**Breeds of horses in Czech republic**

1. **Arabian horse**
* **place of origin:** Arabian peninsula
* **uses:** riding horse, light draft, breeding to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** speed, endurance, undemanding, gentle, hardy breed
* **temperament:** good, ,,hot-blooded“
* **conformation:** an elegant horse of the mesomorphic type. The height at the withers varies from 145-155 cm, the weight ranges from 380-450 kg. Its coat may be gray, bay, chestnut, black or, more rarely, roan. It has a small head, with a straight or slightly dished profile, small ears, large expressive eyes. The neck is long and well set-on to the body, with a thick mane; the withers are prominent and clearly defined, the back straight and short (the Arab has 17 thoracic vertebrae instead of the usual 18), the loins broad and short (there are only 5 lumbar vertebrae instead of 6), the croup broad and flat, the tail set-on high, and carried with elegance, the chest well-muscled, broad and deep, the abdomen rather tucked up, and the shoulder long and sloping. The legs are wellmuscled, the tendons clearly defined and prominent, and the foot small, with very tough horn. The conformation is pertect; the skin appears thin and elastic, and is covered with short silky hairs
* **history:** the purebred Arab is one of the oldest breeds, and proof of its existence before the year 3000 B.C. is given by archeological finds in the deserts of Saudi Arabia. Its blood has been used to improve nearly every other breeds. Arabian horse may have been domesticated by the people of the Arabian peninsula, known today as the Bedouin. The desert environment required a domesticated horse to cooperate with humans to survive; humans were the only providers of food and water in certain areas. Where there was no pasture or water, the Bedouin fed their horses dates and camel's milk. The desert horse needed the ability to thrive on very little food, and to have anatomical traits to compensate for life in a dry climate with wide temperature extremes from day to night. Arabians were bred to be war horses with speed, endurance, soundness, and intelligence. For centuries, the Bedouin tracked the ancestry of each horse through an oral tradition. Purity of bloodline was very important to them. They have rigorous methods of selective breedings. Mares were the most valued, both for riding and breeding, and pedigree families were traced through the female line. Over time, the Bedouin developed several sub-types or strains of Arabian horse, each with unique characteristics, and traced through the maternal line only. According to the Arabian Horse Association, the five primary strains were known as the Al-Kham-Sa, meaning *the five* (Koheilan, O´Bajan, Siglavy, Hamdaní and Hadban)
1. **English Thoroughbred**
* **place of origin:** Great Britain
* **uses:** flat and jump racing, riding horse, breeding to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** speed, stamina, hardy breed
* **temperament:** energetic, ,,hot-blooded“
* **conformation:** a horse of elegant lines and harmonious form. The height at the withers varies from 150-173 cm and the weight from 320 - 450 kg. The coat can be bay, dark bay, black, chestnut and gray; roan and red roan are rarely found. The head is small and well set-on, with a straight profile, mobile ears, large, lively eyes. The neck is long, well-shaped and well set-on; the withers are prominent and clean, the back long, the loins well set-on to the croup, which may be sloping (in the sprinter) or flat (in the stayer); the tail is set-on high, the chest is high, wide (in the stayer), and deep (in the sprinter), the abdomen tucked up; the shoulder is nicely sloping (straighter in the sprinter), long and well-muscled. The legs are long and well-formed the tendons clean, well-defined and strong, the pasterns are long, the hooves small, well-formed and strong. The skin is very fine, allowing superficial veins to show through
* **history:** the origins of the English Thoroughbred go back to the early eighteenth century and the importation into England of three stallions: the Byerley Turk (a dark bay Arab), the Darley Arabian (an exquisite bay of Arab origin) and the Godolphin Arabian (a brown horse also of Arab origin, although sometimes referred to as a Barb). These three stallions are the foundation sires, from whom all modern Throroughbreds can trace their descent in the direct male line. Other stallions, all of oriental origin, contributed in some measure to the breed. Of the one hundred broodmares entered in the Stud Book only forty have kept their direct female line alive through their descendants. These broodmares are known as the "Royal Mares.“ The English Thoroughbred does not present very uniform morphological features, and can be categorized into three physical types each with different qualities: the "stayer," smaller, and more gathered, with good stamina over distances; the "sprinter," tall, with a long back and loins, very fast; and the "middle-distancer" with a sloping croup, sloping shoulder, and a rather short back, well-suited to steeplechases. The Stud Book dates back to 1791 and is kept up to date by the Jockey Clubs of various countries. The English Jockey Club was founded in 1750.
