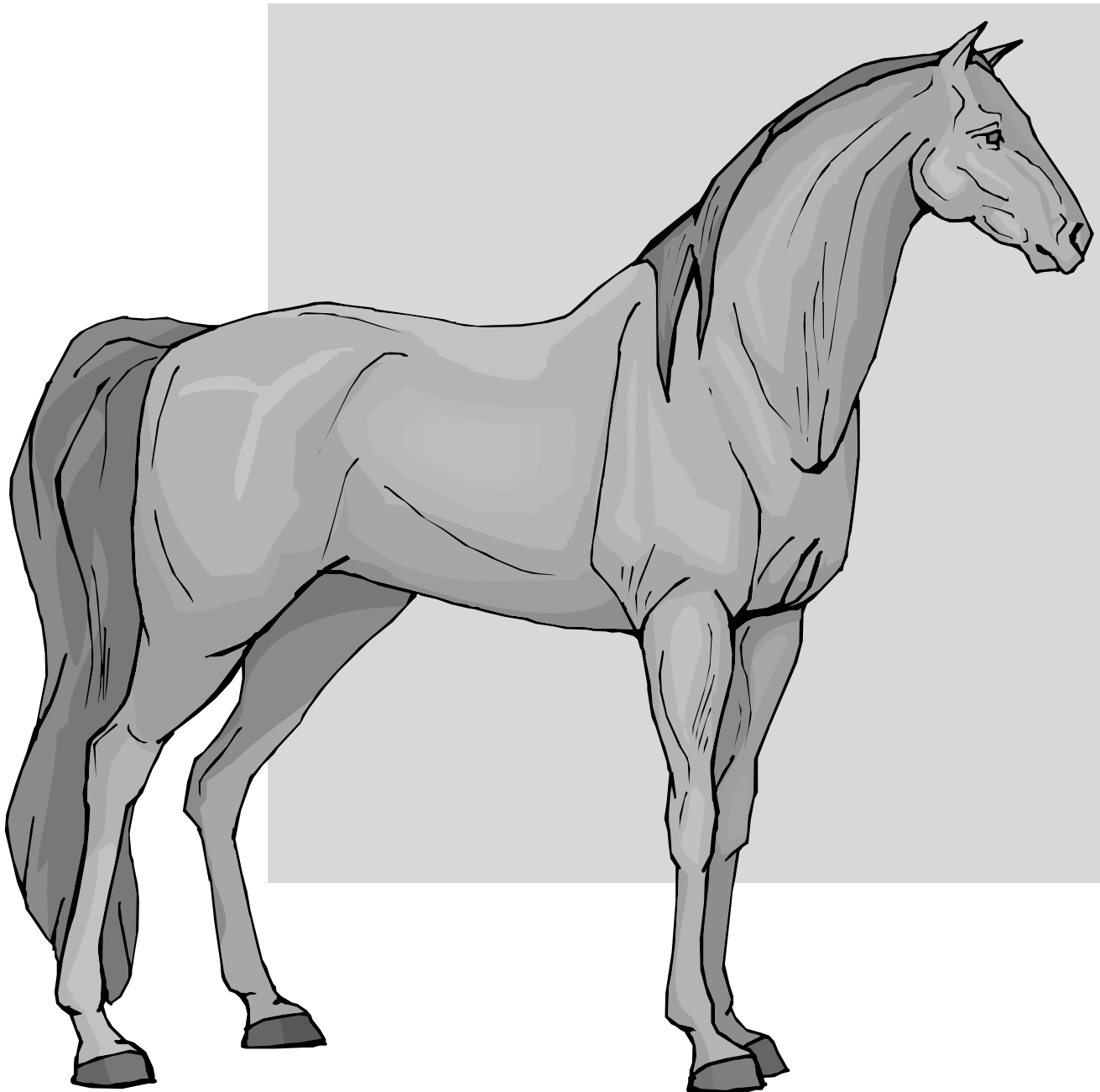


HORSE CONFORMATION ANALYSIS

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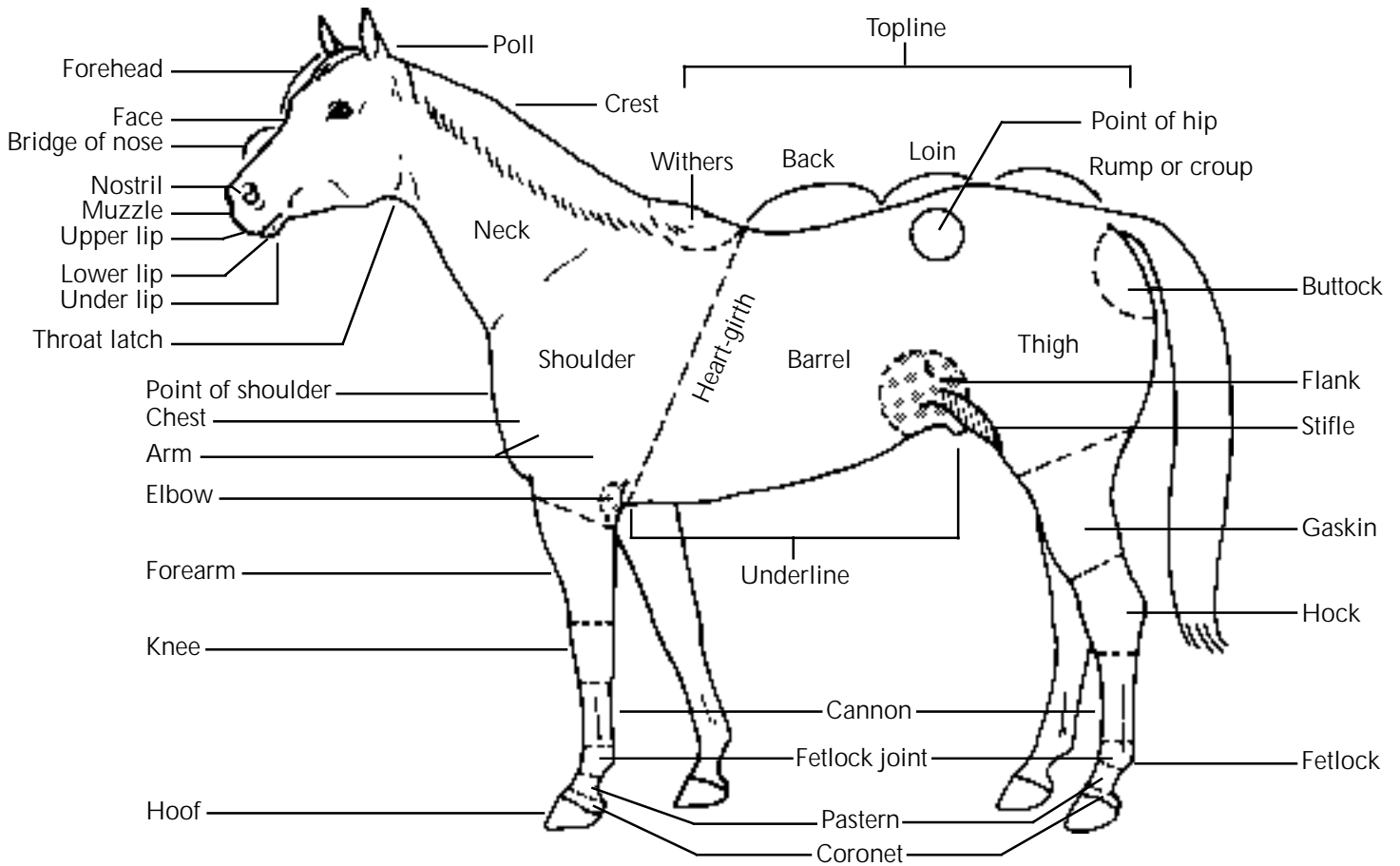


Figure 1. Anatomy of a horse.

Horse Conformation Analysis

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Conformation analysis is the systematic comparison of one horse to another, and all horses to an ideal type for the breed or athletic purpose. One conformation analysis system is known as BSMQTT: balance, structure, muscling, quality, type, and travel. Start your conformation analysis by becoming familiar with the parts of the horse (Figure 1).

BALANCE

The ideal light horse will be balanced, as determined by dividing it into three sections. Draw imaginary lines separating the shoulder area, body, and hindquarters. A horse can be divided equally only if it has a long, sloping shoulder; short back with a corresponding long underline; and a long hip (Figure 1). The head and neck should not look excessively large or small when compared with the rest of the body. The legs should be about the same length as the heart girth.

STRUCTURE

HEAD & NECK

The head and neck are important in determining the athletic ability of the horse. A supple horse uses its head and neck as a rudder and stabilizer. Free head and neck movement has a profound influence on the horse's way of going. For a horse to be well balanced, the neck should be long and lean with the head size in proportion to the rest of the body.

Head

The head should follow the type of the breed, and be finely chiseled with good definition of the bony framework.

