

CLASS 410: Freestyle

Level 4: Specialized Riding

Division 1: Dressage

Objective: Demonstrate quality Dressage behaviors while riding via a creative freestyle

Regulations: Ridden Performance

Competitor: _____

Equine: _____

Date Entered: _____

| | <i>BEHAVIOR</i> | <i>POINTS</i> | <i>SCORE</i> | <i>REMARKS</i> |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | Calm Default <i>The equine remains still and calm, with head forward in a calm default position, the competitor provides C&T from each side of the equine. (Optional: Salute)</i> | 10 | | |
| | | | | |

Continued (__ / __) →

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| | | | |

← Continued from Previous (__ / __) →

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| BEHAVIOR | POINTS | SCORE | REMARKS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|
| Back <i>The equine backs two steps. (Optional: Salute)</i> | 10 | | |

Further Remarks

Judge Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

← Continued from Previous (__ / __)

Total Points: _____ / _____

Percent Score: _____



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WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOUR FREESTYLE PERFORMANCE!

Use the following instructions to guide you through creating & performing a freestyle performance.

① Plan your freestyle

- A Class 410 Freestyle can include any behaviors from Level 4, Division 1 of TECS competition.
- These behaviors can be performed in any order.
- Competitors are welcome to keep it simple, or get creative and incorporate themes, costumes, etc.

② Submit your freestyle rubric

- Fill the blank "Class 410: Freestyle" template (*see the example below*)
- *Note: Use of the Dressage Arena is optional, but encouraged. If performing a pattern in the Dressage Arena, please include the appropriate lettering to help judges understand the pattern.*
- Submit your freestyle plan via email to tecs.contact@gmail.com


③ Record & submit your freestyle

- Record your freestyle entry, following the same video guidelines as any other TECS entry.
- Submit your freestyle entry using the same online entry form as any other TECS entry.

Freestyles are scored using the same criteria as any other TECS Entry

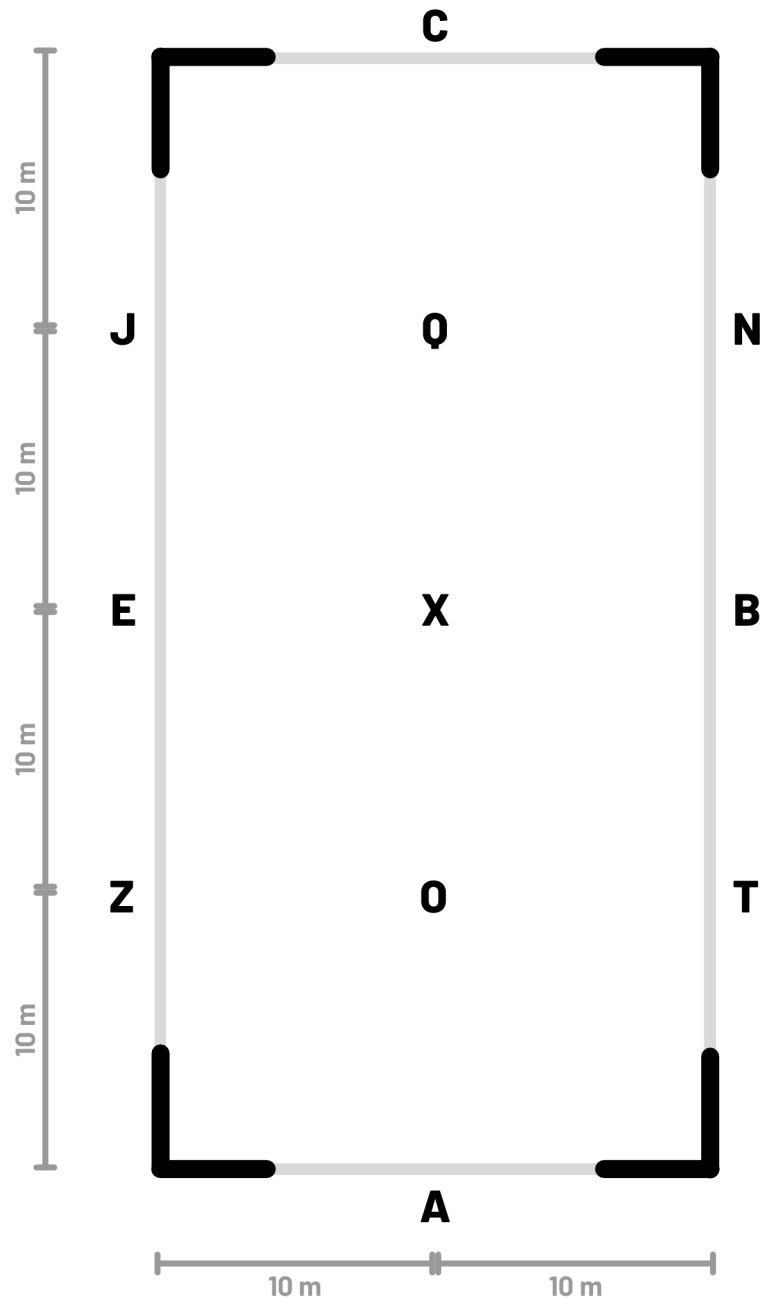
Freestyles earn a Division Rosette in place of a Class Ribbon.

