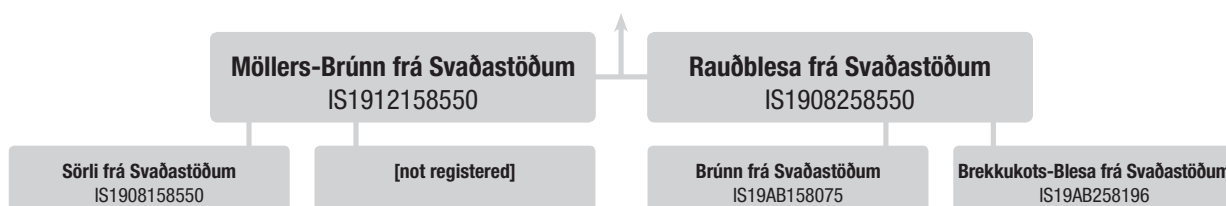




Sörli frá Svaðastöðum. | PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

Sörli frá Svaðastöðum

Nr. 71 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1916158550



Sörli 71 from Svaðastaðir was born in 1916 to Pálmi Símonarson at Svaðastaðir.

Sörli is one of the most influential forefathers of the Icelandic Horse with a genetic contribution of 4,6% and almost all of Iceland's horses today can be traced back to Sörli, with him being present in the bloodlines of 99% of Icelandic horses alive today.

Sörli was presented at a breeding judgement in Garður in Skagafjörður in 1921 and was described like this: *"Raven black. Beautiful head, vibrant eyes. A fine well raised neck, the back a little long. Fine flanks. Stance of feet and conformation good. A pretty riding horse. Height 136 cm, chest 159 cm, leg 17,5 cm. Was awarded 1st prize."* Two years later he was shown again: *"Has developed and grown a lot over the last two years,*

so well that he can now be considered amongst the best of horses. Tape measurement 140 – 165 – 17,5. Stick measurement 132 – 127 – 131. Awarded 1st prize."

Sörli's influence in the breed is most apparent through Hrafn frá Holtsmúla, whose father Snæfaxi frá Páfastöðum, was inbred out of Sörli. Sörli is also behind Ragnars-Brúnka the foremother of the well-known Sauðárkrókur horses. Sörli is also in the bloodline of Goði 401 frá Sauðárkróki and Hörður 591 frá Kolkuósi. Sörli's genetic contribution is amazing, considering how many decades have passed since he himself was covering mares, but can be explained by how widespread his genes are in

the bloodlines of so many modern horses. Sörli can rightfully be called "The Big Bang" of Icelandic horse breeding and his influence will be a part of the stock all through time.

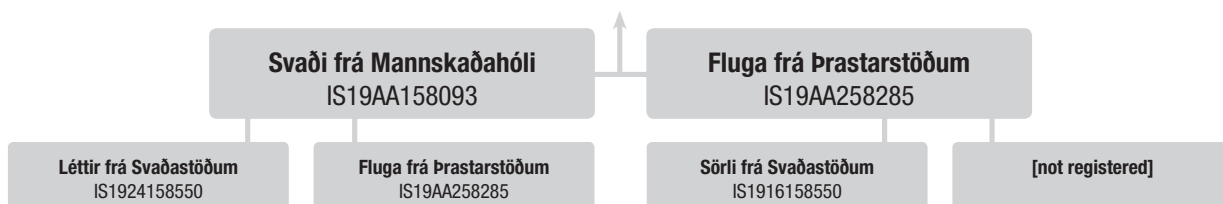
***"Raven black.
Beautiful head,
sparkly eyes. A fine
well raised neck, the
back a little long.
Fine flanks."***



Ragnars-Brúnka frá Sauðárkróki, ridden by Sveinn Guðmundsson at Þveráreyrar 1954. | PHOTO BY VIGFÚS SIGURGEIRSSON

Ragnars-Brúnka frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 2719 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1937257001



Ragnars-Brúnka 2719 was born in 1937 at Þrastarstaðir in Skagafjörður where Páll Erlendsson lived, but she was owned by Ragnar Pálsson who lived in Sauðárkrúkur and therefore she has been said to be from Sauðárkrúkur. She had six offspring and her two daughters Síða and Fluga from Sauðárkrúkur are the basis of her genetic contribution to the breed. Ragnars-Brúnka was shown at the Landsmót National Horse Show at Þveráreyrar in 1954 where she placed second in the group of trained mares. The description was: “A beautiful well-raised “gæðingur” with all five gaits. Fine legs, but not sturdy.” (8,38 – 8,17 – 8,22).

*“A beautiful
well-raised
“gæðingur”
with all five
gaits. Fine legs,
but not sturdy”*

Ragnars-Brúnka’s genetic contribution in the breed is 4,3% and 92% of today’s horses trace their bloodlines back to her. This is primarily through her grandsons, the sons of Fluga and Síða, like Sörli frá Sauðárkróki, a son of Síða, who is one of the leading forefathers of the Icelandic Horse today. Her daughters Hrafnkatla, Hrafnhetta and Hervör also all bred stallions. Gustur frá Sauðárkróki, Fluga’s son was also a popular stallion and can be found in the bloodlines of many horses.

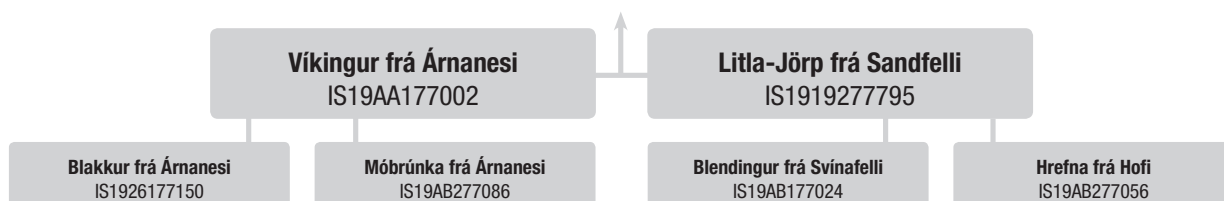
It is safe to say that Ragnars-Brúnka has made her mark in the history of Icelandic horse breeding.



