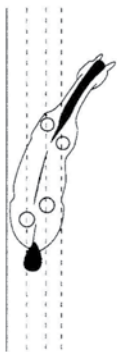
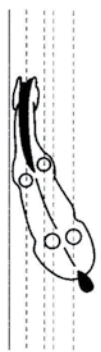


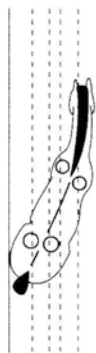
1) Shoulder in



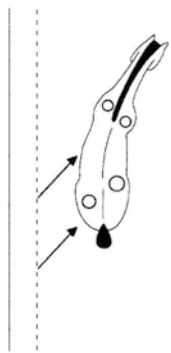
2) Travers



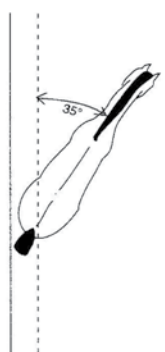
3) Renvers



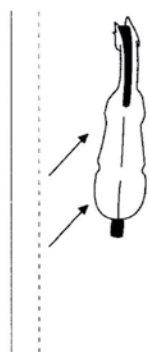
4) Half-Pass



5) Leg yielding along the wall



5) Leg-yielding on the diagonal



## DR111 WORK ON TWO TRACKS AND THE LATERAL MOVEMENTS.

1. A distinction must be made between the following movements: Leg yielding, Shoulder in, Travers, Renvers, Half pass.
2. Work on two tracks.

a. The aim of movements on two tracks is:

- (1) To improve the obedience of the horse to the cooperative aids of the rider;
- (2) To supple all parts of the horse thereby increasing the freedom of his shoulders and the suppleness of his quarters as well as the elasticity of the bond connecting the mouth, the poll, the neck, the back and the haunches;
- (3) To improve the cadence and bring the balance and gaits into harmony;

b. Leg-yielding. The horse is almost straight, except for a slight flexion at the poll away from the direction in which he moves, so that the rider is just able to see the eyebrow and nostril on the inside. The inside legs pass and cross in front of the outside legs. Leg-yielding should be included in the training of the horse before he is ready for collected work. Later on, together with the more advanced movement shoulder-in, it is the best means of making a horse supple, loose and unconstrained for the benefit of the freedom, elasticity and regularity of his *gaits* and the harmony, lightness and ease of his movements. Leg-yielding can be performed on the diagonal in which case the horse should be as close as possible parallel to the long sides of the arena although the forehand should be slightly in advance of the quarters. It can also be performed along the wall in which case the horse should be at an angle of about 35 degrees to the direction in which *the horse* is moving (see Fig. 5).

3. The lateral movements.

a. The additional aim of lateral movements is to develop and increase the engagement of the quarters and thereby also the collection.

b. In all lateral movements - shoulder-in, travers, renvers, half-pass—the horse is slightly bent and moves with the forehand and the quarters on two different tracks (see Fig 1-4).

c. The bend or flexion must never be exaggerated so that it impairs the balance and fluency of the movement concerned.

d. At the lateral movements the gait should remain free and regular, maintained by a constant impulsion, yet it must be supple, cadenced and balanced. The impulsion is often lost, because of the rider's preoccupation mainly in bending the horse and pushing him sideways.

e. At all lateral movements the side to which the horse should be bent is the inside. The opposite side is the outside.

f. Shoulder-in. This exercise is performed in collected trot. The horse is ridden with a slight but uniform bend around the inside leg of the rider maintaining cadence at a constant angle of approx. 30 degrees. The horse's inside foreleg passes and crosses in front of the outside foreleg; the inside hind leg steps forward under the horse's body weight following the same track of the outside foreleg, with the lowering of the inside hip. The horse is bent away from the direction in which it is moving. (see Fig. 1). If the shoulder-in is performed on the long side or on the center line, the horse should be straightened after the shoulder-in, before going into the corner. If the movement that follows the shoulder-in is a circle at any point, or a turn left or right at any point other than the four corners, the horse should not be straightened.

