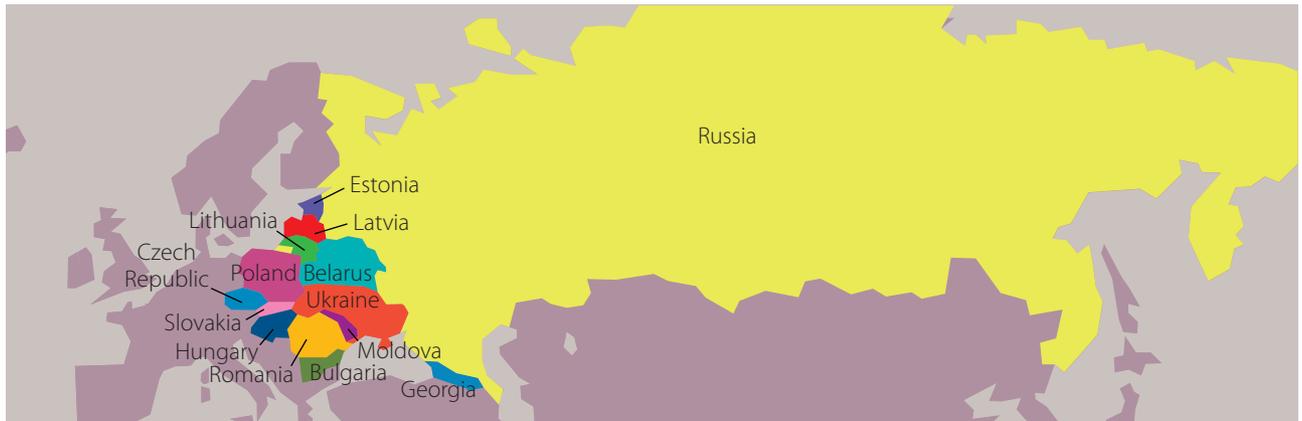




Horses of Eastern Europe and Russia

The following breeds span a large territory, starting in Eastern Europe and ending at the edges of Siberia. This includes the former USSR, which is important due to the exchanges that took place for decades among these various countries. These regions of the world, like Southern Europe, have an extraordinary diversity of horse breeds, which are still little known outside their borders. Russia, in particular, is a rich equestrian land, and although more curious riders may have heard of the best-known breeds (like the Orlov and the Don), these horses are still not bred elsewhere in the world. These breeds do, however, have quite interesting specific characteristics, notably their ability to endure very cold temperatures.



- Estonia**
 Estonian Native (also Estonian Native Horse, Klepper Native)
 Toric (also Tori)
 Estonian Heavy Draught (also Estonian Draft, Esto-Arden)
- Latvia**
 Latvian
- Lithuania**
 Žemaitukas (also Zhemaichu, Little Samogitian)
 Large Žemaitukai (also Žemaitukai [Modern Type], Large-Type Žemaitukai)
 Lithuanian Heavy Draft
- Poland**
 Konik (also Polish Konik)
 Hucul (also Carpathian Pony)
 Malopolski
 Silesian
 Wielkopolski
 Polish Draft
 Panje
 Polish Coldblood
- Belarus**
 Polesian Horse (also Poleskaya Local Horse)
 Byelorussian Harness Horse (also White Russian Carriage Horse)
- Czech Republic**
 Kinsky Horse
 Kladruby (also Old Kladruby Horse)
 Czech Warmblood
 Bohemian-Moravian Belgian Horse (also Bohemian-Moravian Belgik, Czech-Moravian Belgik, Czech Coldblood)
 Czechoslovakian Small Riding Pony (also Czech Riding Pony)
 Silesian Noriker
- Slovakia**
 Slovak Sport Pony
 Slovak Warmblood
- Hungary**
 Nonius
 Shagya Arabian
 Gidran
 Kisber Felver (also Kisber Halfbred)
- Leutstettener
 Furioso
 Hungarian Sport Horse (also Hungarian Warmblood, Mezőhegyes Sport Horse, Halfbred of Mezőhegyes)
 Hungarian Coldblood (also Hungarian Draft Horse)
 Murakoz (also Mura Horse)
- Romania**
 Danube Delta Horse (also Letea Forest Horse)
 Romanian Pony
 Romanian Trotter
 Romanian Saddle Horse (also Romanian Sport Horse, Romanian Warmblood)
 Bucovina Horse
 Romanian Draft Horse (also Romanian Traction Horse)
- Bulgaria**
 Danubian
 East Bulgarian (also Bulgarian Sport Horse)
- Pleven
- Moldova**
 Local Moldovan
- Ukraine**
 Ukrainian Riding Horse (also Ukrainian Saddle Horse)
 Novoalexandrovsk Cart Horse
- Georgia**
 Megruli Horse (also Megrel, Mingrelian)
 Tushin (also Tushuri Horse, Tusheti Horse, Tushetian)
 Javakheti Harness Horse
- Russia**
 Altai
 Transbaikal
 Yakutian
 Bashkir
 Tersk
 Vyatka
 Kabarda
 Anglo-Kabarda
 Don (also Russian Don)
 Russian Trotter
 Orlov Trotter
 Budyonny
 Orlov-Rostopchin (also Russian Saddle Horse, Russian Riding Horse)
- Russian Heavy Draft (also Russian Draft)
 Vladimir
 Soviet Heavy Draft
 Tuva
 Dagestan Pony
 Priob
 Buryat
 Pechora
 Narym
 Minusin
 Kalmyk
 Chernomor (also Black Sea Horse)
 Chumysh Horse
 Tavda
 Megezh
 Upper Yenisei Horse
 Mezen
 New Altai
 Kuznetsk
 Voronezh Coach Horse (also Voronezh Draft)

