



## A little about the story of horses in Denmark

### 3000 BFC

For more than 3000 years BFC there have been horses in Denmark. These horses came to Denmark from south east and south west. They were all small horses.

### 800 AC

At the time of the Vikings the horses was a symbol of power and speed. The Horse was as well a symbol of liberty, instincts and operating the expression. In the Nordic mythology, you meet Sleipner, Odin's eight-legged horse that can cross the border between the living and the dead world. There is a myth that Sleipner were bred stallion Svadilfare and Loki in a Mare form. (Odin and Loki are Nordic gods).



Figur 1" Sleipner"

### The Middle Age

In the Middle Age there were bred 3 breeds of horses in Denmark.

"Den jyske hest" were breed for agricultural use. It was a heavy horse with a lot of power.

The "Frederiksborger" were a noble and elegant Horse like the Spanish horses. This was bred of our King in several hundred years for use as Coach Horses and riding horses.

The Third danish bred horse is the "Knabstrupper" . It was bred from the spanish horse and the "Frederiksborger". The spanish horse came to Denmark during the Wars of Napoleon. Some of his spanish soldiers were bringing this horse. It was fast and clever.



Figur 3 "Den Jyske Hest"



Figur 4 " Frederiksborger"



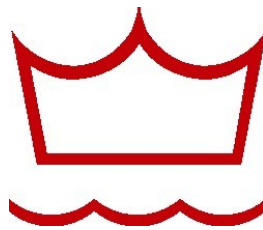
Figur 2 " Knabstrupper"



### **Modern times**

During the time there has been a lot of other horses in Denmark. ( Oldenburger, Trakehner, Hanoveraner, Islander, Norwegian horse). This type of horses were bred in Denmark. They are still bred in their own breeding association. But in 1962 a new privat association of horse breeding was started - "Dansk Varmblod".

One of Danish Warmblod goals was to breed a danish riding horse for jumping and dressage. The horses are used all over the world. You can recognize them by their branding.



Figur 5 Branding Danish Warmblood