Skuggi frá Bjarnanesi, ridden by Ari Guðmundsson in Borgarnes. | PHOTO FROM GUNNAR BJARNASON'S PRIVATE COLLECTION

Skuggi frá Bjarnanesi

Nr. 201 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1937177180



Skuggi 201 from Bjarnanes was born in 1937 to Rev. Eiríkur Helgason in Bjarnanes. Skuggi was the first stallion to ever win the famous Sleipnir Trophy, at the Agricultural show in Reykjavík in 1947. He was shown at more occasions and always placed at the top.

At the Landsmót National Horse Show in Þingvellir in 1950 he was described as: *"Dark bay with a small star. A magnificent and powerful horse. Five gaited with moderately elastic movement but lacking in sus-*

pension. A bit coarse in appearance and temperamental, which spoils his qualities as a riding horse." Skuggi's genetic contribution is 3,0% and a little over 95% of today's horse can be traced back to him. He

can be found in the bloodline of major stallions such as Hrafn frá Holtsmúla, Ófeigur frá Flugumýri, Gáski frá Hofsstöðum and Otur frá Sauðárkróki. His genetic contribution will therefore be a part of the breed for a long time to come.

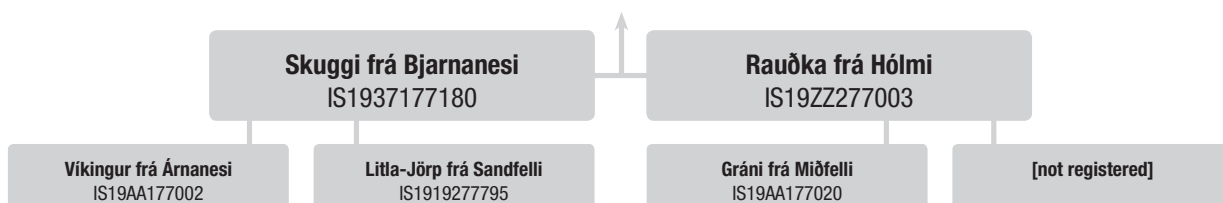
"A magnificent and powerful horse. Five gaited and supple, but lacking in suspension."



Nökkvi frá Hólmi, photo taken at Álfhólar. | PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

Nökkvi frá Hólmi

Nr. 260 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1941177415



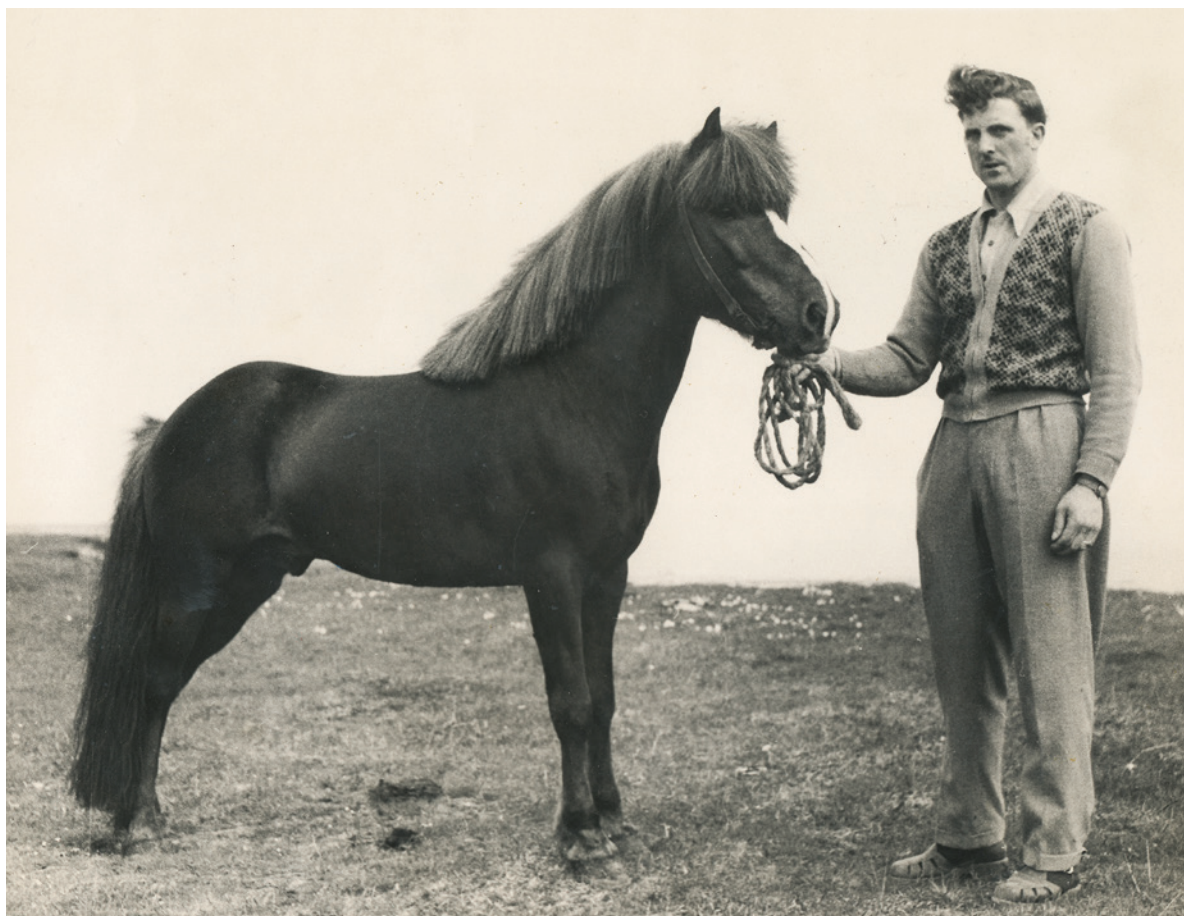
Nökkvi 260 was born in 1941 at Hólmur in Hornafjörður. He was first shown as a two year old and registered in the stud book. He was next shown at the Agricultural show in Reykjavík in 1947 where he placed second next to his father Skuggi 201 and earned a 1st prize.

