



AHHA STUDBOOK STRUCTURE & REGISTRATION REGULATIONS 2026

SUMMARY

The AHHA (*Australian Heavy Horse Association*) Inc. is affiliated with The TGCA (*Traditional Gypsy Cob Association*) Ltd UK and base our rules for registrations and breed standards in line with theirs. The TGCA is the only body approved by DEFRA (UK) to hold the ***Mother Studbook*** for Traditional Gypsy Cobs (TGCs) and as a Passport Issuing Office (PIO) in the UK and around the world.

The *AHHA* is a non-profit association, seeking to protect, preserve and promote the very best of our wonderful Traditional Gypsy Cob breed, which originates from the British Isles and makes up the largest population of horses therein. The Gypsy Cob breed is becoming popular here in Australia and we acknowledge the Traditional Gypsy Cobs as a breed and henceforth register both Pure and Part Breeds into our studbook, where the Pure breed Gypsy Cobs form part of our purebred section of our studbook and as a result are eligible to compete in classes for Pure breed horses (Gypsy Cobs).

Through our affiliation with the *TGCA* and their *Mother Stud Book*, the AHHA aim to record not only the old established bloodlines through the *TGCA's* studbook, but encourage best forward breeding practices here in Australia, so that we can uphold and build upon the legacy of these horses whilst maintaining the quality and true-to-type stamp of cobs here in Australia as set out in our Breed Standard.

1) The *TGCA* STUDBOOK SECTIONS

The TGCA studbook comprises the three sections:

- MOTHER STUDBOOK For All Traditional Gypsy Cobs
- PART BRED IDENTITY REGISTER For Part Bred TGCs
- IDENTITY REGISTER For NON TGC'S

2) THE MOTHER STUDBOOK

The aim of the *Mother Studbook* is to record individual TGCs, their parentage and their offspring and to use this information to encourage responsible and considered forward breeding practices that protect, promote, and preserve to build on the best of this breed.

The *TGCA* will continually monitor and review its operation of the *Mother Studbook* and may make alterations and enhancements from time to time as required and in line with meeting the above aims. The mother studbook is open to TGCs worldwide.

2.1) THE *AHHA* STUDBOOK

The aim of the *AHHA Stud Book* is to record individual TGCs as either *Pure Breed* or *Part-Bred Gypsy Cobs* and recognise them in Australia as a registered breed and not a 'type'. As a result, all Pure Breed Gypsy Cobs registered with the *AHHA* are eligible to compete in classes or events for Pure breed horses/ponies. Part Bred Gypsy Cobs can only compete in Part Bred Gypsy Cob classes and never against a Pure Breed Gypsy Cob. We of course still have our other studbooks for part bred heavy horses, pure breed horses that have been re-structured.

The AHHA also follow and recognise the above Mother Studbook's aims set out by the *TGCA* UK.

The *AHHA* will continually monitor and review its operation of the *AHHA Stud Book* and may make alterations and enhancements from time to time as required and in line with meeting the above aims. The *AHHA* studbook is open to **all** TGCs Australia Wide.



3) TGCA MOTHER STUDBOOK CATEGORIES

The Mother Studbook is further divided into three categories.

BREED IDENTITY REGISTER (BIR)

- Section A – 13 hands and under
- Section B – exceeding 13 hands

MAIN 1 (MSB1) & 2 (MSB2)

- Section A – 13 hands and under
- Section B – exceeding 13 hands
- Section C – with a non-TGCA graded sire

Breed Identity is the entry level, moving up through Supplementary 2 to Supplementary 1 and then finally the top-level Main Stud Book i.e. Elite Black Book

Horses registered at any level are entitled to enter TGCA classes and competitions (Note: stallions must be TGCA graded)

The **AHHA STUDBOOK** runs along the similar lines and is divided into the following **six** categories:

