

## Chapter 1 : SHOWS - The Official Website of British Showjumping

*Within this area you will find the key information you need for both yourself, your horse and/or your pony to compete as a British Showjumping Club or National Member.*

Refusing or Running out at any fence: Some horses began to duck under these jumps instead, which perhaps is the origin of the term "ducking out" at a fence. Fall of the horse, the rider, or both: If a horse touched a fence without knocking it down, zero faults Rail down with front hooves: If a horse lands with any number of feet in the water: No faults were incurred, however, if the raised block in front of the water was knocked down. Failure to break the timers starting or finishing would result in elimination. Water jumps were once at least 15 feet 5 m wide, although the water often had drained out of them by the time the last competitor jumped. High jumping would start with a pole at around five feet high, but this was later abandoned since many horses went under the pole. It was for this reason that more poles were added and fillers came into use. Time penalties were not counted until Modern rules[ edit ] This knockdown will incur 4 penalties or "faults" Rules have evolved since then, with different national federations having different classes and rules. Penalties for knockdowns are imposed only when the knockdown changes the height or width of the jump. If a horse or rider knocks down a bottom or middle rail while still clearing the height of the obstacle, providing the rails are directly underneath the top rail, they receive no penalties. If a rail is set over the middle of the water, faults are not accumulated for landing in the water. Refusals now are penalized four faults, up from three. Within the last several years, the FEI has decreased the number of refusals resulting in elimination from three to two, and this rule has trickled down from the top levels of FEI competition to other levels of horse shows in the USA, however in such places as Australia, lower levels below 1. A refusal that results in the destruction of the integrity of a jump running into the fence instead of jumping it, displacing poles, gates, flowers, or large clumps of turf or dirt will not receive four faults for the knockdown, but instead the four faults for a refusal and an additional penalty while the timer is stopped for the repair or replacement of the jump. A refusal inside a combination a series of two or more fences with one or two strides between each element must re-jump the entire combination. Since the early s, this rule was changed by the FEI so that each second or fraction of a second over the time allowed would result in 1 time penalty e. A refusal at any of the jumps in combination results in the horse having to repeat the entire set of obstacles in the designated order of succession, not just the element refused. So a horse may jump "A" and "B" without issue but have a refusal at the third fence C , at which time the rider would have to circle and return to jump fence "A" again, giving the horse a second chance to refuse or knock down "A" and "B". Despite being considered one obstacle, each element may result in penalty points if knocked down. Therefore, if each of the three fences in a triple combination were knocked down, the rider would receive 12 faults 4 per fence, instead of 4 faults for the entire obstacle. English saddle and Bridle Common show jumping tack: This construction allows greater freedom of movement for the rider when in jumping position and allows a shorter stirrup, allowing the rider to lighten the seat on the horse. At international levels, saddle pads are usually white and square in shape, allowing the pair to display a sponsorship, national flag, or breeding affiliation. In contrast, riders in show hunters and equitation often use "fitted" fleece pads that are the same shape as the saddle. Bridles may be used with any style of cavesson noseband , and there are few rules regarding the severity of this equipment. The figure-8 cavesson is the most popular type. Bits may also vary in severity, and competitors may use any bit, or even a " bitless bridle " or a mechanical hackamore. The ground jury at the show has the right, however, based on veterinary advice, to refuse a bit or bridling scheme if it could cause harm to the horse. Boots and wraps are worn by almost all horses, due to the fact that they may easily injure their legs when landing or when making tight turns at speed. Open-fronted tendon boots usually are worn on the forelegs, because they provide protection for the delicate tendons that run down the back of the leg, but still allow the horse to feel a rail should it get careless and hang its legs. Fetlock boots are sometimes seen on the rear legs, primarily to prevent the horse from hitting itself on tight turns. Martingales are very common, especially on horses used at the Grand Prix level. The majority of jumpers are ridden in running martingales since these provide the most freedom over fences. For this reason,

