

Rasbeschrijving van het moederstamboek

Dit is de rasbeschrijving waar de fokker zich aan moet houden; deze is onvertaald weergegeven, omdat de vertaling het domein van de fokker is. Voor degenen die de Engelse taal niet voldoende beheersen, is in het volgende hoofdstuk de Nederlandse vertaling weergegeven; onder alle omstandigheden is de rasbeschrijving van het moederstamboek leidend.

In general

Section A's are hardy, spirited and pony-like and do not exceed 12 h.h. (121.9 cms). Section B's are similar, but larger, not exceeding 13.2 h.h. (137.2 cms), and with more riding pony qualities. Section C is the Welsh Pony of Cob Type. Section D is the Welsh Cob.; the main difference is size: Section C's do not exceed 13.2 h.h. (137.2 cms) while Section D's are larger.

Section A: The Welsh Mountain Pony

Bred in the mountains and wild regions of Wales for many generations, their acknowledged beauty does not mean they are merely a 'pretty toy', centuries of 'survival of the fittest' has ensured the sound constitution, iron hard limbs and great intelligence which combined with the legendary Welsh temperament, makes the ideal child's pony of today. They can be seen ridden and driven all over the World, equally at home in the cold of Canada and Sweden or the heat of Africa and Australia. The head of the Mountain Pony should be small, with neat pointed ears, big bold eyes and a wide forehead. The jaw should be clean cut, tapering to a small muzzle; the silhouette may be concave or 'dished' but never convex or too straight. The neck should be of good length and well carried with shoulders sloping back to a clearly defined wither. The limbs must be set square with good flat bone and round dense hooves. The tail set high and gaily carried. Action must be quick, free and straight from the shoulder, knees and hocks well flexed with straight and powerful leverage well under the body. The height should not exceed 12 h.h. (121.9 cms).

Detailed Description Section A

General Character: hardy, spirited and pony-like

Colour: any colour, except piebald and skewbald

Head: small, clean-cut, well set on and tapering to the muzzle

Eyes: bold

Ears: well-placed, small and pointed, well up on the head, proportionately close; Nostrils: Prominent and open

Jaws and Throat: clean and finely-cut, with ample room at the angle of the jaw

Neck: lengthy, well-carried and moderately lean in the case of mares, but inclined to be cresty in the case of mature stallions

Shoulders: long and sloping well back. Withers moderately fine, but not 'knifey'. The humerus upright so that the foreleg is not set in under the body
Forelegs: set square and true, and not tied in at the elbows. Long, strong forearm, well developed knee, short flat bone below knee, pasterns of proportionate slope and length, feet well-shaped and round, hoofs dense.
Back and Loins: muscular, strong and well coupled
Girth: deep.
Ribs: well sprung
Hind Quarters: Lengthy and fine, not cobby, ragged or goose-rumped.
Tail well set on and carried gaily.
Hind legs: Hocks to be large, flat and clean with points prominent, to turn neither inwards nor outwards, the hind legs not to be too bent.
The hock not to be set behind a line from the point of the quarter to the fetlock joint.
Pasterns of proportionate slope and length.
Feet well-shaped, hoofs dense.
Action: action must be quick, free and straight from the shoulder, knees and hocks well flexed with straight and powerful leverage well under the body.

Section B: The Welsh Pony

The general description of the Welsh Mountain Pony can be applied to the Welsh Pony, with greater emphasis being placed on riding pony qualities whilst retaining the true Welsh quality with substance. For generations these ponies were the hill farmers' main means of transport, herding sheep and wild ponies over rough and mountainous country. They had to be hardy, balanced and fast to survive, which ensured that only the best were bred from. These qualities, combined with a natural jumping ability, and the temperament of their Welsh Mountain Pony forebears make the Welsh Pony second to none in whatever field his young rider may choose. Today they hold their own among our top class riding ponies both in performance competitions and in the show ring.

Section C: The Welsh Pony of Cob Type

The Welsh Pony of Cob Type, Section C, is the stronger counterpart of the Welsh Pony, but with Cob blood. Their true worth as a dual purpose animal has been fully realised in recent years, and their numbers have increased accordingly. Active, surefooted and hardy, they are ideal for so many purposes both for adults and children. Like all the Welsh Breeds they are natural jumpers and they also excel in harness, there are in fact few things that they cannot be used for. The height should not exceed 13.2 h.h. (137.2 cms).

Section D: The Welsh Cob

Aptly described as “the best ride and drive animal in the World”, the Welsh Cob has been evolved throughout many centuries for his courage, tractability and powers of endurance. The general character is the embodiment of strength, hardiness and agility. The head shows great quality with Pony character: bold prominent eyes, a broad forehead and neat, well set ears. The body must be deep, on strong limbs with good “hard wearing” joints and an abundance of flat bone. Action must be straight, free and forceful, the knees should be bent and then the whole foreleg extended from the shoulders as far as possible in all paces, with the hocks well flexed, producing powerful leverage. The Welsh Cob is a good hunter and a most competent performer in all competitive sports. In recent years they have had great success in the international driving world. Their abilities in all spheres are now fully recognised throughout the world. The height should exceed 13.2 h.h. (137 cms); no upper limit.

Detailed Description of Sections C and D

General Character: strong, hardy and active, with pony character and as much substance as possible

Colour: any colour, except piebald and skewbald

Head: full of quality and pony character. A coarse head and Roman nose are most objectionable

Eyes: Bold, prominent and set widely apart; ears: neat and well set

Neck: lengthy and well carried. Moderately lean in the case of mares, but inclined to be cresty in the case of mature stallions

Shoulders: strong but well laid back

Forelegs: set square and not tied in at the elbows. Long, strong forearms. Knees well developed with an abundance of bone below them. Pasterns of proportionate slope and length. Feet well-shaped. Hoofs dense. When in the rough, a moderate quantity of silky feather is not objected to but coarse, wiry hair is a definite objection.

Middle piece: back and loins, muscular, strong and well-coupled. Deep through the heart and well-ribbed up.

Hind Quarters: lengthy and strong. Ragged or drooping quarters are objectionable. Tail well-set on.

Hind Legs: second thighs, strong and muscular. Hocks, large, flat and clean, with points prominent, turning neither inward nor outwards. The hind legs must not be too bent and the hock not set behind a line falling from the point of the quarter to the fetlock joint. Pasterns of proportionate slope and length. Feet well-shaped. Hoofs dense.

Action: free, true and forcible. The knee should be bent and the whole foreleg should be extended straight from the shoulder and as far forward as possible in the trot.

Hocks flexed under the body with straight and powerful leverage.