- (i) REGISTERED GYPSY COBS MSB1 - (Pure Breeds) HHGC1
- (ii) REGISTERED GYPSY COBS MSB2 – (Pure Breeds) HHGC2
- (iii) PART BRED GYPSY COBS (PBR) 50-50 (Including Drum Horses PBRDH & PBRFDH)
- (iv) HEAVY HORSE SUPPLEMENTARY (HHSCL) (Classified Heavy Horse) - (Unknown Breeding)
- (v) PART BRED HEAVY HORSE (PBHH) 25%+
- (vi) PURE BREED HEAVY HORSES (HHPB)

3.1) TGCA MOTHER STUDBOOK & AHHA STUDBOOK REGISTRATIONS

TGCA MOTHER STUDBOOK

TGCs may initially apply for registration directly onto entry levels **TGCA** - MAIN SB1, MAIN SB2 **or** BREED IDENTITY SUPPLEMENTARY STUD BOOK BIR.

TGCs registered at MSB2 or MSB1 may apply for acceptance onto the ELITE MAIN (Black Book) Studbook subject to meeting the criteria and sires passing the TGCA Breed grading/evaluated. Offspring of sire and dams already in MSB1 & MSB2

If any TGC registered at the BIR level wishes to apply for the Elite Main Studbook, it will first have to upgrade to either SSB2 or SSB1

AHHA STUDBOOK

AHHA – Registered Gypsy Cobs MSB1 - (Pure Breeds), Registered Gypsy Cobs MSB2 – (Pure Breeds), Part Bred Gypsy Cobs (PBR) 50-50, Heavy Horse Supplementary HHS (Classified Heavy Horse) - (Unknown Breeding) and Part Bred Heavy Horse (PBHH) 25%+ and Pure Breed Heavy Horses (HHPB).

Choice of registration at MSB1, MSB2, PBR, Heavy Horse Supplementary (Classified Heavy Horse) HHS, PBHH or HHPBR is reflective of the owners' breeding intentions or any available pedigree (refer to below registration criteria). It is not our endorsement of the quality of the TGC, other than it meeting the Breed Standard.



3.2) AHHA STUDBOOK REGISTRATION CRITERIA

Criteria for each of the entry studbook levels are as follows. These are equitable across stallions, mares, geldings, fillies, and colts.

REGISTERED GYPSY COBS (MSB1)	
BREED STANDARD	As Breed Identity MUST meet the <i>TGCA/AHHA</i> breed standard. (<i>See end of document</i>) This assessment will be made from images submitted with the registration paperwork. In the case of any doubt a physical inspection may be required.
PARENTAGE	REQUIRED: A minimum of 6 sets of verified DNA, including both parents, and a minimum of 2 Grandparents plus 2 further profiles. Full verified pedigree WILL be recorded.
DNA of TGC	REQUIRED
Suffix	HHGC1

Suitable for TGCS with fuller verified pedigree for recording and that may be held as potential breeding animals. Horses are entitled to enter AHHA classes and competitions (**note:** stallions are required to pass a Performance grading)

Stallions **must** be evaluated and have a valid *AHHA Stallion Certificate of Good Health* completed by a qualified Veterinarian.

REGISTERED GYPSY COBS (MSB2)	
BREED STANDARD	As Breed Identity MUST meet the <i>TGCA/AHHA</i> breed standard. (<i>See end of document</i>) This section will include only pure-bred Traditional Gypsy Cobs with parents already registered within the main section
PARENTAGE	Both parents must be <i>TGCA/AHHA</i> registered Up to two generations of verified pedigree WILL be recorded if applicable.
DNA of TGC	REQUIRED – parents DNA must be on file
Suffix	HHGC2

Suitable for TGCs with limited verified breeding for recording **OR** that are being held as potential breeding animals. These TGCs may apply for evaluation for the *TGCA Elite Studbook Status*. i.e. **BLACK BOOK**.

Sires **must** be Breed graded/evaluated

Stallions **must** be evaluated and have a valid *AHHA Stallion Certificate of Good Health* completed by a qualified Veterinarian.