The head should be triangular when viewed from the side; should have large powerful jaws, and taper to the muzzle. The profile should be a straight or slightly dished face as opposed to an arched or Roman nose. As viewed from the front, the forehead should be wide between the eyes, tapering to the muzzle.

Neck

The head should attach to the neck in a manner that provides ample movement and flexion without impairing of the air passages. The throatlatch should be clean, trim, well defined and capable of

great flexion. A short, thick neck is often correlated with a thick, unyielding throatlatch, incapable of flexion. In some breeds, a slight arch or crest on top of the neck is desirable, but an excessive crest, thick upper neck, or broken crest (lop neck) are undesirable because they can interfere with flexibility. A stallion should carry more crest than a mare. A thick "studdy" neck on a mare is usually associated with a lack of feminine appearance. The underline of the neck should be straight and attach high on the shoulder giving the appearance of a vertical chest.

A concave neck, accompanied by a depression in front of the withers, is often accompanied by a thickened, rounded underline and this is termed ewe neck. Such necks usually result in high-headed horses that have minimal flexion at the poll and are limited athletically.

FOREQUARTERS

Length of stride, smoothness of gait, soundness of legs, and power of propulsion depend on the structure of the forequarters. The front legs carry most of a horse's weight (60–65%). As a result, most unsoundnesses from concussion and trauma occur in the front legs (Figure 2).

