## THE SKELETON

The framework of the body is comprised of bones which combine to form the skeleton. The bones support the body mass and their movements, when activated



by joints and in concert with the muscles, results in the body's subsequent locomotion. A joint is formed at the juncture of two bones. The joint is held together by ligaments, tough fibrous and flexible tissues attached to each bone, which govern the degree to which the joints can move. Inelastic tendons run through the muscle and are attached to the bone. They are a form of support and prevent the muscles from being torn.



## PATH OF FLIGHT AS AFFECTED BY CONFORMATION



POOR CONFORMATION WILL AFFECT LENGTH OF STRIDE



## LENGTH OF STRIDE, determine by:

- 1 shoulder angulation
- 2 pastern and hoof angulation
- 3 neck length and head carriage
- 4 degree of collection
- 5 type and weight of vehicle/passenger(s)
- 6 show ring conditions/type of terrain



Elbow Joint-

Koee Joint-----

Fore Arm

Camon

Short Pastern

Coffin or Pedal Hory

Ankle or Fetlock Joint Long Pastern Radius and Ulha

-Metacarpal Bones Proximal Sesamoid Bones

> -1st Phalanx -2nd Phalanx

Navicular Bone

3rd Phalanx

----Carpus



Slightly steeper hooves on the rear allow the equine to work effectively by lightening the front end, and, thus allowing the fore legs to extend more freely



EQUINE PELVIC LIMB

We acknowledge all these diagrams which were kindly provided to us by Mr Norman Kalinsky who leads judges' seminars on conformation in North America