

# FEI Stewards Manual

## Dressage

### **NEW ANNEX XIII**

#### **Pre and Post Competition training techniques – position of the horse’s head - stretching**

##### **1. Background**

The use of correctly executed stretching techniques, both before and after training and competition, is recognised as an important and long-established practice in almost every physical sport. In equestrian sport it is used for the on-going suppleness and health of the equine athletes.

##### **2. Permitted stretches**

Stretching principally involves the lengthening of the horse’s ligaments and muscles (soft tissue) and can be done at the halt (statically) or in motion (dynamically).

Athletes should aim to stretch all the relevant groups of muscles within the horse’s body, especially the muscles involved in hind leg locomotion, but the part that will be most visual to both stewards and the public will most likely be the horse’s neck.

Neck stretches may take several different forms. ‘Long, deep and round’ (see diagram i) and ‘low, deep and round’(see diagram ii) and ‘long and low’ (see diagram iii) are just three commonly used examples but there are other variations involving both longitudinal and lateral flexion which result in different neck positions.

Diagram i  
**Long, deep and round**

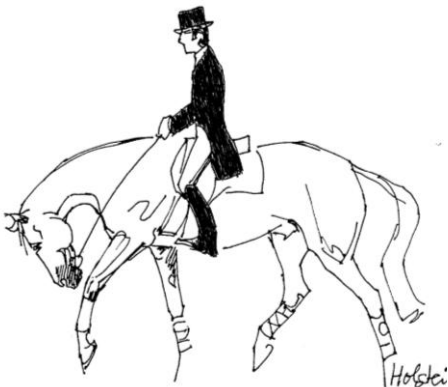
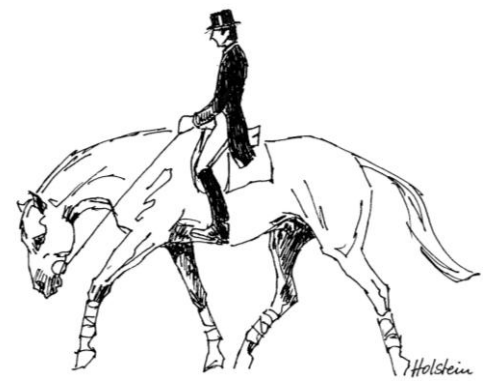


Diagram ii  
**Low, deep and round**



Diagram iii  
**Long and low**



##### **3. Extreme flexion**

In assessing the position of the head carriage the Steward will be mindful of each horse’s natural conformation, especially in relation to native breeds or ponies, and will therefore use discretion in determining this.

Deliberate extreme flexions of the neck involving either high, low or lateral head carriages, should only be performed for very short periods. If performed for longer periods the steward will intervene (refer to diagram and photos for examples of extreme head and neck positions).

Movements which involve having the horse’s head and neck carriage in a sustained or fixed position should only be performed for periods not exceeding approximately ten minutes without change. Change may constitute a period of relaxation and lengthening or a movement which involves stretching the head and the neck of the horse (refer to diagrams and photos for examples of sustained fixed head and neck position).

It is the steward’s responsibility to ensure that riders respect the above procedure and intervene if required.

#### **4. Variation of stretches & neck positions.**

Stretches of the horse's neck maybe specific and appropriate to each horse and equestrian discipline, but no single neck position should be maintained which may lead to tiredness or stress.

#### **5. Method of achieving stretches**

It is imperative that stretching should be executed by unforced and non aggressive means. By 'unforced' is meant that the rider is not permitted to use rough, or abrupt aids or apply constant unyielding pressure on the horse's mouth through a fixed arm and hand position. It is the responsibility of the steward to intervene if these requirements are not respected.

#### **6. Action by the Steward in the case of incorrect behaviour of athlete in relation to flexion of the head and neck**

Ref. Annex XII, Guidelines to the FEI Dressage Stewarding Manual

The steward will intervene should he observe;

- Neck stretching achieved through forced, or aggressive riding
- The use of extreme flexion if it does not comply with the above
- A rider deliberately maintaining a sustained fixed head and neck carriage longer than approximately ten minutes
- In cases when the horse is in a state of general stress and/or fatigue

The steward may also ask the rider to walk for a certain period in situations where the rider's stress may cause undesired riding.

#### **7. Maximum duration of pre-competition warm-up and post-competition cooldown periods**

Only in exceptional circumstances and with the permission of the Chief Steward, may a training session exceed one hour. The training session must include a number of relaxation periods. Riding the horse at the walk whether prior to, or following the training session, is not considered to be part of the one hour training session. There should be at least one hour break between any training/warm-up periods.

Repetition movements carried out in the practice arena, following a rider's performance in the competition arena, may not exceed a period of ten minutes.

#### **8. Exercise / Training arena**

All training sessions, including pre-competition warm-up, may only be performed in the official training arena while under the supervision of stewards. Use of a training arena outside the official training period, and/or in an unsupervised arena, may at the discretion of the Ground Jury lead to the rider's disqualification.

During competition preparation periods, and the duration of the competition itself, the Chief Steward must be present in the training arena, or be in a position to observe the training arena at events where numerous training arenas are in use.

If the Chief Steward is unable to be present himself, it is his responsibility to ensure that a steward with the required experience and knowledge is appointed to supervise the training arena.

## **9. Appointment of Chief Stewards**

The Chief Steward at CDI-4\* and higher level events and above must be of three-star level. He is appointed by the FEI on the recommendation of the Organizing Committee.

## **10. Revision**

These directives may be subject to review and Stewards are advised to check for periodic updates.

10 May 2010