		
	Freeness	Freedom	Freiheit	Liberté de mouvements	Frihed	Vrijheid	1	
	Angle	Vinkel	Winkelung	Angulation	Vinkel	Hoek	2	
	Length (including length of humerus)	Lengde (inkl. lengde på overarm)	Länge (einschliesslich Länge Oberarm)	Longueur (inclus l'humerus)	Længde (inklusive længde af overarm)	Lengte (lengte van het opperarmbeen inbegrepen)	2	
	Withers:	Manke:	Widerrist:	Le Garrot:	Manke:	Schoft:	1	
	Length	Lengde	Länge	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	2	
	Width/ shape/ marking/ muscling	Breidde/ form/ markering/ Muskelfylde	Breite/ Ausprägung/ Bemuskelung	Présence	Bredde/ Markering/ Muskelfylde /	Grootte / Ontwikkeling / Markering/ Bespierung		
4.								
-Body/ Back/Loin & Hind-quarters -Kropp/ Rygg/ Lend & Kryss -Körper/ Rücken/ Lende & Hinterhand -Corps/ Dos/ Rein & Croupe -Krop/ Ryg/ Lænd & Kryds -Licham/ Rug/ Lendenen & Kruis	Body:	Kropp:	Körper:	Corps:	Krop:	Lichaam:		
	Muscling	Muskelfylde	Bemuskelung	Musculature	Muskelfylde	Bespiering	1	
	Chest:	Bryst:	Brust	Poitail :	Bryst:	Borst:	2	
	Width	Breidde	Weite	Développement	Bredde	Ruimte	2	
	Depth	Djupn	Tiefe	Profondeur	Dybde	Diepte		
	Back:	Rygg:	Rücken:	Dos:	Ryg:	Rug:		
	Shape	Overlinje (form)	Oberlinie	Ligne supérieure	Overlinje (form)	Vorm	1	
	Muscling	Muskelfylde	Bemuskelung	Musculature	Muskelfylde	Bespiering	1	
	Length	Lengde	Länge	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	3	
	Loin:	Lend:	Lenden:	Rein:	Lænd:	Lendenen:		
	Shape	Form	Form	Forme	Form	Vorm	1	
	Length	Lengde	Länge	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	2	
	Croup:	Kryss:	Kruppe:	Croupe:	Kryds:	Kruis:		
	Slope	Helning	Neigung	Inclinaison	Hældning	Schuinde	1	
	Length (of the hip, not set of the tail)	Lengde (frå hoftehjørne, ikke frå halefeste)	Länge(bis zum Sitzbeinhöcker, nicht zum Schweifansatz)	Longueur (jusqu'à la pointe de la fesse)	Længde (fra hoftehjørne til sædeben)	Lengte (van de heup, niet tot staartaanzetting)	2	
	Muscling	Muskelfylde	Bemuskelung	Musculature	Muskelfylde	Bespiering	2	
	Harmony	Harmoni	Harmonie	Harmonie	Harmoni	Harmonie	3	
	Set of tail	Ansetting av hale	Schweifansatz	Attache de la queue	Haleansætning	Staaartinplant	4	
	Hindquarters / thigh:	Bakpart / lår	Hinterhand/ Oberschenkel:	Cuisse:	Lår:	Dijbeen :		
	Depth	Djupn	Tiefe	Développement	Dybde	Diepte	1	
	Width	Breidde	Breite	Largeur	Bredde	Ontwikkeling	1	
5.								
Forelegs	Forelegs:	Frambein:	Vorderbeine:	Membres antérieurs:	Forben :	Voorbeenen :		
	Position from front and side	Stilling sett framanfrå og frå sida	Stellung von vorne und seitlich	Aplombs de face et de profil	Stilling (Set forfra og fra siden)	Stand gezien van voren en van opzij	1	
	Joint marking	Markering av ledd	Ausprägung der Gelenke	Individualisation des articulations	Ledmarkering	Markering van de gewrichten	1	
	Dryness	Tørreleik	Trockenheit	Qualité	Tørhed	Droogte	2	
	Angle in pasterns	Kodevinkel	Winkelung der Fesseln	Angulation des paturons	Kodevinkel	Hoek van de koot	1	
	Length of pasterns	Kodelengd	Länge der Fessel	Longueur des paturons	Kodelængde	Lengte van de koten	2	
	Elbows/ freeness of elbows	Alboge	Ellenbogen/ Ellenbogenfreiheit	Coudes	Albuer/albuefrihed	Ellebooggewricht en vrijheid	2	
	Cannon shape	Pipeform	Form des Röhrbeins	Forme des canons	Pibeform	Vorm van het pijpbeen	1	
	Muscling on forearm	Underarmsmuskulatur	Bemuskelung des Unterarms	Musculature des avant-bras	Underarms-muskulatur	Bespiering opperarm	2	
	Cannon size	Førleik	Stärke des Röhrbeins	Taille des canons	Førhed	Pijpomvang	3	
	Cannon length	Pipelengd	Länge des Röhrbeins	Longueur des canons	Pibelængde	Lengte van het pijpbeen	3	
	View overleaf	Forts. Neste side	Rückseite beachten	T.S.V.P.	Se bagside	y.o.z.		