1. **Shagya arabian**
* **place of origin:** Hungary
* **uses:** riding horse, light draft (wide range of activities), breeding to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** speed, stamina, hardy breed
* **temperament:** energetic, lively
* **conformation:** similar to the Arab but a little more robust,horse of mesomorphic type, the height at the withers varies from 148-157 cm, the coat is generally gray or, more rarely, black or bay.
* **history:** the breed was formed at the Babolna, Hungarian stud farm, founded in 1789. In year 1816, under order from the military authorities, it was decreed that all the broodmares should be crossed with Oriental stallions (they need to breed and established cavalery and carriage horses). A later infusion of Arab blood is recorded between 1830-1840, following the importation of mares and stallions direct from the Middle East. Of these stallions, one in particular – a gray Shagya, was to prove a great breeding stallion. Some Arab mares, together with local stock which was not always purebred, were put to this Shagya to start a special type. Careful selective breeding and some inbreeding giving rise to a homogeneous line of descendants and established this distinctive breed.
1. **Hanoverian**
* **place of origin:** West Germany (Hanover, Lower Saxony)
* **uses:** riding horse, light draft, breeding to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** good competition horse (strong, pawerful, very athletic, stamina)
* **temperament:** courageous
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 156-172 cm, the coat is usually chestnut, bay, brown, black or gray, white markings are frequent. The head is well-proportioned, the neck is long, well-conformed and well set-on, back long and straight, the croup quite long, wide and rounded, the chest wide and deep and shoulder long and sloping. The lengs are strong and well-muscled with clean joints and tough hoofs
* **history:** Hanoverian is a very old breed andits history is a classical case of adaptation to the current needs. The first major step at organizing the breed came in 1735, when George II, Elector of Hanover and King of England, established the stud farm in the Celle (about 40 km from Hanover). The aim was to upgrade and refine existing Hanoverians and turn them from the heavy, war horse types into farm horses and carriage horses. The first stallions came from Neapolitan, Andalusian, Arabo-berberian stock, then english thoroughbred blood was introduced into the breed. By the end of the 18th century, sufficient improvement had been made and Hanoverian had become a very famous coach horse. In 1867, the privat breeders formed a society, they breeding aim was the production of a robust, strong horse aqually well-suited to serve as a coach and as a military horse. After World War I., there was much less need for horses in the army so breeding aim was restated as ,,a strong warm-blood capable of doing every kind of farm works as well as to be usable as a bold riding and coach horse.“ World War II., mechanization of farms and general transport changed the need again and new blood was once again introduced. This change from a heavy agricultural-coach-military horse into an elegant, athletic sports horse has been achieved mainly by adding Thoroughbreds. The other influences have been Trakehner and Arab.
1. **Holstein**
* **place of origin:** West Germany
* **uses:** riding horse, to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** good competition horse
* **temperament:** docile, energetic
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 162-172 cm, coat is generally bay, brown, black, gray or chestnut. The head is long, elegant with honest expression, neck is long muscular and well-conformed, withers are prominent, back straight, strong and well-shaped, croup muscular and slightly sloping, chest wide and deep, shoulder muscular and sloping and legs well-muscled with clean joints and tough hoofs
* **history:** this is probably the oldest German breed. Documents dated 1225 prove Hosteins were bred by the monks in the pastures along the River Elbe in the northern Germany. In the Middle Ages a well-known war horse was produced from these regions. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, Holsteins were very popular and were exported all over the Europe. It retained its importance for the military in later periods too, when it was used both as a cavalry horse and as a gun horse for drawing artillery. Contributions to the develompent of the Hostein have been made over the centuries firstly by Oriental, Spanish and Neapolitan horses, later by English thoroughbred and Cleveland bay and Trakehner. Since World War II more English thoroughbred blood has been introduced to produce an excellent competition horse.
