

Books, registers and predicates of the KFPS

The studbook is divided into sections, categories, and registers in accordance with EU Decree 96/78. The KFPS is a closed studbook. This means that in the aid of studbook registration only a main section is in force. A horse of which both parents are registered in the main section will be registered in the main section. The main section is divided into categories, which are: KFPS-book (main category), KFPS-D book, B-book I, and B-book II. Horses in the various categories are divided into various registers depending on the quality of the horses in relation to the breeding goal.

Different books in the main section

The KFPS-book in the main section

Horses of which the dam is registered in the KFPS-book and the sire at the time of conception is an approved stallion in the KFPS-studbook register are registered in the KFPS-book.

The KFPS-D book in the main section

Offspring of stallions that are approved by a studbook for Friesian horses recognized in an EU member state are registered in the KFPS-D book. This is only the case if the dams of such foals are registered in the KFPS-book or in the KFPS-D book. Offspring of such stallions from B-book-II mares are registered in B-book I. Offspring of mares of the KFPS-D book are registered in the KFPS main book if the sire is a stallion approved by KFPS (a stallion in the Studbook register).

B-book I/Bijboek I in the main section

Horses of which the dam is registered in the main section (main section, D-book, B-book I, and B-book II) and of which the sire is a stallion that is registered in the Foal-Book register and at the time of conception of the offspring had a breeding permit are registered in B-book I. Offspring of a B-book I mare are in the second generation registered in the KFPS-book if in two

consecutive generations they are sired by a KFPS approved Studbook stallion. Registration in the KFPS-book can take place in **one** generation if including the sire of said offspring three of the four previous generations are sired by a KFPS approved Studbook stallion.

B-book II/Bijboek II of the main section

Horses of which the dam is registered in the main section (main section, D-book, B-book I and B-book II) and of which the sire is a stallion that is registered in the Foal-Book register and at the time of conception did not have a breeding permit will be registered in B-book II. Horses that are sired by a stallion from the Studbook register disapproved on offspring at the time of conception are also registered in B-book II. Offspring of B-book II registered mares are registered in B-book I if they are sired by an approved Studbook stallion. Offspring of B-book II mares are registered in B-book I in the second generation if both the sire as well as the dam's sire of the offspring (grandchild) in question is a Foal-Book stallion that at the time of conception had a breeding permit.

- * after use of three KFPS studbook stallions in the last four consecutive generations in the mare line the offspring of the BbI mare will be registered straight into the KFPS main register.
- ** dam BbII is bred to a Foal-Book stallion with breeding privileges: promotion to BbI takes place in two generations. If dam BbII is bred to a KFPS studbook stallion then promotion to BbI in one generation.
- *** in case of approved stallions approved by a different EU recognized daughter studbook: grounds for approval by (EU) daughter studbook is looked into by KFPS. If the approval requirement does not meet the KFPS regulations then the offspring is registered in BbII.

Registration procedures

Stallion ☒	KFPS studbook	Approved stallions approved by KFPS daughter studbook***	Foal Book stallion with breeding permit	Foal Book/ Bb I/ Bb II stallion
Mare☒				
KFPS-stb/hb/vb	KFPS-stb/vb	KFPS-D-stb/vb/BbII***	Bb I	Bb II
KFPS-D-stb/vb	KFPS-stb/vb	KFPS-D-stb/vb/ BbII***	Bb I	Bb II
Bb I	Bb I*	Bb I/ BbII***	Bb I	Bb II
Bb II**	Bb I**	Bb II/ BbI**/ BbII***	Bb II/ BbI**	Bb II

Index 1: registration procedures

hb = hulpboek/auxiliary book

vb = veulenboek/foal book

Bb = bijboek/B-book

closed categories in the main section

KFPS has two categories in the main section that have already been closed. They are the Auxiliary book (Hulpboek) and B-book III, a temporary category for members in South Africa. Offspring of mares in the Auxiliary book/Hulpboek will be registered in the same way as offspring of mares in the KFPS-book (article 6).

