

SECTION TWO (2)

HORSES

All rules pertaining to this section of the Rule Book, and any supplementary rules, will be implemented by the Association.

9. APPLICATION

All Application forms and Schedule of Fees are available on the Association web site. All paperwork lodged must be accompanied by the correct fees before the application is processed.

- a) Paperwork will only be accepted from a financial member of the Association at time of lodgement;
- b) Any application can be refused by the Board. The Board is not obliged to give any reasons for refusal;
- c) All genetic results, identified by AQHA Registration processes, are the property of AQHA for its use in its absolute discretion;
- d) To be registered or recorded with the Association, horses must meet the requirements in Rules 9.1 to 9.6;
- e) All horses must complete any genetic testing, as requested by the Association, and the results must be acceptable in accordance with Rule 19.

9.1 Horses bred in Australia, Horses not born in and residing outside Australia, will be considered for registration if the horse:

- a) Is the result of one of the breeding's in the Breeding Chart Rule 9.7 and a breeding return has been lodged by the stallion owner at time of service;
- b) Has its DNA on file and is Parent Verified through a testing facility accepted by the Association.

9.2 Imported Horses and stallions whose semen is to be imported into Australia, will be considered for registration if:

- a) The horse is AmQHA "Numbered" or "X" registered;
- b) Copies of the original AmQHA Registration Certificate, DNA markers, parent verification and any other Genetic test results are received with the application;
- c) For an Imported horse, the Application for Registration is received within 120 days of the horse arriving in Australia and be accompanied by a copy of the shipping documents;
- d) A Stallion, must have met all regulations in Rule 12 pertaining to the IBF process.

9.2.1 Horses accepted under this rule, will be registered with the same name as that recorded with the AmQHA and will be allocated a registration number taking into consideration five (5) generations of its pedigree and whether it has been upgraded by performance. The letters IMP or US and IS will appear after their name.

9.3 3 Horses imported in Utero, horses born En Route to Australia or result of a Frozen embryo, will be considered for registration if:

- a) The sire and dam are "Numbered" or "X" registered with the AmQHA;
- b) A copy of their AmQHA registration papers, plus DNA markers and results of any genetic testings, is received with application;
- c) The horse's DNA is on file and the horse is parent verified;

- d) An application for a Frozen Embryo Permit has been lodged by the owner of the Frozen Embryo, who is a financial member of the Association. Proof of ownership of the Frozen Embryo is required;
- 9.3.1** A Permit will be sent to the owner of the Frozen Embryo, which must be lodged with the Association once the embryo has been implanted into the recipient mare. Each permit can be used for the registration of one (1) foal. Permits are transferable.
- 9.3.2** The horse will be allocated an appropriate registration number with the Association taking into consideration five (5) generations of the horse's pedigree.
- 9.4 Imported Frozen Oocyte.** Horses, that are the result of an Imported Frozen Oocyte, will be considered for registration if:
- a) The donor mare is "Numbered or "X" registered with the AmQHA and a copy of the donor mare's AmQHA registration papers, plus DNA markers and results of any genetic testings, is received with application for a Frozen Oocyte permit;
 - b) The horse's DNA is on file and the horse is parent verified;
 - c) The sire, of the horse, is "Q", "R" or "A" registered with the Association and must have met all regulations in Rule 12 pertaining to the IBF process;
 - d) An application for a Frozen Oocyte Permit has been lodged by the owner of the Oocyte, who is a financial member of the Association. Proof of ownership of the Frozen Oocyte is required.
- 9.4.1** A Permit will be sent to the owner of the Oocyte and once the Oocyte has been inseminated, the Owner must lodge a breeding return with the Association. Each permit can be used for the registration of one (1) foal. Oocyte Permits are transferable.
- 9.4.2** The horse will be allocated an appropriate registration number with the Association taking into consideration five (5) generations of the horse's pedigree.
- 9.5 5 Performance Registry (PR)**
The Performance Registry is for horses that are not eligible to be accepted for AX, A1, A2, A3 or Q registration.
- 9.5.1** For a horse to be considered for the Performance Registry it must:
- a) Be a mare or a gelding;
 - b) Have a minimum of 25% proven Quarter Horse lineage;
 - c) Prove parentage to one registered Quarter Horse. If the registered Quarter Horse parent is a stallion, the stallion must have met all regulations in Rule 12 pertaining to the IBF process;
 - d) Complete a HERDA, HYPP and OLWS test that will be conducted by an organisation approved by the Association. The results must be acceptable in accordance with Rule 19;
 - e) Have DNA on file with the Association.
- 9.5.2** A horse will NOT be considered for the Performance Registry if the horse:
- a) Returns an afflicted (Hr/Hr) result to HERDA;
 - b) Returns a positive (N/H) result to HYPP;