1. **Trakehner**
* **place of origin:** west Germany
* **uses:** riding horse, light draft, to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** good competition horse, remarkable stamina
* **temperament:** dynamic, quiet
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 162-167 cm, coat is generally bay, brown, chestnut, black, or more rarely gray. The head is elegant with straight profile and lively eyes, neck is well-formed and well set-on, whither is prominent, back straight, croup slightly sloping, chest deep, shoulder well-muscled and sloping and legs are well-muscled too with clean joints and solid hoofs
* **history:** this breed was created at the Stud of Trakehnen, founded in year 1732 in Lithuania for military purposes. Its development was particularly influenced by an old local breed ,,Schweiken“ (tough, active, little horse used on the East Prussian farms for centuries). Schweikens were put mainly to Arabs and later Thoroughbred. This mixture and careful selection soon resulted in a high-class cavalry and coach horse. The production was extended as the Trakenher´s fame spread. Breeding was strictly organized. The Trakenhen stud was the center where breeding stock was thoroughly tested. The best stallions were kept at the Trakenhen stud. The war disrupted the stud, and with the prospect of Russian occupation, a small group of refugees took 600 mares and a few stallions to the West. The majority of the breed eas left behind in what became Poland. The small nucleus if Trakehners that cross the river Elbe into west Germany in 1945 was carefully built up.
1. **Selle Francais**
* **place of origin:** France
* **uses:** riding horse, to improve other breeds
* **qualities:** good competition horse
* **temperament:** active, energetic
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 163-168 cm, the most common colour of coat is chestnut, bay and brown, other colours are more rare. The head is small and well set-on, expressive eyes, neck is long and well set-on and muscled, the withers are long and prominent, the back straight, the croup long, muscular and slightly sloping, the chest deep and the shoulder sloping. The legs are solid and well-muscled with clean joints and tough horn.
* **history:** the Selle Francais came into existence in year 1958. It was a title given to the amalgamation of French regional breeds of riding horses, other than Arabs, Thoroughbreds and Anglo-Arabs. These regional breeds had been classed as half-bloods, and they were pedigree breeds with records tracing back many generations. The most popular of these half-bloods eas the Anglo-Norman. It had been bred in Normandy where the soil and climate help to produce horses with good bone and strong muscles. The breed traces back to the medieval Norman war horse, which was refined in the late 18th and early 19th centuries through the use of Arab, Thoroughbred and Norfolk Trotter blood. The other major breeding area for half-bloods was in the Limousin, after which the regional breed was named. The Limousin has had a strong Arab influence, beginning with horses brought to France by the Moors in the 8th century. Thoroughbred blood and Anglo-Norman blood has also been used. With Anglo-Normans used often for crossbreeding, regional breeds of horses became more alike. The establishment of the Selle Francais was a logical step. The Selle Francais remains an amalgamation of breeds, with 33% having a Thoroughbred, 20% Anglo-Arab, 45% Selle Francais and 2% Trotter. The Selle Francais falls into 3 type. The most valuable are the competition horses, the second type is for races and the third type is non-specialist horses, which are useful in riding school and trail riding.
1. **KWPN – Royal Dutch Sport Horse**
* **place of origin:** Netherlands
* **uses:** riding horse, light draft
* **qualities:** good competition horse, physically and mentally strong docile
* **temperament:** uncomplicated, reliable, willing, fearless
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 163-167 cm, the colours of coat are mainly bay, brown, black, chestnut and gray. The head is well-proportioned, the neck is long, muscular and well set-on, the withers are prominent, the back straight, the croup muscular and sloping, the chest broad and deep, the shoulder sloping, muscular and long, the legs are strong and well-muscled with clean joints and tough horn.
* **history:** this horse derives from two much older Dutch breeds, the Gelderland and the Groningen, with infusions of blood from the Thoroughbred, Anglo-Arabs, Arabs and stallions from the principle breeds of riding horses in France and Germany. In 1980 seven Lipizzaner stallions were included among the breeding stallions. The Stud Book of these horses goes back in 1958 and is held by Dutch Warm Blood Society, which covers a wide range of horses and aims to breed five types: the sport horse, the riding horse (with 25% or more Arabian or Anglo-Arab blood), the carriage horse (similar to the old Dutch breed), the basic horse (heavier horse with the old Gelderland and Groningen lines) and Lipizzaner-bred type. These types have one factor in common – the breeding stock is strictly graded and rigorous selective methods are imposed.