PART BRED GYPSY COBS (PBR) 50-50 – PART BREDS	
BREED STANDARD	MUST meet the <i>AHHA</i> breed standard. (<i>See end of document</i>) This section will include only part-bred Traditional Gypsy Cobs with at least one pure-bred parent already registered within the main section.
PARENTAGE	At least one pure-bred parent must be <i>AHHA</i> registered Up to two generations of verified pedigree WILL be recorded if applicable.
DNA of TGC	REQUIRED – parent DNA must be on file.
Suffix	PBRGC, PBRDH, PBRFDH (Drum Horses)

Suitable for Part-bred GCs with full verified pedigree and be made up of 50% TGC.

HEAVY HORSE SUPPLEMENTARY (HHS) (Classified Heavy Horse – Unknown Breeding)	
BREED STANDARD	As Breed Identity MUST meet the <i>AHHA</i> breed standard. (<i>See end of document</i>) and approved by the <i>AHHA</i> Executive Committee. This assessment will be made from images submitted with the registration paperwork. In the case of any doubt a physical inspection may be required.
PARENTAGE	NOT required. Note NOT recorded even if available.
DNA of TGC or Heavy Horse	NOT required.
Suffix	HHSC

This entry level is suitable for TGCs or other Heavy Horse breeds with no verified breeding, but they meet the breed standard. Horses are entitled to enter *AHHA* and other Society's classes and competitions under *Any Other Registered Horse/Heavy Horse*. (**note:** stallions are required to pass a Performance grading)

PART BRED HEAVY HORSE (PBHH) – PART BRED (25%+)	
BREED STANDARD	As Breed Identity MUST meet the <i>AHHA</i> breed standard. This section will include only part-bred horses with at least 25%
PARENTAGE	At least one parent must have 25% (1/4) of proven pure-bred heavy horse breeding. Up to two generations of verified pedigree
DNA	NOT Required
Suffix	PBHH

This is a registration for part bred heavy horses who have a minimum 25%+ of proven heavy horse breeding.



PURE BRED HEAVY HORSE (HHPB)	
BREED STANDARD	As Breed Identity MUST meet the <i>AHHA</i> breed standards.
PARENTAGE	At least one parent must have 50% of Clydesdale, Shire or Gypsy Cob (HHDH) At least one parent 25-49.99% Gypsy Cob Up to two generations of verified pedigree
DNA	Required
Suffix	HHPB

This is a registration for pure breed heavy horses.

Verified Pedigree Explained

Pedigree information **must** be supported by DNA records if it is to be recorded in the *TGCA/AHHA* studbook/s and subsequently printed as verified pedigree on registration certificates. Covering certificates to be included where applicable.

Where the DNA proven pedigree does not relate to horses already registered, or in the process of being registered, with the *TGCA/AHHA*, it **MUST** be shown to trace back to Traditional Gypsy Cobs originating from the British Isles and be supported by supplementary paperwork/ images/information.

NO Traditional Gypsy Cob will be entered directly into Main Stud Book, or have pedigree recorded unless proven to the satisfaction of and at the discretion of the *TGCA/AHHA*.

PART BRED GYPSY COB REGISTER

A Part Bred Gypsy Cob Register (PBR) 50-50 will be maintained for Part Bred TGCs applying for a certificate or to be over stamped with the *AHHA*. First and subsequent generations of TGCs on the *AHHA Studbook* may enter the Part Bred Register. The part bred register is kept for showing purposes.

Horses with 25% breeding will **not** be entered into the *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob registry, however, can be eligible for the *PART BRED HEAVY HORSE (PBHH)* registry. These horses **must** reside in Australia.

HEAVY HORSE SUPPLEMENTARY (HHS) (Classified Heavy Horse) - (Unknown Breeding)

To register your horse in the '*Heavy Horse Supplementary (HHS) Classified Heavy Horse*' – (Unknown Breeding) section, you **must** submit your registration to the committee with proof of purchase and 4 photos (Front, Side (L & R) and Behind). This registration will be registered in sections of Light, Medium and Heavy based on heavy horse features as type. e.g. feathering. bone structure etc. Once received, the *AHHA Executive Committee* with review and decide whether they have been approved.