- c) Has pedigree to, or markings or conditions characteristic of an Appaloosa, Paint, Pinto, Standardbred, Heavy Draughts or Pony Bred;
- d) Has white markings above the lines drawn in Diagram 1. Refer Rule 11.4;
- e) Has not reached 14hh at the age of 5 years;
- f) Is the result of cloning.

9.5.3 All horses accepted into the Performance Registry will:

- a) Receive a PR number;
- b) Only have the one qualifying parent name appear on the registration certification;
- c) Be eligible to compete in performance classes only;
- d) Not be eligible to compete in closed Quarter Horse Halter Classes;
- e) Never be upgraded out of this Registry

9.5.4 Progeny, out of Performance Registered mares, will only be considered for the Performance Registry if:

- a) The Performance Registered mare has been bred to a Q, A1, A2, A3 or AX registered Quarter Horse stallion; and
- b) They meet all other requirements in Rule 9.5.

9.6 Foundation Recording

Horses born in Australia will be considered for Foundation Recording for breeding purposes only, if the horse:

- a) Is registered with the ASB or number registered with the ASHS and has been parent verified through genetic testing by ASB or ASHS;
- b)) Has a C1 or C2 registration, allocated by the ASHS due to a registered Quarter Horse parent, and the horse has been parent verified through genetic testing, it will be considered for Foundation Recording;
- c) Tests negative to any genetic tests in accordance with rule 19.6;
- d) Is not excluded under Rule 10;
- e) Is a stallion, the horse must have met all regulations in Rule 12 pertaining to the IBF process.

9.6.1 Application must be accompanied by a copy of the horses Certificate of Registration from the ASB or ASHS and genetic test results if requested.

9.6.2 Any horse accepted for Foundation Recording will be recorded under its breed registered name and ASB or ASHS will be placed at the end of the horse's name accordingly and the horse will be allocated a "F" number, which must be quoted at all times with the name of the horse.

9.6.3 Progeny - To be considered for registration with the Association, the progeny must be by or out of a Foundation Stallion/Mare that was bred to a Q, A1, A2, A3 or AX registered horse with the Association.

9.7 Breeding Chart

a) Stud Book Registry

To be considered for registration in the Stud Book, the horse must be the result of one of the following breeding's and the progeny will be allocated the registration status as indicated:

Parent One	Parent Two	Progeny
Q	Q, R1, R2	Q
Q	A3	Q

b) Appendix Registry

To be considered for registration in the Appendix registry, the horse must be the result of one of the following breeding's in the chart below and the horse's Appendix (A) number will be determined by this breeding;

Parent One	Parent Two	Progeny
Q	A2	A3
Q	A1	A2
A3	A3	A3
A3, A2	A2	A2
A3, A2, A1	A1	A1
Q	FS, FM	A1
A3, A2, A1	FS, FM	A1
Q	AX	AX
A3, A2, A1	AX	AX
AX, FS, FM	AX	AX

- c) In the chart above, if one of the parents is deceased, and has no DNA on file, the progeny will have to be paternity or maternity verified and an Affidavit will be required by the progeny owner stating that the parent is deceased and the resulting foal will be given AX registration. As of 1 August 2022, no foal will be considered for registration unless it can be parent verified.

9.8 Forebearers

Forebearers are the sire and dam of progeny that have been accepted for the registration of the following:

- An imported horse;
- For imported semen;
- Born in Utero;
- Born en route to Australia;
- As an imported frozen embryo; or
- The dam of an imported frozen Oocyte.

