

THE BUDYONNY HORSE BREEDS

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by Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny
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The Budyonny breed of horses was bred in the stud-farms that were named after Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny, and also in the First Cavalry Army, in the Rostov region. The horses of this breed in performance and qualities are versatile: they fit under the saddle and in harness, and can perfectly be used in the cavalry, agricultural and transport operations. The results of breeding this breed are clear proof of the celebration by the Michurin biology in Animal Science, and an example of a new progressive direction in the horse-breeding. This developed breed was made possible by the collective livestock specialists, veterinarian doctors and practitioners, and horse owners, under the direction of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny. A large group of employees from the stud-farms, distinguished themselves during breeding of the Budyonny and also Tersk horse breeds, the Council of Ministers of the USSR awarded the Stalin Prize in the second degree in 1949, and also an honorary title of Stalin Prize. By the decree from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stud-farm named after Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny was awarded the Order of Lenin, and the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army, was awarded with the order of the Red Banner of Labor. In addition, 40 employees from the stud-farms were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

Work on the creation of the breed was started in 1921, since the organization of the state-owned (stud-farms) for horse breeding in the North Caucasus, in the Salsk prairies, located to the south of the lower reaches of the Don river. This was an old Don horse-breeding areas, and fine-fleeced sheep and beef cattle. The choice of these sites for breeding was not accidental. In this area the old Don Cossack horse was created, and here was successfully developed merino sheep, and also here was created our wonderful beef breed cattle, currently known under the name of Astrakhan.

Virgin grasslands, pastures, open prairies, dry and healthy climate, the availability of opportunities for the development of agriculture favored the breeding of riding horses of high quality.

In the first stages of work we were aiming for a goal to bring and breed good half blooded (half bred) riding horses. After the civil war, riding horse-breeding was greatly reduced, and it was necessary to quickly restore this important sector of the economy. The Don Horse breed was almost completely destroyed, leaving only a small group of horses in the military units and on the abandoned farms of the former Don's private breeders. The entire collection of Don's horse breed can be summed up in two flocks. It is quite clear that the decision on the production of horse riding in the first place was necessary to take steps to reinstate Don's horse – which was the core of the riding horse breed, and Don Horse was very suitable for this purpose. In the collective farms in the Rostov region and the Kyrgyz SSR, Don Horse breed was restored within a short period of time.

But for all its good qualities Don Horse in many ways could not meet the demand for brood riding horse and for commercial utilization. What was needed was a large breeder-horse, with great horseback composition (make-up), able to work under saddle and is suitable for improving small prairie horses, and specifically in the area of horse riding. By taking these bases we began mass production of the commercial riding horse. Don horse breed from Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and similar to these horses gave enlarged animal yield (growth), but with underdeveloped arms (lever) movement, and rough head,

With low output of the neck, this is a major disadvantage for a horse riding. Thoroughbred (pure-bred) riding horse, was used in conjunction with Don breed, which gave the offspring of a the first class (supreme) riding horses breed, but not firm enough in a herd keeping. If the first generation of a crossbreeds of this species felt that herd conditions were satisfactory to them, the second generation of crossbreeds were badly developing and needed better conditions of training. At the same time, the production of commercial riding horses was the most economical and most efficient in the regions with vast and open pastures. This is a cheap method of growing herds of horses, based on availability of the food recourses.

It is quite clear that breeding stud-farms workers were given a task to improve, and increase the offspring from the local mares that would produce a well-defined riding horse that is capable to adapt well to the horse herd farming. To achieve such improvers in breeding process, specialist decided to cross the Don Mares and Thoroughbred stallions. Crosses of these two breeds have sought to combine the valuable qualities of the Don breed, massive physique, resistance to the adverse effects of the weather, the ability to develop in the cultural heard maintenance, strong and healthy constitution (body composition) with outstanding agility and good leverage movement which are great characteristics of a riding (saddle) horse, that has great body conformation of the thoroughbred horse.

Similar task was set by the private breeders in the Don's region. They also sought to bring a horse suitable for the Guards cavalry, and not only for ordinary Cossack utilization. But private breeders did not have such opportunities, as the Soviet specialists possessed. All our brood stud-farms and large collective farms are all state-owned. Our experts can really engage in creative work, to create what is needed for the economy, and we have no barriers with

monetary recourses. Old breeders were not always able to bring outstanding studhorses, because they were very expensive, and even if they acquired brood studhorses, they could not properly organize and train the offspring from these brood studhorses. Therefore, they could not get crossbreeds (hybrids) that would fully combine useful and beneficial horse features. Most of the old stud-farms, which practiced crossing the Don and thoroughbred horses, used very primitive methods of horse herding keeping for a young offspring. Therefore, there could not even be a question of the wide utilization of thoroughbred stallions.

Primitive and wrong was the "theoretical" base of old private breeders: they were hoping for the miraculous power of "blood" and did not worry about creating the necessary conditions for crossbreeds (hybrids). Old Don's breeders tried to add (spring) blood to the Don horse through the Thoroughbred mares. This method was cheaper and it seemed more accessible. However, this method of adding (casting) blood did not lead to the desired results. As you know, the mother has a much greater impact on the quality of offspring than the father. Therefore, even the first generation of a crossbreeds between Don and Thoroughbred stallions mares were not well suited for herd keeping they expressed strongly marked constitutional (body composition) quality of the thoroughbred horses.

Getting into the primitive conditions of herd keeping (maintenance) and training, these crossbreeds poorly developed, and therefore would not serve as a good material or had much value for creation a new breed of horses.

When breeding the Budyonny breed our experts from the start went the other way. First of all, in the cross breeding our experts used Thoroughbred stud-horses with the most valuable and elite Don's mare horses.

Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin was one of the founding fathers of scientific agricultural selection, and worked on hybridization of similar and different plants and trees. In this respect, the principle of Michurin's careful selection of pairs for mating was completely sustained. To create a new breed, it was impossible to spare valuable mares even from a small group of Don's mares. For the first time in mating with the best Don's mares, many thoroughbred horses were specially selected by type and constitution (body composition). Just in cross breeding of the Don breed, the selection of the studhorses (stallions, manufacturers) conducted by the massiveness of the build, the correct physique, and agility. Despite a careful selection, not all studhorses (stallions, manufacturers) that were used in cross breeding were successful. From a total of 100 studhorses (stallions, manufacturers), we can only consider only *four* to be the ancestors (father's) of the Budyonny's breed. They are: Simpatyaga (Симпатьяга) (Handsome), Svetsa (Светца) (Saint), Inferno (Инферно) (Inferno, Hell), Kokas (Кокас) (cotangent, which is a form of vegetation).

All the others went almost unnoticed. Only occasionally on the maternal (mother) side of the pedigree of modern horses flash past nicknames such purebred ancestors as Galeatso (Галеацо), Saigon (Сайгон), Gamrat (Гамрат), Saint-Just II (Сен-Жюст II), Princi (Принси),

Ishtenadta (Иштенадта), Kikiriki (Кикирики), Trumpf I (Трумф I), (Kishmar (Кошмар) it translates to Nightmare), etc.

Essential to achieving these goals was a completely new method of raising the young offspring, and was produced and engineered in the Budyonny's stud-farms and the First Cavalry Army stud-farms. This method was applied for the horse breeding, which is namely the method of cultural herd keeping.

The developments of this method were based on the fact that heredity of the crossbreeds (hybrids) was dual and loosens and stagger. Training can enhance or develop their paternal or maternal inheritance. Building on this association inheritance, you can create a completely new quality, which after a few generations become sustainable and will be inherited (run in the blood).

In the primitive herd keeping and training, the desirable crossbreeds poorly developed desirable economically advantageous features and characters of the Thoroughbred breed riding horses. Under similar conditions in which thoroughbred horses were raised, the crossbreeds clearly expressed little adaptation to the herd keeping.