Offspring of mares registered in B-book III are registered in B-book II if the sire of the offspring is registered in one of the categories of the main section.

The Studbook certificate

- For all horses registered in one of the categories of the KFPS a studbook certificate is issued by KFPS. The colour of the certificate depends on the category in which the horse is registered:
 - 1.KFPS (main section): yellow/green
 - 2.KFPS-D book: grey
 - 3.B-book I: brown
 - 4.B-book II: blue
- On the studbook certificate are indicated the lineage, section, category, register, awarded premiums and predicates, height at the withers, registration history as well as the registration and the I&R transponder number.
- The Studbook certificate is merely proof of registration in the KFPS registers and is not proof of ownership. The Studbook certificate is made available to the members, however, KFPS is the owner of the certificate and can at all times lay claim to said certificate.

Registers

- Within the categories of the main section the horses are subdivided into registers depending on the gender.
- Preliminary Foal Register/Voorlopig veulenregister (VVR). Foals and horses that have not yet been provided with identification (tongue number, micro transponder) are temporarily registered in the Preliminary Foal Register (VVR). Horses in the preliminary foal register are not (yet) registered in one of the categories of the main section. This means that offspring of these horses cannot be considered for Studbook registration. At the time the foal/horse is chipped and both parents can be classified the foal/horse is registered in the Foal Book. For horses in the Preliminary Foal Register no studbook certificate is issued.
- Foal Book/Veulenboek for stallions and mares (VB). At the time that a foal/horse is chipped and both parents can be classified the foal/horse is registered in the Foal Book. For horses in the Foal Book a studbook certificate is issued. Stallions that are registered in the Foal Book can in certain situations obtain a breeding permit. Offspring of such stallions are, depending on the category in which the dam is registered, registered in B-book I or B-book II.
- Studbook for mares/Stamboek voor merries (F). From the year that a mare is three years of age she can be entered in the Studbook register. To this end the horse needs to be inspected and meet the minimum requirements for exterior, movement, height at the withers (minimum height 1.54m), and markings (horses with non-allowed markings are not

entered in the Studbook).

- Studbook for stallions/stamboek voor hengsten (F). Only offspring sired by stallions in the Studbook register can be registered in the main section. Stallions can be registered in the Studbook register as is provided for in the Stallion-Selection regulations.
- Gelding Book/Ruinenboek (RB). From the year that a gelding is three years of age a gelding can be registered in the Gelding Book. To this end the horse needs to be inspected and meet the minimum requirements for exterior, movement, height at the withers (minimum height of 1.56m), and markings (horses with non-allowed markings are not entered in the Studbook). Foal-Book stallions that are gelded are entered in the Gelding Book after presentation of a veterinary certification of gelding.

Markings

- For registration in the Studbook register for stallions and mares and the Gelding Book only horses are considered that are entirely black. A number of white markings are allowed at the time of awarding premiums to foals and at the time of Studbook entry:

- markings on the face (star) if above the eye line and with a maximum cross section of no more than 3.2cm/1.25". Some scattered white hairs above the eye line are allowed as well.
- white (spots in the) soles of the feet.
- for mares: white (spots on the) soles of the feet.

Markings not allowed are:

- markings on the face below the eye line.
 - markings on the face with a cross section measuring more than 3.2cm/1.25".
 - markings on the body (roaning).
 - markings on the legs, including the hoof wall.
- Horses and foals with markings that are not allowed are not registered in the Studbook and/or not awarded a premium.
 - For the stallion selection stricter criteria are used for allowed markings. These are provided for in the Stallion-Inspection regulations.
 - Markings may not be removed/camouflaged for the inspection of foals and for registration in the Studbook of horses.
 - Markings are noted on the studbook certificate.
 - KFPS can in cases when non-allowed markings are found annul earlier inspection results (premiums, studbook entry).
 - If non-allowed markings are the result of external factors and can be substantiated by means of a (veterinary) statement these will not hinder premie award or studbook entry. This is to be decided upon by the KFPS Inspection.