How to fill the Freestyle Template:

| | BEHAVIOR | POINTS | SCORE | REMARKS |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Calm Default <i>The equine remains still and calm, with head forward in a calm default position, the competitor provides C&T from each side of the equine.</i> | 10 | | |
| | Behavior (ie, "ZX - Lateral Over Right, Bent Right") Description (ie, "the equine moves forward and laterally from Z to X, maintaining bend to the right") | | | |
| |  Draw a line between each behavior | | | TECS will fill the numbers, points, and scoring information for you. |

DRESSAGE ARENA DIAGRAM

This shows the layout of Dressage arenas intended for TECS competition. Dressage arenas should be flat, clear of other obstacles, and have safe footing. Corners and letters should be clearly marked/labeled. If this arena is marked within a larger area, the larger space must meet all general arena/facility regulations (ie, be enclosed with safe fencing, etc.)



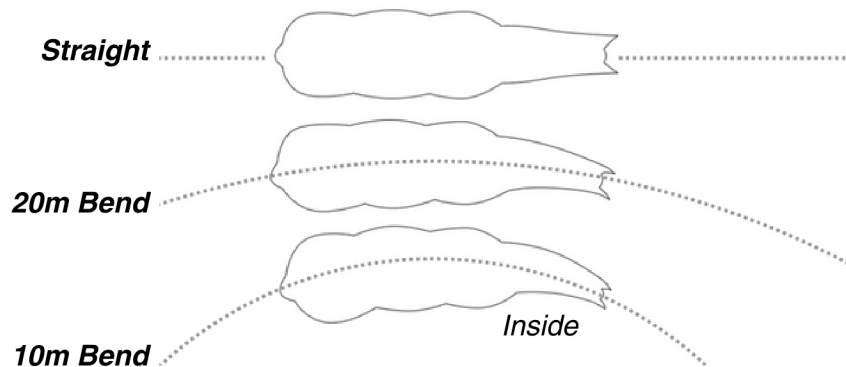
Competitors without access to a space that allows for this arena setup are still encouraged to compete! Several Dressage classes do not require use of the full arena and are completely accessible in smaller arenas. For pattern classes that require the full arena, competitors may submit a Special Needs Request with details about the alternative setup they would like to use.

DRESSAGE MOVEMENTS

One of the goals of Dressage is to **accomplish precision**. These movement exercises provide gymnastic, strength-building benefits to equines, while also creating more precise communication between equine & handler/rider.

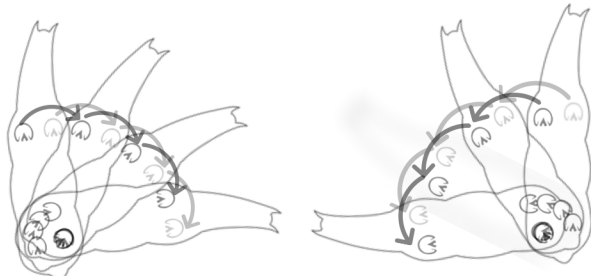
Bend

- The bend should be appropriate to the radius of the circle/turn
- The bend should be uniform throughout the equine's whole body
- The "inside" of the bend is to the center of the circle/turn
- The amount of bend will also depend on the equine's size and conformation



Turn on the Haunches

- When moving away from the bend, the outside hind remains still or marches in place.
- When moving toward the bend, the inside hind remains still or marches in place.
- The equine maintains impulsion (all legs cross in front, the equine's muscles are engaged, the equine is ready to move forward at any point before, during, and after this movement).