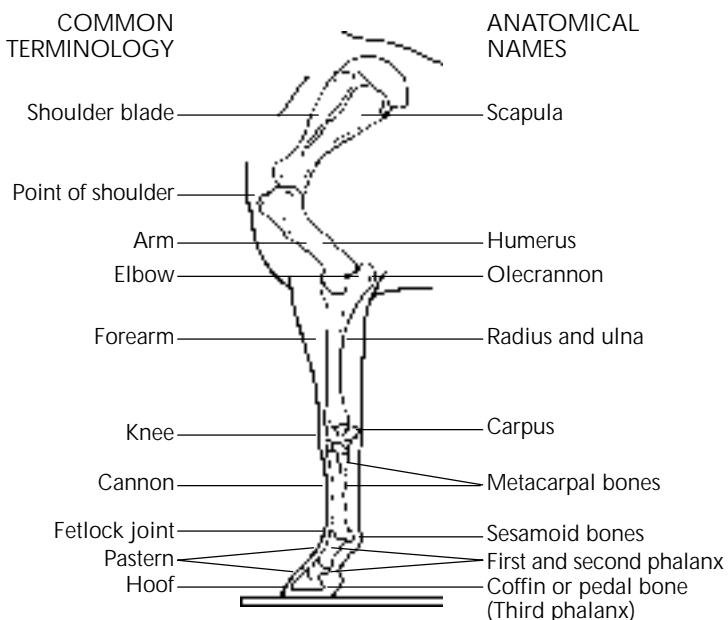


Figure 2. Skeletal front leg.

The two most critical aspects of forelimb conformation are (1) the slopes and angles of the bones which absorb concussion, and (2) the straightness and trueness of limbs, so that no one segment receives unusual wear.

Forequarters concussion is absorbed by:

- the unique muscular attachment of the forelimb to the body;
- the sloping shoulder blade (scapula) and, consequently, the angle formed between the shoulder blade and humerus (arm);
- the angle between the humerus and forearm;
- the small bones and tendons surrounding the carpus;
- the sloping springy pastern;
- the expansion and absorption mechanism of the hoof.

Shoulder

The shoulder should be long, sloping, and muscular. It should extend well into the back. The longer the shoulder the greater the area for attachment of the muscles that tie the forelimb to the vertebral column.

The shoulder should slope well into the back. This decreases the angle between the scapula and humerus and reduces concussion. A sloping shoulder also provides for free forward motion of the limb by allowing maximum length of stride. A short straight shoulder reduces stride and increases impact with the ground. A straight shoulder is often associated with a short, straight pastern that further shortens the stride and increases concussion.

Arm

The humerus or arm extends from point of shoulder to the elbow joint and should be moderately long. Humerus length is integral to the length of the stride. An excessively short arm, with its accompanying short muscles, will not advance the forearm enough and the stride will be shortened. On the other hand, a long arm causes excessive wear to the shoulder muscles.

The length of arm should be in proportion to the length of the shoulder and forearm. The length of the arm determines whether legs are set forward or back under the body. The legs should be set well forward.

A long shoulder, short arm, plus long forearm and short cannon allows maximum stride extension.

Forearm

Forelegs should be straight and perpendicular when viewed from all directions. The forearm is formed by the fusion of two bones, the radius and the ulna, and extends from the elbow to the knee (Figure 2).

It should be long and well muscled. Forearm length is important in determining stride length.

Cannon

The cannon should be short and flat when viewed from the side. It should have tight, well defined tendons set well back to give the appearance of abundant support below the knees. When viewed from the front, the cannon should be centered in a straight, wide, clean knee. Round appearing cannons and tendons tied in behind the knee are undesirable because they indicate small tendons and lack of support.

Knee or Carpus

There are eight carpal bones arranged in two rows. Their function is to bear weight and support the body.

Knee should be straight from both front and side views—wide, deep, and squarely placed on the leg (Figures 3a & 4a).

Deviations of Knee Conformation (Figures 3 & 4)

- Buck-kneed (**3b**) over at knee
- Calf-kneed (**3c**) back at knee
- Knock-kneed (**4f**) knee bends in
- Bow-kneed (bandy legged) (**4c**) ... knees bend out
- Bench-kneed (**4e**)..... offset knee, cannon bone not centered

Fetlock

The fetlock should be set well back on pasterns of medium length that are strong and sloping. Fetlock and pastern together provide springiness to the gait and also disperse concussion. Roughened hair,

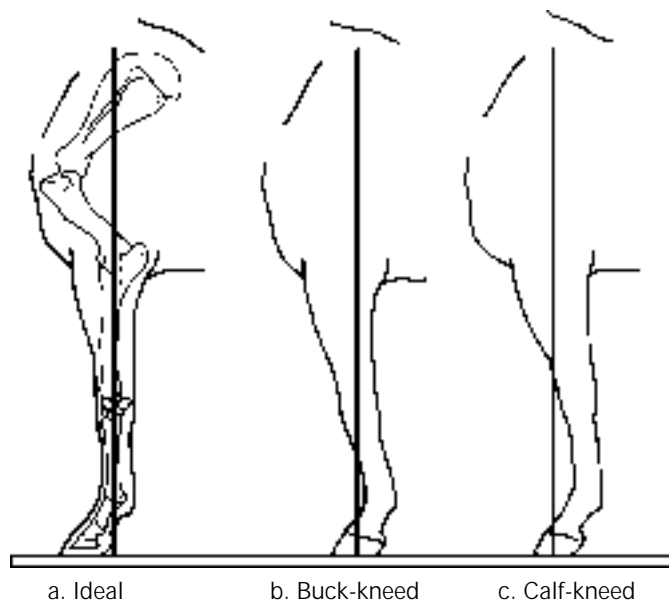


Figure 3. The front legs, side view.