g. Travers. This exercise can be performed in collected trot or collected canter. The horse is slightly bent round the inside leg of the rider but with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. A constant angle of approximately 35 degrees should be shown, from the front and from behind one sees four tracks. The forehand remains on the track and the quarters are moved inwards. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving. To start the travers, the quarters must leave the track or, after a corner or circle, are not brought back onto the track. At the end of the travers, the quarters are brought back on the track without any counter-flexion of the poll/neck as one would finish a circle. (see Fig. 2).

h. Renvers. This is the inverse movement in relation to travers. The hindquarters remain on the track while the forehand is moved inward. To finish the renvers the forehand is aligned with the quarters on the track. Otherwise, the same principles and conditions that apply to the travers

are applicable to the renvers. The horse is slightly bent around the inside leg of the rider. The horse's outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. The horse is bent in the direction in which it is moving. Aims of renvers: To show a fluent collected trot movement on a straight line with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. Fore and hind legs cross, balance and cadence are maintained.

i. Half-pass. This movement is a variation of travers, executed on a diagonal line instead of along the wall. It can be performed in collected trot (and in passage in a freestyle) or collected canter. The horse should be slightly bent around the inside leg of the rider and in the direction in which it is moving. The horse should maintain the same cadence and balance throughout the whole movement. In order to give more freedom and mobility to the shoulders, it is of great importance that the impulsion be maintained, especially the engagement of the inside hind leg. The horse's body is nearly parallel to the long side of the arena with the forehand slightly in advance of the hindquarters. The bend in the half-pass should increase with the steepness of the diagonal. In the trot, the outside legs pass and cross in front of the inside legs. In the canter, the movement is performed in a series of forward/sideways strides. Aims of half-pass in trot: To show a fluent collected trot movement on a diagonal line with a greater degree of bend than in shoulder-in. Fore and hind legs cross, balance and cadence are maintained. Aims of the half-pass in canter: To both demonstrate and develop the collection and suppleness of the canter by moving fluently forwards and sideways without any loss of rhythm, balance or softness and submission to the bend.

#### DR112 THE PIROQUETTE, THE HALF-PIROQUETTE, THE QUARTER-PIROQUETTE, THE WORKING PIROQUETTE, THE WORKING HALF-PIROQUETTE, THE TURN ON THE HAUNCHES.

1. The piroquette (half-piroquette) is a circle (half-circle) executed on two tracks with a radius equal to the length of the horse, the forehand moving round the haunches.

2. Piroquettes (half-piroquettes) are usually carried out at collected walk or canter but can also be executed at Piaffe.

3. At the piroquette (half-piroquette) the forefeet and the outside hind foot move round the inside hind foot which forms the pivot and should return to the same spot, or slightly in front of it, each time it leaves the ground.

4. At whatever gait the piroquette (half-piroquette) is executed the horse, slightly bent in the direction in which he is turning should remain on the bit with light contact, turn smoothly and maintain the cadence of that gait. The poll stays the highest point during the entire movement.

5. During the piroquettes (half-piroquettes) the horse should not move backwards or deviate sideways. In the piroquette or half-piroquette in canter, the judges should be able to recognize a real canter stride although the footfalls of the diagonal - inside hind leg, outside front leg - do not occur simultaneously.

6. In executing the piroquette or the half-piroquette in canter the rider should maintain perfect lightness of the horse while accentuating the collection. The quarters are well-engaged and lowered and show a good flexion of the joints. An integral part of the movement is the canter strides before and after the piroquette. These should be characterized by an increased activity and collection before the piroquette and, the movement having been completed, by the balance being maintained as the horse proceeds.

7. The quality of the piroquettes (half-piroquettes) is judged according to the suppleness, lightness, cadence and regularity and to the precision and smoothness of the transitions; piroquettes (half-piroquettes) at canter are judged also according to the balance, the elevation and the number of strides (at piroquettes 6-8, at half-piroquettes 3-4 are desirable). When the turn is too large and the hind steps come off the prescribed line of travel, the correction is to take a straight line back to the track. Correction by use of half-pass or leg-yielding may result in a deduction of points. (See DR112.5)

8. The Quarter-piroquette. As a preparatory exercise, the quarter-piroquette is usually executed on the track at a given letter, the horse being highly collected for 1 or 2 strides before and then through the execution of a 90 degree turn around the haunches in 2-3 strides, maintaining a correct canter footfall.

9. The Working Piroquette and Working Half-Piroquette. The piroquette (half-piroquette) is a turn of 360