Predicates

- The horses are differentiated in quality within the registers by means of predicates. The predicates are based on the horse's own merit or based on the quality of offspring. In addition predicates can be based on exterior, sport aptitude, sport performances or a combination thereof.
- Ster predicate: The Ster predicate is awarded during inspections of horses from the year they are three years of age. To be considered for the Ster predicate the horse needs to meet

minimum requirements for exterior, movement (in hand), and height at the withers (minimum height 1.55m/15.1 hands). The Ster predicate may be awarded to mares in the Studbook register, geldings in the Gelding Book, and Foal-Book stallions. The awarding of the Ster predicate for mares and geldings can take place at the same time as Studbook entry. Foal-Book stallions with the Ster predicate that are gelded keep their Ster status. Foal-Book stallions can become Ster at the first viewing of the stallion inspection in the year they are two and half years of age.

3. Kroon predicate: The Kroon predicate is a predicate to which exterior and sport-aptitude requirements apply. Selection for the (preliminary) Kroon predicate takes place during the Central Mare Show/Centrale Keuring, from the mares that during the breeding days and studbook inspections in that same year were awarded a first premium. Selection for the Kroon predicate can in foreign countries outside The Netherlands also take place at the respective inspections abroad (outside The Netherlands). The requirements for consideration for the (preliminary) Kroon predicate are:

- minimum age is three years old.
- for permanent Kroon status the mare must complete an IBOP or ABFP test before the end of the calendar year following the year in which she made preliminary Kroon with a minimum score of 77.0 points and an average of 7 for walk and trot. If the Sport predicate is earned within that time frame that will also convert the preliminary-Kroon status into permanent Kroon status.

- Minimum height at the withers 1.58m.

4. Model predicate: The Model predicate is a predicate to which exterior and sport-aptitude requirements apply. The best mares of the population are considered for the Model predicate. Awarding of the (preliminary) Model status takes place at the Central Mare Show/Centrale Keuring, as selected from Ster and Kroon mares that during the breeding days in that same year were awarded a first premium. Selection for the Model predicate can also take place at the respective inspections abroad (outside The Netherlands). The requirements for the (preliminary) Model status are:

- minimum age is 7 years old.
- the mare must have produced a foal or have a foal on her.
- for permanent Model status the mare must complete an IBOP or ABFP test before the end of the calendar year following the year in which she made preliminary Model with a minimum score of 77.0 points and an average of 7 for walk and trot. If the Sport predicate is earned within that time frame that will also convert the preliminary-Model status into permanent Model status.

- minimum height at the withers 1.60m.

5. Sport predicate: The Sport predicate can be awarded to mares, geldings, and stallions that achieve good results in competitive sport. The Sport predicate can only be obtained based on results achieved at shows registered with the "Koninklijke Nederlands Hippische Sportfederatie"/Royal Dutch Equestrian Sport Federation (KNHS). The scores registered with KNHS determine qualification for the Sport predicate. The minimum

requirements for awarding of the Sport predicate are:

- a. dressage: Z1 +5.
- b. show driving: cat. I & II honor class/ereklassse and cat. III open class/open klasse in one season six placements as prize winner in the "green season" (April 15 until October 1).
- c. driving (dressage): Z +10.
- d. driving (combined): class 3 +10. It has to be announced ahead of time to both KFPS and KNHS with which Friesian horse(s) one will participate. The horse has to have obtained at least 10 gain points in class 3 at the time the horse is entered with KFPS and KNHS to this end.

These requirements apply to sports achievements in the Netherlands.

If your horse did not participate in shows in The Netherlands but showed in countries outside The Netherlands then, of course, it is also possible to request the Sport predicate. Sports achievements outside of the Netherlands will be subject to comparable requirements as assessed by the KFPS inspection team.

To have the sport results evaluated you can first make an evaluation yourself if the horse is performing at a high level in sport. If you are of the opinion that your horse is performing at a high level you may request the Sport predicate by sending in the request form accompanied by a copy of several test-score forms filled out by the show judges of those tests. By comparing the tests the KFPS can compare the sport level achieved with the sport requirements in effect in The Netherlands.