1. **Quarter horse**
* **place of origin:** United States
* **uses:** riding horse, sprint races
* **qualities:** docile, agile, fast, tough, versatile
* **temperament:** lively, energetic, gentle
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 154 – 163 cm, the colours of coat are very varied and many of their names being peculiar to the breed (sorrel, chestnut, bay, brown, black, dun, red dun, buckskin, grullo, palomino, gray, blue roan, red roan...) The head is short and broad with wide forehead, the neck is muscular and slightly arched, the wither is not pronounced, the back short and straight, the croup long, muscular and very poweful, the chest is wide and deep, the shoulder long, sloping and muscular. The legs are well-formed, with broad clean joints and tough horn.
* **history:** this horse was developed in the 18th century by settlers in Virginia and the Carolinas. They wanted a horse to race, but the only easily accessible tracks were main streets and cleared ways through virgin wilderness. About ¼ mile was the usual length of this type of track. Over this distance, great powers of acceleration were needed. It was discovered that the fastest horses was crossbreds between the British imports of the developing Thoroughbred and the local Indian pony. The Indian pony was wild Mustang stock of Spanish and Barb origins that had beed caught by the Indians. Mustangs had tremendous powers of acceleration. Subsequent selection was based on the performance of the horses in sprint races. The aim of these settlers had been to produce a fast, lively and agile horse with very quick reflexes, which could be used by herdsmen for rounding up cattle. The results were good and the new breed seemed to have a natural ability for the work. Apart from its aptitude for sprint races over very short distances in which no other horse in the world can beat it, the Quarter horse is also used for cattle work, polo, show jumping and hunting, its versatile nature making it a top class sporting animal.
1. **Paint horse**
* **place of origin:** United States
* **uses:** riding horse
* **qualities:** docile, agile, athletic ability
* **temperament:** lively, energetic, agreeable
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 158 – 164 cm,  however, there are no height requirements for registration. American Paint Horses are, in part, defined by their colorful coat patterns. Their white coats are combined with various markings of black, bay, brown, chestnut, dun, red dun, grullo, sorrel, palomino, buckskin, gray, blue roan, bay roan, red roan, perlino, or cremello. These markings can be found anywhere on the body, in any size or shape. However, Paint Horse color combinations and patterns fall into three basic patterns - tobiano, overo, or tovero. American Paint Horses are generally short-coupled, strong-boned and well-balanced.
* **history:** American Paint Horses have a long and storied past. It is believed they descended from horses first brought to the New World in the early 1500s by Spanish conquistadors. Early Paints then joined the wild herds of Western America. They soon captured the fancy of American Indians, who revered the Paint's peculiar patterns and strong conformation. Eventually, Paints were used to forge the settlements and cattle ranches of the West. Though their colorful coat pattern is the breed's identity, modern Paints have strict bloodline requirements and a distinctive stock-type conformation. Registry with the American Paint Horse Association (APHA) requires a Paint's sire and dam be registered with either the APHA, the American Quarter Horse Association (AQHA), or the Jockey Club (Thoroughbreds - TB). In addition, at least one of their parents must be registered with the APHA. The terms "Paint" and "Pinto" are often confused when referring to a horse with a light and dark coat pattern. In fact, they have different meanings. The Pinto Horse Association is a color registry, and Pintos can be any breed. Paints are APHA-registered horses that can prove parentage from one of the three approved registries AQHA, TB and APHA.
1. **Appaloosa**
* **place of origin:** United States
* **uses:** riding horse
* **qualities:** agile, with good endurance
* **temperament:** lively, docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 145 – 155 cm. There are six characteristic spotted coats, know as snowflake, leopard, frost, marble, spotted blanket and white blanket. The head is small and well set- on, eyes large with obvious sclera. The neck is long, well-muscled and then main and tail short and sparse. The back is short and straight, the croup muscular and rounded, the chest deep and the shoulder long and sloping. The legs are solid and well-muscled, hooves are characterized by vertical black and white stripes, the skin of the nose, lips and genitals is covered with gray-pink mottling
* **history:** The Appaloosa is descended from horses introduced into America by the Spanish conquistadores in the 16th century. The name comes from the Palouse river which crossed the territory occupied long ago by the Nez-Percés Indians who were the first to fix this horse´s characteristics by appropriate crossing. This selection was continued by white settlers in America and, in 1938, the breed was officially recognized. The foals are born with coats of uniform colour, the markings appear later and are invariably a different colour from those of the parents.