'The *TGCA/AHHA* will enter into the breeding book, animals of the same breed, line or cross that are eligible for entry under the Society's Breed criteria, without discrimination on account of their country of origin.'
Horses registered under this registration are encouraged to enter *Any Other Registered Heavy Horse* classes (in Australia) at shows when competing, due to their unknown breeding and qualification according to our breed registration requirements.



HORSE REGISTRATION

For current registration information, our studbook please refer to our website www.australianheavyhorseassociation.com/register or the www.tgca.co.uk. Once a horse has been registered with the AHHA and/or TGCA, it is registered for life.

All horses are eligible to enter any *AHHA* affiliated showing class.

BREEDING BOOK STRUCTURE & CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS

- 1. REGISTERED GYPSY COB (MSB1)** is for horses who are entitled to registered certificates. DNA is required for verification of parentage, parentage will be added if meeting stud book guidelines which requires both parents to be *TGCA/AHHA* registered. This stud book will register 6 Sets or more of verified DNA parentage including parents, both sets of grandparents and further proven lineage.
- 2. REGISTERED GYPSY COB (MSB2)** is for horses who are entitled to registered certificates. DNA is required for verification of parentage. Parentage will be added if meeting stud book guidelines which require both parents to be *TGCA/AHHA* registered. This stud book will register up to 4 Sets of verified DNA including parents, 2 grandparents and 2 others from either side. Equines can be moved up to Main SB1 if applicable – (Stud Book Upgrade)
- 3. PART BRED GYPSY COB (PBR) 50-50 – PART BREDS** Identity only certificates to include part bred for all equines, and part bred equines that meet our Part Bred Breed sections and fall into the showing categories listed below.

Pony, Native, Sport, Show Hogged Cob & Drum

- Ponies (148cm and under): 50% TGC, 50% individual breed
 - Natives: 50% TGC, 50% native pony breed
 - Ponies: (148cm and under) 50% TGC, 50% recognised breeding
 - Sport horse (exceeding 148cm): 50% TGC, 50% recognised sport or performance breeding
 - Show cob: 50% TGC, 50% any breeding, which can be termed as show cob type, to be shown hogged and trimmed (no height limit)
 - Drum (158cm upwards): ideally 50% TGC, 50% Shire, Clydesdale, or other recognised heavy horse breed, or as decided by the *AHHA*. Registered as PBRDH or PBRFDH
- 4. HEAVY HORSE SUPPLEMENTARY (HHS) (Classified Heavy Horse) - (Unknown Breeding)** is for all equines meeting Breed standard – No breeding or parentage can be added to these documents. They **must** exhibit heavy horse features based on their type and will be registered in sections of *Light, Medium and Heavy* horses.
 - 5. PART BRED HEAVY HORSE (PBHH)** is for a Part Bred heavy horse that has $\frac{1}{4}$ (25%) of proven purebred heavy horse breeding registration and will be registered in sections of *Light, Medium and Heavy* horses.
 - 6. PURE BREED HEAVY HORSES (HHPB)** is for other pure breed horses. DNA is required for verification of parentage.



An *AHHA* Pure Breed Gypsy Cob is:

1. A horse or pony whose sire and dam is registered as a Pure Breed Gypsy Cob with the *AHHA* or *TGCA* UK.
2. A horse or pony imported from the UK or Europe.
Note: *The Traditional Gypsy Cob Association* (UK) (*TGCA*) is the only recognised association to hold the *Gypsy Cob Mother Stud Book*; therefore, the following applies:
 - a. The imported horse or pony **must** be registered with *The Traditional Gypsy Cob Association* (UK) to be registered with the *AHHA*
 - b. DNA verification to Gypsy Cob parentage is encouraged but horses and ponies will not be refused registration without it if all other criteria are met.
3. A horse or pony imported to Australia from the USA or Canada. The animal must have a valid and recognised registration as a pure breed Gypsy Cob with **one** of the following registries:
 - a. *GHA: The Gypsy Horse Association*
 - b. *GCDHA: The Gypsy Cob and Drum Horse Association*
 - c. *GVHS: The Gypsy Vanner Horse Society*
 - d. *GHRA: The Gypsy Horse Registry of America*
4. A colour photograph clearly showing both sides, front and back of the animal **must** also accompany any application
5. Each Pure Breed Gypsy Cob foal bred in Australia, **must** have the sire and dam recorded as a Pure Breed Gypsy Cob with the *AHHA* prior to acceptance.
6. The sire of those imported in utero (in dam) from America or Canada must be registered with one of the societies listed in [2], with registration and DNA details provided for parentage verification.
 - a. All foals imported in utero (in dam) from the United Kingdom or Europe **must either** be registered with *The Traditional Gypsy Cob Association* (UK) **OR**
 - b. Hairs from the sire for DNA typing and foal parentage verification should, if available, accompany all applications for registration. All samples must be collected by a veterinarian.
7. All male or female Gypsy Cobs imported or bred in Australia **must** be DNA typed and those bred in Australia **must** be parentage verified prior to acceptance of any application to record as an adult Pure Breed Gypsy Cob.
8. All DNA Typing of Gypsy Cobs born in Australia **must** be done through the *AHHA* with samples taken by a veterinarian as per current *AHHA* Regulations. All DNA will be held on file.
9. Applications to foal record male foals and adult record females from birth will only be accepted from the breeder who **must** be the registered owner of the mare at time of foaling. The breeder **must** also be a current financial member of the *AHHA* as per current *AHHA* Regulations.
10. Applications **must** be accompanied by an *AHHA* Stallion Service Certificate if the sire of the foal is not owned by the breeder.
11. All Pure Breed Gypsy Cobs imported or bred in Australia **must** be micro chipped for identification. If bred in Australia all applications **must** include the breeders *AHHA* recorded Stud Prefix and may include the breeders *AHHA* recorded brand particularly in those states which require fire or freeze branding as part of their DPI regulations but must also be microchipped. Microchip number is to be included on the registration certificate.
12. Applications for all *AHHA* Pure Breed Gypsy Cob foals **must** be supported by the breeders annual Breeding Returns as per the current *AHHA* Regulations.
13. The Gypsy Cob will be allocated the suffix ***HHGC1*** or ***HHGC2*** followed by their registration number.
14. There is no upper or lower height of the Gypsy Cob. They can be between 12 to 16 hands with the average height being 13.2.h.h to 14.2.h.h
15. All colours and coat patterns are acceptable for a Gypsy Cob.



PART BRED GYPSY COB

An *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob is:

1. A horse or pony with **one** parent recorded as a Gypsy Cob with the *AHHA*. Colts, stallions, geldings, mares and fillies are eligible for recording as an *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob.
2. Colts and stallions must have a minimum of fifty per cent [50] *AHHA* Gypsy Cob blood. Females and geldings may have a minimum of twenty –five per cent [25] *AHHA* Gypsy Cob blood through **one** parent recorded as an *AHHA* Part Bred Heavy Horse (PBHH) with fifty per cent [50] *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob (PBR) blood.
 - A horse or pony that contains 50% Gypsy Cob blood or higher.
3. All *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob stallions **must** be DNA typed. All DNA Typing **must** be done through the *AHHA* with samples taken by a veterinarian as per current *AHHA* Regulations.
4. Applications to record **must** be made on *AHHA* Part Bred forms and forwarded with the appropriate fee to the *AHHA* Secretary. Applications to record will only be accepted from current financial members of the *AHHA*.
5. The *AHHA* Part Bred Gypsy Cob will be allocated the suffix ***PBRGC*** followed by their registration number.



TRADITIONAL GYPSY COB BREED STANDARD (TGCA UK)

The *AHHA* uses the *TGCA UK*'s breed standards when judging both Pure and Part Bred Gypsy Cobs.

A strong, active cob, full of quality and spirit coupled with an abundance of flowing mane, tail, and leg hair.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Traditional Gypsy Cob should be a strong, sturdy, and powerful cob coupled with an abundance of luxuriant flowing mane, forelock, tail, and leg hair known as feather.