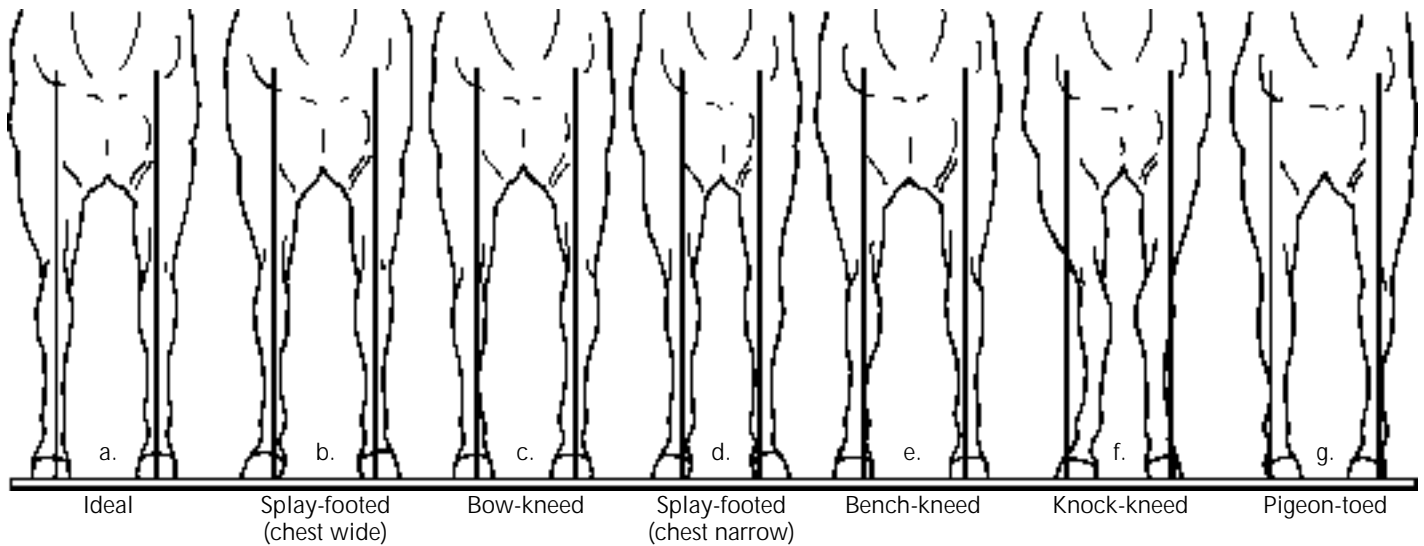


Figure 4. The front legs, front view.

nicks, and scars on fetlock are evidence that a horse hits itself when in motion. The joint should be strong, clean and free from stiffness.

Pastern

Both slope and length of pastern help determine smoothness, spring, and stride length. A pastern which is too long and sloping (coon footed) causes weakness because it puts undue strain on the tendons, sesamoid bones, and suspensory ligament. On the other hand, a short upright pastern increases concussion and trauma to foot and fetlock (Figure 5).

Deviations of Pastern and Foot Conformation (Figures 4 & 6)

- Base-wide (6) stands wide at the ground
- Base-narrow (6) stands close at the ground
- Toe in (4g & 6) toes pointed inward (pigeon-toed); causes hooves to “paddle” to outside of midline when tracking
- Toe out (4b, d & 6) toes pointed outward (splay-footed); causes hooves to “wing in” to inside of midline; may result in horse hitting itself

Hoof

The hoof should be in proportion to size of the horse; deep, wide and open at the heel; and free from cracks and rings (Figure 7). The hoof angle should be the same as for the pastern. The hoof and pastern angle should not be broken (Figure 5).

Review Front Leg

The forearm ties right into center of knee. The knee should be flat and facing straight ahead. The short

cannon bone comes from center of knee and extends to center of fetlock. The pastern should come from center of fetlock and drive into center of hoof. Any deviation may lead to lameness problems. A line dropped from shoulder should bisect foreleg (forearm), knee, cannon bone, fetlock, and drop 2 inches behind heel (Figure 3a).