1. **Belgian Draft Horse**
* **place of origin:** Belgium
* **uses:** slow heavy draft, farm work
* **qualities:** strong, willing, hardworking, manageable
* **temperament:** docile and phlegmatic
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 160 – 170 cm, the coat is generally red roan, bay roan, chestnut and bay. The head is small in relation to the body with small ears and eyes. The neck is short and muscular, very broad at the base, arched and well set-on, the withers are low, broad and muscular, the back broad and muscular, the croup muscular and rounded, the chest broad, muscular and deep and the shoulder long, sloping and very muscular. The legs are short and sturdy with broad, solid joints and rather soft horn.
* **history:** The Belgian Draft Horse is descended from the war horse of the Middle Ages. Its location of origin is Brabant in Belgium. This little country is blessed with fertile soil and abundant rainfall, providing the thrifty farmers of Belgium with the excellent pastures and the hay and grain necessary to develop a heavy, powerful breed of horse. Throughout the centuries, Belgian breeders resisted pressure to produce lighter cavalry horses and concentrated on breeding the Brabant, or Belgian Heavy Draft, which was well-suited to the climate and rich, heavy soil of the region. By not allowing foreign blood to enter the breed and by practicing selective breeding to promote desired qualities, the Belgian breeders were able to produce a versatile heavy draft horse with exceptional power.
1. **Noriker**
* **place of origin:** Austria
* **uses:** heavy draft, farm work
* **qualities:** strong, sensible, hardworking, manageable
* **temperament:** calm, docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 160 – 170 cm, the coat is generally bay, chestnut (sometimes roan), brown, black or spotted (Pinzgauer). The head is slightly heavy, the neck is short and muscular, the withers are broad, the back long, the croup wide and sloping, the chest wide and deep and the shoulder sharp and well-muscled. The legs are short and sturdy with broad, solid joints and well-formed hoof.
* **history:** this breed was developed by the Romans in the province of Noricum, which included most of modern Austria. The breed played an important role in the transportation of goods through the Alps, carrying salt, gold and Celtic iron from Salzburg to Italy, and on the return journey bringing back wine and spices. It was used also extensively in agriculture and by the army. By the time, different strains have developed (the best known of these is Pinzgauer). Noriker was improved in the 16th century by the introduction of Neapolitan and Andalusian blood. In the 19th century some Norman, Cleveland, Holstein, Hungarian, Clydesdale and Oldenburg blood was added. In 1903, the stud book was closed. Since then, Noriker horses are strictly purebred.
1. **Percheron**
* **place of origin:** France
* **uses:** draft, farm horse
* **qualities:** strong, good endurance, powerful, good-looking
* **temperament:** docile, energetic
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 165 – 180 cm, the coat is generally gray, while black and roan occur more rarely. The Percheron has a handsome head and small in relation to the size of the body, the neck is short, broad and muscular, the withers are prominent, the back sometimes slightly hollow, the croup wide and rounded, the chest broad and muscular, the shoulder sloping and muscular. The legs are short and robust, with broad joints and hoof large with dark, tough horn.
* **history:** it originated in north-west France in area called La Perche. The soil and climate in the area are conducive to breeding good, large horses. The foundation stock were the Oriental horses, left by the Moors after their defeat in 732 AD, and the heavy Flemish horses. Additional infusions of Arab blood were made when Oriental stock was brought back by the French Crusaders and when government stud at La Pin used 2 Arab stallions on selected Percheron mares early in the 19th century. Percheron was divided into 2 types: the Heavy Draft and the Postier. The Postier was developed at the end of the 19th century as a horse to pull omnibuses in Paris, but with the modernization of traffic these horses were fused with Heavy Draft type. Since 1911 the Stud Book has been restricted exclusively to horses that have two parents registred. In the United States the Percheron Society of America has existed since 1878 and has its own Stud Book.
