



# Dressage Attire & Equipment

updated 5/1/2021

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The US Equestrian Dressage and Licensed Officials/Education Departments would like to thank the following for their contributions to this booklet:

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## Introduction

The purpose of this booklet is to assist Exhibitors, as well as Federation Dressage Technical Delegates, Dressage Judges, and Stewards, who officiate Dressage classes at any Federation licensed competition. Exhibitors and Officials must be familiar with Federation Dressage Rules DR-120 and DR-121 in the current Federation Rulebook, in addition to any accompanying photos and drawings. The Illustrations have been provided in order to assist in indicating what makes a particular piece of equipment or attire permissible or prohibited for use in Federation Dressage classes. In no way does this booklet supersede the current Federation Rulebook. The Federation Bylaws, General Rules, and Dressage Rules are found [here](#) on the Federation website.

*Please be advised that the Federation Dressage Department only gives advisory opinions regarding the rules. Ultimately it is the Federation Hearing Committee which applies facts and circumstances to the relevant rules and determines whether the facts or circumstances constitute a violation of the rules. Nevertheless, the Federation is often asked to provide guidance regarding the rules. It should be noted, however, that the opinion expressed by a Federation staff member is not binding on the Hearing Committee.*

*Bits/Equipment reviewed by the Federation Dressage Department are included with additional information, as an addendum to the Dressage Rules, and is published in Annex A on the Federation website.*

## Part One - Dress

Dress Code rules will change on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021. The dress rules below are valid only until November 30, 2021.

### DR120 Dress

1. The dress code for all Dressage tests and classes through Fourth Level (see .5 below) is a short riding coat of conservative color, with tie, choker, stock tie or integrated stand-up collar, white or light-colored breeches or jodhpurs, boots or jodhpur boots, and protective headgear as defined in DR120.6 and in compliance with GR801. A cutaway coat (modified tailcoat) with short tails is permitted. Half chaps, gaiters and/or leggings are not allowed. Gloves of conservative color are recommended. Exception: Riders through First Level may wear half-chaps, gaiters or leggings in solid black or brown, without fringe, matching the color of their boots, and made of smooth leather or leather-like material. The dress code for the USEF test for 4-year old horses is a short riding coat of conservative color, with stock or tie, breeches, and protective headgear as defined in DR120.6 and in compliance with GR801. The dress code for FEI Pony Riders and FEI Tests for Children is dark coat or club uniform coat, breeches or jodhpurs, white shirt with tie or hunting stock, gloves, boots and protective headgear as defined in DR120.6 and in compliance with GR801. Spurs are optional for all of the FEI Tests for Children, FEI Pony Tests, and the USEF test for 4-year old horses. (See DR120.10)



Two examples of riding shirts with integrated standup collars are shown to the left. BOTH ARE ALLOWED in dressage competitions and may be used instead of a tie, choker or stock tie.

Half chaps, (right) ARE ONLY allowed in competition through First Level, except with a Dispensation Certificate. They are permitted in warm-up.



2. For all tests above Fourth Level, and FEI Junior Tests, and FEI Dressage Tests for 5, 6, and 7 year old horses, the dress code is: a dark tailcoat or a dark jacket with protective headgear, as defined in DR120.6 and in compliance with GR801, and white or light colored breeches, stock or tie or integrated stand-up collar, gloves, and black riding boots. Spurs are mandatory for FEI tests (except as noted above under DR120.1). (See DR120.8)

3. At all test levels, riders may wear jackets in other colors within the international HSV color scale, as described in FEI Dressage Regulations, Art. 427.1. Contrast coloring and piping is allowed. Protective headgear, stocks, ties, gloves and riding boots may be the same color as the coat. For Grand Prix Freestyle only: any single color tailcoat or jacket will be allowed; striped or multi-colored coats are not permitted, and tasteful and discreet accents, such as a collar of a different hue or modest piping or crystal decorations, are acceptable.

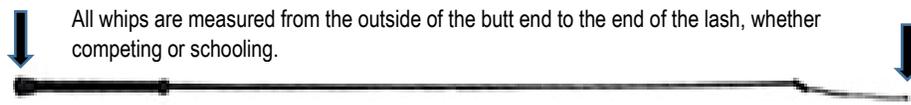
4. Current and retired members of the Armed Services and police units may ride in the uniform of their service. All riders who choose to wear Armed Services or police uniform, must wear protective headgear as defined in DR120.6 and in compliance with GR801.

5. Riders in classes and tests at all levels in Level 1 Competitions, and riders in Opportunity classes in Level 2 and Level 3 Competitions, may compete wearing breeches and shirts of any color as permitted in DR120.8. Jackets or vests of any type are allowed but not required and neckwear may be worn only if the rider chooses to compete in a riding jacket. Boots and protective headgear are required as specified in DR120.1-6.

6. From the time horses are officially admitted to the competition grounds by competition management, anyone mounted on a horse at any time on the competition grounds, including non-competing riders, riders on non-competing horses, mounted participants in exhibition classes and those competing in all classes and tests, including Para-Equestrian tests,

must wear protective headgear as defined by this rule and otherwise in compliance with GR801. Any rider violating this rule at any time must immediately be prohibited from further riding until such headgear is properly in place. Protective headgear is defined as a riding helmet which meets or exceeds ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials)/SEI (Safety Equipment Institute) standards for equestrian use and carries the SEI tag. The harness must be secured and properly fitted. Unless jackets are waived, while in the competition ring, exhibitors wearing protective headgear must wear a short, dark jacket, dark tailcoat (only permitted for tests above Fourth Level), or Armed Services or police uniform (if eligible), dark hat covers (where applicable) and must otherwise conform to DR 120 (see GR 801).

7. One whip no longer than 47.2 inches (120 cm), including lash may be carried in all classes except under penalty of elimination, USEF/USDF Championships, USEF National Dressage Championships, USEF High Performance Championships, USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials. (Exception: Competitors riding sidesaddle may carry a whip no longer than 47.2 inches (120 cm), including lash, in USEF/USDF Championships.) One whip no longer than 47.2 inches (120 cm), including lash may be carried in all qualifying classes (including NAYRC and NAJC) unless such use is otherwise prohibited by FEI or Federation rules or selection procedures for the classes. However, when a whip is permitted for FEI Pony Tests, the maximum length is 100 cm (1 meter). An adjustable length whip may not be carried by a mounted rider.

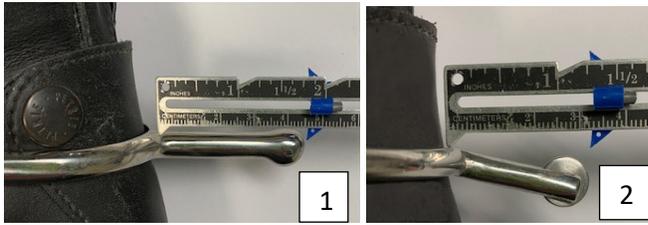


8. In locations with high average heat and humidity on the date of a competition, management can publish in their prize list that jackets will be waived for the duration of the competition. Alternatively, management can announce prior to or during a competition that competitors can show without jackets when extreme heat and/or humidity is forecast. This waiver applies to all classes including FEI classes at National Competitions. However, competitors must wear protective headgear and a shirt with sleeves and collar, without neckwear, and without decoration except as described under .15 below. T-shirts are not permitted. Members of the Armed Services or police units may wear summer uniforms.