Top 5 stallions with the most Sport offspring:

Ranking	Stallion	No.
1	Brandus 345 Sport	15
2	Tsjerk 328P	13
3	Feitse 293P	11
4	Reitse 272P & Olof 315	10
5	Jakop 302 Sport & Leffert 306P	8

6. Preferent for mares: Mares registered in the Foal Book and the Studbook may become Preferent on offspring. The Preferent predicate needs to be requested with KFPS. Preferent status may be requested both by the owner of a mare or by the owner of (one of) the offspring. Preferent status may also be requested posthumously. Preferent status for mares is granted when the mare in question has produced at least four quality horses.

Quality horses are considered:

- a. Ster or Model mares.
- b. Ster geldings.
- c. Foal Book Ster stallions.
- d. Studbook stallions.
- e. Stallions that made the second viewing of the stallion inspection.

7. Preferent for stallions: The Preferent predicate can be awarded to stallions that have a lasting, special influence on the breed. For consideration for Preferent the quality of the offspring will be tested for the breeding-goal characteris-

tics. The lasting value of a stallion is evaluated based on the predicates achieved by offspring multiplied with a determined weighing value. Stallions who have achieved a total of 1.000 points are declared Preferent, without intervention of inspection and/or board. Application for the Preferent predicate can occur when a stallion has achieved a total of 700 points. The application is evaluated by inspection. The inspection sends its advice to the board and the board decides whether the particular stallion becomes Preferent. The weighing values are as follows: Ster 1, Kroon 5, Model 10, Sport 15, Preferent 15, Prestatie 20, Studbook stallion 25, Studbook stallion approved based on progeny test 50, Dam of a Studbook stallion 20.

8. Performance-dam/Prestatiemoeder predicate. The predicate Performance dam/Prestatiemoeder is awarded to mares that have produced three direct offspring that were awarded the Sport predicate.

Breeding Goal KFPS

To produce a utilitarian horse that displays a functional well-proportioned conformation combined with the typical characteristics of the breed, health and vitality, and an aptitude for achievement in equestrian sports.

The breeding objective consists of various components that can be classified into the following components:

- 1) Exterior & Gaits
- 2) Usage
- 3) Vitality and Health.

In the breeding program, the elements within these components are then expressed as selection criteria.

Exterior and Gaits

Breed characteristics

General: a horse that by its characteristic front, ample hair, the black color, and roomy and elevated gaits (knee action) makes a luxurious and proud impression.

Head: a small, striking, noble head with wide eyes. The nose bone is preferably somewhat dished. Large nostrils. The jaws are light and the opening of the mouth is long. The eyes are large and clear. The small, attentive ears lightly tip together.

Neck: The long pole and neck together form a lightly upwardly bent line. The neck shows much elevation.

Hair: the Friesian horse has ample hair reflected in its mane and tail, and on its legs (feathers).

Color: the color of the coat and hair is jetblack. White markings on the face are allowed if they are no larger than 3.2 cm and are not located below the eye line. White markings elsewhere on the body of the horse are not allowed

Built:

General: a harmoniously, functionally, proportionally, and upwardly built horse with a long forearm and not too heavy in the body. The horse stands in a rectangle with the forehand, mid section, and hind quarters proportioned as 1:1:1.

Head-neck connection:

a. Pole

The pole is long (width of a hand) with a flowing transition into the neck.

b. The throatlatch

The throatlatch has an open v-shaped underline with room at the throat.

Neck: the neck is long, with good muscling of the top-line creating a light curvature. The neck comes high out of the chest and makes a flowing connection with the withers.

Shoulder: the shoulder is long and sloping. (At an angle with the horizontal line between 45 and 50 degrees.) The angle in the chest is minimally 90 degrees.

Rib cage: the ribs are long and arched.

Withers: the high withers make a flowing connection with the back.

Back: the back is strong and muscular (not tight and not weak). The back has a flowing connection with the withers and the loins. The length of the back is in proportion with the length of the forehand and hindquarters.

Loins: the loins are strong (not tight or weak and sunken), wide and muscled, with a flowing transition into the croup.