In the herd keeping the breeding conditions are highly variable. A wise use of these conditions can contribute to a healthy body composition, and would temper horse bodies, and in some seasons, it would strengthen the development of the young stock. In the spring, when the prairie is usually rich in vegetation, there is no heat, no mosquitoes and there are no flies, horses recover and feel well after the winter season. In the summer time prairies vegetation would dries out, and there are a large number of biting insects, and the horses end up in a very difficult circumstances, especially when you consider that during the summer time they need to get about 70 liters of water. You need to take the horses to the watering places at least three times a day. As a result, the herds are on the move sometimes more than 25 km a day. In autumn after the rains prairie covered with fresh, green vegetation, the autumn period is a fattening time for the herds. During the harsh winter where you have frost, winds, and the Salsk's prairies wet blizzards and ice crust, would ones again place the herds in a very difficult position.

Under such conditions, better horses develop very unevenly. In the more favorable spring and autumn time periods, they grow rapidly and increase in weight, in the winter time, and also in the hottest months of summer horses lose a lot of weight. Young offspring from the local breeds develop somewhat differently: in the spring time they grow very rapidly, especially in the suckling period, in the fall time there are many good pastures and colts continuing to grow rapidly, and accumulating a reserve fat, and overgrow with thicker hair. Under adverse conditions, native foals do not show such of a reduction in the growth rate, as cross breeds (hybrids): they continue to grow, but at a slower pace. This indicates that the type of development for a local foals crossbreeds is different.

To match the development of Don's horse, these horses need to be well adapted to the herd keeping in the prairie conditions, with the type of thoroughbred horses that require equal abundance of feed and up-keeping in moderate climates, and in the stables. In the most critical periods the stud-farms should apply supplementary feed like hay and concentrates.

In addition, special methods were already developed and applied to protect the horses from adverse weather conditions. The Thoroughbred horses and their crossbreeds (hybrids) could not tolerate the heat and the attacks from the stinging insects. Use the pasture where a lot of wind and hillock (mounds) were present to protect horses from the heat and insects. Also put the horses in the outdoor enclosures, and in some cases, put the horses in the barns.

In the winter time horses suffer from frosts and snowstorms, and they solely given a supplementary feed, but they also can suffer from shortages of this supplementary feed. To create in this period more favorable conditions for the development of the young offspring, in the cultural herd keeping, we employ the method of keeping the horses in the in the forest protective (shelter-belt) areas, and in the sheds, with obligatory supplementary hay feed, and an addition to that, the youth offspring would be given supplementary concentrates. Consequently, with cultural herd keeping outdoor enclosures is not as important as the purely prairie way of raising the young offspring, when pasture forage is the basis for feeding the herds.

In good weather, all the horses graze in the prairie that conditions and strengthens their health. The best young offspring that are 1 ½ years of age is ridden in the saddle, trained and tested in the smooth races. Older horses (four years and older) are also tested in the extended periods (passages).

With this method of horse herd keeping the young offspring develop and thrive well and adult horses are always found to be in the best (factory) condition. As the result of this, you do not have to spend a lot of time feeding and improving the horses after the winter season or unfavorable summer season, that is, leading the horses to the normal nutritional state.

The essential for the development of gait (paces, allure), and the ability to dressing out (horse-breaking, haute école), and ability to select from the working qualities of the horse, you have to use the system of riding the stallions under saddle for long periods of time.

For over 20 years, under the saddle of the army commanders and students of the Higher Cavalry School named after Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny arrived the horses from the stud-farms named after the First Cavalry Army and Semyon Mikhailovich Budyonny. All most valuable horses were selected that had brood (pure blood) roots were used to establish the breed, after thorough checks were done the horses were returned back to the stud-farms. In the stud-farms, young stallions and mares were gradually transferred back into the herd keeping.

To create the desired type of horses through crossbreeding the Don mares and Thoroughbred stallions, the most strict selection and recruitment was conducted. The horses that were taken

for crossbreeding possessed a bright degree of desired traits that needed to be combined into a new breed.

Horses were selected from the highest quality: pure blood stallions (Thoroughbred stallions) with most massive built, correct conformation, and Don Mares, as a rule, usually show expressed upper built, as a massive physique and strong constitution. Of the crossbreeds in the product composition were enrolled approximately 10% of mares, and no more than 5% of stallions. With the screening (selection) and training the goal was to enact large growth, massive physique, riding shape, eastern pedigree, good leverage movement, and original red equine coat color with golden tones.

As the result of the crossing of the Don Breed mares with Thoroughbred stallions (especially recurrent) various types of horses were obtained. By discarding the unwanted types from the stud-farms by the way of flock culling (rejection of crossbreeds) was not always possible and not always appropriate or rational.

So, for example, horses sharply deviate towards purebred fathers, along with unsatisfactory light weight composition and high demand for maintenance. They also had valuable qualities such as: large growth, good leverage movement, muscularity, upper composition, that through them it was easier to graft and pass these qualities to the new produced group of horses. Therefore, in brood work of breeding selection you not only need to separate the horses by the desirable types, but also from the valuable economic character and trait.

When you breeding the Budyonny horse in the stud-farms the following chart of mass selection and screening needs to be used:

The following chart of the brood work was used in deriving the Budyonny breed of horses.

Types of cross breeds (hybrids) Thoroughbred riding horse and Don breed of horses	Characteristics of types of horses	Method of breeding and selection	The purpose of breeding
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1. Planned: a. massive version b. eastern version(variant) c. average version	Exterior of the riding horse. Massive and balanced physique. Overall character of breed, dryness, masculinity, and gaunt figure. Good movement, strength, endurance, and agility. A strong, healthy constitution (composition), and adapted to the conditions of cultural and herd keeping.	Reproductive crossbreeding. Homogeneous selection.	Consolidation and improvement of the planning type.
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2. Diverted (deviate) to the Thoroughbred breed: a. strong in prairie b. weak in prairie	Overall relief in the body structure (physique), shortening of the trunk, poor bony figure; constitutional (composition) strength reduced. Poor adjustment to the cultural herd keeping.	Interbreeding with the Don's breed or with a planned massive crossbreed type; and selection of different breed.	Improvement of the composition, improving the exterior, such as the planned acquisition of offspring.
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3. Diverted (deviated) to the Don's breed of horses	The lack of horse exterior, rather massive and and gaunt figure. Total simplicity, dampness of constitution (construction). Poor quality of the gaits. Good adjustment to the cultural herd keeping.	Crossbreeding with Thoroughbred stallions or crossbreeding with the desired type.	Improving of the upper composition, better breed, dryness, and gaits. Obtaining offspring from the planned type of horses.
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From the produced chart we can see, that the stud farms used homogeneous and heterogeneous selection, designed to breed and consolidate the planned type of horses. To facilitate the selection the mares of herds were compiled by type and breeding groups. This made it possible to conduct group or mass selection based on characteristics such as a herd or groups of mares and stallions (producers). The method of selection of horses was used in all the stages of development. According to the quality of offspring we also employed special ways to train them. This made it possible to direct the development of offspring in the right direction, and to breed outstanding stallions (producers) and mares from the stud-farms. The method of special training of the young offspring lay in the fact that the best selected foals (colt) were fed

by individual norms, and were contained in smaller herds on the best pastures in the best Shuz (places there foals (colts) were raised), the training starts from when the foals are one and half years old, and they also are tasted at the races, and ridden under the saddle out, etc.

Type designing of herds and a massive selection and the screening does not exclude the need to conduct a very thorough individual selection on the exterior of the horse, origin, working capacity, and quality of their offspring.

During the process of breeding of the Budyonny breed, the wide use of diverse heterogeneous selection was utilized, and inbreeding was hardly used. This process was necessary because it excluded from brood work of breeding everything that would lead to the lowering of vitality, and conversely, everything was used to enhance this feature. Later on, in certain individual lines the akin breeding was used, but not in close degree, but was used moderately and to a limited extent.

Listed below are the pedigree characteristics of the Budyonny breed of horses.

The Mare called Kassatsiya (КАССАЦИЯ) (translation: Cassation, reversal) golden – red color, born in 1939.