9. Competitors will be allowed to wear a hat cover and a transparent or conservative color rain coat in inclement weather.

10. Spurs must be made of metal. Only English-style spurs are permitted, as described below. The shank must be either curved or straight pointing directly back from the center of the spur when on the rider's boot. If the shank is curved, the spurs must be worn only with the shank directed downwards. However, swan necked spurs are allowed. The inside arm of the spur must be smooth and one or both arms may have rubber covers. If rowels are used, they must be blunt/smooth and free to rotate. Only blunt/smooth rowels are permitted in USEF High Performance Championships, USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials. Metal spurs with round hard plastic knobs on the shank are allowed ("Impuls" spur). "Dummy" spurs with no shank are also allowed. Only blunt metal spurs (i.e., with no rowels), no longer than 3.5 cm are permitted for FEI Pony Rider tests and FEI Tests for children. The maximum length for spurs used in other classes and tests is 5.08 cm (2 inches) including rowels. This restriction also applies to warm-up and training areas, as well as during competition. Offset spurs without rowels are permitted for riders having an appropriate Dispensation Certificate. Except for FEI Pony Rider tests and FEI Tests for Children the length of the spur is measured from the base to the end of the shank. For FEI Pony Rider tests and FEI Tests for Children spur length is measured from the boot to the tip of the spur.





Spur Measurement – (1) The length of the spur is measured from the base to the end of the shank for all classes in USEF competitions, except FEI Pony Rider Tests and FEI Tests for Children.

(2) For FEI Pony Rider Tests and FEI Test for Children at USEF Competitions, spur length is measured from the boot to the tip of the spur. FEI-recognized CDI-P and CDI-CH classes are also measured this way.

11. Riders in in USDF Pas de Deux and Quadrille classes are exempt from the dress code requirements of DR120.1-4, except that headgear and boots as required in DR120.1-4 must be worn. Riders must follow the dress requirements outlined in the SDF Rules and Guidelines for Quadrille Competitions and for Pas de Deux.
12. Individuals holding Federation Dispensation Certificates may be allowed exceptions, i.e.; gloves not required if unable to wear them, half-chaps and black or brown riding shoes with heels. If dispensation for modified shoes or boots is given, safety stirrups are required. Riders may also be given dispensation for modified gloves, hand weights and arm belts. All exceptions to required dress must be listed on the rider's Dispensation Certificate.
13. When the only warm-up available is open to all horses and riders, riders with safety concerns are encouraged to wear an orange vest.
14. Cooling vests may be worn underneath a riding jacket. If coats are waived, a solid-colored cooling or lightweight vest may be worn over a riding shirt as specified in DR120.8.
15. When sponsorship is permitted in accordance with GR1306, the name and/or logo of the individual's sponsor(s) may appear on each of the two sides of jackets or top garments at the height of breast pockets not exceeded 80 cm<sup>2</sup> in size. Logos described under DR121.1 are also permitted as above. The name and/or logo of an individual's sponsor may also appear on the rider's protective headgear if permitted in accordance with GR1306 and DR121.1.
16. Earphones and/or other electronic communication devices are strictly prohibited while competing and such usage is penalized by elimination. Earphones or similar devices are permitted during training and warm-up. Electronic devices that transmit and/or receive information may be used in the stabling area and in warm up areas. Electronic devices shall not be used to receive information in the competition arena. Exceptions: medical devices, such as hearing aids are allowed to be used for the medical condition for which they are prescribed. Electronic devices are allowed for Para riders if stated on their Dispensation/Classification Certificate. Riders shall not receive input about the performance of the horse or rider while in the competition arena. BOD 6/22/20 Effective 12/1/20



Exhibitor may wear protective safety vest. Inflatable vests may be worn alone in Dressage Competitions. In dressage, body protecting vests are not required to be worn under inflatable vests. (See GR801.4)

## Part Two - Saddlery and Equipment

### DR121

The provisions of DR121 apply to both competing and non-competing dressage horses from the time horses are admitted to the grounds, which are designated for the Dressage Competition. The responsibility for the correct attire and equipment rests with the competitor. All saddlery and equipment must be attached, worn, and used in a conventional manner.

1. Saddle. An English type saddle, with or without a tree, with flaps and stirrups is compulsory for all tests and classes other than FEI tests. For FEI tests it is compulsory to use a dressage saddle that is close to the horse with long, near-vertical flaps and stirrups (except for FEI Para tests). The use of a saddle with a horn, swell, gallerie, or open gullet, or the use of an original or modified Australian, Baroque, Endurance, McClellan, Spanish, Stock, or Western saddle is prohibited.

1.1. Stirrups. English-style stirrups without attachments or safety stirrups shall be used. Safety stirrups must have closed branches of metal or other breakaway material or mechanism. The foot must not be fully or partially enclosed and must in no way be attached to the stirrups (for example with magnets). The stirrup leathers must hang freely from their anchor point without additional attachments to the saddle or girth.

1.2. Saddle pads. Saddle pads are optional and when used should be white or of conservative color. Contrast color and piping are permitted. Striped or multi-colored pads are not permitted. While in the competition ring and during awards ceremonies, a logo, monogram or name may appear on either or both sides of a saddle pad. Logos shall not exceed 200 sq. cm (26.632 sq. inches) in size. Only the following logos or names are permitted: a breed logo for horses registered with that breed; a national flag for citizens of that country; USEF or USDF names/logos. Professionals of any age may have a business or product name/logo of their official sponsor. Amateurs shall not have a business or product name/logo displayed unless they own the business. Competition award pads and stable name pads are permitted. No other advertisement or publicity is permitted on saddle pads or horses, except as noted in DR121.8: fly hoods.

HINT: To easily determine if the surface area fits the limit of 200 cm<sup>2</sup>, convert the dimensions of the logo to metric. (1"= 2.54 cm) BEFORE calculating the area.

Example 1: logo measuring 4" x 6" converts to 10.16cm x 15.24 cm = 154.84 cm<sup>2</sup> Example 2: logo measuring 5" x 6" converts to 12.70cm x 15.24 cm = 193.70 cm<sup>2</sup>

If square, a 200 cm<sup>2</sup> logo would be 5.65" x 5.65". The perimeter of a logo of 200 cm<sup>2</sup> would measure a bit over 22 inches (i.e., 4 x 5.65 = 22.6).

Both examples are appropriate size logo for each side of a saddle pad used in competition. Beware of obviously inappropriate logos—e.g. smiley face, Hanoverian logo pad on a leopard appaloosa, etc.

1.3. Seat covers. Seat covers are, under penalty of elimination, strictly prohibited.

1.4. Safety strap. For purposes of rider safety, a short strap in front of the pommel may be attached to the D-rings or to the stirrup bars.