standing martingales are not used in show jumping or eventing. Breastplates also are common, used to keep the saddle in place as the horse goes over large fences. Rider attire [ edit ] Olympic equestrian jumping gold medalists Beezie Madden and Will Simpson Rider attire may be somewhat less formal than that used in hunter riding. Tall boots are required, usually black. Spurs are optional, but commonly used. Breeches are traditional in color, usually white, tan, or beige. At approved competitions, depending on sanctioning organization, a dark-colored coat usually is worn although under the rules of the USEF tweed or wash jackets are allowed in the summer and lighter colors are currently in fashion , with a light-colored usually white ratcatcher-style shirt and either a choker or stock tie. In hot summer weather, many riders wear a simple short-sleeved "polo" style shirt with helmet, boots and breeches, and even where coats are required, the judges may waive the coat rule in extremely hot weather. Riders must wear white or light-colored shirts, white ties or chokers, black or brown boots, white or light fawn breeches, and red or black jackets. Members of the military, police forces, and national studs, however, retain the right to wear their service uniforms instead of FEI-prescribed dress. Run under International Federation for Equestrian Sports FEI rules, the horse jumps a course of 10 to 16 obstacles, with heights up to 1. Grand Prix-level show jumping competitions include the Olympics , the World Equestrian Games , and other series of internationally ranked events. The current, April , world record is 2. In most places, fences are placed at equal distances apart, the first fence is the lowest and each subsequent fence is higher than the one before. Horses either are penalized or eliminated from competition if they knock down a rail. After each round where more than one competitor goes "clean," or is tied for the fewest faults, the six fences are raised in height for each subsequent round until there is a winner. Occasionally, if there are multiple jump-offs, the final fences may be raised to well over six feet. An event where exhibitors choose their own course, with each fence cleared worth a given amount of points based on difficulty. The entry who accumulates the most points within a set time limit on course is the winner. A jumping event where spectators bet on which horse will win by means of an auction where the highest bidder has the exclusive bet on a given horse. Although the exact mechanism varies by region and culture, as a rule, the spectator who bets on the winner collects all money bet and then splits the purse with the owner of the winning horse. Maiden, novice, and limit: Jumping classes limited to horses with fewer than one, three, or six wins. Fences are usually lower and time limits more generous. Match race or double slalom: A class held much as a normal show jumping class, except that if the horse touches the jump it is considered four faults. A class in which any faults are converted into seconds on the clock, usually at the rate of 1 second per fault i. Types of jumps used include the following: An oxer " England, A Liverpool " California, USA, Vertical or upright " a jump that consists of poles or planks placed one directly above another with no spread, or width, to jump Oxer " two verticals close together, to make the jump wider, also called a spread Square oxer sometimes known as Box Oxer: These jumps have a cut out in the middle and brush on the side. There may be a fence or log on the bottom of the jump. The jump could be anywhere from ft tall. The jump also may be wide, causing the horse to stretch out its legs and chest. At international level competitions that are governed by FEI rules, fence heights begin at 1. Other competition levels are given different names in different nations, but are based primarily on the height and spread of fences In the United States, jumping levels range from 0"9 as follows: The horses [ edit ] A show jumper must have the scope and courage to jump large fences as well as the athletic ability to handle the sharp turns and bursts of speed necessary to navigate the most difficult courses. Many breeds of horses have been successful show jumpers, and even some grade horses of uncertain breeding have been champions. There is no correlation between the size of a horse and its athletic ability, nor do tall horses necessarily have an advantage when jumping. Nonetheless, a taller horse may make a fence appear less daunting to the rider. Pony-sized horses may, on occasion, compete in open competition with adult riders. The most famous example was Stroller , who only stood

## Chapter 2 : Category:Show jumpers from the United Kingdom - Wikimedia Commons

*Show jumping, also known as " such as the United States Equestrian Federation in the USA or the British Showjumping Association in Great Most show jumpers are.*

## Chapter 3 : Login - British Showjumping

*Pages in category "British show jumping riders" The following 31 pages are in this category, out of 31 total. This list may not reflect recent changes ().*

## Chapter 4 : Show jumping - Wikipedia

*British Showjumping's official YouTube channel bringing action from just some of the many shows within the UK along with interviews, tips and advice from som.*

## Chapter 5 : All Events at Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre

*British show jumpers [Genevieve Murphy] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

## Chapter 6 : Youth Olympic Games Jack Whitaker emulates father with show jumping silver - BBC Sport

*As part of its continuing support of British talent, Mulberry is following British show jumper and current brand ambassador Tess Carmichael through this year's Longines Global Champions Tour.*

## Chapter 7 : Home - British Showjumping National Championships

*Max Routledge is a 25 year old Show Jumper based in Surrey. Max originally combined his Show Jumping with being a professional Polo player which he was very successful at, playing in the High Goal for 7 years and winning the Queens Cup; he also represented England with his Polo but as of Max has been a full time Show Jumper.*

## Chapter 8 : British Showjumping (@britshowjumping) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

*The British Showjumping National Championships and Stoneleigh Horse Show also offers a great family day of exciting competition, outdoor performances, hospitality and a retail shopping village. Entry for spectators wishing to take advantage of this fantastic show is free and parking is only Â£5 per car.*

## Chapter 9 : British Showjumping

*The eventers were sold and replaced by show jumpers now that I was competing regularly at British Showjumping. I started to train with ex-international showjumper Andy Austin a trainer with whom I built up a great relationship.*