Mare called: Siniora, (Синьора) (trans:seniora), red color, born in 1924.	Stallion called: 157 Kagul (Карул) (trans: name of the river in Ukraine), red color, born in 1929.
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Mare: Azalea (Азалия) (trans: pinkster flower), red color, born in 1912. Don's breed.	Stallion: Svetets (Свѣтец) (trans: rushlight holder), red color, born in 1916. Thoroughbred riding horse.	Mare: Agava, (Агава) (Trans: pita, agave), golden red, born in 1917. Don's breed.	Stallion: Kakas, (Кокас) (Trans: contingent), Chestnut color, born in 1915. Thoroughbred riding horse.
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Mare called "KVINTA" ("КВИНТА") (Trans: the highest string of a violin, E string), light- golden- brown color, born in 1924.

Mare: Nega, (Нѣра) (trans:., luxury, comfort, bliss, delight) light –red, born in 1922.	Stallion: Kadmiy (Кадмий), (Trans: Cadmium) light – brown color, born in 1929.
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Mare: Nezhnaya (Нежная), (Trans: Tender), red color, born in 1916. Don's breed.	Stallion: Koshmar (Кошмар), (Trans: Nightmare) red color, born in 1908. Thoroughbred riding horse.	Mare: Melodiya (Мелодия), (Trans: Melody), light –chestnut color, born in 1925.	Stallion: Kakas (Кокас), chestnut color, born in 1915. Thoroughbred riding horse.
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		Акхтарская (Ахтарская)	Molodchuga	
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		(trans: region in Russia), № 94. Don-black.	(Молодчуга), (trans: Well, (nice). Born in 1916. Thoroughbred riding horse.
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Mare called: Izvesnaya (ИЗВЕСТНАЯ), (Trans: well-known, famous), golden-red color, born in 1944.

Mare: Volosataya (Волосатая) (Trans: Hairy)	Stallion: Insayd III (Инсайд III) (Trans: Inside)
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Mare: Satira (Сатира) (Trans: satire)	Stallion: Volonter (Волонтер) (trans: volunteer) Don's breed.	Mare: Sada (Сада) (trans: garden)	Stallion: Inferno (Инферно), (trans: inferno; hell) Thoroughbred riding horse.
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Mare: Astora (Астра) (Trans: (aster) Don's breed)	Stallion: Svetets (Свѣтец) (Trans: rushlight holder Thoroughbred riding horse.	Mare: Aurora (Аврора) (Trans: Aurora) Don's breed.	Stallion: Rezviy (Резвый) (trans: frisky) Don's breed	Mare: Ada (Ада) Don's breed.	Stallion: Saygon (Сайгон) (Trans: Sangoan Thoroughbred riding horse)		
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Budyonny's horse breed have a strong, dry constitution (composition), regular exterior, massive physique, energetic yet calm temperament, good performance movements in all gaits, the ability to horse-breaking and good agility. Mares have normal fertility and milk yielding capacity.

Budyonny breed based on the measurements can be attributed to the breed of large horses.

Table 86. The average measurements and indicators for the Budyonny horse breed (mares five years and older)

Groups	Measurements (в см)	Indicators (in percentages of the height at the withers) %
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	The height at the withers	Slanted length	heart-girth	Circumference of Metacarpus	Slanted length %	heart-girth %	Circumference of Metacarpus %
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Stallions	161,4	160,4	185,6	21,8	100	116	12,9
Mares	157,1	158,7	185,6	19,8	101,1	118,2	12,4

As seen from the measurements and especially their relations Budyonny horse breed with relatively large growth have deep massive body frame and sufficient bone.

The predominant color type of this type of breed is –red, and golden-red, and brown, bay and chestnut. The black horse is extremely rare. There are no Gray horses in the Budyonny’s breed.

All types of horses from the Budyonny breed display distinct features and exterior body of a riding horse. They usually have a dry, medium-size head with straight or somewhat concave profile. Ganache normally developed and widely separated. The bailiffs of the head are normal. Nape is long. The neck is long, high set, often curved. The withers are high or medium, and are very long. The back is relatively short, wide and flat, but quite often the small lowland at the withers. The loin is broad, of medium length, and muscular. The croup is usually a long, with normal slope and width. Shoulder medium length or long, slanted. The ribs are long and rounded. Extremities are bony and dry, with good joints that are clearly outlined and defined tendons.

The pasterns are of a medium length, usually with a normal slope. The hooves are of an average size, normal structure, with a durable, good horn. The musculature is well developed. The most frequent deficiencies in this presentation and the structure of the limbs should include markings of the front legs, club feet, grab under the wrist and straightness of the back feet.

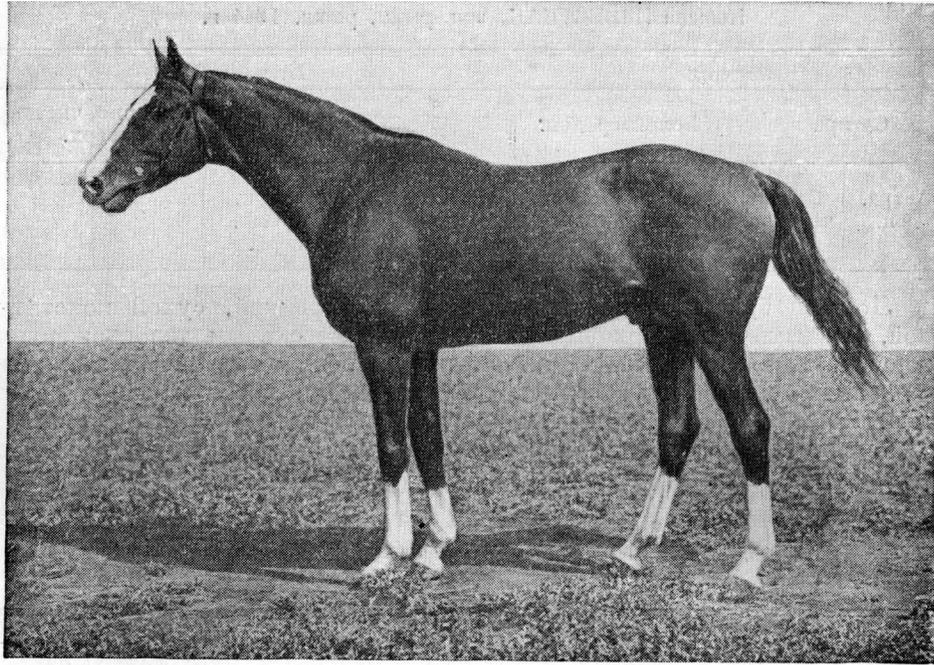


Рис. 189. Жеребец буденновской породы С и м в о л, зол.-рыж., рожд. 1931 г., от Симпатыги и Волны. Элитный производитель конного завода имени Буденного. Промеры 161—185—20. Восточного типа.

Figure. 189. Stallion of the Budyonny breed by the name of “Simbol” (Символ),(trans.symbol) golden - red, born in 1931, from the stallion “ Simpatyagi” (Симпатыги)and Mare Volny (Волны) (Trans. Waive). The elite producer from the Budyonny’s stud farm. Measurements: 161-185-20. Eastern Type.

In the presence of the common characteristics for the Budyonny breed horses, characteristics within these species distinguished and cultivated several types of inbreeding. The basic types, which are of great importance for the development of the breed, are the following.

1. Massive or dense. The horses of this type are very large and massive, a little rough and rustic, with well-developed bone. They are characterized by a very strong constitution (composition), well suited to the cultural herd keeping conditions, and they are suitable for work under saddle and in harness. More valuable are the addition of a massive horse with a distinct eastern breeds.
2. Eastern type. The horses of this type is characterized by a rounded shape, dryness of the Constitution (composition), the original eastern species as a rule are usually with a golden hue are red or chestnut color. They are characterized by fairly strong constitution (composition), but compared to the thick type of horses they are more demanding for feeding and housing conditions. Eastern horses a very smart, have an energetic temperament, good-natured, and quite enduring in the hard work conditions.