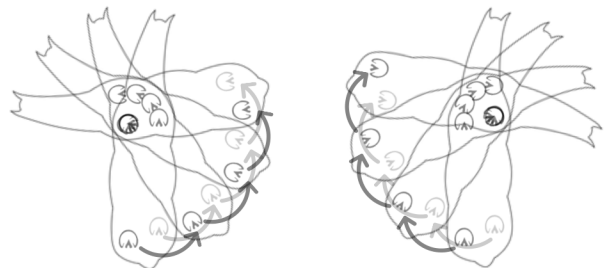


90° Turn Toward the Direction of the Bend

90° Turn Away From Direction of the Bend

Turn on the Forehand

- When moving away from the bend, the inside front remains still or marches in place.
- When moving toward the bend, the outside front remains still or marches in place.
- The equine maintains impulsion (all legs cross in front, the equine's muscles are engaged, the equine is ready to move forward at any point before, during, and after this movement).



90° Turn Toward the Direction of the Bend

90° Turn Away From Direction of the Bend

Continued (1/2) →

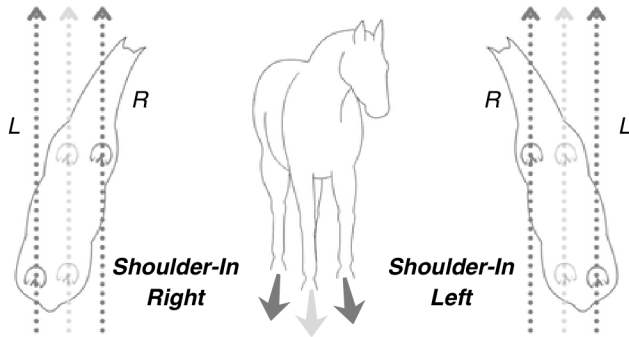
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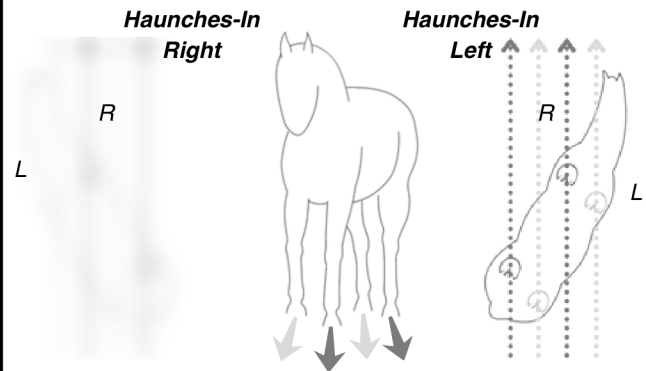
Shoulder-In

- The equine moves forward in a straight line the specified amount. The equine weights the hind end, bending to bring the shoulder in, causing the equine's legs to move along three equally spaced tracks - the inside fore, a diagonal pair (outside fore & inside hind) and the outside hind.
- The equine maintains impulsion (all legs cross in front, the equine's muscles are engaged, the equine is ready to move forward at any point before, during, and after this movement).