Nökkvi was shown at the Landsmót National Horse Shows in both 1950 and 1954 and at the 1958 Landsmót he got a first prize A for offspring. In Gunnar Bjarnason's book "Ættbók og saga" (Studbook and history) Nökkvi is described as: "*Bay with a star, nice facial expression, good proportions,*

strong legs and small hind hooves." The judging panel at Þingvellir in 1958 said he was "*A strong and powerful horse with five good gaits and very forward going.*"

"A strong and powerful horse with five good gaits and very forward going."

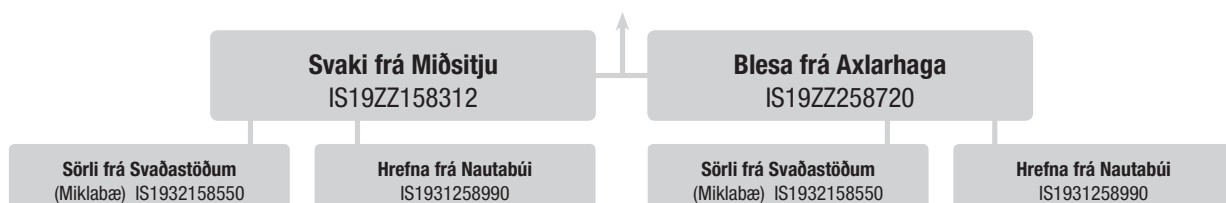
Nökkvi's genes are influential in the breed today and can be found in 95% of today's horses and his genetic contribution is 3,7%. His descendants that are behind most of today's horses are Hrafn frá Holtsmúla and Ófeigur frá Flugumýri, but his influence can be found in many more bloodlines. Nökkvi frá Hólmi is one of the pillars of Icelandic horse breeding.



Goði frá Sauðárkróki. Sveinn Guðmundsson holding the reins. | PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN

Goði frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 401 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1947157008



Goði 401 was born in 1947 to Jón Pálmason at Axlarhagi, but is said to be from Sauðárkrókur. He was shown in 1953, owned by Sveinn Guðmundsson, but did not receive recognition as a breeding horse since he only had one testicle.

At the Landsmót National Horse Show at Þveráreyrar he received the same verdict even though both testicles were there (considered too late). However, he was used as a stallion but only for a short time, castrated in 1955. Therefore he only has 47 registered offspring. Goði was described in Gunnar Bjarnason's book "Ættbók og saga" as: "Chestnut with a blaze, rather small, but well proportioned, a good horse with all gaits, powerful pace and lots of energy, a strong mind and temper."

"Rather small, but well proportioned, a good horse with all gaits, powerful pace and lots of energy, a strong mind and temper."

Goði's genetic contribution is 2,3% today and 95% of today's horses can trace their bloodlines back to him. His genes are prominent in today's breeding and his offspring have had a major impact.

Those who have carried his genes forward are for example Hrafn frá Holtsmúla, Hervar frá Sauðárkróki, Feykir frá Hafsteinsstöðum, the siblings Krafla and Kveikur frá Miðsitju and Óður frá Brún.

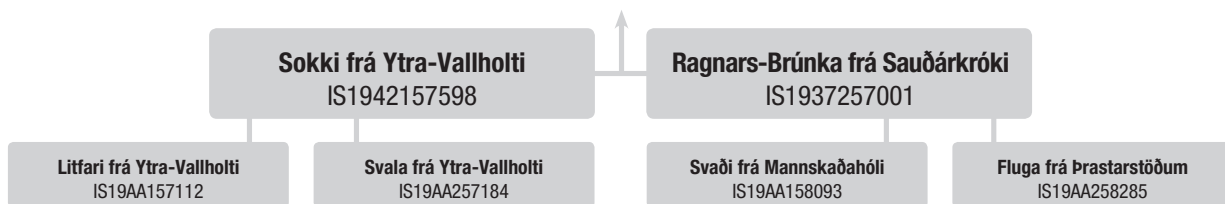
They are all major pillars in Icelandic breeding and therefore explain Goði's great genetic contribution.



Sída frá Sauðárkróki and her daughter Hervör. Sveinn Guðmundsson and Guðmundur Sveinsson holding the reins at Vindheimamelar in 1974. | PHOTO BY FRÍÐJÓFUR ÞORKELSSON

Sída frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 2794 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1952257001



Sída 2794 from Sauðárkrókur was born in 1952. Her breeder and owner throughout was Sveinn Guðmundsson in Sauðárkrókur. Sída was shown in 1959 and said to be a five gaited "gæðingur" with beautiful head carriage and elegant topline, but crooked hocks. Sída had eleven offspring of which four got honorary prize for offspring themselves.

Sída herself also received an honorary prize at the Landsmót National Horse show at Vindheimamelar in 1974. The judges commented: *"Sída's offspring have gotten good breeding judgments, five of them first prize which is unique and speaks for itself. They are beautiful and spirited with good gaits and a nice temperament. The conformation is sometimes lacking, but beautiful features*

make up for the lesser ones. Sída is definitely the best breeding mare to come to judgement in recent years."

