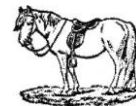


NEW FOREST PONY BREEDING AND CATTLE SOCIETY



BREEDING PROGRAMME - CHAPTER 9

BREED DESCRIPTION

HEIGHT

The upper height limit is 148 cms. There is no lower limit. All ponies should be judged equally regardless of height.

COLOUR

The three genetic solid base equine colours, bay/brown, black and chestnut are found in the breed.

The roan gene is found in the breed. Ponies should be described as bay roan, chestnut roan, or blue roan.

The grey depigmentation gene is found in the breed. The grey gene causes the progressive loss of pigment throughout the pony's coat and should only be stated as an adult colour. The foal's genetic birth colour should be given on the registration form.

The cream dilution gene is found in the breed. One copy of the cream dilution gene ('single dilute', n/Cr) is permissible. When a single copy dilutes chestnut it produces palomino. When a single copy dilutes bay/brown it produces buckskin (often referred to as dun). When a single copy dilutes black it produces smoky black. These are permissible in the approved section of the studbook provided that both parents are fully registered in the main section of the studbook and neither parent carries two copies of the cream dilute gene. Ponies carrying a single copy of the cream dilute gene may also carry the roan gene. Stallions may carry one copy of the cream dilution gene (n/Cr). Genetic coat colour testing at the owner's expense is the final determinant.

Two copies of the cream dilution gene ('double dilute', Cr/Cr) are not permissible, producing colours generally known as cremello, perlino, smoky cream, blue-eyed-cream and others. A pony carrying two copies of the cream dilution gene (Cr/Cr) which has two registered parents will be registered into the X-Register. Genetic coat colour testing at the owner's expense is the final determinant.

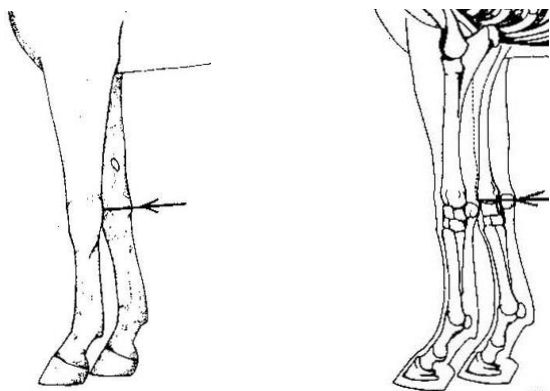
None of the other dilution genes are found. None of the broken-coated pattern genes such as piebald, skewbald, tobiano, overo, and none of the spotted/'appaloosa' pattern genes are found in the breed.

WHITE MARKINGS

White markings other than on the head and lower limbs: loss of, or absence of, pigment in hair or skin that is not known to have been associated solely with skin trauma is not acceptable. So, for the purposes of entry into the approved section of the Studbook a pony

shall not have any white markings on pink skin behind the head, above a horizontal line level with the bony protuberance of the accessory carpal bone at the back of the knee in the forelimb, and the point of the hock in the hind limb, unless proven to be due to trauma/injury.

The lines on the diagrams show the permitted level of white on the forelegs.



TYPE

New Forest ponies should be of working type with substance. They should have sloping shoulders, strong quarters, plenty of flat bone, good depth of body, straight limbs and good hard round feet. The ponies are quite capable of carrying adults, while narrow enough for small children. The smaller ponies, though not up to so much weight, often show more quality.

ACTION

This should be free, active and straight, but not exaggerated.

TEMPERAMENT

The New Forest Pony has an amenable temperament that generally makes it very suitable for multiple disciplines.

Ponies registered in the X-Register of the Studbook may not adhere to the Breed Standard. These ponies are not permitted in Registered New Forest Pony or affiliated Mountain & Moorland classes.