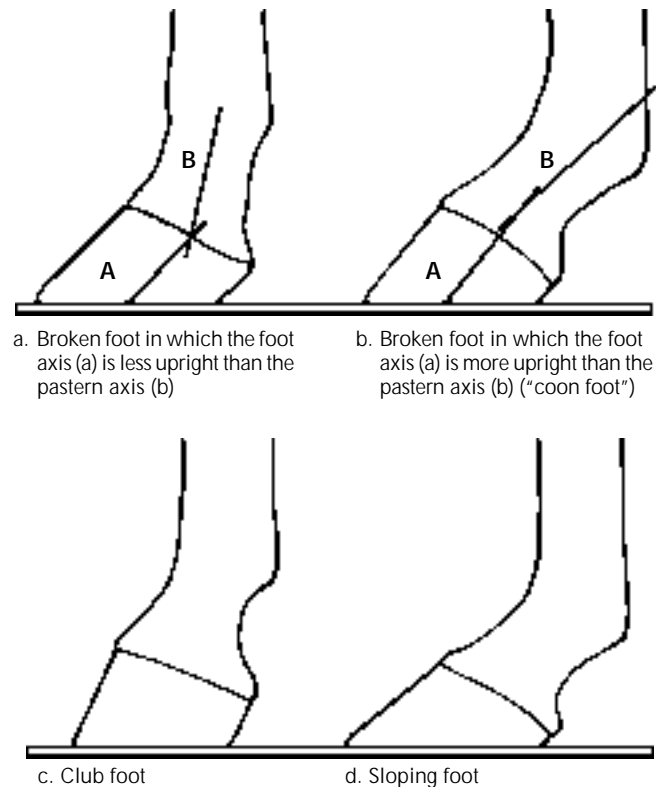


Figure 5. Examples of abnormal conformation of pastern and hoof.

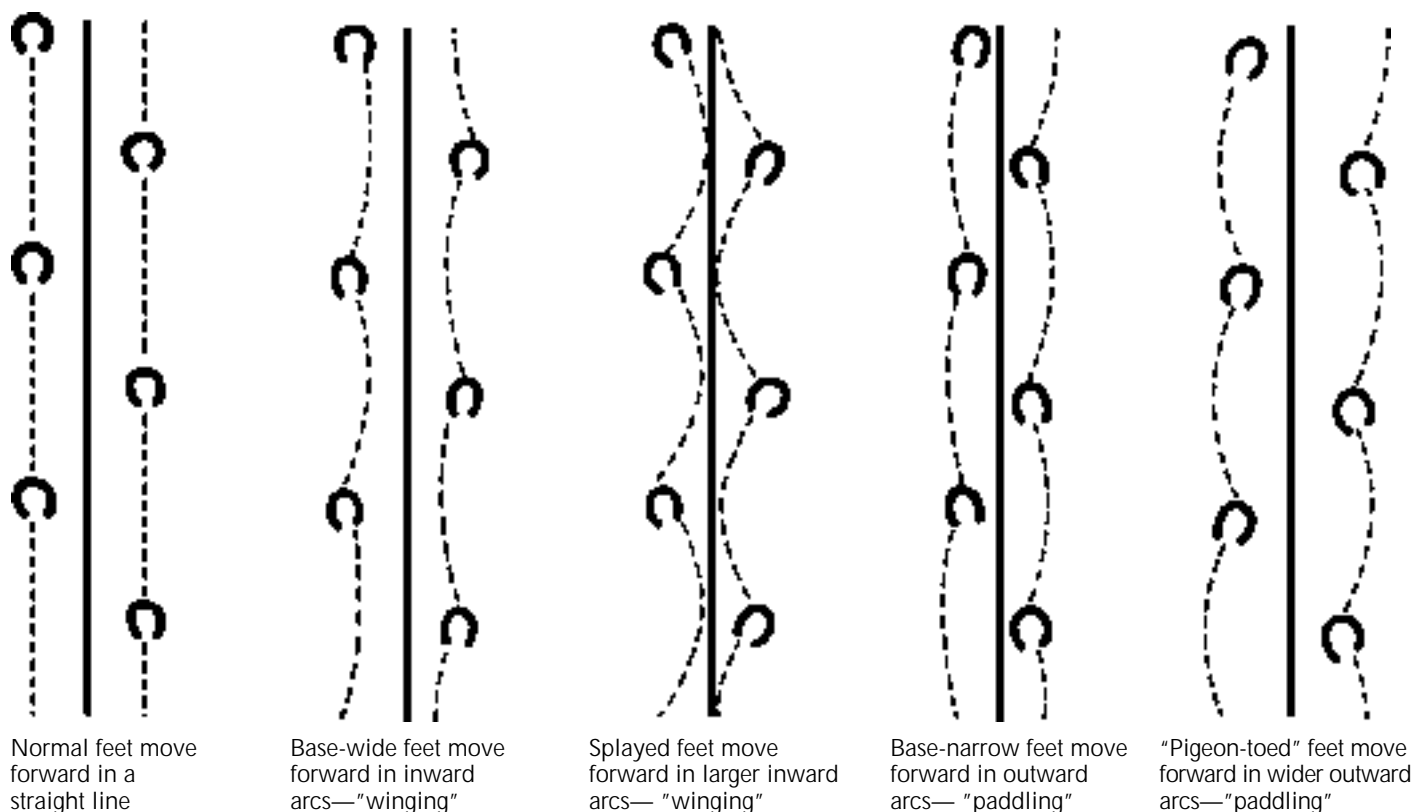


Figure 6. Path of feet as seen from above.