NB: Forebearers are not registered/recorded with the Association.

10. NOT ELIGIBLE

A horse is not eligible for registration or recording if it:

- Is less than 14.0 hands in height at age five (5) years;
- Tests H/H (positive) to HYPP;

- c) Tests N/H (positive) to HYPP unless gelded or surgically spayed;
- d) Tests Hr/Hr (afflicted) to HERDA;
- e) Is the result of cloning;
- f) Has pedigree to, or markings or conditions characteristic of an Appaloosa, Paint, Pinto, Standardbred, Heavy Draughts or Pony breed;
- g) Has excessive white markings, whether such markings or conditions are, or could be, the result of inherited traits, or the result of an organic or abnormal physical condition. It is a matter for the Association alone to determine whether the white markings are deemed 'excessive';
- h) Has inherited defects such as Cryptorchid or Monorchid and is also capable of reproduction;
- i) Has overshot or undershot jaw, where normal occlusion between the upper and lower incisors is absent in horses over the age of two and is also capable of reproduction; and
- j) Has any defect that has resulted in or will predispose the animal to pathological changes that interfere with its intended use.

11. STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

11.1 Conformation means the form or outline of an animal; the symmetrical arrangement of its parts.

11.2 The conformation of a Quarter Horse is different from that of any other breed. It gives the horse grace and balance and enables it to excel in a great variety of disciplines. It is important therefore to become familiar with the Standard of Excellence for the breed.

11.3 Characteristics

The following characteristics are desirable in Quarter Horses:

- a) **Balance:** Head, neck, forequarters, barrel, and hindquarters correctly proportioned and symmetrical. All component parts blend smoothly together resulting in overall balance, style and beauty giving grace and freedom of movement;
- b) **Head:** Relatively short and wide with a small muzzle and a shallow, firm mouth. The head joins the neck at an angle of about 45 degrees.
 - nostrils:** full and sensitive;
 - ears:** short, active, and set wide apart;
 - eyes:** large, wide-set and reflect intelligence and placid disposition;
 - jaws:** well developed;
 - teeth:** to be acceptable, teeth must have occlusal contact between the upper and lower central incisors.
- c) **Neck:** Of sufficient length and flexibility to be well balanced and give good manoeuvrability. The neck blends well into sloping shoulders and the throat latch is trim and flexible;
- d) **Shoulders:** Long and set at an angle of about 45 degrees. Smooth and relatively, heavily muscled. The slope of the shoulder blends into the withers;
- e) **Withers:** Well defined, medium high and extends well back beyond the top of the shoulder;

- f) **Chest:** Deep and broad, with well-set forelegs blending into shoulders. Muscling inside forearm gives the appearance of a well-defined inverted V;
- g) **Barrel - Back:** Short and close coupled and full and powerful across the loin;
girth: Deep with well-sprung ribs;
underline: longer than the back and carried well down at the flank.
- h) **Hindquarters:** Broad, deep and heavy. Muscled, so that they are full at the thigh, stifle, and gaskin and down to the hock;
rump: Long and sloping gently from hip to tail;
hip: Muscling is long, extending down into the thigh;
thigh: Deep and ties in well with the gaskin. When viewed from the rear, it is the widest part of the Quarter Horse;
gaskin: Wide and well-muscled inside and outside;
hock: Broad, flat, clean, strong, low set and free of excess tissue. The muscling ties well into the hock joint and there is no play or give except directly forward.
- i) **Limbs**
legs: The legs are strong and when viewed from the front or rear the legs, cannons and pasterns are straight;
cannon: Short, broad, and strong with hock and knee joints low to the ground; perpendicular and squarely set;
tendons: Clean and sharply separated from the bone and from each other;
fetlock joint: Well-formed and strong;
pastern: Medium length, strong and with a forward slope of about 45 degrees;
hoof: Tough-textured with deep, wide open heel. Has the same slope as the pastern; balanced in size with the overall size of the individual animal.
- j) **Temperament:** Intelligent and gentle;
- k) **Movement:** Square and true with legs well placed for powerful, active movement;
- l) **Mature horses** at five (5) years of age: height minimum 14hh, weight normal range of 400kg to 600kg.