2. Bits Only those bits listed in Figure 121.1, Figure 121.3, Figure 121.4, and Annex A are permitted. Bits must be attached only as illustrated in the diagrams. The type of bit should not vary from those pictured below except where specified. All bits must be smooth with a solid surface. Twisted bits, bits with "bumps", bits with uncovered wire or cable, and bits that place mechanical restraint upon the tongue are prohibited. Joints that could trap or pinch the oral tissues are not permitted.

2.1. Snaffle bits A snaffle is a non-leverage bit with the rein attached at the level of the mouthpiece. The rein and cheekpiece attach to the same ring and can rotate freely around that ring. Exception: hanging cheek snaffles.

2.1.1. A snaffle bit may be a combination of any mouthpiece and any cheekpiece pictured in Figure 121.1 and should be attached only as shown.

2.1.2. The mouthpiece of a snaffle bit must be made of metal, flexible rubber, or synthetic material. A metal mouthpiece may have a covering of rubber or plastic (in manufactured state), but the bit cannot be modified by adding latex or other material. Leather or leather covered bits are prohibited. The contours of the bit must conform to those of the bits pictured in Figure 121.1. When joint(s) are present in the mouthpiece, they may lock.

2.1.3. The snaffle mouthpiece must have a minimum diameter of 10 mm where it meets the rings or cheeks. Snaffles used in Young Horse and Children's classes must have a minimum diameter of 12 mm. Exception: for ponies, the diameter may be less than 10 mm for riders of any age.

2.1.4. A snaffle bit may be unjointed, single-jointed, or double-jointed. The center link in a double-jointed snaffle must be smooth with rounded edges and may not have the effect of a tongue plate. The center link may be tilted in a different orientation from the mouthpiece and may have a bushing, barrel, coupling, or ball joints. The surface of the center piece must be solid with no moveable parts. Only one rolling part is permitted and when present the rolling part must be in the center of the mouthpiece, as pictured in Figure 121.1.

2.1.5. The mouthpiece of a jointed or unjointed snaffle may be shaped to allow tongue relief. The maximum height of the deviation is 30 mm from the lowest part of tongue side to the highest part of the deviation. The widest part of the deviation must be where the mouthpiece contacts the tongue and must have a minimum width of 30 mm (Figure 121.2). Ported snaffles that do not meet these specifications are prohibited.

Figure 121.1: Permitted snaffle bits. The snaffles pictured and described here are permitted at any level (national and FEI) in which it is permitted to use a snaffle. See also Annex A posted on the USEF website for additional information on permitted and prohibited snaffle bits.

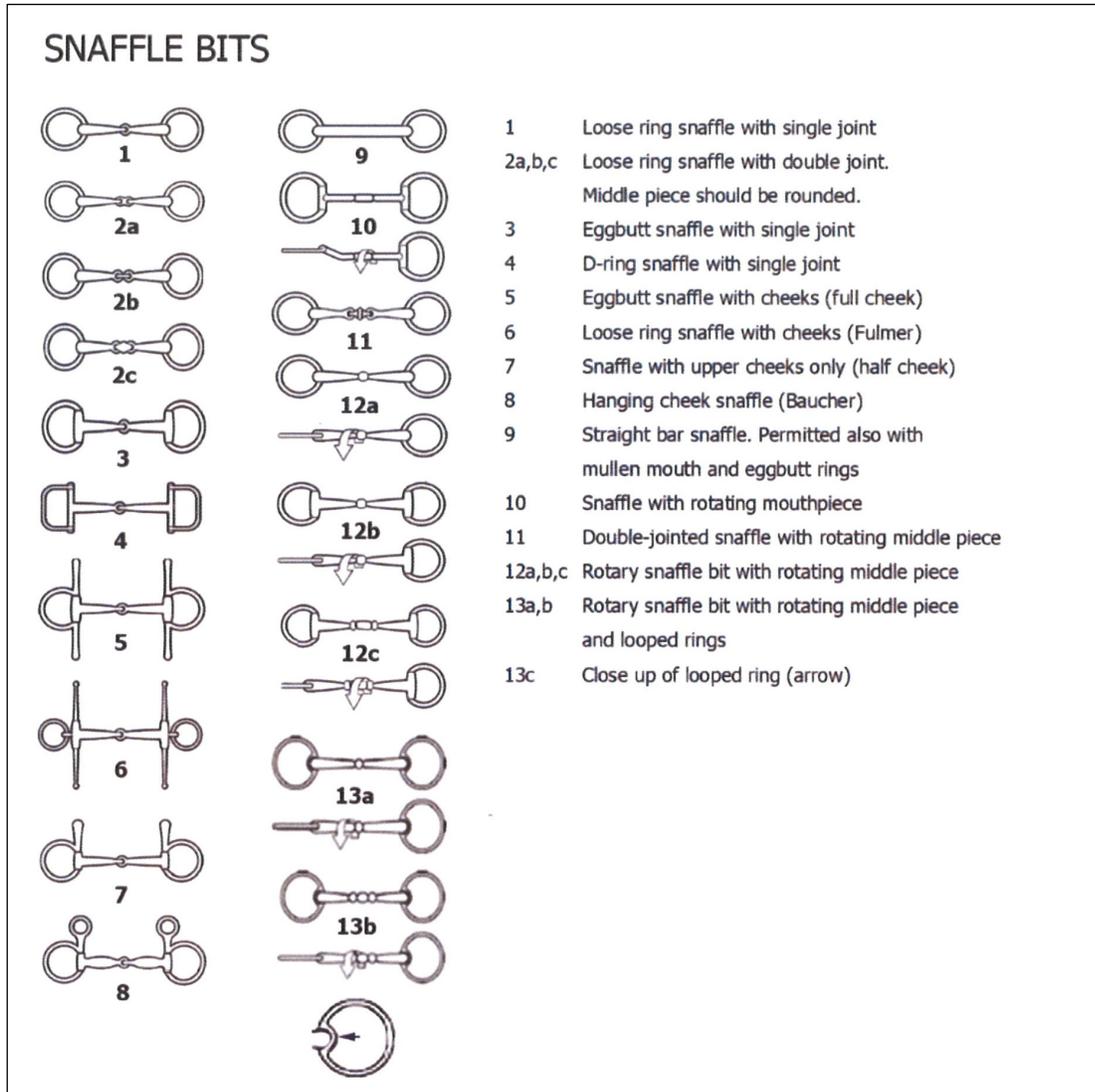


Figure 121.2: Measurement of tongue relief for a snaffle bit. The widest part of the deviation must be where the mouthpiece contacts the tongue and must have a minimum width of 30 mm (left). The maximum height of the deviation is 30mm from the lowest part of tongue side to the highest part of the deviation (center and right).



2.2. Bridoon bits A bridoon is defined as a snaffle bit used together with a curb bit to form a double bridle. A bridoon is a non-leverage bit with the rein attached at the level of the mouthpiece. The rein and cheekpiece attach to the same ring and can rotate freely around that ring. Any of the bridoon mouth pieces shown in Figure 121.3 may be combined with a loose ring or eggbutt ring. However, D rings, full cheeks, half cheeks and hanging cheeks are prohibited on bridoon bits.