Sída is the primary foremother of the Icelandic horse breed today with 7,1% genetic contribution and 92% of all of today's horses can trace their bloodline back to her. She is the mother of Sörli frá Sauðárkróki, one of Iceland's most influential stallions, and her daughters, Hrafnkatla, Hrafnhetta and Hervör all had influential sons; Hrafnkatla being the mother of Otur frá Sauðárkróki, Hrafnhetta the mother of Kjarval frá Sauðárkróki and Hervör the mother of Hervar frá Sauðárkróki. Sída has made a great and valuable impact on Icelandic horse breeding that will last forever.

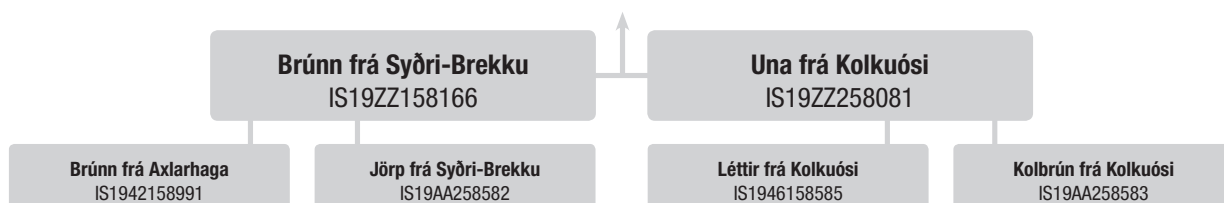
"They are pretty and spirited with good gaits and a nice temperament. The conformation is sometimes lacking, but pretty features make up for the lesser ones."



Hörður frá Kolkuósi at Hólar in 1966. | PHOTO BY EINAR EYLERT GÍSLASON

Hörður frá Kolkuósi

Nr. 591 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1957158589



Hörður 591 was born in 1957 to Sigurmon Hartmannsson in Kolkuós. He was shown at the Landsmót National Horse Shows at Þingvellir in 1962 and at Hólar in 1966, as well as at the Agricultural show in Reykjavík in 1968 where he got 8,31, including 9,0 for overall appearance and pace. In Gunnar Bjarnason's book "Ættbók og saga" Hörður is described as an elegant and spirited horse.

Hörður was awarded a first prize for offspring at Landsmót in Hólar in 1966. The judge's description said: "*Hörður's offspring have a milder temperament than their father. They are on the pacey side in tölt and they do not have as much extension in the gaits as their father, especially in pace. They lack movement and need to have more carrying capacity in*

their hind part. They are well raised and handsome and seem to have good energy and are forward going. The offspring are all young and therefore not fully developed and it is too early to assess their full potential as riding horses. Their genetic value is average."

"Hörður's offspring have a milder temperament than their father. They are on the pacey side and they do not have as much extension in the gaits as their father, especially in pace."

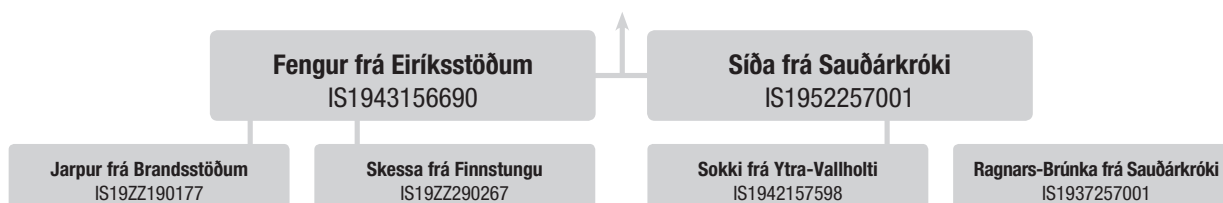
Hörður's genetic contribution today is a little less than 2% and his descendants can be found all over. Many of his sons were popular stallions, such as Stígandi frá Kolkuósi, Héðinn frá Vatnagörðum and Þokki frá Viðvík. Many of his daughters and granddaughters have also been important in breeding, such as Þerna frá Kolkuósi, Nótt frá Kröggólfsstöðum and Sæla frá Gerðum. Hörður is one of the major forefathers in Icelandic horse breeding.



Sörli frá Sauðárkróki, ridden by Sveinn Guðmundsson at Einarssstaðir in 1969. | PHOTO BY EINAR EYLERT GÍSLASON

Sörli frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 653 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1964157001



Sörli 653 was born in Sauðárkrókur in 1964. His breeder and owner throughout was Sveinn Guðmundsson. Sörli was first shown as a two year old at the Landsmót National Horse Show in Hólar and then again in 1969 at the Quarter show (Fjórðungsmót) at Einarssstaðir where he was the highest judged stallion with 8,24 and described as a spirited and talented horse.

Sörli got an honorary prize for offspring and the coveted Sleipnir Trophy at Landsmót in Þingvellir in 1978. In his judgement there the judge's comments are: "Sörli 653 has been a popular stallion in most areas of Iceland and therefore had ample opportunity to succeed as a stallion, more than most others. Out of the twelve mothers, whose offspring are the basis of this judgement, eight have been judged and registered in the stud book. Sörli's offspring share many traits and his influence is strong in the breeding. They have good size, mares around 139 cm on the withers and stallions around 142 cm (10 mares measured and 14 stallions). The offspring have big heads with rather poor ear position, a short neck but very well-raised, a straight back and wide

trunk, the croup a little steep. Legs are mostly correct with strong hooves. They are courageous and forward going, quick learners and easy to train. They develop well and become quite powerful with age and maturity.

"Courageous and forward going and become quite powerful with age and maturity. Most of them are five gaited with good clear gaits, good extension and high leg action."

Those are his most valuable breeding traits; the good temperament and the willingness. Most of them are five gaited with good clear gaits, good extension and high leg action, although the front legs tend to paddle. The offspring are not always beautiful, but the talent rarely fails. For the 12 judged offspring Sörli gets a score of 8,11. He breeds excellent horses and is awarded an honorary prize for offspring."