11.4 Undesirable Characteristics

- a) Any characteristic of conformation or movement of a horse, is considered undesirable if below the standard described in Rule 11.1 to 11.3;
- b) The number and degree of undesirable characteristics, and or defects present in a horse, will determine whether it is acceptable to the Association for registration or recording;
- c) **Excessive White:** *The Quarter Horse has long been recognised, identified, and promoted as a solid coloured horse and does occasionally produce offspring with excessive white markings, beyond the lines shown in Diagram 1, but may be considered for registration subject to:*
 - the horse's pedigree
 - returning a negative result to the OLWS gene test
 - the horse meeting all other requirements for registration

- all white markings must be confirmed on the Application for Registration, failure to do so could invoke a fine of up to \$1,000.
 - five (5) photos of the horse are required to be sent with the Registration Application being near side, off-side, front, rear and belly.
 - horses accepted with excessive white markings will have displayed on their Registration Papers "Undesirable Characteristics of a Quarter Horse Excessive White".
- d) **Balance:** Any imbalance in proportion which affects appearance, symmetry or movement of the horse;
- e) **Temperament:** Nervous, intractable;
- f) **Movement:** Any characteristic which interferes with balanced, active movement of the horse such as:
splints or other bone conditions accompanied by lameness;
stringhalt;
broken wind and roaring.
- g) **Umbilical Hernia**
- h) **Neck and Head:** Diagram 2
- i) **Body:** Diagram 3
- j) **Limbs:** Diagram 4

Diagram 1

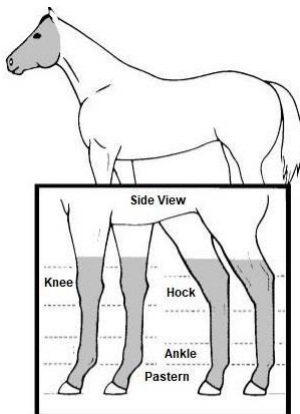


Diagram 2

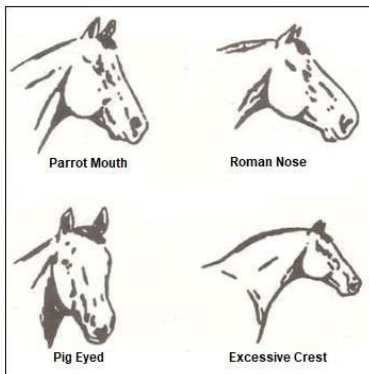


Diagram 3

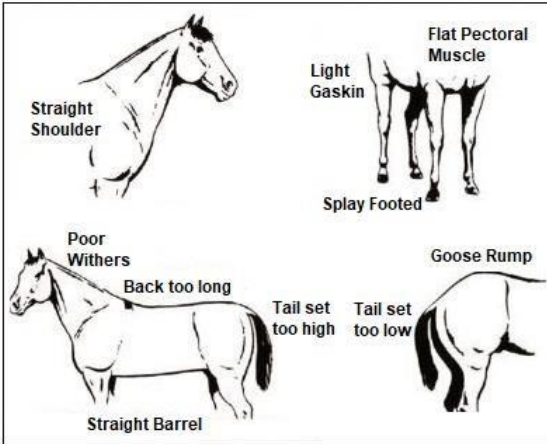
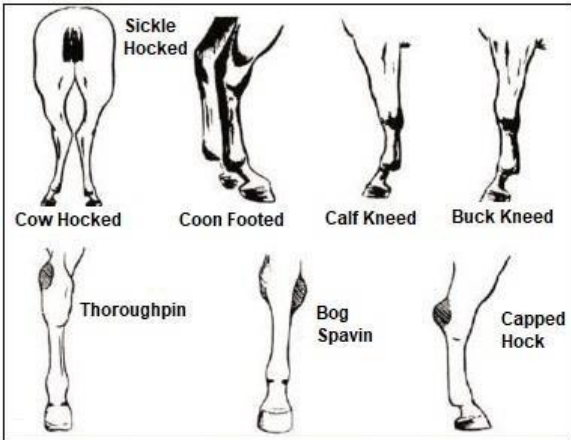


Diagram 4



12. BREEDING

12.1 IBF Process

A stallion must have its Certificate of Registration endorsed as having completed the IBF process prior to the first service taking place. NB: Failure to comply with the above will result in a substantial penalty fee being applied.