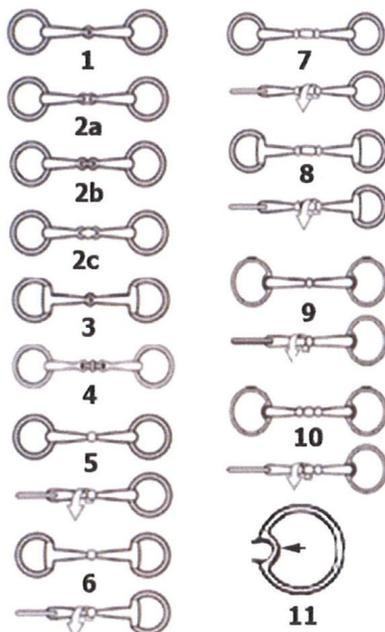
2.2.1. A bridoon bit must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (in manufactured state). Flexible rubber or synthetic materials are prohibited.

2.2.2. The bridoon mouthpiece must have a minimum diameter of 10 mm where it meets the rings.

2.2.3. The mouthpiece of a bridoon must have one or two joints and conform to Figure 121.3. In a double-jointed bridoon the center link must be smooth with rounded edges and should not have the effect of a tongue plate. A bushing, barrel, coupling, or ball joint is permitted as the center link in a double-jointed bridoon. Only one rolling part is permitted and when present the rolling part must be in the center of the mouthpiece as pictured in Figure 121.3. The center link may be tilted in a different orientation from the mouthpiece but must have rounded edges and may not have the effect of a tongue plate. Bridoons in which the joints of the center link can lock and have the effect of a mullenmouth snaffle, are prohibited.

Figure 121.3: Permitted bridoon bits. Bridoon bits are used in combination with a curb bit to form a double bridle which is permitted only at Third Level and above. See also Annex A posted on the USEF website for additional information on permitted and prohibited bits.

## BRIDOON BITS



- 1 Loose ring bridoon with single joint
- 2a,b,c Loose ring bridoon with double joint. Middle piece should be rounded.
- 3 Eggbutt bridoon with single joint
- 4 Loose ring bridoon with rotating middle piece
- 5 Loose ring bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece
- 6 Eggbutt bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece
- 7 Loose ring, double-jointed bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece
- 8 Eggbutt, double-jointed bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece
- 9 Loose ring bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece and looped rings
- 10 Loose ring, double-jointed bridoon rotary bit with rotating middle piece and looped rings
- 11 Close up of looped ring (arrow)

2.3. Curb Bits A curb bit is an unjointed leverage bit used together with a bridoon in a double bridle. It must conform to Figure 121.4.

2.3.1. A curb bit must be made of metal or rigid plastic and may be covered with rubber (in manufactured state). Flexible rubber or synthetic materials are prohibited. The curb mouthpiece must have a minimum diameter of 12 mm where it meets the cheeks.

2.3.2. A curb mouthpiece has no moveable pieces or joints but it may be shaped to allow tongue relief.

2.3.3. Leverage is achieved by having cheeks extend above and below the mouthpiece to which the cheek piece and the rein, respectively, are attached. Bits in which the mouthpiece attaches to the same ring as either the cheek piece or the rein are not permitted as curb bits. The cheeks may be straight or S-shaped.

2.3.4. The mouthpiece may be attached rigidly to the cheeks, may rotate, or slide vertically relative to the cheeks. The lever arm of the curb bit, determined by the length of the cheek below the mouthpiece, shall be no more than 10 cm (3.9 inches). The upper cheek must not be longer than the lower cheek. The method of correct measurement of the upper and lower cheeks is shown in Figure 121.5.

Figure 121.4: Permitted curb bits. Curb bits are used in combination with a bridoon bit to form a double bridle which is permitted only at Third Level and above. See also Annex A posted on the USEF website for additional information on permitted and prohibited bits.

## CURB BITS

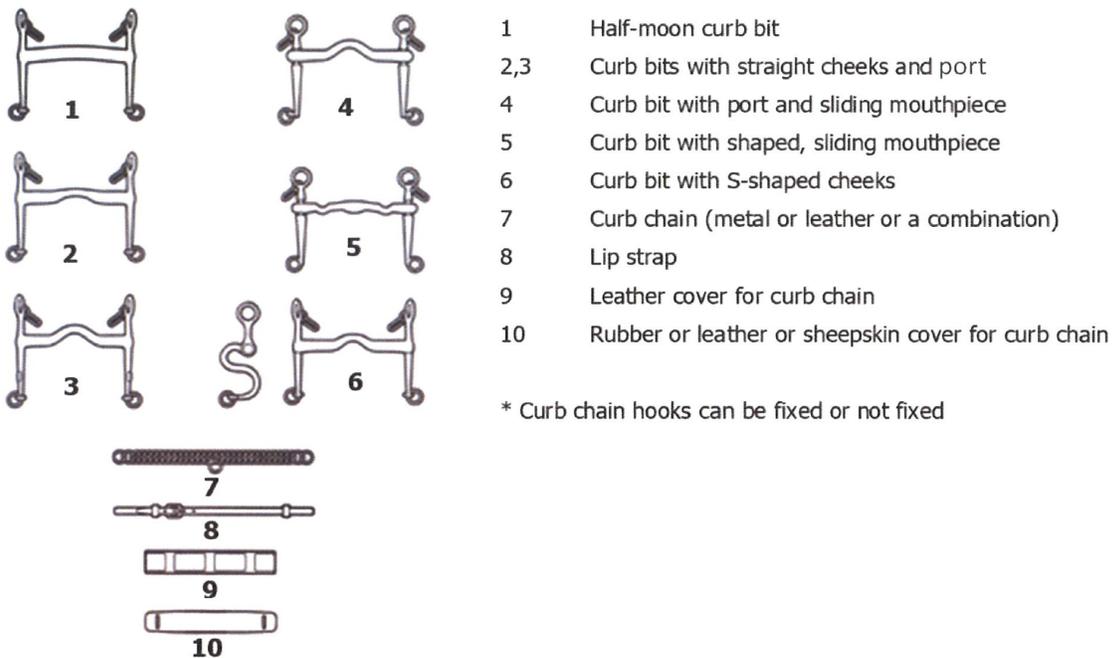
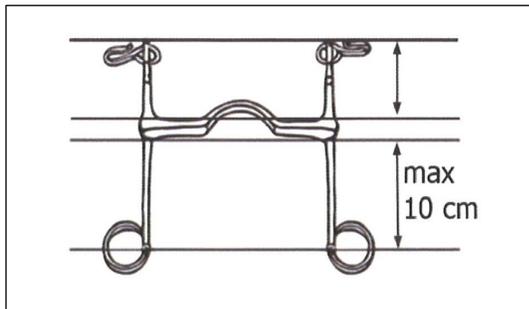


Figure 121.5: Measurement of lengths of the cheeks of a curb bit. The lower cheek, which acts as the lever arm, must not exceed 10 cm in length measured from the underside of the mouthpiece. If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the length of the lower cheek is measured with the mouthpiece in its uppermost position. The upper cheek must not exceed the length of the lower cheek measured from the upper side of the mouthpiece to the top of the ring to which the cheek piece attaches as shown in the diagram. If the curb has a sliding mouthpiece, the length of the upper cheek is measured with the mouthpiece in its lowest position.