3. Medium type. The horses for the medium type have good movement levers, dry, healthy constitution (composition), well muscled and medium massiveness. The signs of the purebred ancestors expressed in them very clearly. This type is valuable and outstanding for the breeding of the light horse, good arms, and muscles.

The operability of the Budyonny horses was tested in the smooth races and in the races against time, and used under saddle. In all kinds of tests they found to be in high quality.

Average agility of the Budyonny horses at various distances, according to the Rostov Hippodrome is shown in Table 87.

Table 87. Average agility of the Budyonny horses (per minute and seconds.)

Distance in (meters)								
Age	1200	1500	1600	1800	2000	2400	3000	3200
Two years	1.23	1.44	1.50	2.10	2.26	-	-	-
Three years	1.17	-	1.48	2.12	2.19	2.41	3.50	3.43,5

The best agility of this breed of horses on the different race distances, according to the Rostov Hippodrome as follows:

Table 88. Best agility of the Budyonny horses on 1/1/1951. Table 88.

Distance (in meters)	Agility (in minutes & seconds)	Age in years	Horse nickname	Origin of the Father	Origin of the mother	Name of the stud-farm
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1200	1.144	3	Sobol 2 nd (Соболь 2-й). (tran.Sable2nd)	Saratov (Саратов) (tran.city in Russia)	Brigadirsha (Бригадирша) (tran.team leader).	Named after First Cavalry Army
2400	2.35	3	Singapore (Сингапур) (trans. Singapore)	Sagar (Сагар)	Igarka (Игарка)	Named after First Cavalry Army
3000	3.22	3	Веge (Беж) (Trans.beige)	Beskarny (Бескарный)	Zhizneborshitsa (Жизнеборщица)	Named after Budyonny
3000	3.23	3	Kassatsiya (Кассация) (trans.reversal)	Кеманас (Кэманас) (trans. Кеманас)	Storozhka (Сторожка) (trans.lodge)	“ ”
3200	3.39	3	Sobol 2 nd (Соболь 2-й). (tran.Sable2nd)	Saratov (Саратов) (tran.city in Russia)	Brigadirsha (Бригадирша) (tran.team leader).	Named after First Cavalry Army
4000	4.43	3	Skopidom (Скопидом) trans.(cash hoarder)	Sagar (Сагар)	Kin-Grust (Кинь-Грусть) (trans. Horse-Sadness)	Named after First Cavalry Army
6000	7.30	3	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”
8000	11.30	3	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”

In 1946, Budyonny breed of horses were tested in the run route Salsk-Rostov-on-Don. Run was carried out in July, with an air temperature +40 ° (Celsius) (104F.) and a weak tail wind. The entire distance of 200 km (124.3 miles) horse passed in 18 hours. 25 min. (during the day). Two hours after this run, the horses had another gallop controlled where they showed quite normal operation.

In 1950, the test was conducted for the Budyonny horses in the maximum daily race and received the outstanding results: Stallion Zanos (Занос) (Trans: Skid) has passed under the rider 309 km per day (192 miles), Stallion Brev-Boiy (Брев-Бой) (tran:log boy) (5 years old) - 304 km. 189(miles), Sbor (Сбор) (trans:Collection) (7 years old) 300 km, (186 miles), stallion Sabur (Сабур), and mare Surguts(Сурпуч) (trans: Sealing wax) and passed by 275 km (171 miles).

In the Great Patriotic War of WWII, the Budyonny horse proved superior officer riding horses. They are capable of sustained, rapid and intense transitions in harsh combat conditions, the horses can keep working with low or insufficient feedings, and recover fast during a short rest, and with the improvement of the feeding.

If we consider that during the offensives of the whole cavalry corps are covering up to 600 kilometers (374 miles) in five days, it will become clear how the strength and endurance would be needed for the officer's horse. In fact, the commander has to several times a day to outrace the army units that who are on foot, the officer has to execute the instructions of senior commanders and keep the chain of communications open with other offices from the different army units.

The Budyonny's breed of horses, especially eastern type, shows very good capabilities at horse breaking. This type of horse is widely used at the higher school of high riding.

The Budyonny breed now offers a few genealogies lines, ancestors of which, as a rule, are the sons of Thoroughbred stallions and mares from the Don's breed.

The most valuable and the most common lines are: Sledinga (Слединга) (trans:sled), Sahib(Сагиба) (trans:sahib), Saksagana (Саксагана), Sagara (Сагара), Svetsov-solista(Светца-Солиста) (trans:rushlight holder) Kahul (Кагула) (Trans:lake in Ukraine), and Islam (Ислама).

The line from Sledinga line.

Sledinga (Слединга) (trans: sled.) This chestnut stallion was born in 1936 in the stud-farm named after Budyonny, from the Stallion named "Simpotiaga" (Симпатяга) (Trans: handsome), and Don's mare Dzhuliyeta(Джульетта) (Trans:Juliet), and daughter Dnevnik (Дневника) (Trans:Diary). Dzhuliyeta(Джульетта) (Trans:Juliet), Dzhuliyeta was a very good breed, tall (measurements 164-195-21), she was a bony mare, thick, eastern type, and had a long sway back. The measurements for Sledinga (Слединга) 167-169-198-21.

This is extremely good pedigree (breed), with brightly expressed eastern type of stallion with good leverage movement, and muscular, with a long high neck. Among the deficiencies that we can observe are: soft back, unsatisfactory (poor) front legs with raw fetlock joints and several steep pasterns with little paddling, and under the wings wrist.

Sledinga's racehorse career was unsuccessful, because after two performances at age two, despite good abilities for racing, he was withdrawn because of lameness on the right front leg.

In 1939, he was exhibited to the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow, where he was awarded the diploma of the first degree.

In 1939, for the first time Sleding was used for mating, and later was used for two seasons at the stud-farm. After that, he was taken to Moscow for the stable's Commissariat of Defense, where he stayed for only 1 ½ years, and because of lameness on the right front leg was

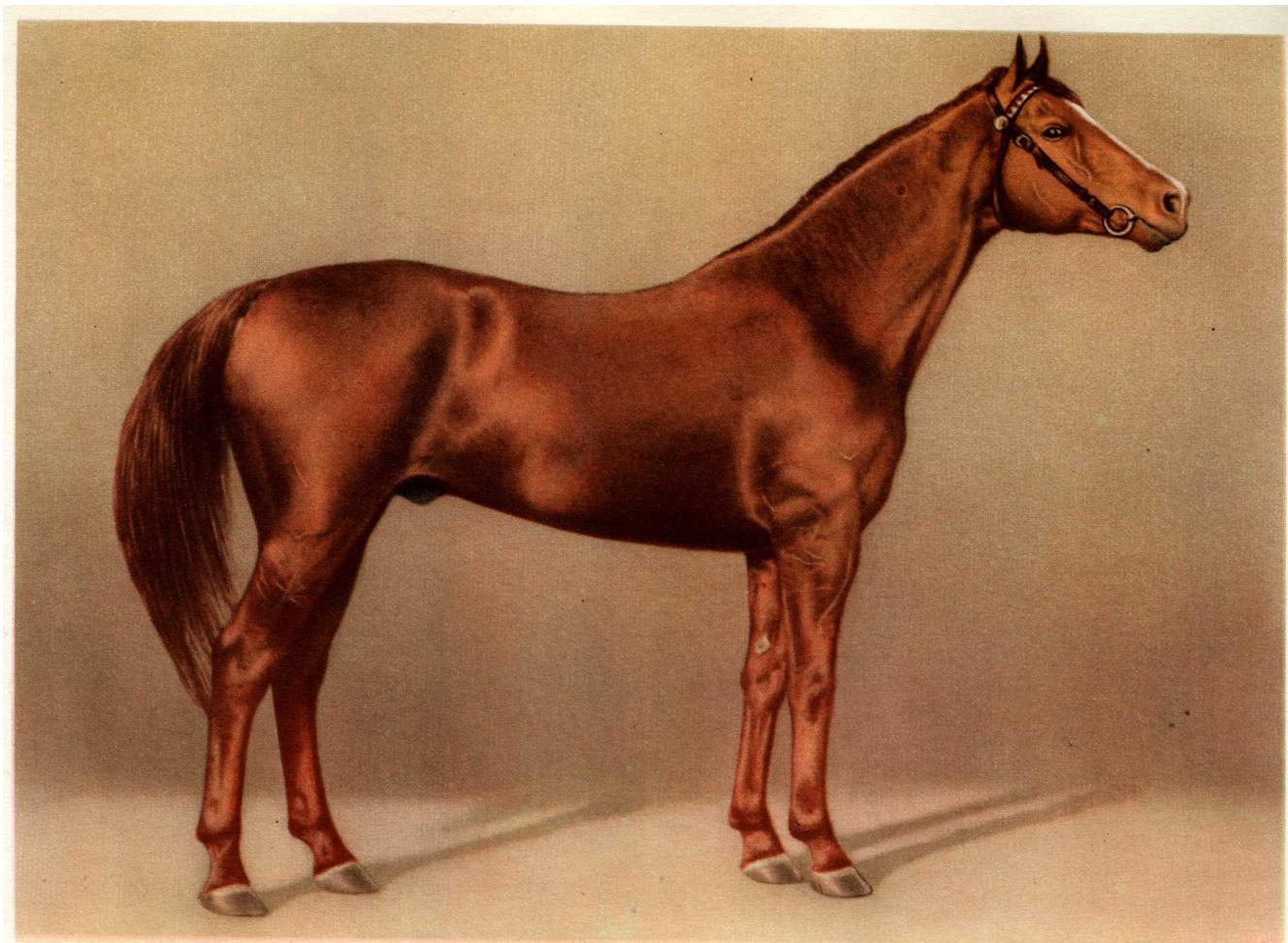
returned to the stud-factory. Since then he was the main stud producer in the stud-farm named after Budyonny.