- a) The owner of the stallion must submit the following to the Association for consideration:
 - the stallion's original Registration Certificate, and
 - a fully completed IBF Form signed by a registered veterinarian certifying that the details contained in the form are true and correct
- b) The stallion will not be eligible for IBF if he:

- is Parrot mouthed (overshot or undershot) where normal occlusion between the upper and lower incisors is absent in horses over the age of two (2)
 - is a cryptorchid or monorchid
 - does not have two (2) visible testicles descended into the scrotum
 - is under 18 months of age at time of IBF Vet inspection
 - is not a minimum height of 14hh at time of IBF Vet inspection
- c) A deceased stallion cannot have an IBF completed and therefore cannot be upgraded to a breeding sire;
- d) Any stallion that applies for IBF, from 1 August 2018, must complete a GBED, PSSM1 and MH genetic test by a laboratory recognised by the Association as part of the IBF process.

12.2 Breeding Returns

An official Breeding Return must be completed and lodged for all services by the stallion owner.

- a) The official Breeding Return must:
- list the registered name and number of all mares bred, stating type of service, i.e. Natural, AI, Embryo or Frozen Embryo
 - if artificially inseminated, list the date of insemination as the service date
 - if naturally served, list the first date and last date mare was served
 - if pasture bred, list the date mare is introduced into the paddock and the date mare is removed from the paddock, and
 - be lodged with the Association by the required due date, with the correct fees.
- b) Services between registered Quarter Horse stallions and mares, not eligible for Association registration or Foundation Mare recording, can be recorded by using a special breeding return to record these services for lodgement with other organisations;
- c) If the breeding returns are to be signed by a person other than the owner, whose name appears on the Association records, then a Signatory Authorisation form must be on file for the breeding returns to be accepted.

12.3 Mares

- a) **Exposure** Mares will not be run in a pasture or kept in such conditions where they could be exposed to more than one stallion of breeding age;
- b) **DNA** for mares that were registered or recorded prior to the introduction of DNA, these mares must have their DNA type on file, prior to breeding, for their progeny to be considered for registration;

The Association strongly recommends that DNA samples be taken from mares at or prior to breeding to have DNA records in the event the mare dies or otherwise becomes unavailable for DNA testing after foaling and prior to foal registration;

- c) **Pasture Bred Mares** Where a mare has been pastured with a stallion for a full breeding year, being 1 August to 31 July, a

Breeding Return must be lodged by 31 October of each year. If not lodged by this date, late fees will apply.

12.4 Due dates for Breeding Returns

- a) Breeding Returns for all mares served between 1 August and 28 February in any year, must be lodged by the owner of the stallion providing the service by 31 May next following;
- b) Breeding Returns for all mares served between 1 March and 31 July in any year must be lodged by the owner of the stallion providing the service by 31 October next following;
- c) Breeding returns for any stallion, that are not lodged with all appropriate fees paid, within twelve (12) months of the due date, the owner's membership and the Stallions registration may both be suspended for non-compliance;
- d) The suspension of a stallion, and its owner, due to rule 12.4 c) will be lifted once all paperwork, any required genetic tests completed, and all fees and penalty fees have been paid.

12.5 Application for Registration that is generated from lodgement of a breeding return.

The application for registration will be sent to the breeder, who will complete the application once the foal is born and lodge the application with the Association.

If a stallion owner is financially disadvantaged, by non-payment of a service, and informs the Association upon lodgement of such breeding return, the Association will not release the registration for application form to the breeder, (mare owner at time of breeding).

