

**WORLD NOMAD GAMES 2016**

**COMPETITIONS RULES OF  
CHONG AT CHABYSH  
(HORSE RACING)**



**ВСЕМИРНЫЕ ИГРЫ  
КОЧЕВНИКОВ**

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**Кыргызская Республика**

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## **Competition rules of chong at chabysh (horse racing).**

### **I. General provisions.**

Competitions on horse racing are conducted in accordance with the rules of the International Federation for equestrian sports FEI.

Horses of 4 years and older and riders of 18 years and older are allowed to participate in competitions. The minimum weight of the rider with the saddle must not be less than 75 kg. The athlete must be necessarily equipped with helmet and must have boots or gaiters on his feet.

Before the competition, the horses must undergo mandatory veterinary inspection, register with the members of the committee and present a passport of the competition horse (passports can be obtained in advance in credentials committee).

Competitions are held at a distance of 80 km.

The distance is divided into 4 stages: 30 km- 25 km – 20 km – 5 km.

Rest time between the stages after passing veterinary control – 30 min.

The maximum heart rate indicators – 64 beats.

The maximum allowable time for the restoration of the horses – 30 min between stages and 30 min after the finish.

The winner is the horse, which quickly went the distance and regained physiological indicators in a normal time. Horses, which pulse is not restored after 30 minutes after the finish, considered as disqualified.

The minimum allowable speed for the participants at every stage - 10 km / h. The maximum allowable speed at every stage - 16 km / h. To assign a qualification the average speed at each stage should not be higher than 16 km / h. Violation of the speed limits leads to the exclusion from the competition.

Passage of all the distance at a rate below the minimum or above the maximum results in exclusion from the competition.

Also the basis for disqualification may be the followings:

- lateness of the rider to the start for more than 15 minutes. For being late for less than 15 minutes, overdue time is included in the course time;
- not restoration of the horse`s heart beat until 64 beats within 30 minutes after intermediate or 30 minutes after the final finish;
- lameness of horse;
- metabolism disorders;
- any health problems that endanger the life and the health of the horse;
- the use of the rider whips, spurs, any other means of coercion;
- rough handling with the horse;
- intentional or unintentional breach of the route of the run by the rider;
- the movement of the rider on the route without a helmet.



## **II. Conditions for horse rentals.**

If foreign teams, participating in horse racing competitions will not be able to bring their horses for any reasons, they have to inform the State Agency for youth affairs, physical culture and sports under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic until August 7, 2016. In this case, the team will be provided with host country's horses. The host country will take all necessary measures to select the appropriate horses for foreign teams.

Horse rentals for participation in horse racing competitions carried out only with the rider.

Horse rentals carried out at the expense of participating teams.

## **III. Veterinary control on the run.**

If your horse arrives, make sure that in its card the arrival time is marked and measure its pulse. If it is in accordance with the standards, say 64 beats per minute refer to the judge that clocks the arrival.

The usual practice on the run: as soon as the pulse reaches the desired mark, you shout, and the timekeeper records the time in your veterinary card. If he detects that the pulse is not descended below the set point – 64 beats, you may have some punishments. Therefore when you shout, be 100% sure that the heart rate is normal.

After the inspection take your card and introduce it to mark the departure time. Check your clock with the official, and make sure in the card is the right time. Mistakes are happen, even in perfectly organized runs, so always check. Always put the cards in the same place, so as not to lose it in the confusion.

## **IV. Inspection before the mileage.**

The first meeting of the participant with the veterinarian takes place at the veterinary inspection before the mileage. The task of the veterinarian at this stage is to give an opinion on readiness of the horses to the start.

For the veterinarian a preliminary inspection is an opportunity to get acquainted with each horse and note the presence of any problems that may become vital as the progress through the race.

To the mileage the lame and sick horses are will not be allowed obviously. In doubtful cases, the veterinarian may allow the horse to start, but will closely monitor it at the race.

## **V. Temperature.**

Veterinary inspection starts with the measurement of temperature. The normal temperature ranges from 37°C to 38,5°C, and most horses have temperature of 37,5-38,0°C. A horse with a high temperature will be carefully examined. A veterinary should understand whether the high temperature is a consequence of a disease, a recent canter or other benign factors.



## **VI. Pulse and heart.**

Then the veterinarian listens with stethoscope the heart and lungs. Most horses have the pulse of 32-44 beats per minute. If the pulse reaches 44 beats, this is a cause for concern. But the reason may be excessive anxiety or nerves. Many horses have small deviation in a heartbeat, but usually they are not essential. Usually the veterinarian simply notes this fact in the veterinary card of horse and monitors, whether it will have any adverse effects.

If the examination revealed pulmonary congestion, the veterinarian will disqualify the horse.

## **VII. Water conditions.**

On the water mode, the horse is judged by the mode of the mucous membranes, the time of filling the capillaries and skin elasticity. Sometimes the horse arrives at the mileage already dehydrated. In these cases, it should be watered and a few hours later to be examined again.

On the route, even healthy trained not dehydrated horse will lose a lot of fluid. Moreover, if a horse from the beginning suffers from a lack of moisture, it will not be safe, especially if dehydration is accompanied by other signs of metabolic disorders.

The horse should drink well before sending, and drink it at least every four hours.

Evaluation of the water balance of the body of a horse is determined by the tingling of the skin by thumb and index finger in front of the shoulder (not the neck). If all goes well, the skin elastically return to the original position. As soon as the horse loses moisture, the skin will stay longer in all wrinkled state.

## **VIII. Filling of capillaries.**

The rate of filling the capillaries is checked as follows: gums are pressed by thumb, then the pressure is released and the time of return to the original field whitened color. Norma before mileage - two seconds.

## **IX. Mucous membranes.**

They check the internal surface of pupils and gums. If the gums are moist and pink, it tells about proper blood supply to tissues. Some deviations from the norm should be considered as a pale pink shells or availability to them of a yellowish or grayish plaque. Often gum color is paler than color skins around the eyes.

## **X. Uterine sounds.**

In the abdomen of the horse usually faint gurgling or rumbling sounds are heard. In the veterinary card they are noted as normal, active, weak, reduced or absent.



### **XI. Attritions.**

During the pre-inspection rubbing on ammunition is recorded. They are pulped for excessive irritability. Then carefully check the feet for the presence of bulk in the joints and tendons, serif corolla and other inflammations. Any minor deviations are noted in the veterinary card. They will be monitored closely, if they did not worsen in distance. If the problem is aggravated, the horse can be removed from the route.

### **XII. Movement estimation.**

The veterinarian usually requests to prowl the horse in a straight line, in a circle to the left and right sides. Clearly lame horses are not allowed to the run. Horses with small irregularities in the movement may be allowed, but the veterinarian will determine if the participation of the horse in the race not worsen the situation. To the horses with problematic tendons, ligaments and joints to participate in runs is very dangerous.

Horses should recover to 64 beats per minute for half an hour after the finish, the pulse is constantly changing due to external factors (stress, cold, heat, noise, etc.). In addition, the status of novice horses is judged by the ability to continue to run. This means that they must show satisfactory recovery of all metabolic parameters and must not have "irregular movements", constantly observed on the step and / or at the trot.