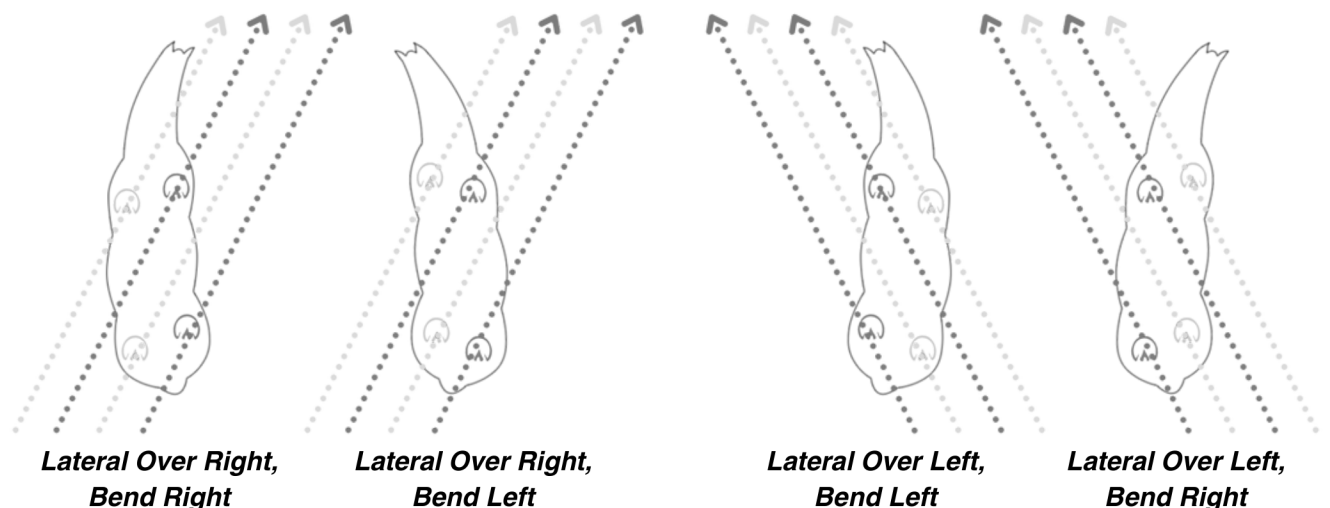
Haunches-In

- The equine moves forward in a straight line the specified amount. The equine weights the hind end, bending to bring the haunches in, causing the equine's legs to move along four equally spaced tracks.
- The equine maintains impulsion (all legs cross in front, the equine's muscles are engaged, the equine is ready to move forward at any point before, during, and after this movement).



Lateral Over

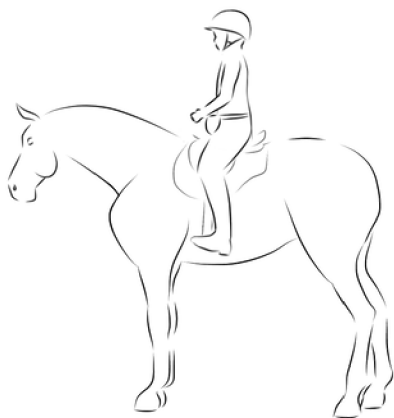
- The equine moves forward and laterally the specified amount, maintaining bend in the direction specified.
- The equine weights the hind end, with the front and hind legs taking equally sized steps & crossing in front.



Ridden Classes: Calm Default, Backing

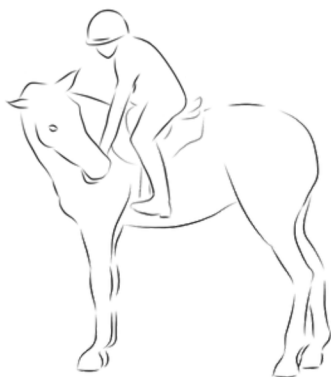
Objective: To demonstrate an effective, solid, and fluid calm default behavior during riding.

Regulations: Ridden Handling



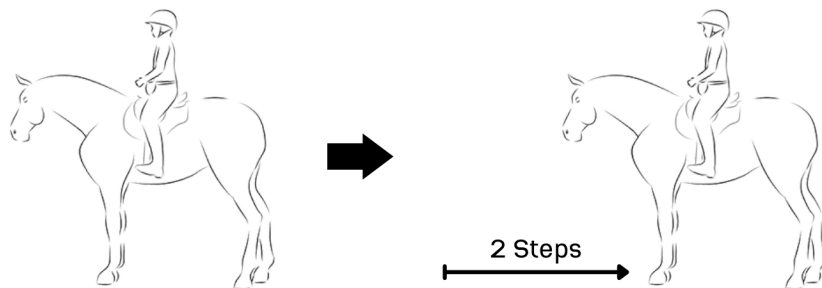
CALM DEFAULT - UNDER SADDLE

While the equine is halted, the handler should remain still and balanced in the saddle. The equine should stand calmly and patiently with their head forward.



REINFORCEMENT - UNDER SADDLE

Remaining balanced in the saddle, the handler delivers reinforcement from either side of the equine. The equine also remains balanced & reaches gently to retrieve reinforcement.



BACK 2 STEPS - UNDER SADDLE

From a balanced and stationary halt, the handler gives a distinct cue and the equine backs two steps, signaling the end of the performance.