Traditional Gypsy Cobs should always have plenty of heart room, and a deep girth to match. They should display ample bone and be well-muscled with a broad compact body and powerful hindquarters.

Traditional Gypsy Cobs should have a kind, willing, intelligent, and gentle disposition. They are renowned for their patient, kind, and sensible nature. Traditional Gypsy Cobs are extremely versatile, suited to both driving and riding they are ideal family horses.

COLOUR AND MARKINGS

All Colours and Markings are permitted.

HEAD

Neat, small, sweet, noble and in proportion to the body.

Broad between the eyes which should be bright and alert, displaying a large kind eye. Blue eyes are acceptable.

EARS

Small, neat ears slightly incurving.

NECK

Strong and slightly arched and of a medium length. The neck is to be well muscled and well set onto a good sloping shoulder. Stallions should display a bold outlook with a well-arched crest.

SHOULDERS

Well laid, long, sloping shoulders. Should not be fine at the withers.

BODY

Short coupled and a strong back of good outline, muscular loins, good deep well-sprung ribs, which are round from the shoulders to the flank. Plenty of depth from the wither to the girth. The chest must be good and wide.

HINDQUARTERS

Deep, lengthy, and powerful and displays an apple shape. The second thighs are well-muscled and let down.

The tail should be well set on – not too high, nor too low.

FEET, LEGS AND JOINTS

Feet of good size, round and well-formed, open at heels and well concaved. Pasterns are nicely sloping and of good length. Forelegs should be very well-defined and muscular. Well-defined flat broad knees. Plenty of bone below the knee (eight inches at least). Hocks should be well-defined and not coarse. Canons should be short with clearly defined clean flat bone.



MANE TAIL AND LEG HAIR (FEATHER)

A NATURAL abundance of long flowing mane, forelock, and tail hair. Feather (leg hair) should start from the back of the knee and hock joints and cover the entire hoof. Hair should be straight and silky, curly hair is less desirable, and course hair is not desirable.

MOVEMENT

Clean, active, straight, and true. Going forward on—all fours with tremendous energy. The knee and hock should be powerful with a workmanlike action with hind legs flexed well under the body for powerful drive.

HEIGHT CATEGORIES

Section A: Under 132cm

Section B: exceeding 132cm but not exceeding 148cm

Section C: exceeding 148cm but not exceeding 158cm

Section D: exceeding 158cm

PART-BRED TRADITIONAL GYPSY COBS (50-50) STANDARDS

- Ponies (148cm and under): 50% TGC, 50% individual breed
- Natives: 50% TGC, 50% native pony breed
- Sport pony: (148cm and under) 50% TGC, 50% recognised sport breeding
- Sport horse (exceeding 148cm): 50% TGC, 50% recognised sport or performance breeding
- Show cob: 50% TGC, 50% any breeding which can be termed as show cob type, to be shown hogged and trimmed (no height limit)
- Drum (158cm upwards): ideally 50% TGC, 50% Shire, Clydesdale, or other recognised heavy horse breed, or as decided by the AHHA. Registered as PBRDH or PBRFDH

For all Pure and Part-Bred Gypsy Cobs:

- In hand classes will be judged: 60% correctness to type, conformation and movement, 40% manners and way of going.
- Ridden Classes will be judged 60% correctness to type, conformation and movement 40% ride, manners, and way of going and overall presentation.



PART BRED HEAVY HORSE (PBHH) – PART BRED (25%+) STANDARDS

Horses registered under this category **must** exhibit heavy horse features based on their type. These include but are **not** limited to feathering, bone structure, appearance (slightly Roman nose), muscular build, short backs, and deep chests.

Owners **must** submit four (4) photos (Front, Side L & R and Behind) to show proven heavy horse characteristics. Once received, the *AHHA Executive Committee* will review and decide whether they have been approved.

These horses will be registered in sections of Light, Medium and Heavy based on their bone structure.