From the Sleding sons that have received task as stallion producers, the best was Smaragda (Смарагда) (trans. Emerald) born in 1946, from Dosadi (Досады) (Trans. Disappointment), daughter of Dorogogo (Дорогоро) (trans.valuable) and Sibiri (Сибири) (trans. Siberia) (from the Simpotiaga (Симпотяги)(trans. handsome) and Sardafa (Сардафа), born in 1944.

Besides the beautiful stallions Sleding gave a group of similar elite mares, of which the best are: Sdoba (Сдоба) (trans.goodness), born in 1943, Serdechnaya (Сердечная) (trans. Hearty), born in 1944. Serenada (Серенада) (trans.Serenade), born in 1949, Sistola 2nd (Систола 2-я),(trans. Systole 2nd), born in 1946, and Slyudyanka (Слюдянка), born in 1946.

The horse from the Sleding's line have peculiar light head, long curved neck is high established and with good nape, high withers, a long, sloping shoulder, strong and long enough ribbed body, with large growth, good and well defined bony horse. Of the disadvantages often we see soft back and defects in the structure of the forelimbs (grab under the wrist, mark, sometimes damp fetlock joint). Pasterns sloping sometimes frontal, hind legs in a significant percentage of horses are saber and are X-shaped.

The riding ability of children from the Sleding stallion is average, which can be explained, first, by a defect in the structure of the front legs, in consequence of which, part of his gifted children can often retire from the hippodrome race track without completing tests, and, secondly, the fact that children from the Sleding stallion, usually have rapid growth at an early age, and completing their formation at a very late stages in life (at five years old), so testing them at the age of two years old is considered flawed or incorrect.



ЖЕРЕБЕЦ БУДЕННОВСКОЙ ПОРОДЫ СЛЕДИНГ,
зол.-рыж., от Симпатыги и Джульетты, конного завода имени Буденного. Промеры 167—195—21.

Stallion of the Budyonny breeds Sleding (Слединг), golden-haired, born from Simpatiaga (Симпатыги)(trans.handsome), and from Dzhulieta (Джульетты) (tran.Juliet), stud-farm named after Budyonny, measurements 167-195-21.

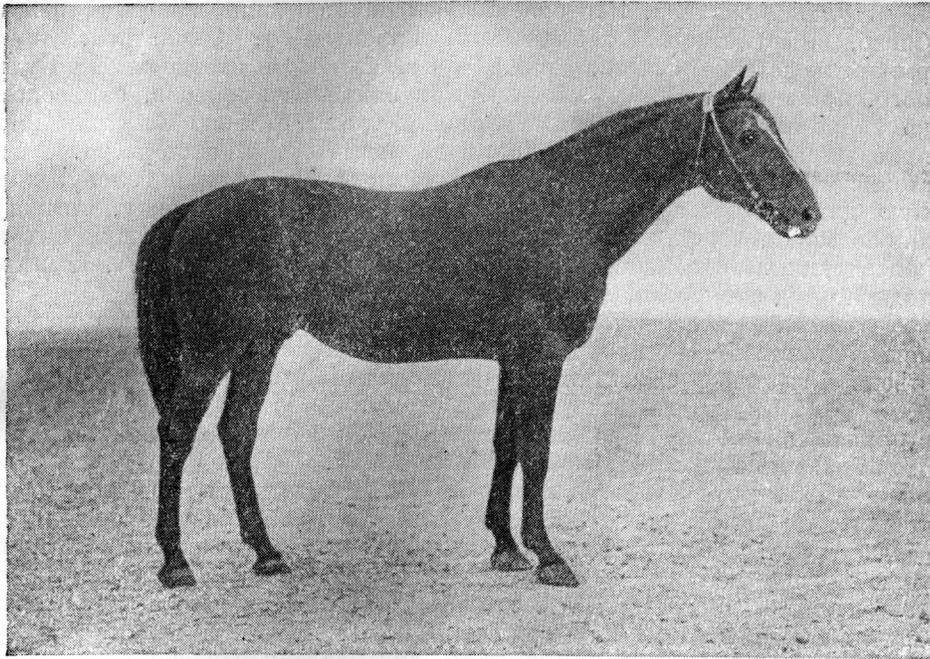


Рис. 190. Жеребец буденновской породы С и г н а л, зол.-рыж., рожд. 1935 г., от Сагиба и Гитаны. Элитный производитель конного завода имени Буденного. Промеры 160—186—20,25. Восточного типа.

Figure 190. Stallion from the Budyonny's breed called "Signal" (Сигнал) (trans.signal), golden-haired, born in 1935, from Sahib (Сагиба)(trans.sahib) and Gita (Гитаны) (Trans. folk dance of Spanish gypsies), elite producer from the stud-farm named after Budenny.

The children from stallion Sleding inherent good adaptive capacity and are gaining weight quickly or reduce fatness in harsh winter conditions. The milking of the mares is very high. The mares from this line have high fertility.

The line from the Sahib (Сагиба) (trans. Sahib).

Red stallion Sahib was born in 1928 in the stud-farm named after Budyonny from the stallion Simpatiaga (Симпятиги) (trans.handsome) and Don's mare Garantii (Гарантии) (trans.Guarantees, daughter Buyan (Буяна) (trans.brawler, rough-neck).

Sahib had a large sized body (168 cm), had a wonderful body complexion, good, solid, bony legs, and at the same time has a pronounced eastern breed look, and dryness. But it had significant limitations - neck with the Adam's apple, a bad nape, and narrow the distance between the ganache.

Two years Sahib was taken to the stables of the Commissariat of Defense, but because of poor construction of the neck was sent back to the stud-factory named after the Budyonny, where during 1933 and 1934 was used for mating, mainly on the Don's mares (Sahib fell (died) in 1934).

The offspring from the Sahib was very useful, bony and dry, but, unfortunately, the vast majority inherited defects in the structure of the father's neck. His best son in the stud- factory named after Budenny was a golden chestnut stallion Sarkasm (Сарказм № 13) (trans.Sarcasm № 131), born in 1935, from Don mare named Zairki (Заирки), born in 1915. In the stud-farm named after Budenny the stallion Sarkasm the Don's mares produced three stallions 1 class – Sambura (Сумбура) (trans. smother), Studentsa (Студенца) (trans.student), and Soblazna (Соблазна) (trans. temptation) are used in the Don breed.

