

Welsh Mountain Pony - Section A

HEIGHT: Not to exceed 12 hands high (122cms)

The Welsh Mountain Pony is acknowledged as one of the most beautiful and hardy breeds of pony in the world. Their character and pony type has made them easily recognisable as a breed and as a result of their prepotency have contributed to the successful development of many other pony breeds.

The Welsh Mountain Pony should have a small clean-cut head, well set on and tapering to the muzzle with bold eyes set wide apart. The lines of the face should be slightly dished, with small well placed ears. The neck should be of good length, graceful, supple and have a natural carriage. The shoulders should be deep and sloping to a clearly defined wither. A short back, deep girth with well coupled loins are also desirable as is a good length of rump with the tail well set on and gaily carried. Limbs should be well formed of good flat bone with round dense hooves. Action should be quick, free and straight from the shoulder in front with hocks well flexed.

Any colour is acceptable, except piebalds and skewbalds.

The Welsh Pony - Section B

HEIGHT: Not to exceed 13.2 hands high (137cm)

The Welsh Pony was originally used as a working pony for the Hill stockmen. They inherit many characteristics from the Mountain Pony, the foundation of their breeding. The general description of ponies in Section A of the Stud Book is applicable to those in Section B, but more particularly the Section B shall be described as a riding pony, with quality riding action, adequate bone and substance, hardiness and constitution and with pony character.

The Welsh Pony Of Cob Type - Section C

HEIGHT: Not to exceed 13.2 hands high (137cm)

The Welsh Pony of Cob Type, a combination of Welsh Pony and Welsh Cob blood, should be strong, hardy and active, with pony character and as much substance as possible.

The Welsh Pony Of Cob Type - Section C

In the early years of the Welsh Stud Book, they were very popular as a safe and reliable children's mount to hunt or just to ride about. For the farmer or shepherd, they provided a sure footed and strong mount able to carry weight or pull a cart.

Today, these qualities make them ideal for adults and children alike to enjoy in a variety of activities.

The Welsh Pony - Section D

HEIGHT: Exceeding 13.2 hands high (137cm)

The Welsh Cob, known throughout time for its strength and endurance under saddle or in harness. Much of the hardiness of the mountain pony has been inherited by the Cob, which it resembles in many aspects, for it should have a small head showing a lot of quality and pony character with bold, prominent eyes, set wide apart and neat well set ears.

It must too, have a strong deeply girthed body, and immensely powerful hind quarters with a well set on tail, while its limbs must be strong with good joints and an abundance of flat bone. In action, it must be straight, free and very forceful, the knee should be bent and the whole foreleg should be extended straight from the shoulder and as far forward as possible with the hocks well flexed with straight and powerful leverage.

Each section of the Welsh breed is renowned for its natural jumping ability, the Welsh Cob is an excellent hunter and has made its mark in many fields of competitive sport.

AUSTRALIAN PONY STUD BOOK SOCIETY Inc.

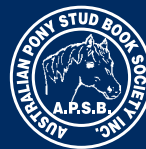
For Particulars of registration and membership contact the Registrar:

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The Australian Pony Stud Book Society Inc.



Established: 1931

The Welsh Pony & Cobs



The Welsh Ponies & Cobs

One of the nine pony breeds registered under the umbrella of the Australian Pony Stud Book Society Inc. There are separate sections within the Australian Pony Stud Book for **Welsh Mountain** - Section A, **Welsh** - Section B, **Welsh Pony of Cob Type** - Section C and **Welsh Cob** - Section D. They are allotted the respective suffix 'WM', 'W', 'WC' and 'WD' following their respective registered numbers.

History

The Welsh Stud Book of Wales, established in 1902, is divided into four sections. The Welsh Mountain-Section A, The Welsh-Section B, The Welsh Pony of Cob Type-Section C and The Welsh Cob-Section D.

The Welsh Mountain Pony has the oldest recorded history of the Native breeds as it goes back to Julius Caesar who apparently founded a stud at Lake Bala, Marionethshire. Like many other breeds there has been a crossing and re-crossing of Thoroughbred, Arabian and Hackney blood.

From the Welsh Mountain Pony, the three other members of the Stud Book sections have been developed.

History in Australia

Welsh Ponies were first registered with a Stud Book Society in Australia in 1931 with the establishment of the Australian Pony Stud Book Society. Many pony studs were already well established throughout the country and had been importing several of the pony breeds including the Welsh and Welsh Mountain since the early 1900's.

It was therefore essential to incorporate a Reference Section into Volume One of the Society's Stud Book published in 1936, to ensure the pedigree details of some of the influential ponies used by these studs during their early years were recorded for future generations.



Included in the Reference Section were the pedigrees of the imported Welsh Mountain stallions, 'Cream of Eppynt' 344WSB, 'Merry Boy' 121WSB, the revered 'Greylight' 80WSB, son of 'Dyoll Starlight' 4WSB and the imported mare 'Topsy' 4157WSB.

The other two imported Welsh Ponies included in the Reference Section of Volume One were 'Little Jim' 326WSB and 'Traveller's Joy' 333WSB. Both ponies were registered as Welsh C with the Welsh Stud Book Society.

Showring Preparation

SECTION A: To trim the ears, they should be held together and any long hairs that protrude must be trimmed off. The hairs inside of the ear are the only protection a pony has against flies, rain and cold, and therefore should be left alone. The hairs under the jaw should be trimmed, but to give as natural a line as possible. The mane and tail should be left to look as natural as possible. One long thin plait is usually put at the top of the mane, the reason being to show off the line of the throat. All Mountain Ponies should have some silky ifeatherî at the back of the fetlock.

SECTION B: It is a recognised ruling that when exhibited as a representative of the breed, Welsh Ponies-Section B, must be shown unplaited, bringing them into line with the Welsh Sections A, C and D.

SECTION C and SECTION D: Cobs and Ponies of Cob Type should be shown unplaited. The tail to come just below the hocks, but not too thick and heavy.

