

## WELL TO DO

## Analysis of Functional Conformation by Judy Wardrope (jwequine.com)

Lumbosacral Gap - The LS gap, located just in front of the high point of the croup, should ideally be bisected by line drawn from the top of one hip to the top of the opposite hip. On this gelding, the LS is rearward of ideal, but still in a functional position. A program incorporating good use of the horse's abdominal muscles would be ideal for him.

Rear Triangle - He is very slightly shorter on the ilium side (point of hip to point of buttock) than the femur side (point of buttock to stifle protrusion), a dressage and/or hunter trait. Equality of measurement of these two sides correlates with jumping ability. His rear triangle is longest from point of hip to stifle protrusion, which equates with the ability to jump from a gallop/canter stride.

Stifle Protrusion - The visible protrusion created by the stifle joint (not the patella) is well below sheath level, which equates with good length of stride and ample scope over fences.

Pillar of Support - A line extended through the naturally occurring groove in the forearm emerges well in front of the withers for lightness of the forehand and into the rear quarter of the hoof for soundness and longevity.

Humerus - He shows good rise from elbow to point of shoulder, adding to lightness of the forehand and assisting with quickness of the forelegs when jumping.

Elbow - He has ample room between elbows and ribcage; therefore, has no impediment to stride, lateral movement or ability to turn sharply.
Base of Neck - The base of his neck is of average distance above his point of shoulder, which neither adds weight to the forehand nor lightens it greatly. Since he has two other factors for lightness of the forehand, this is of no real concern.

Over All - He is built to be comfortable to ride and to last in sport. He would be well suited to several disciplines at a moderate level (dressage, jumping, eventing, combined driving,), but will most likely excel in the hunter ring.