1. **Shire**
* **place of origin:** England
* **uses:** heavy draft, farm work
* **qualities:** strong, hardworking, manageable
* **temperament:** docile, good-natured
* **conformation: :** the height at the withers varies from 165 – 180 cm, the coat may be bay, brown, black, chestnut or gray with frequent white markings. The head is small in relation to the body size and with a slightly Roman nose, the neck is long, arched and muscular, the withers are fairly wide and continued the line of the neck, the back short, the croup sloping and muscular, the chest broad and muscular and the shoulder long and sloping. The legs are short, well-muscled and feathered below the knee and the hock, the joints are broad and hoofs are wide with rather soft horn.
* **history:** There is much argument about the history of these horses. Some says they are descended from the horses William the Conqueror brought to England. More certainly, they are probably descended from the Great Horses and Old English Black Horses of the Middle Ages on which knights rode into battle.Influential continental ancestors must have been the horses of Flanders and the smaller black Fresians. The Shire´s history becomes more clear in the 18th century, when the Old Black English Cart Horse was popular for the draft work. In 1878 a Society was formed (originally named the Cart-Horse Society but later changed to the Shire Society) to try to raise standards and to breed for quality not just for quantity.
1. **Czechomoravian Belgian Draft Horse**
* **place of origin:** Czech republic
* **uses:** draft, heavy draft, farm work, ecology
* **qualities:** strong,hardworking, manageable
* **temperament:** appropriate,docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 155 – 160 cm, the coat is generally chestnut and bay. The head is small in relation to the body with small ears and expressive eyes. The neck is short and muscular, very broad at the base, arched and high set-on, the withers are low, broad and muscular, the back broad and muscular, the croup muscular and rounded, the chest broad, muscular and deep and the shoulder long, sloping and very muscular. The legs are short and sturdy with broad, solid joints and rather soft horn
* **history:** in the first period of breeding Czechomoravian Belgian Draft Horse the local draft mares were crossed with original Belgian Draft stallions which were imported from Belgium. Between I. and II. world war weakened the influence of Belgian Draft Horses and the internal breeding predominated. Breeding criterion were universal performance tests required for selection of sires. One part of universal performance tests were also test in draft.
1. **Slezian Noriker**
* **place of origin:** Czech republic
* **uses:** draft, heavy draft, farm work, ecology
* **qualities:** strong, manageable, hardworking, long-lived, adaptable
* **temperament:** appropriate,docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 165 – 170 cm, the coat is generally bay, chestnut, brown sometimes black or white. The head is slightly heavy, the neck is short and muscular, the withers are broad, the back long, the croup wide and sloping, the chest wide and deep and the shoulder sharp and well-muscled. The legs are short and sturdy with broad, solid joints and well-formed hoof.
* **history:** the local draft mares were crossed with original Noriker stallions from austrian province and original Bavarian Draft stallions from bavarian province. Between years 1940 and 1960 weakened the influence of Noriker stallions and the internal breeding predominated
1. **Haflinger**
* **place of origin:** Austria + northern Italy
* **uses:** draft, farm work, riding, pack horse for army, ecology
* **qualities:** resistant to fatigue and discomfort, hardy, frugal
* **temperament:** docile, trustworthy
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 130 – 150 cm, the coat is generally chestnut, preferably golden with forelock, mane and tail of a lighter shade. The head is quite light, clean and expressive. The neck is of medium length, muscular and well set-on with an attractive mane, the withers are not pronounced, the back is broad, short, solid and generally straight, the croup is slightly sloping and well-muscled, the shoulders sloping and muscular and the chest deep. The legs are short, clean, with broad, solid joints and well-formed foot with hard hoof.
