

SOLO

The SOLO bloodline was started with breeding stallion Sacramento XXXI, born in Kladruby nad Labem in 1927, who was used in the breeding of both White and Black Kladruber horses. In the regeneration of Black Kladruber horses, he was transferred to the research station in Průhonice, where he was named SOLO in 1941 and fathered 80 foals. Stallions Solo Isoleta VIII, Solo Rosa XVII, Solo Elea XXII and Solo Siria XXIX have recently been used the most to breed Black Kladrubers.



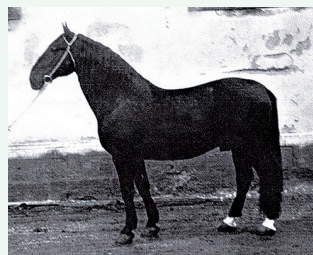
Solo I, foto: archiv NHK



Solo Elea XXII, foto: archiv NHK



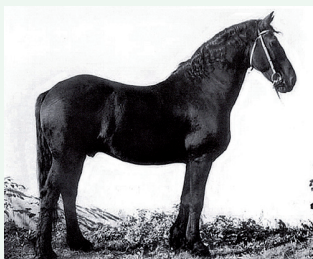
Solo Maestosa I, foto: archiv NHK



Solo Isoleta VIII, foto: archiv NHK

ROMKE

To infusion the blood and strengthen the black colour, the bones and the high forelimb action, Friesian stallion Romke was imported in 1974, fathering 58 foals in the Czech Republic. He started a new Black Kladruber bloodline in Slatiňany, and his descendants were mostly used in driving competitions. Romke returned to Holland in 1985, where he continued to be used for breeding. Romke Eleja X was used in the Slatiňany stud farm, and today there is Romke Majesty XI, Romke Selandia XII and Romke Elvona XIII.



Romke, foto: archiv NHK

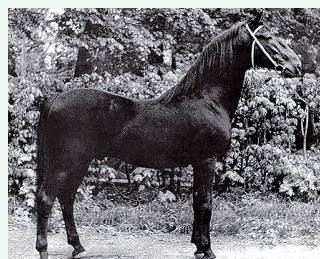


Romke Eleja X, foto: archiv NHK

SIGLAVI PAKRA – FAVORY-GENERALISSIMUS

In order to expand the blood base, Lipizzaner stallion Siglavi Pakra was added to the regeneration process of the Black Kladrubers in 1958. He fathered 16 foals in Slatiňany. In the following years, his descendants Siglavi Pakra Favorina I and Siglavi Pakra Barbara III were used for breeding. Breeding stallions today include Siglavi Pakra Basilika VIII, Siglavi Pakra Montilla XI, Siglavi Pakra Camareta XII and Siglavi Pakra Escala XIII.

The blood was refreshed further with white stallion Generalissimus XXIX, who started the FAVORY-GENERALISSIMUS bloodline. This bloodline is not yet established among black horses. White horses Generalissimus Manida I and Generalissimus Barbilla IX from black mothers can be used for breeding black horses.



Siglavi Pakra Favorina I,
foto: archiv NHK



Siglavi Pakra Montilla XI,
foto: archiv NHK



Siglavi Pakra Escala XIII,
foto: archiv NHK



Generalissimus Manida I,
foto: archiv NHK

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📍 The National Stud at Kladruby nad Labem
Kladruby nad Labem 1

📍 Zámecký park 169
Slatiňany

 National Stud Kladruby nad Labem

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LIKE A PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

 National Stud Kladruby nad Labem

PROF. FRANTIŠEK BÍLEK (16 DECEMBER 1885 KUNVALD – 29 MARCH 1972 PRAGUE)

The greatest Czech hippologist, university teacher, writer and scientist became famous as an extraordinary breeder, who entered the history of horse breeding thanks to two things - his contribution to the rescue of Przewalski's horses and the regeneration of Black Kladruber horses. He wrote the important professional book *Obecná zootechnika* (General Animal Husbandry) and co-authored the book *Speciální zootechnika* (Special Animal Husbandry). In the 1920s, he strongly defended the endangered Kladruber horses. Towards the end of the 1930s, he gathered the last Black Kladruber horses and expanded their numbers. He founded a hippological museum in Chateau Slatiňany, the only one of its kind in the whole of Europe, where he took care of the collection until his old age.