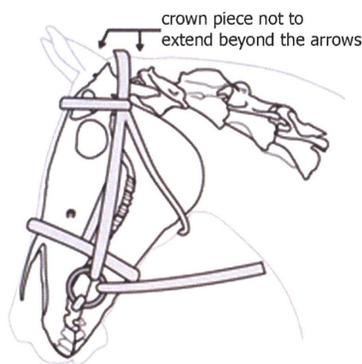


### 3. Bridle.

Permitted bridles and bits must be used in a conventional manner. The headstall and noseband must be made of leather or leather-like material except the buckles, wear tabs on cheek pieces and reins, and a small disk of sheepskin used at the intersection of the two leather straps of a crossed noseband. Nylon or other non-metallic material may be used to reinforce leather in the headstall but must not come in direct contact with the horse. Elastic inserts are permitted only in the crownpiece and cheekpieces. Bit snaps, buckles, or hooks/studs to attach cheekpieces to the bit are permitted.

3.1. Crownpiece. The crownpiece of the bridle must lie immediately behind the poll and may extend forward onto the poll, but it may not be fitted to lie on the vertebrae behind the skull (Figure 121.6). The crownpiece may be padded and it may have elastic inserts.

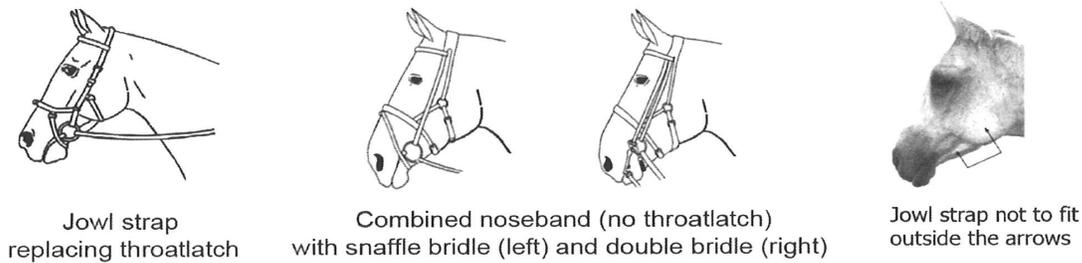
Figure 121.6: Position of crownpiece behind the poll. Arrows show the acceptable limits for the width of the crownpiece.



3.2. Browband. A browband is required and, except for the parts that attach to the crownpiece or headstall, is not required to be made of leather or leather-like material. At any level of competition, a browband may be multicolored and may be decorated with metal, beads, gemstones and crystals.

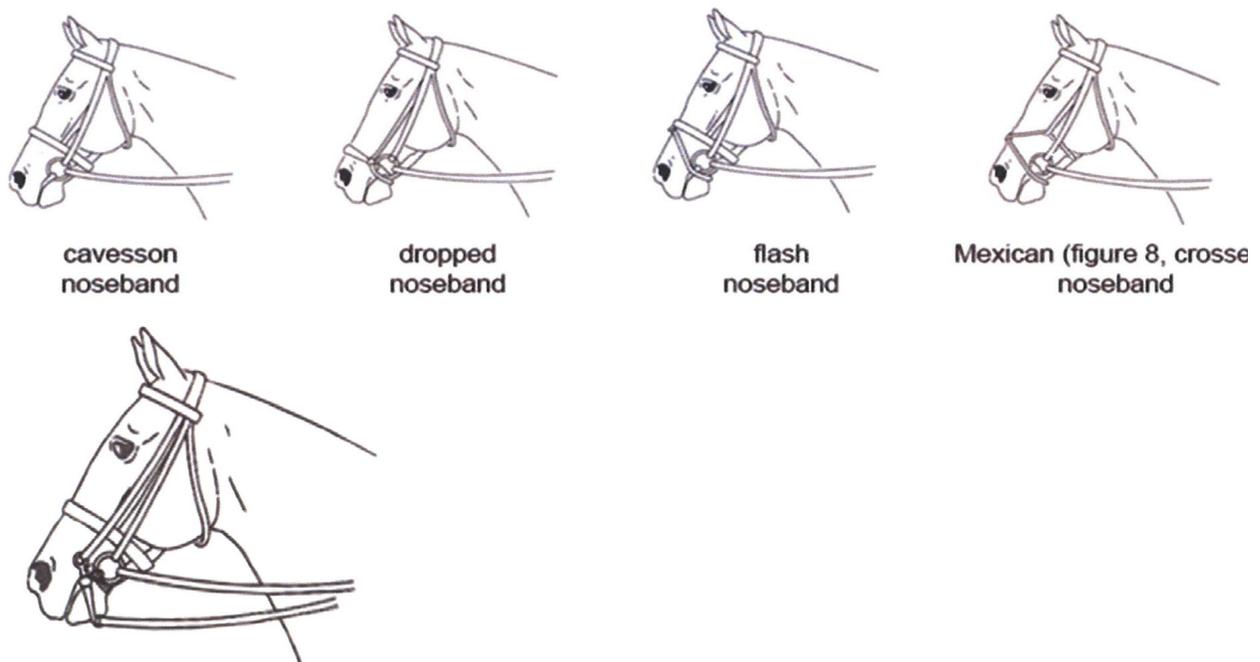
3.3. Throat latch. A throat latch and/or a jowl strap is required. A jowl strap is considered a throat latch that can be used to replace or used in addition to a traditional throat latch. In order to replace the throat latch, the jowl strap must be fitted around or immediately below the horse's jowl (Figure 121.7). Nosebands with one or two lower (chin) straps must also have a throat latch, as described above. Exception: Micklem Bridle. The back strap (or chin strap) of a noseband cannot also be considered a jowl strap.

Figure 121.7: Bridle with jowl strap replacing throat latch (left). Bit snaps may not be used with this bridle. Combined noseband (no throatlatch) permitted for use in at any level (including USEF High Performance classes) and in warmup with either a snaffle (middle left) or double bridle (middle right) as appropriate for the level. When used as a double bridle, the lower strap of the noseband (flash attachment pictured with the snaffle on left), is prohibited. Limits for placement of jowl strap (right).



3.4. Noseband. A noseband is required and may be a regular cavesson or noseband with an adjustable back piece or chin strap, a dropped noseband, a flash noseband (combination of a cavesson and an attached dropped noseband), or a Mexican (figure-8, crossed) noseband (Figure 121.8) except as prohibited in some competitions (see DR121.3.10) A double bridle must be used with a cavesson with or without an adjustable back piece or chin strap.