Another son from Sahib was the golden chestnut stallion named "Signal" (Сигнал) (trans.signal), born 1935 in stud-farm named after Budenny from Ginany (Гитаны)(trans.Gita), born in 1924, daughter of the Dontsa stallion (Донца). The Children from the "Signal" (Сигнал), as a rule, have Adam's apple and short neck. Some of them are: Standart (Стандарт) (trans.standard) from Dambi (Дамбы) (trans.dam), and Sivushka (Сивушка) from Ivushki (Ивушки), well-hopped on the hippodrome racetrack.

The Saksagan (Саксаган) line.

Incomparably more important breed than Sahib, has the second son from the mare called "Garantii (Гарантии) (trans.guarantee) and stallion Simpatiaga (Симпатьяга), (trans. handsome), dark chestnut stallion "Saksagnai" (Саксагнаи) born in 1930, in the stud-farms named after Budyonny, measurements 165-165-180-20. As seen from the measurements, it is somewhat shortened, not deep enough, and bony. However Saksagan (Саксаган) has a distinct eastern type and riding form the exterior. The advantages of its exterior should include a light, dry head, nice long neck, high set, good withers, excellent top line, good arms and muscles, and general dryness of the constitution (composition). Among the disadvantages should be noted poor boniness, buck knee, grab under the wrist, steep pasterns, and small mark up.

The Saksagan and all his descendants are very efficient, but they could not withstand long distance races. In 1937, in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition Saksagan was awarded a diploma of the first degree. Saksagan had 261 head of offspring, of which 163 horses already enrolled in the producing roles at the various plants.

We must, however, indicate that the Saksagan did not leave behind any outstanding stallions. The best of his sons: Sad (Сад) (trans.Garden), born in 1938, from the Dni (Дни) (trans. Days), Sayd (Сайд) (trans. side), born in 1938, by Juliatta (Джульетты) (trans. Juliet), born. 1945, from the Drama (Драма) (trans. drama), and Sosed (Сосед) (trans. neighbor), born in 1946, from the Dissertatsii (Диссертации) (trans. thesis). His created glory was his daughters and granddaughters that the stud-farm named after Budyonny had (34 daughters and 20 grandchildren.) The best of his daughters: Svakha (Сваха) (trans. Matchmaker), born in 1936, from Vospitanitsi (Воспитанницы) (trans. Pupils), Skidka (Скидка) (trans. Discount), born in 1946, from the Disproportsiya (Диспропорции) (trans. imbalance), Sosulka (Сосулька) (trans. Icicle), born. 1938, from Sigma (Сигма) (trans. Sigma).

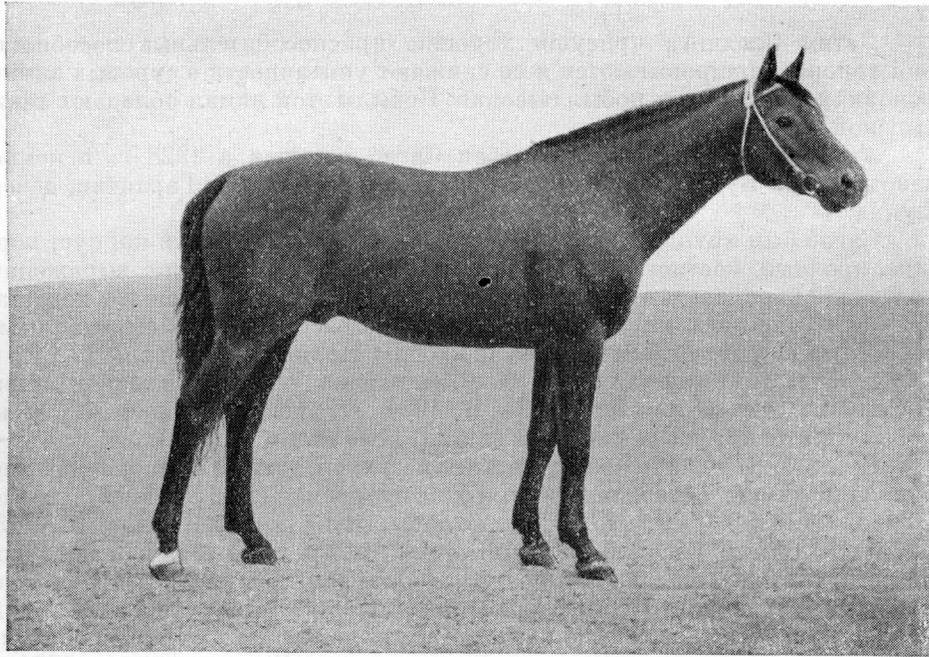


Рис. 191. Жеребец буденновской породы С а к с а г а н, т.-рыж., рожд. 1930 г., от Симпатыги и Гарантии. Присизводитель конного завода имени Буденного. Промеры 165—180—20.

Figure 191. Stallion of the Budyonny breeds Saksagan (Саксаган), dark-redhead, born in 1930, From stallion Simpotiagi (Симпатыги) (trans. Handsome) and mare Gatani (Гарантии) (trans. Guarantee). Stud producer from the stud-farm named after Budyonny. Measurements. 165-180-20.



Рис. 192. Жеребец буденновской породы С а г а р, рыж., рожд. 1935 г., от Сим-
потяги и Гарантии. Производитель конного завода имени Первой Конной Армии. 1
Промеры 164—190—20.

Figure 192, Stallion from the Budyonny breed called “Sagar” (Carap) (trans. Sagara. One of the 10 orders of Hindu Shaiva ascetics established in the 8th century AD and still flourishing in India today), red, born in 1935, from the stallion Simpotiaga (Симпотяги) (trans.handsome) and the mare Garantiya (Гарантии)(trans. Guarantee). Stud (manufacturer, producer) is from the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army. Measurements 164-190-20.

The Saksagan line of horses have light head, good built neck, but does not always have a long neck, good withers and good levers of the front and rear waist line, but a bit short back, somewhat deflated crupper, shallow chest, dry and well-defined constitution (composition) and higher form. The weak point of the representatives of this line appear to be front legs- and- mostly with tied-in at the knees, and inclination to have buck knees, pasters are often short and straight, with a paddling (toes-out) from the tether (mashackle, horse lock). The hind legs are often saber and not always with good hock. In this line as a rule, the prevalent characteristics are the (average) Budyonny and eastern type. The thick type for this line is unnatural. The color type for this line is mostly bay (brown).

The adaptive qualities of this line are average. The mare milking is below average, and fertility is high.

The Sagar (Сагар) line. (trans. Sagar one of the 10 orders of Hindu Shaiva ascetics established in the 8th century AD and still flourishing in India today).

The founder of this line is a chestnut stallion called Sagar, born in 1935, he is the third son of Don's mare Garantiya (Гарантия) (trans. Guarantee) (daughter from the Buyan (Буян) (trans. brawler, rough-neck), and Simpatiyaga.

By the general appearance Sagar is more similar to Sahib (Сагіб) than Saksagan (Саксаган). Sagar has the following measurements: 164-190-20. Sagar rode well at two years of age, after which, up to 1941 was a stud manufacturer in stud-farm named after Budyonny and the Manych (Stavropol territory), and then was sent to Moscow to the stable of the U.S.S.R's Commissariat of the Defense. In 1942, he again returned to the stud-factory named after the Budyonny, and in 1944 was transferred to the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army, where he is to this day.

In the stud-farms named after Budyonny and the Manych (Stavropol territory), Sagar did not leave any prominent sons, but made a number of very valuable mares that are producing in these plants right now.

In the stud-farm named after the first Cavalry Army Sagar gave some outstanding elite females and elite stallions producers, among which we particularly note stallion by the name of Simvol (Символ 2-го) (trans. symbol), from Ivolini (Иволины), Skoridoma (Скопидома) (trans. hoarder of money) from the Kin-Grusti (Кинь-Грусти) (trans. horse-sadness) and Singarur (Сингапур) (trans. Singapore) from Igarka (Игарка) (trans. Krasnoyarsk Territory in Russia).