Sörli has had a tremendous influence on Icelandic breeding and his genetic contribution is 6,6% with 89% of today's horses tracing their bloodlines back to him. Sörli has 1203 registered offspring, out of which 433 were judged. He had many daughters that proved to be valuable broodmares and his sons, like Náttfari frá Ytra-

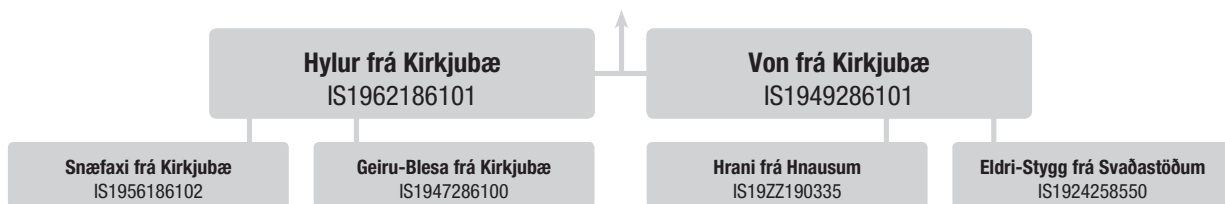
Dalsgerði, Blossi frá Sauðárkróki, the father of Hervar frá Sauðárkróki and Gustur frá Sauðárkróki. Sörli frá Sauðárkróki is one of the major pillars in Icelandic horse breeding.



Þáttur frá Kirkjubæ, ridden by Sigurður Haraldsson at Skógarhólar in 1978. | PHOTO BY EINAR EYLERT GÍSLASON

Þáttur frá Kirkjubæ

Nr 722 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1967186102



Þáttur 722 was born in 1967. His breeder was Sigurður Haraldsson in Kirkjubær. Þáttur was shown at the Landsmót National Horse Show in Þingvellir in 1978 and got a first prize. He was described as a beautiful and well-tempered horse with good spirit.

Þáttur got an honorary prize for offspring at Vindheimamelar in 1982 with the following comment: "Þáttur's offspring are unusually supple in the body. A beautiful head, a pure and joyful look to the eyes. The neck is thin, barely enough raised though and the shoulders sometimes too straight. The back is soft, the trunk light and cylinder shaped. The croup is even but fairly short and not deep. Legs are thin, fine and dry, usually correct and the hooves always good. The coat is sleek and shiny and they have an abundance of mane and tail. The

temperament is lively and easy, forward going but controllable. The gaits are clear, extended, good and beautiful. Þáttur breeds beautiful and good riding horses and he is awarded an honorary prize for offspring with a score of 8,17."

"The temperament is lively and easy, forward going but controllable. The gaits are clear, extended, good and beautiful."

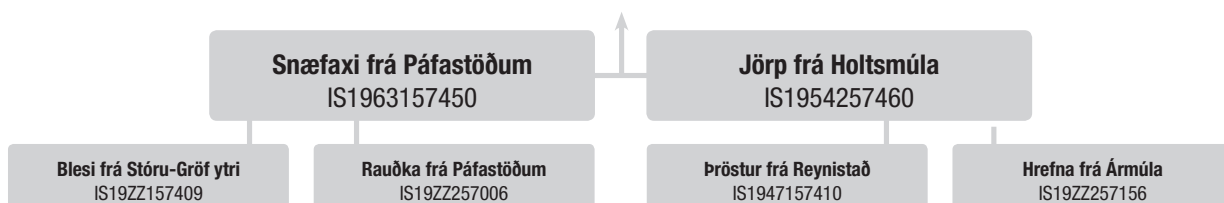
Þáttur's genetic contribution today is 2,2% and his sons Stígandi frá Sauðárkróki, Öngull frá Kirkjubæ and Hlynur frá Báreksstöðum have carried his genes on amongst others. Many of his daughters were also good breeding mares. The most famous and influential is Þrá frá Hólum, but one can also mention Hylling frá Kirkjubæ, the mother of Páfi frá Kirkjubæ, and Sara frá Kirkjubæ, the mother of Ljóri frá Kirkjubæ. Þáttur frá Kirkjubæ is one of the leading forefathers in Icelandic horse breeding.



Hrafn frá Holtsmúla. A photo from the Quarter Show at Vindheimamellar in 1979.
Standing by the stallion are Steingrímur Óskarsson from Páfastaðir and Sigurður Ellertsson in Holtsmúli (to the right). | PHOTO BY EINAR EYLTAR GÍSLASON

Hrafn frá Holtsmúla

Nr. 802 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1968157460



Hrafn 802 was born in 1968. His breeder was Sigurður Ellertsson in Holtsmúli. Hrafn was shown at Vindheimamellar in 1972 and at the Landsmót National Horse Show in 1974 where he was described as a beautiful and versatile "gæðingur" scoring 8,40 for conformation, 8,72 for ridden abilities and 8,56 overall.

Hrafn got an honorary prize for offspring and the Sleipnir Trophy at Landsmót in Vindheimamellar in 1982. His offspring were described as follows: "Hrafn's offspring are tall, the average of 12 judged offspring measuring at 143 cm. They have long necks and well raised, but the neck is deep. The withers are high, the back a bit stiff, thigh muscles rather lean and the stance of the hind legs rather narrow. The legs are dry and correct, the pastern a little long, strong hooves. Ridden abilities are very good, with lots of spirit. Their character is a little heavy, but still trustworthy and stable. All gaits are good and clear with good leg

action. Hrafn's offspring are charismatic and elegant and Hrafn is definitely a great breeding horse. Hrafn breeds good horses and is awarded an honorary prize for offspring with a score of 8,19 for 12 judged offspring."

"All gaits are good and clear with good leg action. Hrafn's offspring are charismatic and charming and Hrafn is definitely a great breeding horse."