Croup: the croup is long (measured between the vertical lines of the hip and seat bones), lightly sloping, and muscular. Gaskin muscle: the gaskin muscle is long and developed.

Legs

The front legs are as seen from the front perpendicularly placed with a hoofwidth in between the feet. Looking from the side the front leg is set perpendicularly through the fetlock joints. The forearm and canon are long. The fetlock joints are as seen from the side oval and dry. The hind leg is as seen from behind straight (parallel). Looking from the side the angle in the hock joint is between 145 and 150 degrees. The gaskin is well muscled. The hock is dry, hard, and well developed (wide and deep). The fetlock joints are as seen from the side oval and dry.

The pasterns are long and flex. The front pasterns have an angle to the ground of 45 to 50 degrees. The back pasterns have an angle to the ground of 50 to 55 degrees.

The feet are of a larger size with good shape, smooth and benefiting the horse. The feet are wider in the front than behind.

Gaits

Walk: The walk is roomy and has a regular and 4-beat rhythm. The legs are straight in the walk as seen from the front and the back. The hind leg shows bend in the hock joint and is powerfully and well placed under the body. The hind leg steps over the front leg, which is well moved forward with much freedom in the shoulder.

Trot: the trot has a regular, 2-beat rhythm. The hind leg is powerfully and well placed under the body and has much bend in the hock joint with that. The front legs have knee action and are well placed forward. The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse shows much balance and rises in the front with an elevated neck. As seen from the front and the back the legs need to be straight.

Canter: the canter has regularity and is a three beat. The canter is roomy with the front legs well placed forward and the inside leg carries. The canter is upward and shows a long moment of suspension, much suppleness, and balance.

Usage

The usage objective for Friesian horses ranges from recreational usage to participation in the highest classes of competitive sports. The disciplines in which Friesian horses compete are:

- Show driving
- Dressage under the saddle
- Driving
- Combination events
- Endurance

The objective is to improve all the components involved in an aptitude for sports on the condition that the gentle character of the Friesian horse is retained, thus making the Friesian horse ideal for recreational use.

In regard to usage, the Friesian horse is a versatile breed. This does not mean, however, that an aptitude for all the disciplines need be present to the same degree among each of these horses. The breeding objectives provide scope for specialization without this resulting in a breeding program aimed at developing specific types of Friesian horses for certain uses. The breeding objective descriptions for exterior and gaits are universal for all the usage disciplines.

The value (and added value) of Friesian horses in sports consists of a combination of the following characteristics:

- easy to train and handle
- inquisitive and intelligent
- impressive and elegant
- versatile

To improve the position of Friesian horses in sports, high criteria are set for the following characteristics which, together, determine an aptitude for sports:

- Movement
- Exterior (conformation)
- Endurance
- Character (willing to work and manners/reliability)
- Long active life
- Health

Vitality and health:

In the breeding of Friesian horses, high criteria are set for the following characteristics which, together, determine vitality and health:

- vitality (long, healthy life cycle)
- fertility (stallions and mares)
- no genetic defects

