



### EVENTING/ALL PURPOSE SADDLE

This type of saddle has a deep seat with a long, but somewhat forward flap



### JUMPING SADDLE

Its most distinctive feature is a forward-cut flap that allows for a shorter [stirrup](#) length (although not as short as racing stirrups). The flap often has supportive padded knee rolls, especially for show jumping and cross-country, less so for equitation



### DRESSAGE SADDLE

Dressage saddles have a very straight-cut flap, much longer in length than a jumping saddle, which accommodates the longer leg position of a dressage rider, who works only on the flat and does not need to jump fences.

The billets of most dressage saddles are very long, to allow the girth to be buckled near the horse's elbow rather than underneath the rider's leg (which would get in the way of giving effecting leg aids).



### SADDLE SEAT

The seat of this saddle is longer and flatter than that of a forward seat or dressage saddle, placing the balance of the rider farther back. The pommel is always cut back to allow greater freedom of the front legs and shoulder, as well as to accommodate the higher withers typical of the saddle seat breeds. The flap is wide front-to-back, ending closer to the cantle than any other English saddle so that the rider's leg (whose thigh is further back than usual due to the seat being further back) is protected. Riders use very long stirrups, usually at least as long as those of [Dressage](#) riders.



### RACING SADDLE

Most racing saddles weigh less than four pounds; the lightest saddles weigh as little as 11 ounces. <sup>[[citation needed](#)]</sup> This saddle generally has only one billet to attach the girth, and so an [overgirth](#) is usually added to keep it secure.



### POLO SADDLE

The Polo saddle has a flat seat, extended sweat flaps and no knee or thigh rolls, all of which all the rider freedom of movement.

## PARTS OF THE ENGLISH SADDLE



## PARTS OF THE ENGLISH SADDLE