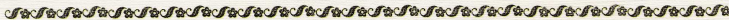
5.	English Forelegs:	Norsk Forbein:	Deutsch Vorderbeine:	Français Membres antérieurs:	Dansk Forben :	English Vorbeenen :	Priority	
	Hoof:	Hov:	Huf:	Sabot:	Hov:	Hoef:		
	Shape	Form	Form	Forme	Form	Vorm	1	
	Toe axis	Tåakse	Zehenachse	Aplombs de face et de profil	Tåakse	Hoek (hoornwand met bodem)	1	
	Size	Storleik	Grösse	Taille	Størrelse	Grootte	2	
	Horn quality	Hornkvalitet	Hornqualität	Qualité de la corne	Hornkvalitet	Hoornkwaliteit	1/2	
6.	Hindlegs:	Bakbein:	Hinterbeine:	Membres postérieurs:	Bagben:	Achterbenen :		
	Position from behind and side	Stilling sett frå bakfrå og frå sida	Stellung von hinten und von der Seite	Aplombs de face et de profil	Stilling set bagfra og fra siden	Stand gezien van achteren en van terzijde	1	
	Angling-Hocks and Pasterns	Vinkel i hase i kode	Winkelung der Sprunggelenke und der Fesseln	Angulation des jarrets Et des Paturons	Vinkling af Haser Koder	Hoek-Spronggewricht en Kogelgewricht	1	
	Hocks - Shape - Transition	Haser - Form - Overgang	Sprunggelenke - Form - Übergang	Jarrets - Forme - Jointure	Haser - Markering - Overgang	Spronggewricht - Vorm (ontwikkeling) - Overgang	2	
	Dryness	Tørreleik	Trockenheit	Qualité	Tørhed	Droogte	2	
	Length of Pasterns	Kodelengde	Fessellänge	Longueur des paturons	Kodelængde	Lengte van de koten	2	
	Cannon shape	Pipeform	Form des Röhrbeins	Forme des canons	Pibeform	Vorm van de pijpen	1	
	Gaskins	Underlår	Unterschenkel	Jambe	Underlår	Schenkel (onderbeen)	2	
	Cannon size (circumference)	Førleik (omkrins)	Umfang des Röhrbeins	Périmètre des canons	Førhed	Pijpomvang	3	
	Hoof:	Hov:	Huf:	Sabot:	Hov:	Hoef:		
	Shape	Form	Form	Forme	Form	Vorm	1	
	Toe axis	Tåakse	Zehenachse	Aplombs des face et de profil	Tåakse	Hoek (hoornwand met bodem)	1	
	Size	Storleik	Grösse	Taille	Størrelse	Grootte	2	
	Horn quality	Hornkvalitet	Hornqualität	Qualité de la corne	Hornkvalitet	Hoornkwaliteit	1/2	
7.	Walk:	Skritt:	Schritt:	Pas:	Skridt	Stap:		
	Rhythm/regularity (Gait)	Rytme / Regelmessigkeit / Takt	Rhythmus, Regelmässigkeit, Taktreinheit	Rythme Régularité Cadence	Rythme, Takt	Ritme / Regelmaat (Gang)	1	
	Freedom	Ledigheid / friheit	Freiheit	Liberté	Frihed	Vrijheid	1	
	Elasticity	Elastisitet	Elastizität	Elasticité	Elasticitet	Elasticiteit	1	
