## SHOWING ON THE TRIANGLE: ORGANIZER PROCEDURES

The CTC (Central Technical Committee) in July 2011 resolved that the showing on a triangle should become the mandatory practice for the morphologic inspection: -From 2012 in the shows; -From 2013 in the candidates stallions meeting.
The CTC assigned the Office to establish the rules and the organizer procedures.
GOALS
The showing on the triangle has higher value than other modes because allows the complete view of the horse to a judge positioned in a single point.
The definition "showing on the triangle" derives from the fact that a horse, when shown in movement, follows a path on three sides returning to the starting point.
Measures and objects (Image 1)
The CAITPR (Italian Heavy Draft Horse) is a big sized horse so it needs larger spaces than other breeds.
The minimum measures of the sides of the triangle are:
-Side A-B and C-A minimum measures 20 meters maximum 25 meters.
-Side B-C (the one transversal to the judge's view) at least 25 meters (but not more than 35 meters to avoid having an unnecessarily long side)
These measures ensure that the horse can move at its best. The triangle must be constructed on a flat terrain suitable for the horse show even during the movement.
The objects used to construct the triangle may be:
-Show jumping fences (or another brightly colored objects to ensure a high visibility);
-Poles or plant (the recommended highness is under $30-40 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) placed so as to draw the vertexes of the triangle.
-In exceptional cases other objects may be used provided that they are not dangerous for the horse and the handler.
Essentially:
It is important to indicate on the terrain the vertexes of the triangle and NOT THE ENTIRE PERIMETER;
-the handles shall be able to see the vertexes of the triangle in order to lead the horse on the perimeter.
The essential objects are therefore at least 7 fences, or 11 poles and/or plants with whom indicate the vertexes of the triangle and the area for the evaluation in "stand"
The judge or the jury places themselves at the vertex $A$ of the triangle and, inside the perimeter, a show jump fence (or another similar object) is be placed crosswise, at a distance of 5-6 meters from the vertex, where the horse shall be placed for the evaluation in stand. This area may be draws at the end of the field if it is possible.

## PRESENTATION PHASES (IMAGE 2)

The presentation phases are always the three traditional ones.
-in stand
-at walk
-at trot

In stand: the horse is placed in open stance position crosswise the low vertex of the triangle alongside the fence or the position indicated on the ground at a distance of 5-6 meters from the vertex A. The judge will then approach to evaluate the horse. The handler must keep the horse in the open stance position.
At walk: the judge will ask the handler to lead the horse clockwise at walk from the vertex A on all the perimeter of the triangle to return again to the vertex A . Than the horse is placed again in open stance position as in the previous phase. The judge may request the repetition of all or any part of the movement if he desires to.
At trot: the horse is trotted on the same perimeter. Even in this case the judge may request the repetition of all or any part of the movement.

## PAY ATTENTON:

-The handler must remain to the external side of the horse to avoid obstructing the judge view;
-For this reason in the presentation at trot (but also at walk) that the handler stop at every vertex and then restart the presentation on the following side. It's anyway admitted (and technically recommended) that the handler slow down near the vertex and then keep on directly with the presentation in order to avoid stopping at every vertex. This procedure is recommended only if the horse has been properly trained.
-The handlers who lead the horse from the left may present the horse anticlockwise, after having noticed the judge.

## Image 1: Triangle structure and measures

SIDE B-C MINIMUM LENGTH 23 MT


VERTEX A: JUDGE POSITION


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