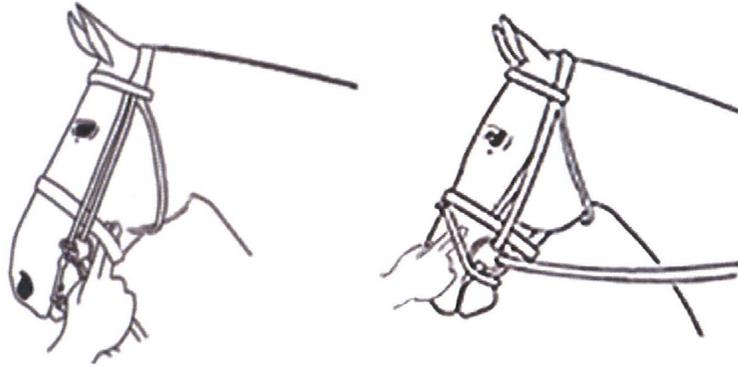
Figure 121.8: Permitted nosebands with a snaffle bridle, left to right: cavesson, drop, flash and Mexican. It is permissible to use the cavesson noseband with an adjustable back piece or chin strap.



3.4.1. The noseband itself may be padded and/or used with a chin pad. Decorations are permitted but must be attached only to the outer surface of the noseband; nothing may protrude through or be close to the inner surface of the noseband.

3.4.2. Nosebands shall not be adjusted so tightly that it causes skin irritation. It must be possible to insert two fingers under the noseband on the side of the face below the cheekbone. During a tack check, noseband tightness must be checked at the location shown in Figure 121.10 and not on the bony area of the cheekbone or bridge of the nose.

Figure 121.10: Measurement of noseband tightness. Cavesson tightness is measured on the side of the face below the cheekbone (left). Flash noseband tightness is measured to the side of the nasal bones.



3.5. Reins. A rein is a continuous, uninterrupted strap or line connecting the bit to the hand. Each bit must be attached to a separate rein and reins may only be attached to bits. Rein additions or attachments are prohibited. Snaps that attach reins to the bit are permitted. Reins may be made of leather, leather-like material, or webbing. The material may be rubberized or have a rubber covering and rein stops may be present. The reins must not be made of rope or rope-like material.

3.6. Curb chain. The curb “chain” can be made of metal, leather, or a combination (Figure 121.4). A rubber, leather, or sheepskin cover for a curb chain is optional. The curb chain may never be so tightly fixed as to harm the horse. Curb chain hooks are required and can be fixed or not fixed.

3.7. Lip strap. A lip strap is optional.

3.8. Snaffle bridle. A snaffle bridle has a snaffle bit attached to a single rein. A cavesson, noseband with an adjustable back piece or chin strap, dropped, flash, or crossed noseband is permitted when a snaffle bridle is used in warmup or competition, except as prohibited for some tests.

3.9. Double bridle. A double bridle has bridoon and curb bits each attached to a separate rein. The curb bit must have a curb chain. A cavesson with or without an adjustable back piece or chin strap is required and is the only noseband permitted with a double bridle.

3.10. Bridles allowed in USEF (national) competitions

3.10.1 For Tests at Second Level and below, FEI Tests for Children, and FEI Pony tests, a plain snaffle bridle is required in warm up and in competition.

3.10.2. For Third and Fourth Level tests a snaffle bridle or double bridle are permitted in the warm up and in competition.

3.10.3. For FEI tests ridden at national competitions, a snaffle bridle or double bridle may be used in competition and in the warm up, as described above in DR121.2

3.10.4. Qualifying and championship classes. A double bridle is required for USEF High Performance qualifying and championship classes, NAYC championship classes, USEF Young Adult qualifying and championship classes, USEF Young Rider championship classes, and USEF Junior championship classes. Snaffle bridles are permitted for NAYC qualifying classes, USEF Young Rider qualifying classes, and USEF Junior qualifying classes.

3.10.5 Young horse classes. For the FEI Dressage Tests for 4, 5, and 6-year-old horses and the USEF Dressage Test for 4-year old horses, a snaffle bridle is required, as above (DR121.2.1). Either a snaffle or double bridle may be used in the FEI test for 7-year old horses. Snaffle bits used in FEI tests must conform to Figure 121.1 and Annex A. The crossed (figure-8, Mexican) noseband is prohibited for the FEI Dressage Tests for 4, 5, 6, and 7-year-old horses and the USEF test for 4-year old horses.

3.10.6 Para-Equestrian athletes. Riders competing only in FEI Para-Equestrian tests may use either a snaffle bridle or double bridle. Riders competing in both FEI Para-Equestrian tests and USDF or USEF tests at the same competition must use a plain snaffle bridle at second level and below. A double bridle may be used in warm-up and while competing only at third level or above.

4. Martingales. Martingales are, under penalty of elimination, prohibited in competition. In warm-up and other training areas, a running martingale may be used only with the rein of a snaffle bridle. Exception: running martingales are prohibited for horses entered in USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials. A running martingale consists of a divided strap attached to the girth or breastplate at the front of the horse's chest and with the extension of each strap connected from the point of division only to the rein on the same side. The reins must slide freely through the rings. The rings may not be incorporated into a neck strap.

5. Gadgets such as bearing reins, side reins, running reins, balancing reins and auxiliary reins. In the warm up and in classes gadgets such as bearing reins, side reins, running reins and balancing reins, are, under penalty of elimination, strictly forbidden. See DR121.19 for rules describing the use of side reins during lungeing.

6. Breastplates and cruppers. A breastplate and/or crupper may be used. Exception: a breastplate is prohibited in USEF High Performance Championships, USEF High Performance Qualifying and Selection Trials.

7. Neck straps. Neck straps of any material are not permitted in the warm up or in competition.

8. Fly hoods. Fly hoods (ear covers) that do not cover the horse's eyes can be used to protect horses from insects. Fly hoods may not be attached to the noseband. They should be discreet in color and design, and may have a promotional or manufacturer's logo that is in compliance with DR121.1.1.2.

8.1. Fly hoods are permitted in the warm up and other training areas and for all classes.

8.2. Fly hoods may be noise-cancelling in manufactured state but cannot be used with earplugs.

8.3. If a tack inspection is performed after completion of the test, the rider or his/her representative is responsible for removing the fly hood and presenting it for inspection to the designated ring steward who will ensure that nothing prohibited has been added, such as ear plugs.

8.4. Blinkers or goggles (with clear or colored full eye cups) and fly masks that cover the horse's eyes are permitted in the warmup but are prohibited in the competition arena.

8.5. Cooling caps (hoods) are prohibited in competition and warmup areas.

9. Ear plugs. Ear plugs and ear muffs are, under penalty of elimination, prohibited. Exception: Ear plugs are permitted at prize-giving ceremonies for horses competing at any level, including High Performance classes.

10. Body tape and body bands. The use of equine body tape (kinesiology tape) and resistive or elastically body bands are prohibited on the show grounds.

11. Boots and bandages. Boots and bandages without magnets are permitted in the warm up and other training areas. In competition the use of any kind of boots or bandages that contact the horse's legs on or above the hairline at the coronet or tail bandages are under penalty of elimination prohibited. Exception: leg bandages are allowed in Pas de Deux and Quadrille classes.

12. Shoes. Shoes, with or without clips, complete cuffs or partial cuffs, that are attached with nails or glue or wraps are permitted. No part of the cuffs or wraps may extend onto or above the hair line at the coronet. Wraps are also permitted without shoes.