Hrafn is the breeding horse that has the greatest genetic contribution in the Icelandic horse population. His genetic contribution is 12% and over 90% of all horses in Iceland now are his descendants. He had many good sons, including Kolfinnur frá Kjarnholtum, Þokki frá Garði, Viðar and Safir frá Viðvík, Adam frá Meðalfelli and Fáfir frá Fagranesi. Hverar frá Sauðárkróki is also his descendant and has passed his genes to later generations. Also, the very popular stallion Orri frá Þúfu is closely related to Hrafn. Hrafn frá Holtsmúla has left a lasting mark on Icelandic horse breeding and

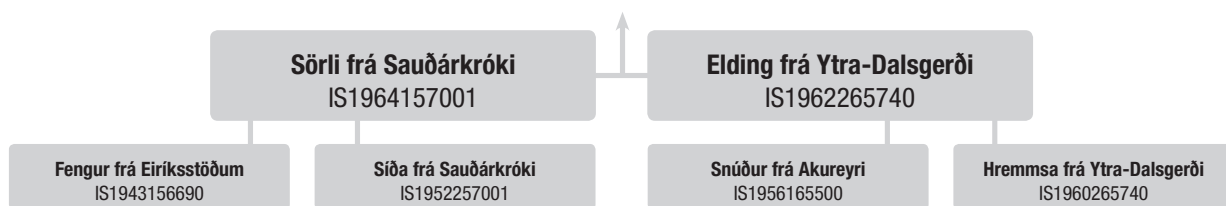
is without doubt the most influential forefather of Icelandic horses today.



Náttfari frá Ytra-Dalsgerði, ridden by Albert Jónsson at Stóra-Hof. | PHOTO BY SIGURGEIR SIGURJÓNSSON

Náttfari frá Ytra-Dalsgerði

Nr 776 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1970165740



Náttfari was born in 1970 to Jakobína Sigurvinsdóttir. He was first shown as a four year old and got a first prize at the 1974 Landsmót National Horse Show at Vindheimamelar. He got his highest judgement at the 1978 Landsmót at Þingvellir. He got 8,0 for conformation and 9,08 for ridden abilities, including 10 for pace and was called: "The greatest gæðingur amongst stallions," highly spirited, yet supple with great gaits and versatility.

Náttfari got an honorary prize for offspring at Landsmót in 1986 where his offspring were described as follows: *"Náttfari's offspring are similar in look with a rather pretty and sweet looking head and good placement of the ears. The carriage is different, some are low while others are better raised. The average size is 142,7 cm with a tape measurement. Shoulders are above average, the chest a little deep, the back straight and the croup*

long, steep and big, legs thin but dry and athletic and fairly correct. The hooves are shallow and wide. The coat is fine and mane and tail fairly good. They are good riding horses, with good temperament and spirit although some take their time developing energy and action. The tölt is a little pacey but the trot is excellent and the pace impressive and there are many excellent horses amongst them. Náttfari 776 gets a score of 8,11 for his 12 judged offspring and an honorary prize."

About 30% of all horses today can be traced back to Náttfari and his genetic contribution is 2,6%. His sons, Baldur frá Bakka, Stígur frá Kjartansstöðum and Sólon frá Hóli have been most influential in carrying on his genes, but many of his daughters also. Náttfari's influence can be found in many places and his input in Icelandic horse breeding is invaluable.

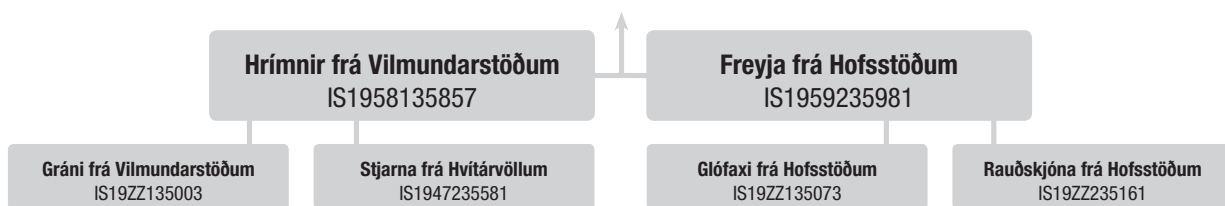
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"The greatest gæðingur amongst stallions," highly spirited, yet supple with great gaits and versatility."



Gáski frá Hofsstöðum, ridden by Gísli Höskuldsson. | PHOTO BY EINAR EYLERT GÍSLASON

Gáski frá Hofsstöðum

Nr. 920 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1973135980



Gáski 920 was born in 1973 to Kristfriður Björnsdóttir at Hofstaðir. Gáski was shown at the 1978 Landsmót National Horse Shown at Þingvellir where he ranked highest in the group of five year old stallions, scoring 8,32 and described as a well raised and well-proportioned talented riding horse.

Gáski got an honorary prize for offspring at the 1990 Landsmót and his offspring were described as follows: *"Gáski's offspring do not all look the same but usually have pretty eyes. The neck is of average length, supple and fairly well raised. The back is straight, the croup knotted, steep and powerful. The proportions are good. The legs are correct and of good quality. The hooves are not as strong, often white due to the pinto color. The offspring are versatile, they trot*

and canter well, the tölt has good action but is sometimes a little stiff, the pace is good. The size differs but the proportions are good. The temperament is not easy and there is a lot of energy in very forward going horses. Gáski receives an honorary prize for offspring and the second place."

"The offspring are versatile, they trot and canter well, the tölt has good action but is sometimes a little stiff, the pace is good. The size differs but the proportions are good."