THE PART/CROSS BREED CLYDESDALE BREED STANDARDS

The Clydesdale Cross or Part breed Clydesdale is a horse derived from Clydesdale bloodlines (different societies and associations require different levels for recording/registrations) and those of another breed or mixed breed. Ideally the progeny will display desirable characteristics and qualities of both the Clydesdale and the other breeds.

With such diversity, a major problem has been faced with trying to produce a breed standard for these particularly striking individuals. The uniformity of type is the biggest hurdle to be overcome and if we categorise the Part breed Clydesdale into *light*, *medium* and *heavy* depending on the amount of Clydesdale or other heavy breed blood they possess and therefore their appearance when presented. Height of the animal could be anything from 15 hands to 17 hands, but possibly less, if crossed with a native breed pony for instance. It should present as an evenly balanced individual and should show plenty of depth.

Quality of bone, skin and hair should be at a high level and feather should be present in some form, the degree of which will be defined by the level of heavy horse present in the individual.

The head should be handsome and in proportion to the neck and body. The face may be of any type straight, slightly Roman or dished also depending on the cross.

The neck should also be in proportion to the animal, muscular yet not too thick. The neck shoulders and head should blend together seamlessly giving the animal a fantastic outlook.

The front legs should be correct when viewed from all sides, cannons tending longer, tendons should show prominently, and feather should be coming from the back of the tendon and should be soft to touch and straight. The pastern should be a continuation of the hoof and should be fairly long and sloping correctly to relieve concussion during the course of the horse's movements. The feet should be sound and healthy.

The chest should be deep, wide low and an adequate girth should be present depending on the height of the animal.

The back should be also well proportioned to the animal and have enough length, width and strength to support ridden or driving pursuits depending on what the individual horse is used for.

The hind quarters should be strong and well-muscled, and the hind legs should be correct when viewed from all sides.

Finally, the action of the horse should be even and be in perfect unison at all gaits. The Clydesdale Cross/Part bred Clydesdale should have a swagger at walk, a spring about it at trot a comfortable canter and an absolutely amazing gallop.

HEAVY HORSE SUPPLEMENTARY (HHS) -CLASSIFIED HEAVY HORSE (UNKNOWN BREEDING) STANDARDS

Horses registered under this category **must** exhibit heavy horse features based on their type. These include but are **not** limited to feathering, bone structure, appearance (slightly Roman nose), muscular build, short backs, and deep chests.

Owners **must** submit four (4) photos (Front, Side L & R and Behind) to show proven heavy horse characteristics. Once received, the *AHHA Executive Committee* will review and decide whether they have been approved.



These horses will be registered in sections of Light, Medium and Heavy based on their bone structure.

PURE BREED HEAVY HORSES (HHPB)

Horses registered under this category **must** be pure breed. It is for other pure breed horses including the Drum Horse. DNA is required for verification of parentage.

Owners **must** submit four (4) photos (Front, Side L & R and Behind) to show proven breed characteristics.

These horses will be registered in sections of Light, Medium and Heavy based on their bone structure.

THE AHHA DRUM HORSE

The Drum Horse is a combination of any of the following breeds: Shire, Clydesdale, and Gypsy Horse, where the Gypsy horse does not exceed 50% of the total make-up or fall below 6.25%. Horses with greater than 50% Gypsy or less than 6.25% Gypsy will be placed in the Foundation Drum Book.

General Appearance: The overall impression of the Drum Horse should be one of an elegant heavy horse of great strength and agility. The Drum Horse is a heavy riding horse and should therefore display the athleticism to allow for competitiveness in all ridden and driven disciplines. The Drum should be a large, well-muscled horse of medium to heavy weight, with good quality bone, an athletic body, a kind expression, and abundant hair (including heavy “feather” on the legs).

Size: The Drum Horse should be a large, athletic animal capable of excelling in a variety of equine disciplines. To achieve this goal members are encouraged to select breeding stock of a size that will help ensure their Drum Horses will reach the desired mature height of 16 hands or taller.

Disposition: The Drum Horse should display good character and be a willing and sensible partner.

Colour: Drum Horses may have any base colour and may be solid or coloured. There is no preference given to coloured horses over solid-coloured horses.