Sagar's best offspring obtained mainly from mares lines Inferno (Инферно) and Kagul (Кагул). His offspring from the Don's mares rather uniformed, with similar type. Progeny from the same Budyonny mares diverse, but among them there are horses, outstanding by the type, conformation (composition) and performance.

During his stud producing years the stallion Sagar (Сагар) produced 149 heads of offspring, of which only 8% did not receive stud-factory utilization.

The Sagar's horse line had a dry head, medium-sized body, medium-size neck, good built, but sometimes with Adam's apple; withers are average in height and length, blade has a good tilt and a good sufficient length; the top-line mostly good, body-frame is quite deep, and ribs have good length and with rounded edges. Among the disadvantages we register the following: tied-in at the knees, buck knees, sometimes horses have paddling (toes-out), and clubfoot. The hind legs are often saber or 0-shaped. The color type for this line of the horse is red and bay.

The working efficiency of this line of horses is average, although in recent years they have started to appear among the outstanding racing horses, such as Singapore (Сингапур) (from Igarka (Игарки). The Rostov's Grand Prize winner in 1948.

And Skopidom (Скопидом) (trans. hoarder of money) -winner in the form of complex tests of the "Championship" in 1949. These horses have great adaptive qualities and high milking mares, but their offspring yield is slightly below the average for this breed.

The Svetst-Solist line (Светца-Солиста) (trans. rush light holder – and soloist; leading singer).

The type and exterior conformation of the daughters from the Svetst- (Светц) and his son Solist (Солист) are very homogeneous. The stud-factory named after Budyonny consists of 31 daughters and 2 sons from the Solist: Obitel (Обитель)(trans. dwelling), born 1946, by the Don's mare Buri (Бури) (trans. storm), daughter of Burevesnik (Буревестник) (trans.stormy petrel), golden red Sad 342, (Сад) (trans. Garden 342), born.1946, from the mare called Dushistoy (Душистой) (trans. fragrant), daughter of the Disk (Диск)(trans. Disk).

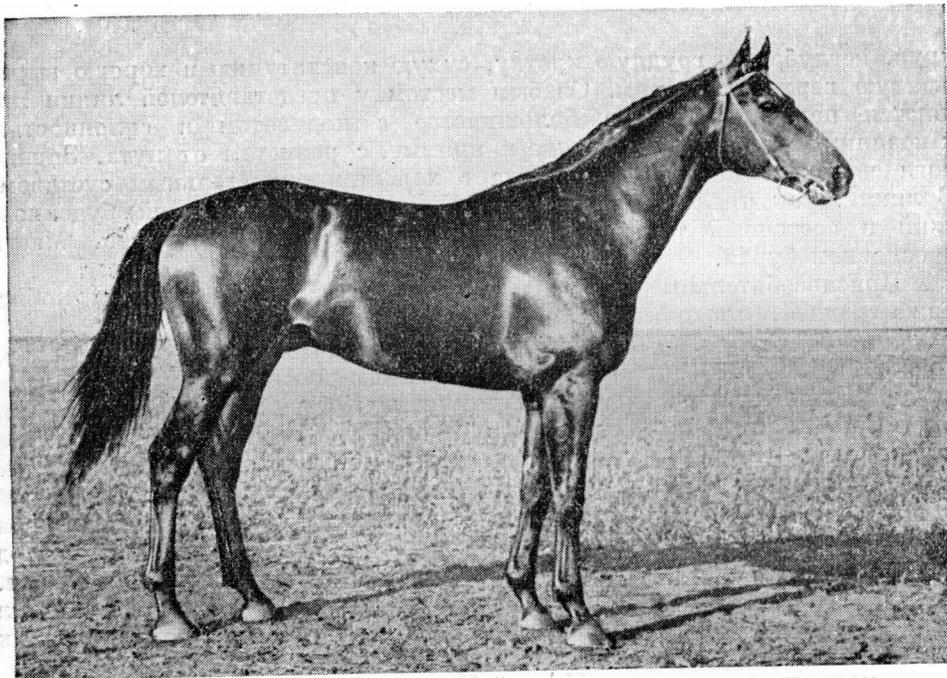


Рис. 193. Жеребец буденновской породы С и н г а п у р, бур., рожд. 1945 г., от Са-
гара и Игарки. Элитный производитель конного завода имени Первой Конной Армии.
Промеры 162—188—20.5 (в возрасте четырех лет). Среднего типа, буденновской породы.

Figure 193. Stallion from the Budyonny breed called " Singapur (Сингапур) (trans.Singapore), Bay, born in1945, from stallion Sagar (Сагара) and mare Igarka(Игарки). The elite producer from the stud-farm named the First Cavalry Army. Measurements 162-188-20.5 (four years old). The average type of the Budyonny breed.

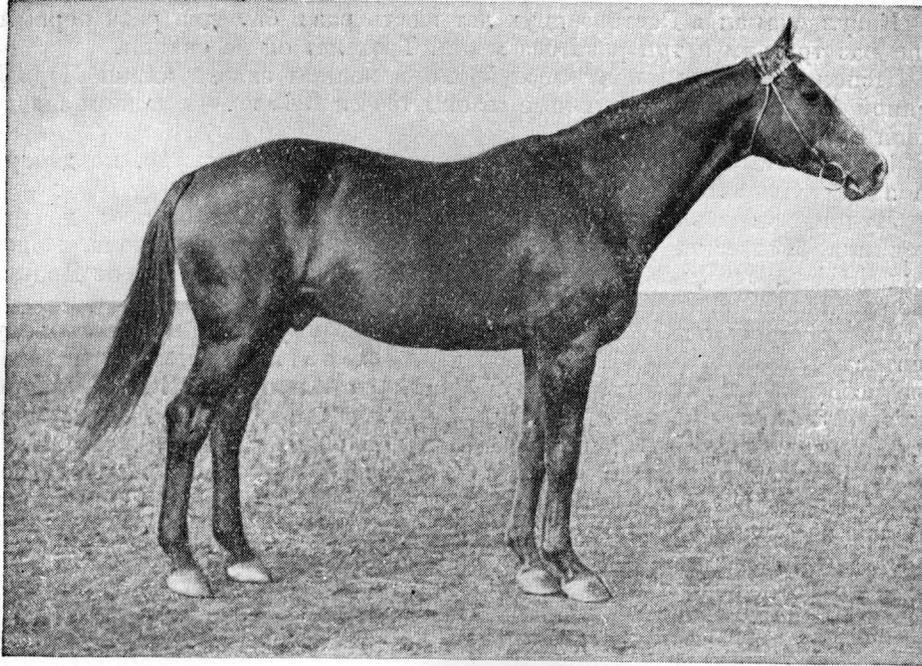


Рис. 194. Жеребец буденновской породы Кагул, зол.-рыж., рожд. 1929 г., в конном заводе имени Первой Конной Армии, от Кокаса и Агавы. Элитный производитель конного завода имени Буденного. Промеры 160—191—21. Восточного типа.

Figure 194. The stallion from the Budyonny breed called Kagul (Кагул), golden-haired, born in 1929, in the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army from the stallion Kakasa (Кокаса) (trans. cotangent) and mare called Agavi (Агавы) (trans. agave). The elite producer stud-farm named after Budyonny. Measurements: 160-191-21. This is eastern type of horse.

The Solist's best daughter is cindered to be Sazha (Сажа) (trans. soot) born in 1934. Sulina (Сулина) born in 1947, Servirovka (Сервировка) (trans. serving), Sosedka (Соседка) (trans. neighbor), born in 1947, from Sustalki (Сустальки), Sadnyu (Садню) born in 1946, from Doverennoy (Доверенной) (trans. trusted) and Suzdalku (Суздальку) (trans. city in Russia) born in 1946 from mare Desantnoy (Десантной) (trans. Paratrooper).