13. Nose net. A nose net may be used in the warm up and in competition provided the entry is accompanied by a signed letter from the horse's veterinarian. A copy of this letter must be attached to each test or class sheet. The letter must be written on the veterinarian's stationery and clearly state that the horse has been diagnosed with head shaking syndrome and the syndrome is improved with the use of a nose net. The letter must also state the brand of nose net to be used. The Federation's website has a list of nose net brands that are approved for dressage.

14. Nasal strips, bit guards, and tongue ties are, under penalty of elimination, prohibited during exercise or in competition.

15. Mane and tail. Braiding of the horse's mane and tail is permitted. False tails are permitted, but a false tail may not contain any metal parts, except hooks. Decoration of the horse with extravagant items, such as ribbons, flowers or glitter in the mane, tail, or on the body, including hooves, is prohibited. Exception: A red ribbon in a horse's tail is permitted to identify a horse that kicks.

16. Identification tags. One small identification tag, no larger than 1.5" diameter, may be attached to the horse's mane.

17. Whips. The length of the lash is included in measurements of the length of the whip. For schooling the rider while mounted is permitted to carry one whip that is no longer than 120 cm (47.2 inches) or 100 cm (39.4 inches) for FEI Pony Riders. One whip no longer than 120 cm (47.2 inches) may be carried in all classes except, under penalty of elimination, USEF/USDF Championships, USEF National Dressage Championships, USEF High Performance Championships, and USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials. Exception: Competitors riding side-saddle may carry a whip no

longer than 120 cm (47.2 inches) in USEF/USDF Championships. One whip no longer than 120 cm (47.2 inches) may be carried in all qualifying classes (including NAYRC and NAJC) unless such use is otherwise prohibited by FEI or Federation rules or selection procedures for the classes. However, when a whip is permitted for FEI Pony Tests, the maximum length is 100 cm (39.4 inches). An adjustable-length whip may not be carried by a mounted rider. The use of one lungeing whip is permitted only when lungeing. There is no restriction on the length of whip permitted for working a horse in hand or on the lunge. Rules regarding whip use at USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials.

The following rules (17.1 and 17.2) apply exclusively to use of a whip at USEF High Performance qualifying and selection trials:

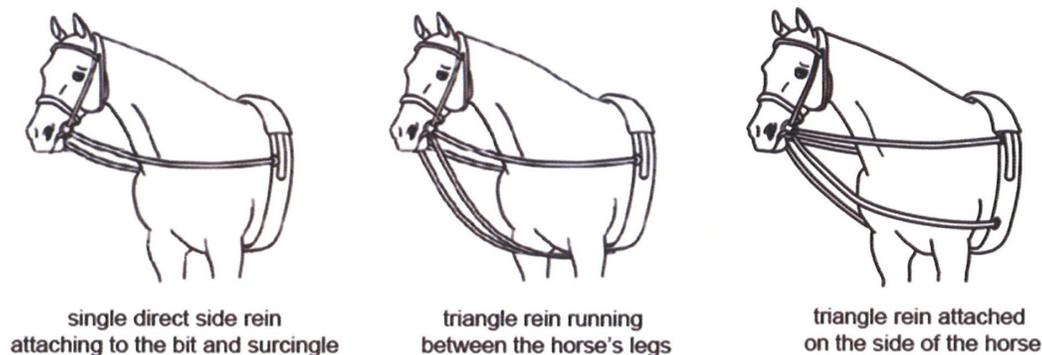
17.1. Upon arrival on the showground, only the rider while riding, walking, leading or lungeing a horse (lunge whip allowed) is allowed to carry a whip (maximum 120 cm) anywhere on the showground. The groom may also walk, lead and lunge a horse as above. Other parties are allowed to carry a whip, provided it is not in connection with the training of the horse.

17.2. The whip must be dropped before entering the space around the competition arena or the rider will be penalized for an error (see DR122.5.j).

18. Numbers. All competitors must complete check-in at the show office and receive a show number, before schooling or riding on the show grounds. Competition-assigned numbers, or the same number in a personal numbering format, must be worn and visible at all times when a horse is being hand-walked, exercised or ridden, under penalty of elimination.

19. Lungeing. Longeurs must use a single lunge line that goes directly to the hand of the longeur and attaches to a halter, a lungeing cavesson, or the snaffle bit of the bridle (either on the same side as the handler or across the head or under/around the chin to the snaffle ring on the opposite side from the handler). A double bridle may not be worn while lungeing. Single direct side reins, which are affixed to the bit and to the girth, saddle, or surcingle on the side of the horse (not between the legs), or double sliding side reins (triangle reins) are permitted only when lungeing (mounted or unmounted). Double sliding side reins may be attached to the saddle, surcingle and/or girth as pictured in Figure 121.11. Driving and long lining are prohibited.

Figure 121.11: Side reins permitted during lungeing. Left to right: single direct side rein, triangle rein attached between the legs, and triangle rein attached on the side of the chest.



20. Dispensation/Classification Certificates. Athletes holding a Federation Dispensation/Classification Certificate may use special saddlery and equipment as specifically listed on their Certificate. The following equipment is permitted if listed on the Certificate:

- a. Any well fitted saddle that is adapted to the needs of the rider.
- b. Devonshire, western, or oxbow stirrups, tethers from stirrups to girth; seat covers; velcro and rubber bands (provided the equipment allows the rider to fall from the horse).
- c. Break-away safety stirrups are allowed for all riders and are required if the rider's feet are secured into the stirrups and shoes with distinguishable heels must be worn.
- d. Except for sidesaddle, either two stirrups or no stirrups must be used, unless rider has one leg and no prosthesis on the other leg.
- e. Adapted or bridged reins. If the rein is not to be used in a conventional manner, it must be in as straight a line as possible from the normal hand position (as described in DR117) to the horse's mouth.
- f. One or two whips, not to exceed 123 cm (48 inches) in length.

Figure 121.12 Bridles Allowed in Competitions Under USEF Rules Note: These rules apply only to tests ridden under USEF (National) rules. When the same tests are ridden under FEI rules, the requirements may be different. See the current FEI Rules For Dressage Competition Snaffle Bridle.

Competition	Snaffle Bridle	Double Bridle
USEF training, first, and second levels	√	x
USEF third and fourth levels	√	√
USEF FEI tests	√	√
USEF High Performance Qualifiers	x	√
USEF High Performance Championships	x	√
USEF Young Adult National Championships Qualifiers	x	√
USEF Young Adult Championships	x	√
USEF Young Rider National Championships Qualifiers	√	√
USEF Young Rider National Championships	√	√
USEF Junior National Championship Qualifiers	√	√
USEF Junior National Championships	√	√
USEF Dressage Test for 4-year- old horses	√	x
FEI Dressage Test for 4-year -old horses	√	x
FEI Dressage Test for 5-year-old horses	√	x
FEI Dressage Test for 6-year-old horses	√	x
FEI Dressage Test for 7-year-old horses	√	√
FEI North American Youth Championship Qualifiers	√	√
FEI North American Youth Championships	√	√
FEI Tests for Children	√	x
FEI Tests for Ponies	√	x
USEF Dressage Seat Equitation Classes	√	x

21. Kicking chains. Kicking chains may be worn only in the stall. They shall be attached around the pastern and the free portion of the chain shall not exceed 25 cm in length. Each chain must swing freely and not be attached so as to have the effect of hobbles. BOD 6/22/20 Effective 12/1/20

## Decorations on the horse are not permitted – What does this mean?

DR 121.15 states the following:

Mane and tail. Braiding of the horse's mane and tail is permitted. False tails are permitted, but a false tail may not contain any metal parts, except hooks. Decoration of the horse with extravagant items, such as ribbons, flowers or glitter in the mane, tail, or on the body, including hooves, is prohibited. Exception: A red ribbon in a horse's tail is permitted to identify a horse that kicks.