Hair: Mane and tail should be natural and abundant. Feather is a required characteristic of a Drum Horse. Feathering should preferably begin above the fetlock joints and start at the back of the knee and hocks, as well as run down the leg to cover the entire hoof. Feather should be silky and soft and may be either straight or curly. Trimming of the mane, tail, and feather is not desired, unless required for a discipline in which the horse in question competes. Clipping or trimming of bridle paths, belly hair, jaw and ear hair is permissible and up to each individual owner/breeder. **Docking of tails is not permitted***.

Movement: The ideal Drum Horse should move naturally, with forward impulsion and presence, during all three gaits:

- **Walk:** Horse should walk flat with a straight four-beat, ground-covering gait. Stride should be consistent and balanced.
- **Trot:** The trot should be coordinated, straight, and balanced. There should be two distinct beats in which front and hind legs are moving diagonally. Action at the knees may be snappy and naturally animated, or regular and extended. The Drum Horse should use his hind end well, and hocks should be powerful and work close together.
- **Canter:** The canter should be a fluid three-beat gait, exhibiting balance, cadence and strong use of the horse's hindquarters.



Head: The head should be attractive and in proportion to the body. The forehead and poll should be wide, but not so wide as to lose the appearance of overall proportion to the length of the head. The muzzle and jaw should be square, and tie in cleanly to the rest of the head. The upper and lower lip should meet, and the horse's bite should be even. The ears should be attractive and in proportion with the head and carried alertly. The eyes should appear expressive and kind and should be an appropriate size in relation to the horse's head. Eyes may be any colour. Both convex and straight profiles are acceptable, given they are appropriate for the horse's body type.

Neck: The neck should be long, well-muscled, and in proportion to the horse's frame. Throat latch should be clean, allowing for good flexion at the poll. The length of the neck should be well proportioned in comparison to the length of the back and should tie in smoothly at the shoulder and withers.

Stallions may exhibit a masculine crest in proper relationship to the size and thickness of neck. Mares should have a more refined, feminine head and neck.

Chest: The chest should be deep and as broad as the shoulders, balanced in appearance compared to the rest of the body.

Shoulders: The shoulders should be set far enough apart to allow for each front leg to be centred under each point of the shoulder. Shoulders should be level and in balance with each other. The slope of the shoulder and the slope of the pastern should ideally be the same angle (as close to a 45–50-degree angle as possible).

Withers: Withers should be average in height (not too high or low) and well-defined, with a generous layer of muscle. They should be sloping, and preferably lie further back than the elbow, to allow for greater scope of motion in the forelimbs.

Back, Loins, and Croup: The back should be strong and in proportion with the horse's overall frame and build. The back should be half the length of the underline. The back should tie in well with the loins, which should be wide and strong on the mature horse. The loins should lead fluently into the croup, which should have a slight downward slope. The croup should not be short or steep/pointed, nor overly round.

Barrel: The barrel (or the body) should be well-rounded with long, well set ribs. It should be broad and deep, giving a round appearance.

HOOVES AND LEGS

Front Legs: When viewed from the front, front legs should be set parallel to each other and far enough apart to allow one hoof width in between. When viewed from the side, legs should be straight to the fetlock joint. The knee should be slightly wider than the leg itself, and “flat,” as opposed to “round,” in appearance. The cannon bone should be half of the length of the forearm. Pasterns should ideally be the same angle as the shoulders.

Back Legs: When viewed from behind, the back legs should display a “draft horse hock set,” where the toes can be slightly turned out, but should not be cow hocked or sickle hocked when viewed from the side. When the horse is standing square and viewed from the side, the hind legs should be set directly under the hindquarters, with the point of the hock directly beneath the point of the buttock. The hock should be flat in appearance with tendons clearly defined, and ideally a little higher than the front knee. The cannon bone in the rear leg should be slightly longer than in the front legs.

Hooves: Hooves should be large enough for soundness, stability and weight-bearing, but not exaggerated in proportion to the horse's build. Heels should be open, and hooves should be well shaped to provide long years of sound use.