

Horses

Breeds of Horses at Horseshoe Point

Lusitano

The Lusitano was once the mount of the Portuguese cavalry, and its principal claim to fame is on account of its choice as the partner for the Portuguese Bullfighter – the Rejoneadore. The Lusitano can be taught the most advanced movements (high school) because of their intelligence; and coupled with the horses' exceptional agility and great courage, makes him the best choice, not only for Rejoneadores, but serious horsemen alike. The Lusitano was considered the best breed of horse for waging war during the medieval time because of his strength to carry the rider in his heavy armor, and his docility to be one with his rider in his maneuvers, and his courage to face death.

Hexagono – one of several Alter Real's in the ranch. He is the only white/grey Alter we have (check the photo above for a sample of our bay Alter). This special breed are selected from the best Lusitano's to be used by the Royalty of Portugal, founded in 1784 by the Royal House of Braganza.

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Arab

Considered to be the purest and oldest of all breeds having been carefully bred for thousands of years. This horse has the staying power and stamina as proven by the Arab riders who used Arab horses in trekking the desert.

- Dished face type of horse, large nostrils, thick forehead bone, raised-tail appearance compared to other breeds.

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Lipizzaner

Bred in Lipizza, and usually is associated with the Spanish Riding School in Vienna. This breed is agile, athletic and with quite temperament, making them a suitable school horse. They are slow maturing but are notably long lived and can still be used in riding/schooling well over 20 years of age. An example of a Roman-nose type of horse.

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Thoroughbreds

Thoroughbreds are arguably the most expensive of breeds of horses nowadays. They are products of men breeding different breeds to come out with a fast, stamina-full, lean, and mean horse. They came from the first three main breeds of horse: 1) the Arab, and maybe 2) the Barb of North America, and 3) the Spanish Horse, the Andalucians (cousins of the Lusitanos). An example of a Straight-faced horse.

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Appaloosa

Athletic, agile, hardy and versatile and were once bred and used by the Nez Per e Indians as a hunting and mounts for war. They have different variations of spots and colors, examples areÂ Leopard Appaloosa and Blanket Appaloosa. This color variation serves as a camouflage.

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Australian Stock Horse

Origin: Anglo-Arab, mixed with Percheron, Quarter Horse, and Pony Blood. No Standard conformation but the Thoroughbred type is favored. Recognized as the finest cavalry horse in the world during and after WW1 because of soundness, stamina and strength. Now widely used in cattle stations in Australia (to herd).

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Warmblood

This breed is a mixture of several breeds: Holland's indigenous breeds, the thoroughbred, and French and German warmbloods. They were "cross-bred" to come up with a horse with a good riding conformation, tractability and intelligence: a good competition horse for show-jumping and dressage. Example: Dutch Warm Blood, Hanoverian, Trakehner.

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Thai Pony

The origin is unknown, but like other breeds, they may have originated from cross breeding of other horses. Don't be fooled by their size because they can carry more weight than they look. They are also fast learner and intelligent animals.

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Miniature horse or a Falabella

The name Falabella came from the name of the breeder and they originated from Argentina. They were bred to become pets. In order to breed smaller horses, close inbreeding was practiced resulting in gene abnormalities, making this breed weak and fragile. They were intelligent and adorable pets.

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Source(s)/Reference(s): The Ultimate Horse Book