BODY

The body is composed of the withers, thorax, and back. Its conformation affects balance, capacity and athletic potential.

Withers

The withers is the high point of the horse's back and is located at the base of the neck between the shoulder blades (Figure 1).

Withers should be prominent and capable of holding a saddle. It should be muscular and well defined at the top and extend well into the back. The withers serves as a fulcrum over which a ligament attached to the vertebrae in the back and neck acts to help raise and lower the head and neck.

Horses with low, round, thick withers often have rolling gaits and heavy front ends. A flat, mutton withers will not hold the saddle in place. When the withers is prominent, the ligaments and muscles that attach the neck to the thorax move freely and the horse exhibits greater flexibility, coordination, and energy in its movement. High, sloping withers with long sloping shoulders increases the length of muscles in the front end and results in freer action.

It should be emphasized that a prominent withers should be accompanied by muscling because a

thin, over-prominent withers is often rubbed by the saddle and results in stiffness and soreness.

Thorax

When viewed from the front, the chest should be wide and deep. A narrow chest indicates lack of muscling and area for the heart and lungs. However, an excessively wide chest forces the legs out, so the gait may be rolling and labored.

From the side, the thorax should be deep. This region contains lungs and heart and must show capacity. The rib cage provides a base for attaching forelimb muscles as well as protecting the vital organs. When the ribs are arched and project backward, it is possible for the horse to have a long, deep chest and underline and still have a short straight, strong back (Figure 1).

Short, flat, straight ribs decrease the lung area of the horse and reduce athletic potential. These horses are termed slab-sided.

Back

The back extends from withers to loin or last rib (Figure 1). It should be short, straight, strong and muscular. Avoid a sagging or swaybacked horse. Many long-backed horses become swayback with age if not properly conditioned.

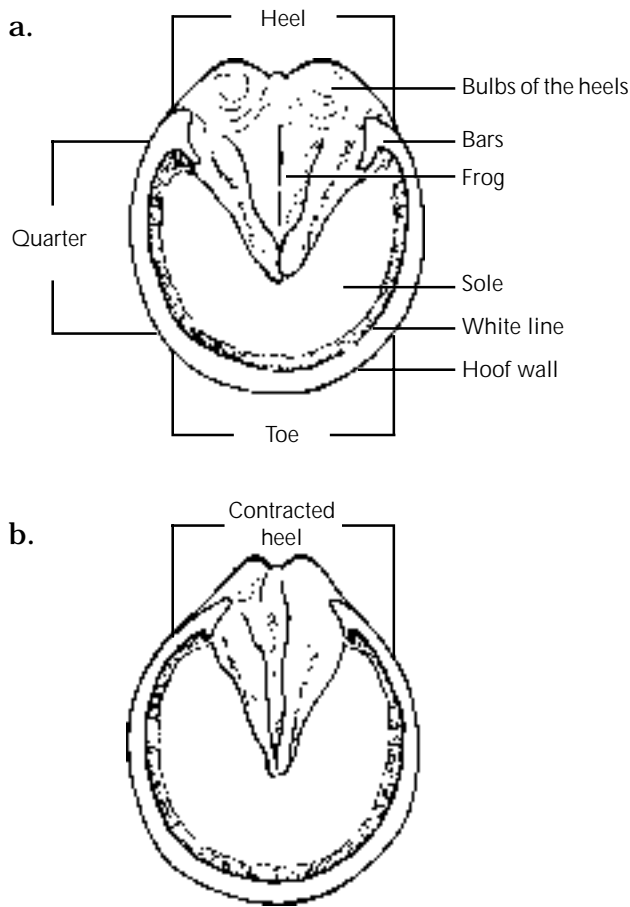


Figure 7. Appearance of a normal foot (a) compared to one with contracted heels (b).

HINDQUARTERS

The conformation of the hindquarters (Figure 8) will have a dramatic effect on athletic ability because of their importance in propelling the horse forward.

Croup

The slope of the croup has a strong correlation with the horse's function. Long distance or endurance horses have a level croup. Short distance, speed horses have a slightly sloping croup. A very short, steep croup is associated with straight hind legs (post-legged; Figure 9g) and predisposes the horse to concussion injury in the hock.

Femur

The femur should be short with the stifle pointed slightly outward so there will be a full range of movement for the hind legs.