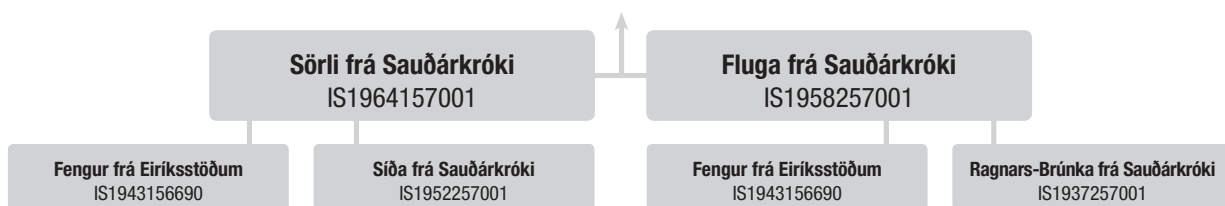
Gáski's genetic contribution is 2,6% in the breed today and over 20% of all horses can trace their bloodlines back to him. His most influential son is Gustur frá Hóli and many of Gustur's daughters proved to be great breeding mares, such as Löpp frá Hvammi, Harpa frá Hofsstöðum, Herva frá Sauðárkróki, Vænting frá Haga, Hátíð frá Hellu and Bryðja frá Húsatóftum. Gáski frá Hofsstöðum is one of the great forefathers of the Icelandic horse breed.



Gustur frá Sauðárkróki, ridden by Ragnar Hinriksson. | PHOTO BY EIRÍKUR JÓNSSON

Gustur frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 923 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1973157005



Gustur 923 was born in 1973 to Sveinn Guðmundsson. Gustur was quite inbred out of Fengur frá Eiríksstöðum and Ragnars-Brúnka frá Sauðárkróki. Gustur was shown at Kaldármelar in 1980 scoring 7,53 for conformation, 8,30 for ridden abilities and 7,92 overall. He was described as having a beautiful neck and good shoulders but bad feet, with excellent ridden abilities. He was shown with offspring at the 1982 Landsmót National Horse Show at Vindheimamelar where he was awarded a first prize for offspring.

His offspring were described as follows:
"The offspring of Gustur 923 are well developed, although not finely built. The head is big, the neck thin, the back stiff and the croup sloping, but rather short. Feet are dry but the pasterns often a little long and the legs can be crooked."

The temperament is strong but forward going, the gaits good with acceptable leg action. Gustur breeds fairly good conformation and temperament with versatile gaits and is awarded a 1st prize for offspring with a score of 7,99."

"The temperament is strong but forward going, the gaits good with acceptable leg action."

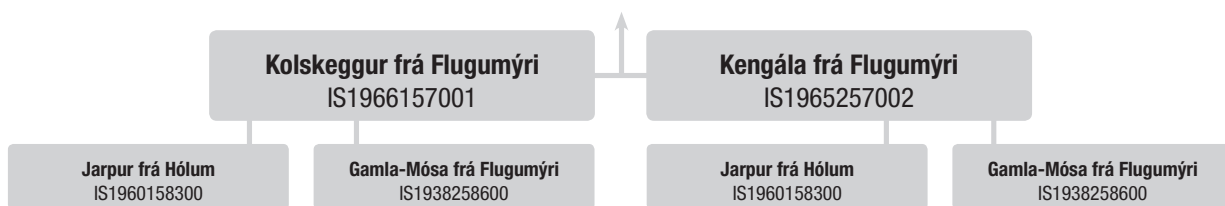
Gustur's genetic contribution is 2,2% and today 25% of all horses can be traced back to him. His influence can be found in many horses, not least through the full siblings Krafla and Kveikur frá Miðsitju that have carried his name, as well as Siggú-Brúnka frá Ásmundarstöðum and Litla-Þruma frá Múla. You can still recognize Gustur's descendants by their fascinating look, good front part and head carriage, a heritage from Ragnars-Brúnka. Gustur frá Sauðárkróki is one of the pillars of the Icelandic horse breed.



Ófeigur frá Flugumýri, ridden by Örn Karlsson at Vindheimamellar in 1982. | PHOTO BY JÓN TRAUSTI STEINGRÍMSSON

Ófeigur frá Flugumýri

Nr. 882 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1974158602



Ófeigur from Flugumýri was born in 1974 to Sigurður Ingimarsson in Flugumýri. Ófeigur was inbred, a son of two full siblings. He was first shown as a four year old at the Landsmót National Horse Show at Þingvellir in 1978 and described as a well-raised and forward going young horse, with good leg action and extended gaits.

He got a first prize in 1981 but his highest judgement came at Vindheimamellar at Landsmót in 1982, 7,80 for conformation, 8,52 for ridden abilities and 8,16 overall. At the Landsmót at Vindheimamellar in 1990 Ófeigur was awarded an honorary prize for offspring. His offspring were described as follows: *"Ófeigur's offspring are rather coarse and lack mane and tail. The neck is well raised, the back rather straight, the croup muscled but sometimes a little high. The trunk is heavy. Quality of legs and hooves is usually good, but the correctness not*

always. Most of them show all gaits with a high stepping tölt, although sometimes lacking balance. Great trot and good pace, when shown. The gallop is good and they are energetic, but the temperament differs. The offspring are of average size, not pretty, well raised with a flexible

"The offspring are of average size, not pretty, well raised with a flexible poll and high leg action. Very powerful riding horses."

poll and high leg action. Very powerful riding horses. The color is homozygous and unclear, a dun color. Ófeigur is awarded honorary prize for offspring and the third place."