Terminology used in describing the Friesian horse

	Ideal	Fault/less desirable
Head	A small, expressive, noble head in which the eyes are set far apart Nasal bone is preferably somewhat dished Widely spaced nostrils. Jaws not too heavy Large bright eyes Ears small and alert with the tips pointing slightly towards each other Long in the mouth	Head too long Unexpressive eyes Convex nasal bone Roman nose, overly dished nasal bone Overbites or underbites Heavy jaws Head coarse or lacking in expression Short in the mouth
Poll	The poll is long (hands width) with a flowing transition to the neck The transition from head to neck is not too heavy and provides room for the throat	Short poll Heavy transition from head to neck No room at the throat
Neck	The neck is long, slightly arched and displays good development of the upper muscles, and emerges high from the chest The neck has a flowing connection with the withers	Straight neck, horizontal neck A neck that is excessively or insufficiently muscled Short, emerges too deeply from the chest Ewe-necked, swan-necked No conspicuous mane Bulging neck
Shoulder	The shoulder is long and sloping (at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees to a horizontal line) The angle at the shoulder joint is at least 90 degrees	Short Steep
Ribs	The ribs are long and bowed	Not barrel-chested Too short or too long
Withers	The high point of the withers flows gradually into the contour of the back	Insufficiently developed and insufficiently flowing Too flat "Hälsenlager"
Back	The back is strong and well muscled (not hump-backed, not swaybacked) The back flows gradually into the shoulder and loins The length of the back is in proportion with the length of the fore quarters and the hind quarters	Swaybacked or humpbacked Insufficient connection, three-part build
Loins	The loins are strong (not raised or sunken), broad and well muscled, with a flowing transition to the croup	Narrow Raised, underdeveloped, sunken No smooth transition to the croup
Croup	The croup is long (as measured between the vertical lines of hip and the hip bones), slightly sloping and muscled	Short Too sloping or too straight Roof-shaped, poorly muscled Tail implanted too high, too high at the croup Round when viewed from the back
Gluteals	Gluteals are long and well developed	Too short Poorly muscled
Forelegs	The forelegs as seen from the front are perpendicular to the ground with one hoof width of space between them Seen from the side, the foreleg is perpendicular to the ground down to and including the fetlock The forearm and cannon are long As seen from the side, the fetlocks are oval and dry	Sickle shaped, knock-kneed Base narrow, base wide Standing under, camped out Calf-kneed Fetlock overly thick Buck-kneed Short forearm and excessively short cannon Toed out, lead in
Pasterns	Long and resilient The angle of the front of the pastern with the ground should be 45 to 50 degrees The angle of the back of the pastern with the ground should be 50 to 55 degrees	Short, too long Upright pastern Sloping pastern
Hind leg	The hind legs as seen from behind are parallel with one another As seen from the side, the angle at the hock is between 145 and 150 degrees The gaskin is well muscled The hock is dry, hard and well developed (broad and deep) The fetlocks as seen from the side are oval and dry	Cow-hocked or base narrow, wide Upright hind leg Angle too small, sickle hocked (< 150 degrees) Poorly muscled gaskin Locking or loose stifle, swollen stifle joint Blurred quality, trouphins, capped hock Bone spavin, bog spavin, Cannon inserted too far in Shin splints, curb Low "verzenen", no proportion 1:2
Hooves	Large, properly shaped, undamaged and of the right proportions for the horse De hooves for the forelegs are wider than the hind-legs	Wide Narrow Flat Low
Walk	The walk is a long-reaching distinctively 4-beat gait. As seen from front and back, the legs are parallel with each other. The hind leg displays flexion at the hock and is placed powerfully and far enough beneath the body. The hindleg is pushing away the foreleg what is nicely extended with plenty of flexibility at the shoulder.	Irregular, lateral gait Insufficient power in hind legs Short in the foreleg Winging out, winging in Insufficient flexion in the hind leg, choppy Overreaching Does not place hooves far enough under the body Narrow or wide, "billaiderend"
Trot	The trot is a distinctively 2-beat gait The hind leg is placed powerfully and well beneath the horse's body and in doing so displays a great deal of flexion at the hock The foreleg displays knee action and is extended far to the front The trot is characterized by suppleness and a long moment of suspension. The horse also displays a high level of balance with a rise of the fore quarters accompanied by a lifting of the neck. When viewed from the back or the front, the legs must be parallel with one another.	Short choppy movements in the forelegs, insufficient flexibility at the shoulder Lack of cadence Lack of impulsion in the hind quarters, depending too much on the forehead, too little balance, carriage insufficiently elevated Melancholy impression Narrow or wide, billaiderend Fast cadence, single tempo Choppy, no elasticity No powerful impulsion
Canter	The canter is a distinctively 3-beat gait. The canter shows a strong forward impulsion accompanied by an upward movement. Also typical of the canter are a long moment of suspension, suppleness and balance.	Insufficient forward movement (rolling) Not a bounding canter Canters on the forehead Lacking extension in the forehead, inside leg lacks impulsion