* **history:** little is know about the very early origins of this ancient breed, but its history can be traced back to the Middle Ages and there are several theories for the breed's origin. Haflingers were developed for use in mountainous terrain, and are known for their hardiness. Their current conformation and appearance are the result of infusions of bloodlines from Arabian and various European breeds into the original native Tyrolean ponies. World War I and World War II had a detrimental effect on the breed, and lower-quality animals were used at times to save the breed from extinction. During World War II breeders focused on horses that were shorter and more draft-like, favored by the military for use as packhorses. In the postwar era the Haflinger was indiscriminately crossed with other breeds, and some observers feared the breed was in renewed danger of extinction. However, starting in 1946, breeders focused on producing purebred Haflingers, and a closed stud book was created
1. **Hucul**
* **place of origin:** Carpathian Mountains (Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Poland)
* **uses:** light draft, pack horse, farm work, riding, ecology
* **qualities:** frugal, willing, good endurance, tough, long-lived, adaptable
* **temperament:** calm, docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 135 – 145 cm, the coat is generally bay, brown, dun, mouse dun, black, more rarely chestnut or piebald and skewbald. Huculs have very often primitive markings on their body (dorsal stripes, zebra stripings...) The head is short and well-proportioned, the neck is short and well-muscled with long, full mane, the withers are not pronounced, the back is straight, short and solid, the croup sloping and muscled, the chest wide and deep and the shoulder slightly sloping and muscular. The legs are short, clean and well-muscled, with solid joints and small hoof with tough horn.
* **history:** theancestor of the Hucul horse is probably domestication form of carpathian Tarpan. Said to have originated in the Carpathian Mountain range of Eastern Europe covered by present-day Poland, Slovakia and Romania, it is named after the small ethnic group of Hutsuls. However, the horse breed is much older than the Hutsul people. In 1852, the first stud farm was established at Luczina, Romania for the army needs of quality pack horses. Several bloodlines were established and the horses were carefully bred to preserve the purity of these bloodlines. In 1922, thirty-three horses were sent to Czechoslovakia to establish a herd there. World Wars and effort of breeders to improve hucul horses by crossing them with another breeds such as Thoroughbred, Arabian, Noriker, Fjord or Haflinger caused a severe decline in the number of Hucul horses. After the end of the war, only 300 Hucul horses remained on the all round the world. In 1970s breeders established an organization, Hucul Club, to prevent the extinction and in 1982 they established a stud book
1. **Shetland**
* **place of origin:** Scotland (Orkney and Shetland Islands)
* **uses:** riding, light draft
* **qualities:** strong, hardy, steady
* **temperament:** lively, not always docile
* **conformation:** the height at the withers varies from 90 – 105 cm, the coat may be any colour, but the most common are piebald, skewbald, chestnut, bay or black. The head is small, the neck is short and muscular, broad at the base with a long, full mane, the withers are not pronounced, the back short and often hollow, the croup short and rounded, the chest deep, the abdomen rounded and the shoulder long and sloping. The legs are short, strong with broad joints and small hoof with tough horn.
* **history:** the dicovery of fossilized remains suggests that this breed dates back to the Bronze Age, although it is considered by some to descend from horses brought to the islands in sailing ship belonging to the Spanish Armada. In the 19th century it was used in the mines. Now it is a very popular children´s pony (although not always very trustworthy) and is also used for drawing light carts, and for light farm work
1. **Minihorse**
* **place of origin:** Europe and the America
* **uses:** show, pet, assistance animals
* **qualities:** small size, hardy, long-lived
* **temperament:** friendly**,**  interact well with people
* **conformation:** the height at the withersdepending on the particular breed registry (usually less than 86 – 97 cm). While miniature horses are the size of a very small pony, many retain horse characteristics and are considered "horses" by their respective registries. They have various colors and coat patterns.
* **history:** Miniature horses were developed from multiple sources. Many different pony breeds were bred for small size, including the Shetland pony and the Dartmoor pony. There may also have been an infusion of bloodlines from certain breeds of full-sized horses. In the 17th century, miniature horses were bred as pets for Europe's Habsburg nobility, however, not all early miniatures were pampered pets of kings and queens. Some were used to work in the English Midlands, Wales and Northern European coal mines as pit ponies. In the United States, the miniature horse breed was refined during the 20th century. Miniature horses in the USA added additional lines from sources that included the Hackney Pony and the Pony of the Americas. The Falabella miniature horse was originally developed in Argentina by Juan Falabella. Juan added additional bloodlines including the Welsh Pony, Shetland pony, and small Thoroughbreds. With considerable inbreeding he was able to gain consistently small size within the herd.