If the femur is carried too far to the rear, the legs are carried too far backward. This is called "camped out" (Figure 9f). If it is carried too far forward, the legs are brought under the body. This is called "camped under"

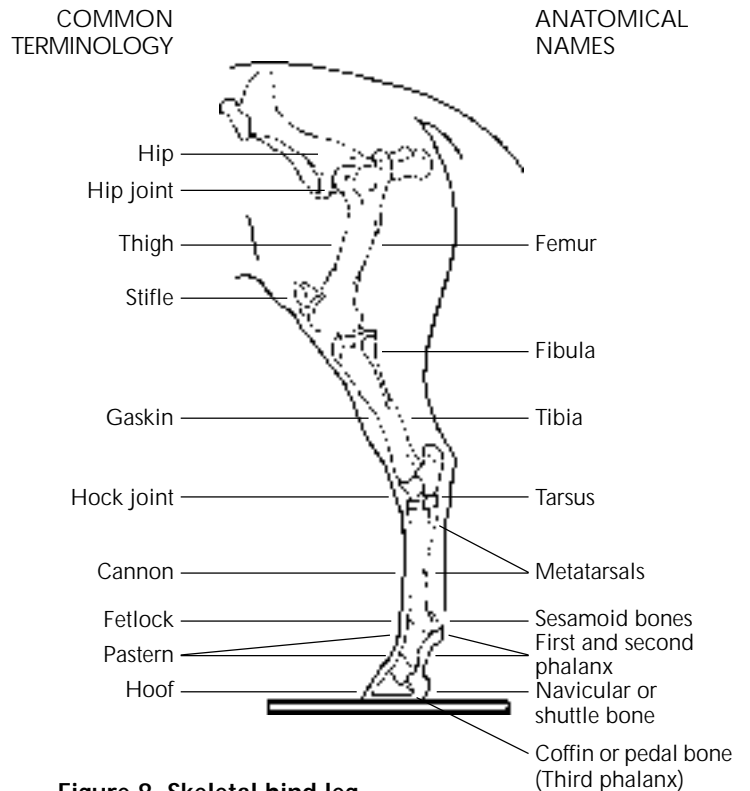


Figure 8. Skeletal hind leg.

or "sickle-hocked" (Figure 9e). When a horse is camped-under the angle of the hocks place undue strain on the hind legs (particularly the planter ligaments), and can lead to unsoundness called "curb."

Tibia

The ideal horse has a long tibia (gaskin) and short cannon with low-set hocks. This allows the horse to work off of its hocks and provides the maximum stride extension.

Hock

If the hock is raised and the tibia shortened, cushion is reduced and performance can be limited.

The hock should be clean, having no soft tissue swelling or bony projections. It should be well-defined and powerful.

The angle of this joint should allow the hind leg to extend and flex during motion and offer the least amount of stress to this column of bones.

Deviations of Hind-Leg Conformation (Figure 9)

Bandy-legged (9b)

- Wide at hocks
- Bowlegged
- Rotates hocks in a grinding motion

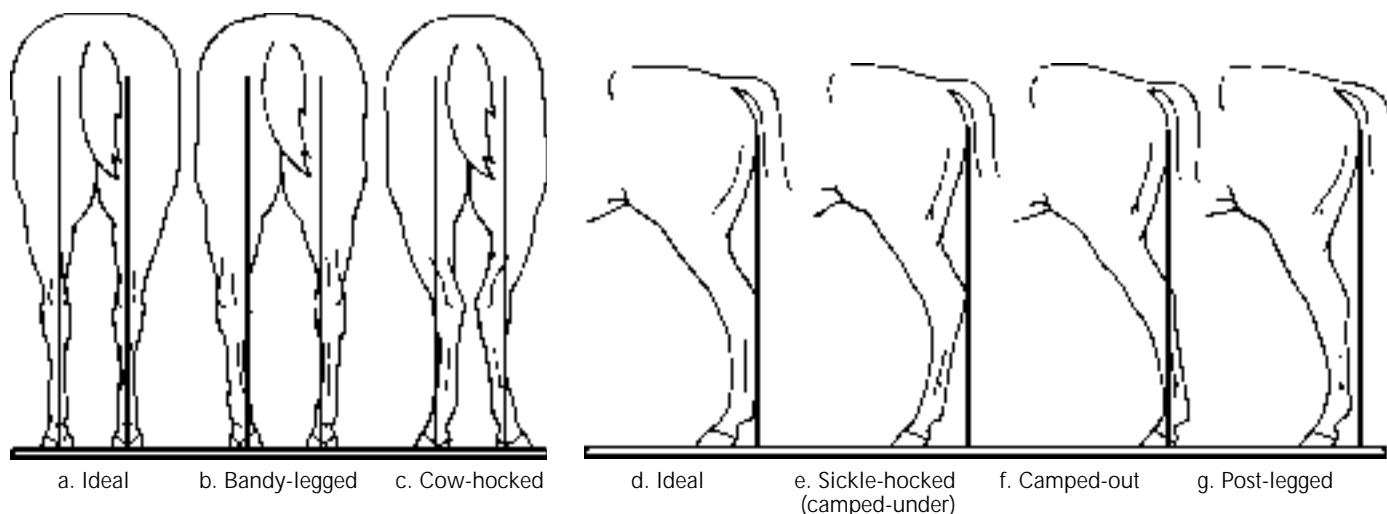


Figure 9. The rear legs, rear and side views.

Cow-hocked (9c)

- Close at hocks
- Toes point out excessively
- Stress on outside of hocks

Sickle-hocked (9e)

- Wears joint out from fatigue
- Reduced stride
- Places stress on plantar ligaments in rear of hock

Post-legged (9g)

- Causes concussion in hock, predisposing horse to stifle problems and bone spavins
- Pounding breaks down lubricating fluid in hock

Pastern

The pastern of the hind legs may be slightly longer than the front pastern and will slope at a greater angle.

