Centaur Biomechanics CPD and Educational Workshop Programme 2020

Rider Specific	Horse Owners	Equine Specific
 Rider Biomechanics – the equestrian athlete - form and function. Different riding styles and their effect on equine locomotion. What effect does the saddle have on the position and function of the rider's pelvis? Key things to look for. Rider physio: what effect does this have on saddle kinematics, equine locomotion and rider position? What effect does rider asymmetry have on equine locomotion? Rider Laterality and Equine Laterality: its effect on health and performance. Use and application of technology to help riders improve. 	 Educational Workshop Rider Biomechanics – becoming a more effective rider. What is the "ideal" position and how is this achieved Understanding equine anatomy in relation to training and performance The saddle –how best to optimise saddle fit. Rider asymmetry – how to manage. 	Theory Session to Cover: How do the kinematics of the equine thoracolumbar spine alter when ridden in trot and canter when compared to trotting in hand? What effect can the saddle have on the thoracolumbar spine; in particular in the region of the tenth-thirteenth thoracic vertebrae? Equine laterality - does it have an effect on the kinematics of the thoracolumbar spine and consequently saddle / rider position? Half pads – are they useful or harmful when used beneath a correctly fitted saddle? Does the equine back change its muscle dimensions throughout the day and with exercise? Advances in bridle design and bridle fit. Use of thermography within saddle fit - useful or misleading? Use and application of training rollers and
		training aids

 Ridden assessment 1 – Quantifying horse and rider biomechanics Ridden assessment 2 – Rider Biomechanics - Dressage Ridden assessment 3 – Improving the asymmetric rider 	 Ridden assessment 1 – fundamentals of a correct riding position Ridden assessment 2 - Refining the rider's seat and leg aids and not relying on the whip! Ridden assessment 3 - Scales of training in relation to the rider's position Ridden assessment 4 – understanding the relationship between the rider's seat, leg and hand Ridden assessment – where should the rider sit in more complex movements such as leg yield, half pass etc. 	 Horse assessment 1 – Subjectivity versus objective assessment Horse assessment 2 - Subjectivity versus objective assessment Use and application of motion capture systems
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