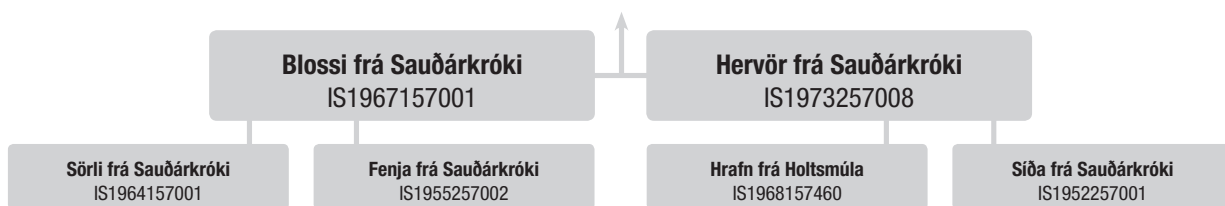
Ófeigur's genetic contribution is 2,6% and over 40% of today's horses are traced back to him. Ófeigur had a lot of sons that have been popular stallions, such as Keilir and Spuni frá Miðsitju, Galsi frá Sauðárkróki and Reykur frá Hoftúni. Many of his daughters also turned out to be great broodmares, such as Gyðja and Sæla frá Gerðum. Ófeigur frá Flugumýri is one of the leading forefathers of the Icelandic horse.



Hervar frá Sauðárkróki, ridden by Albert Jónsson at Vindheimamelar in 1982. | PHOTO BY VALDIMAR KRISTINSSON

Hervar frá Sauðárkróki

Nr. 963 in the Icelandic Studbook – IS1976157003



Hervar was born in 1976 to Guðmundur Sveinsson in Sauðárkrókur. He was shown at the Landsmót National Horse Show at Vindheimamelar in 1982 where he ranked second in the group of six year old stallions with a total of 8,27. Hervar was described as well-raised, but with coarse ears and a stiff back. Good tölt and trot, scoring 9,0 for both, and pace. Spirited and well tempered.

He was awarded an honorary prize for offspring and the Sleipnir Trophy at the 1990 Landsmót in Vindheimamelar. His offspring were described as follows: *"Hervar's offspring have coarse heads with outward pointing ears. Long and well raised necks, the back short, the croup sloping and average in length. The trunk is sometimes deep but usually light. Legs are not very strong, the pasterns long and not feathered. The correctness is alright and the hooves look good, made of strong material. The offspring are versatile when it comes to ridden abilities, but not*

always with a lot of leg action. Strong willingness and high spirit, quite cold temperament. Handsome, with coarse heads, well raised and energetic five gaited riding horses with good general impression.

Hervar is awarded an honorary prize and the first place."

Hervar's genetic contribution is 5,2% and about 60% of today's horses can trace their bloodlines back to him. Most of his genetic contribution stems through his son Otur frá Sauðárkróki, the father of Orri frá Þúfu, honorary prize stallion Kraflar frá Miðsitju, Prúður frá Neðra-Ási and Hektor frá Akureyri. Many of his daughters also proved to be valuable broodmares, such as Askja and Katla frá Flugumýri, Gnótt frá Sauðárkróki, Daladís frá Leirulæk, Alísa frá Vatnsleysu and Virðing

frá Flugumýri. Hervar frá Sauðárkróki is one of the most important pillars in Icelandic horse breeding.

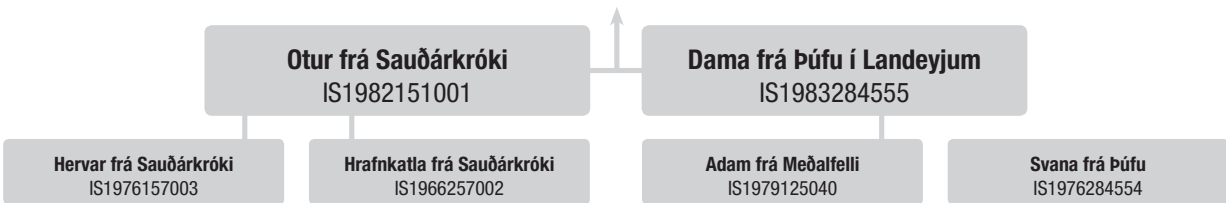
"Strong will and high spirit, quite cold temperament. Handsome, with coarse heads, well raised and energetic riding horses with all gaits looking good."



Orri frá Þúfu, ridden by Rúna Einarasdóttir at Gaddstaðaflatir in Hella in 1991. | PHOTO BY EIRIKUR JÓNSSON

Orri frá Þúfu

IS1986186055



Orri was born in 1986 to Indriði T. Ólafsson in Þúfa. He was first shown as a four year old at the 1990 Landsmót National Horse Show at Vindheimamelar where he ranked second. He was shown again in 1991 scoring 8,34, including 9,5 for tölt and form under rider.

He was awarded an honorary prize for offspring and the Sleipnir trophy at the 2000 Landsmót in Reykjavík. His offspring were described as follows: "Orri's offspring are above average in size, expressive and handsome, but often with big, coarse heads, a well-raised but thick neck, great shoulders and withers. Excellent mane and tail. The back is muscular and the croup deep, but short. The offspring are of good proportions, but the trunk sometimes a little deep and the flanks flat. The quality of the legs is average with strong tendons, correctness not always great, but the hooves are excellent. Most of his offspring are four-gaited, though some possess good pace too. Tölt and trot is exceptionally clear-beated, with good speed capacity and high leg action. The gallop is impressive and fast, the willingness

is good and the offspring are courageous. They have lots of charisma. Orri's offspring mature early and they are courageous and strong. Orri is at the top in Icelandic horse breeding. He is awarded an honorary prize for offspring and the first place."

"Excellent mane and tail. The back is muscular and the croup deep, but short. The offspring are of good proportions, but the torso sometimes a little deep and the flanks flat."

Orri's genetic contribution has increased a lot in recent years and now stands at 8,4% and will probably become even higher in the coming years. He has the second biggest genetic contribution in the breed at the moment, following Hrafn frá Holtsmúla. This is mainly because so many of his sons have become popular and successful as stallions and 15 of them have received awards for offspring, which is unique. Many of his daughters have also proven valuable broodmares. As of June 9th 2016 Orri has 1346 offspring registered, with 589 having been judged, which is an unusually high proportion and best describes his strength in breeding. All this confirms what the judges stated; Orri frá Þúfu is the greatest breeding horse in the history of Icelandic horse breeding.