The horses of this line are very good breed character, dry, and have brightly expressed eastern type of the horse. They usually have a light head, medium length, curved, high-set neck, low withers. Their back often soft, normal loin, the rump in most of the horses are normal slope, with a good division of the tail. The edges on the ribs are rounded and quite long. The most common deficiencies: stag knees (calf knees), paddling (toes-out), softness of pasterns, and saber back legs, not always well developed hock.

The color for these horses is mostly golden red (chestnut). The working efficiency of this horse is average.

The horses from the Svetst-Solist line as a rule are very nervous.

Of the most successful children from the Svetst stallion it is important to note the mare named "Simbo" (Симбо) born in 1931, mare Sapgita (Сапгита) born 1934, and was stallion Sbitniya (Сбитня) (trans. tea with honey and spices) born in 1946. Mares in this line are very milky and fertile.

The Kagul (Кагул) (trans. name of the river in the Ukraine).

The golden chestnut stallion Kagul (Кагул) was born in 1929 in the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army from the thoroughbred stallion named Kokasa (Кокаса) (trans.cotangent) and outstanding Don's mare called Agavi (Агавы) (trans. Agave).

The Kagul - compact stallion, has a medium height, with deep ribbed body. This is eastern type of horse. His head was of a medium size, dry, normal neck length, with a good yield and nape, the top line is fine, with slightly shorter back and flat rump, feet are very dry, but this horse has rear club-feet. The feet are somewhat saber, the joints are well developed.

For two years Kagul participated in the races in the city of Rostov. He was enlisted in races six times. He took the first place twice, and took the third place ones, and the other three times did not score any places.

Most of the time Kagul was utilized in the in the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army, and only in the breeding seasons in 1944 and 1945, he was sent to the stud-farm named after Budyonny.

Kagul left a big and good offspring, but his daughters are much better than his sons.

Kagul's best sons: stallion Kovil (Ковыль) (trans. feather grass; mat grass), born in 1938, from mare Vulka (Бульки) (trans. slug), daughter of Dnevkina (Дневника) (trans. Diary), Klavesin (Клавесин) (trans. Harpsichord), born. 1934, from Vseslavi (Всеславы) (trans. all-glorious), daughter Piona (Пиона) (trans. Peony), Kedr (Кедр) (trans. Cedar), born. 1944, from the mare Dikoу (Дикой) (trans. wild), the daughter of Dalmata (Далмата) (Далмата) (trans. Dalmatia), Kadr (Кадр) (trans. snapshot, clip), born in 1945, from the Драка (Драка) (trans. scuffle), the daughter of the Diagonaliya (Диагоналя) (trans. diagonal).

Kagul's daughters distinctly showing almost flawless exterior golden-red (chestnut) color. The mare called Kraga (Крага) (trans.gaiter, wrist) was born in 1939, from Gaga (Гара) (trans. eider), daughter of Dnevkina (Дневника) (trans. Diary), golden-haired Kogorta (Когорта) (trans. cohort), born in 1944, from Ivолgi (Иволги) (trans. oriole; red bird), daughter of Inferno (Инферно) (trans. inferno; hell), chestnut Kulminatsiya (Кульминация) (trans. culmination) born in 1944, from the Incubatsii (Инкубации) (trans. incubation), daughter of Inferno (Инферно) (trans. inferno; hell), golden-red (chestnut) Kolduniya (Колдунья) (trans. witch), born in 1944, from Dominiki (Доминики) (trans. Dominica),daughter of Dolmat (Долмата) (trans. Diplomat), and others.

Kagul's children on the exterior (body conformation) have very good breed character, brightly expressed eastern type, as a rule usually golden-red (chestnut) color. In body-weight, they have a small, dry, typical head, good neck, excellent topline, correct extremities, and deeply ribbed body. Among the disadvantages more frequent you see shortness of body frame, lowered croup, bent hock, and clubfoot forelimbs.

The horses of this line have excellent body weight (fatness), mares have plenty of milk.

The Islam (Ислам) (trans. Islam) line.

From the sons of the thoroughbred stallion called Inferno (Инферно) (trans. inferno; hell) stood out his offspring golden chestnut stallion Islam from 1st Salomey (Саломей) (trans. Salome, (Salome Presents the Head of John the Baptist to Herodias), the daughter of a thoroughbred horse of Sen-Zhusta 2nd (Сен-Жюста) (trans. Saint-Just 2nd) and outstanding Don's mare called Nezhnoy (Нежной) (trans. Gentle).

Stallion Islam (Ислам) is a think type of the horse, tall, deep, and bony. He is brood stallion (great breed), has great riding form, and has the right set of limbs. In 1939, he was shown to the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow and received high ranking by the expert committee. The main disadvantages of his exterior- small elongation (slenderness) of the head and a shortening of body frame. In the stud-farm Islam gave 114 heads of offspring, of which 96.2% were factory designation.

The Horses of this line show a clear breed character and uniformity, dry constitution and practical upland forms, and correct limbs. The disadvantages should include sunken waist (which you often encounter), some angularities of the croup, and elongation of the head, often accompanied by a narrow distance between ganache.

The working capacity of horses from the Islam line is very high. The best offspring of Islam: Ibar (Ибар) from Barki (Барки) (trans. bark), Hippodrome (Ипподром) (trans. Hippodrome), - from Puli (Пули) (trans. bullet), Inbek (Инбек) of Banki (Банки) (trans. Banks), the Imam (Имам) (trans. imam the head of the Muslim community) from the Arpha (Арфы) (trans. Harp), Issar (Иссар) from Sadi (Сады) (trans. Gardens), Ida (Ида) (trans. Ida, women's name) from Dambi (Дамбы) (trans. Dam), Idrija (Идрија) (trans. republic in Yugoslavia) from Dominika (Доминика) (trans. Dominica), Idilliya (Идиллия) (trans. idyl: peace, joy and happiness) from Ligi (Лиги) (trans. league) and many others. In the stud-farm named after the First Cavalry Army has a line-up of 29 mares from the Islam line, and they are classified as elite.

In addition to these lines, in the Budyonny breed of horses we have group of horses that with purposeful and persevering work with them can be converted into separate lines: the most advanced of these groups are: Svoda (Свода) (trans. Code), Bolivara (Боливар) (trans. Bolivar), Kemanasa (Кэманаса) and Beskarporo (Бескарпоро).

The stallions of the Budyonny breed are widely used to improve local horses in the southern prairie regions. They pass on to their crossbreeds large growth, massive physique, good ride able shape exterior and ability for good movement in all the gaits.

The hybrids of the first generation almost as adapted to the conditions of the cultural herd keeping in the prairie areas as the local native species, but for the normal condition you need to feed they hay in the winter time (and for the young offspring, you need to feed them with oats), you also need to protect them from winter weather conditions. You need to keep the horses in the windbreak areas or in the barns.

The hybrids that are kept in the cultural herd keeping in Kazakhstan have the following average measurements:

Table 89. The average measurements of hybrids from the Kazakh and Budyonny horses (mares five years and older) (data-Union Scientific Research Institute of Horse Breeding, in centimeters)

Cross Breed	Cross Breed of the 1-st generation			Cross Breed of the 2-nd generation		
Cross Breed	Height at the withers	Heart-girth	Metacarpus	Height at the withers	Heart-girth	Metacarpus
Thoroughbred riding horse	148.6	175.2	18.2	147.3	174.5	18.7
Don breed	146.5	174.7	18.1	148.8	174.9	18.4
Budyonny breed	149.2	174.8	18.2	150.5	174.0	17.9

As can be seen from the table 89, the first generation of a cross between Budyonny stallions and Kazakh mares by all the measurements surpass cross hybrids from the Don breed. Second-generation hybrids exceed the height at the withers of the Thoroughbred crosses and Don Breed, but give in at the level of metacarpus and Heart-girth (chest).

Apparently just purely prairie conditions in raising the offspring in the cultural herd keeping do not provide to their normal development.

In stud- farms and collective farms in the Rostov region, the home of Budyonny breed, the cross hybrids grow well in cultural herd keeping. The introduction of this method of horse breeding greatly enhance efficiency of the Budyonny stallions, and in other areas of ride able horse breeding, thus contributing to the spread of the new domestic breed.