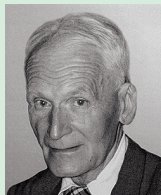
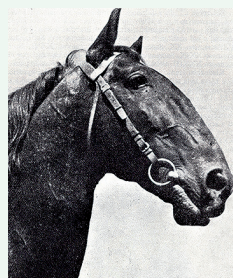


Foto: archiv NHK

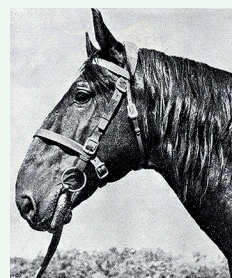
Prof. F. Bílek's initial intention to continue the line of purebreds was thwarted by the number of breeding horses, which were also the product of close inbreeding. This made him adopt a rare breeding step - regeneration, which was officially launched in 1939 in Průhonice.

Only three stallions - half brothers - survived the post-revolution purge: Sacramoso XXX, Sacramoso XXXI-Solo and 530 Sacramoso XXIX-3 Avara, and two purebred Black Kladruber mares. The professor

therefore decided to also use other breeds, especially Lipizzaner. A total of 54 mares were used in the first stage of regeneration.



Sacramoso XXXI,
foto: archiv NHK



Sacramoso XXX,
foto: archiv NHK

THE SITUATION TODAY

Today - almost fifty years after the regeneration project - there are four stable bloodlines of Black Kladruber horses: Solo, Sacramoso, Siglavi Pakra and Romke. Since 1996, the stud book has been closed to the blood of other breeds, and the breeding is performed in an effort to maintain genetic variability and slow down the increase in the degree of inbreeding. Last year, 31 black breeding stallions and 271 black breeding mares were registered in the Czech Republic.



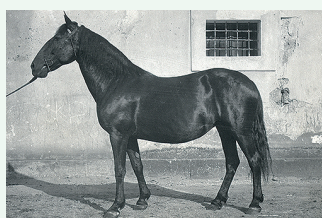
Foto: M. Purnochová



Foto: archiv NHK

LAST-MINUTE RESCUE

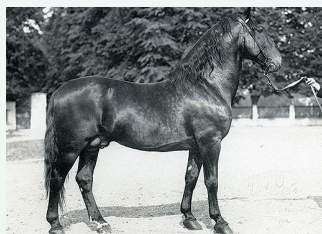
The Sacramoso and Napoleone bloodlines of Black Kladruber horses, who were used as carriage horses for ceremonial purposes at the imperial court and by church dignitaries until 1918, were bred at the Kladruby stud farm. After the establishment of the republic, the Kladruber horses became a symbol of the hated empire and were thus subject to efforts to destroy them. The 'less noble' black horses were the most endangered - their breeding had virtually ceased. They were saved in the last minute when Prof. František Bílek gathered the last surviving horses in order to restore their breeding in Průhonice near Prague.



Napoleone, 1911, foto: archiv NHK



Sacramoso XXVIII, 1919, foto: archiv NHK



Sacramoso XXIX, 1920, foto: archiv NHK



Kardinálský vůz, ceremoniální zápřež starokladrubských vraniků, Praha 1935, foto: archiv NHK

UP HILL AND DOWN DALE

The first regeneration phase of Black Kladruber horses took place in Průhonice, but there were insufficient pastures there. When Chateau Slatiňany and its adjacent stables and land were confiscated in 1945 on the basis of the Beneš Decrees, the managers of the Průhonice farm and Prof. F. Bílek decided to move the horses to Slatiňany. About fifty horses were transported on the 24th and 25th of August 1945, 'by hoof'. Stables in Heřmanův Městec and Slavice were added to the State Experimental Stud Farm in Slatiňany. In the following years, the regeneration was led by MVDr. Lev Richter and doc. Ing. Jaromír Dušek.

The regeneration of Black Kladruber horses officially ended in 1973 when their numbers reached 93.



Doc. Jaromír Dušek
foto: archiv NHK



Slatiňany, 70. léta 20. století,
foto: archiv NHK



Slatiňany, 70. léta 20. století,
foto: archiv NHK

BLOODLINES OF BLACK KLADRUBER HORSES NAPOLEONE – SACRAMOSO

The NAPOLEONE bloodline, which no longer exists, was started with a black stallion of the same name who was born in Rome in 1845 and imported to Kladruby ten years later, where he covered mares of the Sacramoso bloodline. The bloodline ceased to exist in 1922.

The SACRAMOSO bloodline was started with a black stallion of the same name, born in 1800 in the stud farm of the Olomouc Archbishopric in Kroměříž. His descendants - Sacramoso XXIX, Sacramoso XXX and Sacramoso XXXI (later named Solo) were used in the regeneration of Black Kladruber horses. Important stallions in the past included Sacramoso Xerxes XXXIX, Sacramoso Favina XLIX and Sacramoso Majorita IV, and Sacramoso Rosemary XIII, Sacramoso Siria XV, Sacramoso Caroma XVI and Sacramoso Capeta XVII today.



Napoleone VI, foto: archiv NHK



Sacramoso Montana VII,
foto: archiv NHK