Conservative colored bands or yarn may be used to secure braids, but no other items on the mane or tail. #1 is conservative colored blue yarn in the mane and is permitted.

Braiding of the mane is allowed in conservative colors but braids with bling are NOT PERMITTED.



Tails can be braided but not in extravagant ways.

Bling on hooves is NOT PERMITTED



Grooming the horse with his own hair coat is allowed but artificial items are not.



## EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT



The Crescent noseband (left) and the Kineton noseband (right) are **NOT PERMITTED**.



Bit guards (left) and Bit burrs (right) are **NOT PERMITTED**.



Complete reins with elastic inserts are **PERMITTED**.



Rein attachments are **NOT PERMITTED**.



Rein loops are **NOT PERMITTED.**

## EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT BITS



The mouthpiece of the bit must be smooth. This bit is a twisted wire and is **NOT PERMITTED.**



The mouthpiece of the bit must be smooth. This is a Knife Edge bit and is **NOT PERMITTED.**



The mouthpiece of the bit must be smooth. This bit is **NOT PERMITTED.**



A bit of multiple metals is **PERMITTED**.



A bit with inlaid metals is **PERMITTED**.



The mouthpiece of the bit must be a minimum of 10 mm thickness. This bit is too narrow.



The French Link snaffle is **PERMITTED**. The center plate curves. Currently being reassessed this year.



The Dr. Bristol snaffle is **NOT PERMITTED**.



This variation of the Baucher bit is **PERMITTED**, but only as a snaffle; not as a bridoon.



This type of loose ring eggbutt snaffle is **PERMITTED**.



The Golden Wings bit is **NOT PERMITTED**.



This bit is **PERMITTED**.



Snaffle mouthpiece exceeds dimensions of permitted tongue relief and is **NOT PERMITTED**.



This bit has hinges and thin metal (cable) in the mouthpiece and is **NOT PERMITTED**.



Hinged bits are **NOT PERMITTED**.



A type of Baucher that is **PERMITTED** as either a snaffle, but not as a bridoon.



Happy Mouth revolver bit is **NOT PERMITTED**. The center link splits and rotates in the middle.



Oxbow (left) and enclosed (closed toe) stirrups are allowed only if stated on a Federation Dispensation/Classification Certificate.

## Examples of Bridles, Cavessons and Nosebands

**Combined Noseband** – This noseband has a jowl strap and can also be used with or without a traditional throatlatch. Three examples of LEGAL combined nosebands are shown below.



**Tota Comfort Dropped Noseband** - This cavesson is permitted only with a traditional noseband in addition to the jowl strap. Only one back strap is required above the bit (in addition to the chin strap below the bit).



**Micklem Noseband** - Permitted for use at any level where snaffles are permitted. Not permitted for use as a double bridle. Bit clips may not be used with this bridle.

## Examples of cavessons and crownpieces NOT PERMITTED for dressage



*Crownpieces in all four of these photos are NOT PERMITTED. All are positioned too far behind the poll.*

*The Dyan bridle is pictured on left.*



*The three above are different views of the Antares bridles. Other brands with similar crownpieces are also not permitted.*



*This cavesson is NOW PERMITTED without a throatlatch. Only one back strap is required (in addition to an optional flash on a snaffle bridle) above the bit. The back straps may be either a traditional throatlatch and cavesson, or a jowl strap.*

*The back strap on this bridle is now considered a jowl strap and not a cavesson, therefore, it is legal. However, note that the metal snap connecting the jowl strap is not allowed. The snap must be removed from the strap.*



*No throatlatch or jowl strap is NOT PERMITTED.*

*The back straps must be either a traditional throatlatch and cavesson, or a cavesson and jowl strap.*

## Saddlery Inspections

**NOTE: Due to USEF Covid-19 restrictions as outlined in the USEF Covid-19 Action Plan, all equipment inspections in 2021 are visual only and done randomly.**

### How to properly check Dressage bits.

The process of checking bits must be done carefully and professionally. Safety, comfort, and cleanliness are all important. Ring stewards appointed by competition management must check saddlery and inspect bits and spurs on both sides of the horse for at least one-third of the horses in each class. Inspection of saddlery and bits must be done at the direction of the technical delegate. Inspection of saddlery and bits must be done immediately as the horse leaves the arena. (See DR126.1.h(9)) The checking of the bridle must be done with the greatest caution, as some horses are very touchy and sensitive about their mouths. The bit inspector must use a new protective glove **on each hand** for each horse. **New gloves should be put on each hand as the horse approaches the ring steward. The ring steward must be careful not to touch other items (radio, pen, whip, etc.) before checking the bit on each side.** When communicable disease is a concern, any deviations to established saddlery inspection protocol must be approved by the USEF Dressage Department prior to the competition. Calipers or other measuring devices should be cleaned between each use with a non-caustic disinfectant. Approach the horse quietly, ALWAYS inform the rider of your intent and ask them to loosen the noseband if necessary.

- For information on checking nosebands, refer to page 12.
- For information on checking spur length and logos, refer to page 5.



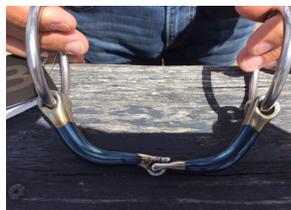
Diameter of bit is measured at the rings or cheeks of the mouthpiece.



Measurement of a snaffle bit to allow tongue relief. The maximum height of the deviation is 30 mm from the lower part of the tongue side to the highest part of the deviation. The widest part of the deviation must be where the mouthpiece contacts the tongue and must have a minimum width of 30 mm.

**Checking bits both visually and running the forefinger around the center joint is necessary to determine each bit's legality.**

The following "Bomber" bit examples are **NOT PERMITTED** as a snaffle or as a bridoon in a double bridle, but you might not find the problem unless you check these bits from all sides! These particular "Bomber" bits are advertised as bridoons with mouthpieces that "lock up". All Bridoons must have a flexible joint (no mullen mouth or mouthpiece that locks). Also, these bits have "angular" edges, which are not permitted.





The “angular” edges in this view of one of the bits above are clearly evident.



The Lorenzini snaffle pictured immediately above looks legal in the photo on the left, but the photo on the right shows the other side of the bit. It is **NOT PERMITTED** due to the center link that is not smooth.