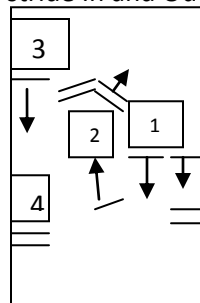
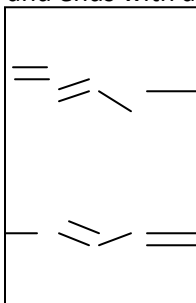


## Glenn Moody's Course Design Tips

- When you purchase jumps try to purchase them in sets of three (enough standards, rails and fillers to make at least one oxer and two verticals). That way you can have enough of the same material to build a line containing three jumps or you can have the single jump adjacent to a line match the line
- If you can only have nine jumps, then the best plan is to have three sets of three matching jumps (again making sure that each set of three contains enough material for at least one oxer). This way you will have spares in case you have breakage or the company stops making that style of jump.
- If you are using materials that match or coordinate but they are of different sizes use the smaller material for the in of the line (normally the vertical) and the larger material for the out of the line (normally the oxer). For example use the 18' wall with the vertical and the coordinating 2' wall with the oxer.
- If you are having a series of shows and you are using cut cedar, pull the cedar out of the ring and keep it in a cool dark place and hose it down at 2 or 3 times a week to keep it damp. This way it will last you for several months in the winter and for at least a month, maybe two in the warmer months.
- For hunters Jumps should ideally be set a minimum of 60' out of a corner but 50' is the absolute minimum.
- When you have a narrow ring 80' to 95' in width the most challenging course to set is the typical hunter course of four lines outside, diagonal, outside, diagonal. In the narrow ring the distance from the out of one line to the front of the next line is compressed and makes it challenging to land and rebalance your horse in a very limited space. In a narrow ring you need to create more space by using more single jumps and perhaps a long approach to an In and Out. Don't be afraid to allow the standards to overlap. In the examples below the course on the left is set traditionally but one on the right uses a single as the first jump and the single oxer as jump two and ends with a long approach to the two stride In and Out.



- If your ring is even narrower than 80', then you are probably going to have to use non-standard equipment. This might mean that you use rails that are 10', rather than 12' long and that you use single pole standards rather than wings in order to make your course fit.
- It is VERY helpful to make sure that each of your courses in a division or that might be judged back to back start on a different lead and over a different jump. This will be a definite help to the judge.
- Do not set a one stride in and out going toward the in gate of the ring.
- Adjust the striding of the lines based on the size of your ring, whether it is indoors or outside, the quality of the horses competing in the division and the footing.
- Generally the footage of lines set coming toward the in gate of the ring are set a foot or two longer than the same line would be set going away from the in gate.
- When you are trying to be sure that your line of jumps is set straight and with the same distance between the right sides and left sides of the jump use the following technique. Measure diagonally from the inside of the right hand standard of the "In" of the line to the inside of the left hand standard of the "Out" of the line. Then measure diagonally from the opposite two standards. These measurements will be the same if your line is set straight and square. If the measurements are different, then divide the difference in the two measurements in half and move either the in or the out of the line, this distance sideways in the direction of the measurement which was the shorter of the two. See diagram below.

