



Breed Description: Australian Friesian Warmblood

To be registered with the Australian Friesian Warmblood Horse Society the Friesian Warmblood must have a minimum of 25% proven Friesian blood.

General Character: The Friesian Warmblood is a horse, which is defined as being a sporthorse. To look at a Friesian Warmblood you should be able to see a versatile athlete.

The objective is to blend the wonderful characteristics of the Friesian such as temperament, strong bone composition, balanced elastic movement blended with a complimentary breed for example such as the thoroughbred to increase agility, lightness and stamina.

The following is a description of the physical characteristics when viewing an ideal Friesian Warmblood:

Head: Should be in proportion to the body, not overly large, with big black bright eyes, large nostrils, the jaw is not heavy but wide enough to allow good respiration flow and the teeth are properly met.

Neck: A good length, supple and well carried. The head is set well on the neck and should flex sufficiently at the poll

Shoulders: The shoulders are of importance and must be large, sloping, of sufficient length and power, providing enough freedom and looseness to encourage a large length of stride.

Back and Loins: The back should start from a well defined wither, should not be too long, well muscled, and ribs arched it should join smoothly through strong loins, long well muscled hip and croup

Legs: Clean straight legs. Forelegs not set too close. Well-defined cannons to support the body with sufficient forearm for the height of the horse. Feet well shaped and sound. Hocks to be set in balance under the animal.

Colour: There is no preference of colour for the Friesian Warmblood. Any colour is acceptable.

Height: 15hh and above. (This is only preferential; there is no penalty for any Friesian Warmbloods if they come under this height, it is only a guide)

Movement: The movement of the Friesian Warmblood should show sufficient power in all gaits, the walk should be large and active, the hindquarters powerful enough to transfer energy through the back and shoulders to perform a large springy elevated trot with sufficient reach and action and a small moment of suspension. The canter should be a smooth transition that is easily accomplished with enough power from behind to sustain the movement.