	Correctness (Regularity)	Korrektheit	Korrektheit	Qualité	Korrekthed	Correctheid (regelmatigheid)	2	
	Length	Lengde	Raumgriff	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	2	
8.	Trot:	Trav:	Trab:	Trot:	Trav:	Draf:		
	Rhythm (Gait)	Rytme / takt	Rhythmus (Taktreinheit)	Rythme	Rytme, Takt	Ritme (Gang)	1	
	Elasticity	Elastisitet/ ledig	Elastizität	Elasticité	Elasticitet	Elasticiteit	1	
	Forward engagement with Hindlegs (Using Hocks)	Bakbeinsaksjon	Schub aus der Hinterhand (Einsatz der Sprunggelenke)	Amplitude	Afskub	Stuwing vanuit achterhand (gebruik van het spronggewricht)	1	
	Regularity	Regelmessigkeit	Regelmässigkeit	Régularité	Regelmæssighed	Regelmaat	1	
	Action of the forelimbs	Frambeinsaksjon	Aktion der Vorderbeine,	Amplitude de l'avant-main	Forbensaksjon	Actie van de voorbenen	2	
	Length	Lengde	Raumgriff	Longueur	Længde	Lengte	2	
9.	Canter:	Galopp:	Galopp:	Galop :	Galop :	Galop:		
	Gait	Takt	Taktreinheit	Rythme	Takt	Galopbeweging	1	
	Carrying	Bæring	Aufrichtung	Impulsion degagement	Bæring	Zweefmoment	1	
	Balance/ Athletic ability	Balance/ sving	Balance/ Schwung	Balance Dynamisme	Balance/sving	Balans, evenwicht	1	
	Length	Lengde	Raumgriff	Longueur du saut	Længde	Lengte	2	
10.	Overall Im-pression	Heilskapsinntrykk	Gesamteindruck:	Impression générale:	Helhedsindtryk:	Geheelindruk:		
	Total exterior quality	Heilskap eksteriør	Zusammenspiel aller äusserer Merkmale	Total de tous les critères	Samlet kvalitet af eksteriør	Totaal van exterieur kwaliteiten	1	
	Behaviour	Lynne/ Opførsel	Betragen/ Umgänglichkeit	Conduit	Opførsel	Gedrag	1	

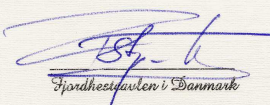
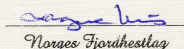
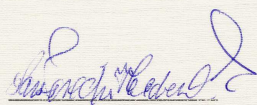
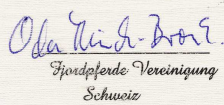
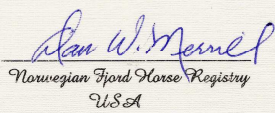
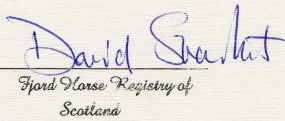


Fjord Horse International

Fosnes, Stryn, Norway May 3rd, 2003

The signing Fjord Horse Organizations confirm their approval on
'The Official Handbook for Fjord Horse Judges'
and their good will for international co-operation on this basis.



 Fjordhestklubben i Danmark	 Norges Fjordhestlag	 Svenska Fjordhästföreningen
 Fjordenpaarden Stamboek	 Interessen Gemeinschaft Fjordpferd Deutschland	 Fjordenpaarden Stamboek
 Fjordpferde Vereinigung Schweiz	 Norwegian Fjord Horse Registry USA	 Fjord Horse Registry of Scotland