Estonia

The number of horses in Estonia fell dramatically during the twentieth century, going from more than

1927 to fewer than 5,500 today. As elsewhere in the world, mechanization has played a role in this drop, but it isn't due to that alone. Estonia has, in fact, undergone a true agricultural crisis, as the forest expanded throughout the entire Soviet era,

ESTONIA



ESTONIAN NATIVE

Also called: Estonian Native Horse, Klepper Native

Estonian: *eesti hobune*

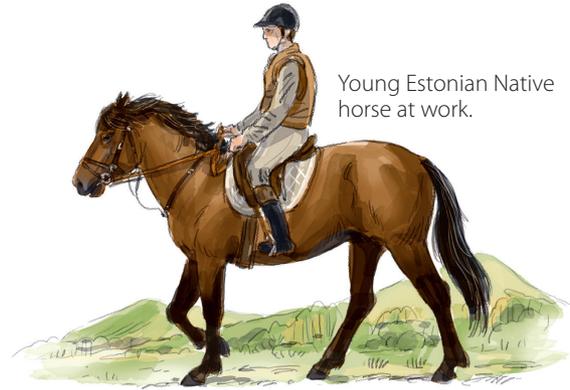
H 1.35 m–1.55 m; on average, 1.44 m–1.45 m for males, 1.42 m–1.45 m for mares.

C Mainly bay, black, chestnut, gray, but also black/brown grayish dun, bay dun, buckskin. They often have a dorsal stripe.

Description: The Estonian Native has a rather small head with a wide forehead and a generally straight profile; short, muscular, thick neck; broad chest; unobtrusive withers; short, wide back; very round croup; short legs; and hard hooves. The hair of the mane and tail is thick and abundant.

Distribution: Estonia, notably on the islands (Saaremaa) and the west coast; a few in Sweden.

Origins and history: This ancient breed, the issue of local horses, has escaped much crossing, although it perhaps received some Arabian blood in the past, but in an insignificant quantity. The studbook has existed since 1921. The breed has itself influenced other breeds in this region, notably the Toric.



Young Estonian Native horse at work.

Character and attributes: The Estonian Native has a pleasant temperament and is lively and energetic, while remaining calm and focused. It is a robust horse with good endurance, endowed with good health and long life. It is easygoing, well adapted to the Estonian climate, and easy to keep.

Uses: It is suitable for riding, notably for equestrian tourism, for draft work, and in harness. This horse is good for both young and adult riders.

Current status: The breed is considered endangered, with currently approximately 390 broodmares and 1,000 males.

ESTONIA



TORIC

Also called: Tori

Estonian: *tori hobune*

H 1.58 m–1.66 m; 1.62 m for males, 1.59 m for mares.

C Often chestnut, dark chestnut, sometimes bay, dark bay, black, rarely palomino.

Description: This horse, of light draft type and with a vigorous constitution, has a head with a wide forehead; strong neck of average length; broad chest; long, wide back; muscular croup; well developed, sloping, short legs; and wide hooves. The hair of the mane and tail is thick.

Distribution: Estonia, Ukraine.

Origins and history: The breed has been bred since 1862. It is the result of crossings among Estonian

Natives and Hackneys, to which were added some Breton Draft, which made the breed more compact, and then more recently some Hanoverian to increase its speed even more. The goal is to have a good horse for transportation and farm work.

Character and attributes: The Toric is a docile, yet lively and powerful horse with dynamic gaits. It is reputed to learn easily and to be easy to break. It has endurance and is well adapted to the local climate; it is fertile, with rather good health and longevity.

Uses: This horse, first intended for use in harness, can also be used for riding, notably for recreation and equestrian tourism.

Current status: This native breed is very rare and endangered, with only around 200 purebred horses remaining.

and it is now one of the means by which the population is actively preserved. Estonia also has a fewest horses per inhabitant. Nevertheless, although small, the horse population in Estonia is growing, due to an increase in recreational riding. The three native horse breeds are, however, endangered, even though

population of trotters. Given the global development of equestrian sports, the situation in Estonia should certainly improve in the years to come.

