



Walk Test 2: 4 Loop Mini Serpentine, Leg Yield and Rein Back.

1.	A	Enter at walk and proceed down the centre line. Track right.	Straightness of rider		
	C		Rhythm and tempo		
			Synchronisation (X2)		
2.	C	Three loop serpentine.	Rhythm and tempo		
			Position (X2)		
			Accuracy		
3.	A	Halt, immobility. Rein-back 3-6 steps, then walk forward.	Rein-back		
			Aids (rein back)		
			Contact (rein back)		
4.	A	Turn up the 3 quarter line after A Leg yield to the track before E	Leg Yield		
			Aids		
5.	C	Mini 4 loop serpentine – 4 half 10m circles, between the 2 3-quarter lines.	Accuracy		
			Position (X2)		
			Synchronisation (X2)		
6.	A	Halt, immobility. Rein-back 3-6 steps, then walk forward.	Walk-Halt transition		
			Aids (W-H trans)		
			Rein-back		
7.	A BMCH	Turn up the 3 quarter line after A. Leg yield to the track before B. Walk (not marked).	Leg Yield		
			Straightness of rider		
			Rhythm and tempo		
8.	HXF	Free walk on a long rein, stretching down for a few steps. Retake the contact before F.	Rhythm and tempo		
			Relaxation of horse		
			Stretching down		
9.	A G	Turn down the centreline. Halt, immobility 2-5 seconds, salute.	Straightness of rider		
			Walk-halt transition		
			Accuracy		
Total					Maximum 90

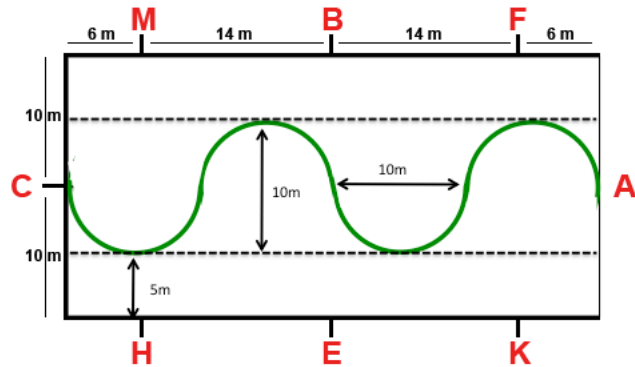


Walk Test 2: 4 Loop Mini Serpentine, Leg Yield and Rein Back.

This test is for horses who are just beginning lateral work in walk.

The test should be ridden at a slow, calm tempo, with the horse showing freedom and relaxation within the gait.

The mini 4 loop serpentine is ridden as shown, as 4 half 10m circles with a clear change of bend each time the centreline is crossed.



To turn, the rider should advance the inside seatbone slightly, but should not turn the shoulders excessively as this pushes too much weight onto the outside seatbone, causing the horse to fall out.

The leg yield should be ridden with the horse's head and neck bent slightly away from the direction of movement, with the body more or less straight and moving parallel to the long side. The hind legs and front legs should cross as the horse moves diagonally forward. It is permissible for the tempo to be slightly slower when performing the leg yield, but rhythm and tempo must remain consistent within the movement. The rider should take care to keep their body straight and upright, not leaning to one side or the other. The inside leg is used in time with the swing of the horse's belly – as the belly swings away, the leg is applied, and then released immediately before the belly swings back. The outside leg remains on the horse's side, synchronising with the swing of the belly, and prevents the horse from moving too quickly sideways.

A smooth transition into halt is more important than a square halt.

The rein back should be calm, unhurried and straight.