Hoof

The hoof of the hind legs is sloped, slightly more than the forefoot. The angle of the hoof and pastern should be equal.

Review Hind Leg

A plum line dropped from point of buttocks should touch rear border of the hock, run parallel to cannon and strike the ground 3-4 inches behind the heel (Figure 9d). From the rear, the line should bisect hock, cannon, pastern and heel (Figure 9a).

MUSCLING

Muscle is the powerhouse of a horse. It also adds support to horse's skeleton and strength to its joints.

Judge muscling by length, thickness, and distribution. Look for long, smooth, well-defined muscling. Everything about the muscle structure should reflect speed, power, endurance, and athletic ability.

Neck

Muscling in the neck should be long and lean.

Chest

Muscling in the chest should be prominent and have a well "V"ed-up appearance, particularly in stock-type horses.

Arm

The arm should be heavily muscled for strength and support.

Forearm

The forearm should show prominent muscling that ties in low and flat on the knees.

Back

The back carries the weight of rider. It must be moderate, strong, straight, and muscular. Back length must be moderate; if too long, the back will be weak; if too short there may be overriding or interference of the vertebrae of the back.

Loin

The loin, or coupling, connects the thorax with the powerful propulsion muscles of the hind limbs. The loin transmits power to the forequarters and so it must be short, wide, strong, and heavily muscled.

A horse that is weak in coupling and shallow in the flank is termed hound-gutted, or wasp-waisted, and lacks drive. Do not be misled by a highly conditioned horse that is well tucked up.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are the engine of the horse. The main role of the hindquarters is to provide the force for propulsion. Look for the three dimensions.

1. Length of croup (loin to tail)
2. Width from stifle to stifle
3. Depth from top of the croup down through hock

Croup should be long, uniform in width, muscular, and evenly turned over the top. Muscle length is associated with speed and endurance; width is associated with strength or power. Measure length of croup from the point of the hip to the point of the buttocks (Figure 1).

Hind Leg

The ideal horse has long smooth prominent musculing through the thigh, stifle, and gaskin. Thigh muscles are the most massive and powerful in the horse's body. The stifle should be muscled so it is the widest point in the hindquarters.

The gaskin should be long and well-muscled. The distance from the croup to the hock is associated with speed and desirability in form. A long gaskin ensures a maximum range of action and provides maximum area for attaching the hindquarters drive muscles. A short gaskin decreases length of stride.

Gaskin musculing should be well-defined, broad, wide, deep, and tie in low and flat on the hock.

- Dished face
- Fine muzzles
- Head set neatly on a well-arched neck (swan shaped)
- Flat croup
- Legs refined, showing quality, appearing flat with tendon definition
- Pastern more sloped, providing a springy stride
- Moves with animation, presence, and the tail is carried in the air—straight

Hunter

- Deep chest and spring of rib, indicating capacity
- Long, smooth, powerful muscles throughout body
- Head relatively short and straight
- Clean in the throatlatch and long slender neck
- Quality and soundness of underpinning is a must for the hunter
- An exceptional mover with long, ground-covering strides

Stock Horse

- Head reflects alert intelligence
- Short head, broad between the eyes and small alert ears
- Jaws massive—spread wide apart giving the impression of great strength
- Back short, close coupled
- Smooth, prominent musculing in chest, forearms, back, loin, and hindquarters
- Muscling is distinctive and easily recognized
- Moves out freely with ground covering strides

QUALITY

Quality is the degree of refinement of hair, skin, bones, and joints. The mane and tail should be full and the hair should not be coarse or rough. Excess hair at the chin, throat, ears, and legs indicates a lack of quality.

Refinement of the skin results in a thin, pliable skin under which tendons and blood vessels can easily be observed. A thickened, puffy appearance in the head and soft round cannon bones may indicate coarseness in the horse.

TYPE

The “type” refers to a set of characteristics for a breed or particular athletic purpose of a horse. Some breed and athletic characteristics are listed below:

Arabian

- Beautiful heads
- Large round eyes
- Broad forehead

TRAVEL

The horse should travel balanced within its frame and move with long ground-covering strides. The following terms refer to travel characteristics:

Rhythm—regularity of foot fall or period of foot fall

Tempo—speed measured in meters per minute

Cadence—rhythm and impulsion in the gait

Impulsion—closing hip joint engaging hocks under mass of horse, allows horse to cover ground according to the energy of limb extension

Collection—on the bit, hocks under horse, head flexed, full control over limbs, jaws relaxed, responsive to rider, collection not tense, imposed position, relaxed and elastic

Free walk—relaxed pace; lower head; relaxed, stretched neck

Collected walk—on the bit, moves forward, neck raised and arched, head approaches vertical, light contact, shorter steps

Extended walk—hind feet touch ground clearly in front of front feet, stretches head and neck

Working trot—between collected and extended, not ready for collected movements, on bit, even and elastic steps, good hock action

Collected trot—on the bit, neck raised and arched, hocks well engaged, maintains energetic impulsion, shoulders move with ease, shortened steps

Extended trot—covers as much ground as possible, maintains rhythm, lengthens steps because of impulsion from the hindquarters



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