12.6 Domestic Semen

Stallion owners participating in the collection of and/or transport of live or frozen semen must ensure that the Breeding Return reflects that the breeding was by artificial insemination and that the Stallion is registered as a breeding stallion (i.e. has a completed IBF).

The Association has the authority to send its representative to inspect the premises and practices of any person or breeding establishment using artificial insemination and no person will refuse, upon reasonable request, full access to the premises.

12.7 Deceased/Incapable Stallion

If a stallion dies or is otherwise rendered incapable of breeding, his frozen semen can be used indefinitely providing all requirements for a Breeding stallion have been met.

12.8 Domestic/Imported Retained Semen Permit

- a) If an owner intends to sell their stallion, but retain the stallion's frozen semen, then prior to the sale of the stallion the owner must apply to the Association for Retained Semen Permits;
- b) Permits will not be available to the former owner after the sale of the stallion;
- c) Each Retained Semen Permit will allow for the registration of one (1) foal;
- d) A Retained Semen Permit is transferable;
- e) The Association will make available for public record the number of outstanding Permits on file for each individual stallion.

12.9 Domestic Embryo Permits

- a) There will be no restriction on the number of progenies registered as a result of embryo transfer procedures;
- b) All donor mares involved in embryo transfer must be DNA typed prior to embryos being collected;
- c) Embryos frozen for future use must be noted on the Breeding Return by noting in the Service Type column against that service, that the Embryo is frozen;
- d) A Permit will be sent to the owner of the Frozen Embryo, which must be lodged with the Association once the embryo has been implanted into the recipient mare;
- e) A Frozen Embryo Permit is transferable.

12.10 Domestic Oocyte Permits

- a) All mares involved in oocyte collection must have DNA on file with the Association prior to any oocyte collection;
- b) If a mare owner sells their mare and retains oocytes from that mare, then prior to the sale of the mare the mare owner must apply for Oocyte Permits. Once ownership of the mare has been transferred, the former owner cannot apply for additional permits;
- c) If a mare owner retains ownership of their mare but sells the Oocytes from that mare, then prior to the sale of the Oocytes, the owner of the mare must apply for Oocyte Permits;
- d) One Oocyte Permit application must be completed for each oocyte collected;
- e) Each permit can be used for the registration of one (1) foal;
- f) An Oocyte Permit is transferable;
- g) The owner of the oocyte at the time of breeding will be noted as the breeder on the registration.

13. REGISTRATION DUE DATES

Any application for a horse to be considered for registration in the Stud Book or Appendix Register of the Association must be made within the following time limits or penalty fees will apply:

- a) Horses born between 1 August and 28 February in any breeding year must be registered or recorded by 31 May next following; and
- b) Horses born between 1 March and 31 July in any breeding year must be registered or recorded by 31 October next following.

14. GENERAL

14.1 If, in the opinion of the Association, there is reason to believe that a return, application or such other information supplied by any breeder, owner or leasee is incorrect in any particular, the Association may refuse the return and/or application unless the breeder, owner or leasee, at his/her own expense and as directed by the Association:

- a) Submits all books, receipts, or other documents which the Association may deem necessary for examination by the Association;
- b) Presents any animal/s for inspection by a person authorised by the Association to act on its behalf; and
- c) Provides photographs, if required.

- 14.2** In all proceedings concerning or affecting the records of the Association, and in all disciplinary action, the burden of resolving any doubt as to the true parentage or identification of an animal will be upon the applicant involved. The Association's determination, decision and action will be final and binding upon all parties.
- 14.3** A member must not refuse any reasonable request by the Association to assist it, its officers, directors, committees or agents, to locate, identify and inspect, and must answer any inquiry concerning a horse in their ownership or control or its ancestor or forebearers promptly and truthfully.
- 14.4** The Association may require any member to make available a horse in their ownership or control for the purposes of DNA typing/genetic testing.
- 14.5** Any DNA typing/genetic testing will be conducted by an organisation approved by the Association.
- 14.6** The Association may, at its discretion, appoint a representative to be present during the collection of the sample/s.
- 14.7** The Association may take into consideration the results of such tests as well as any other available information and authorise any corrections to the records as it determines are necessary or appropriate.
- 14.8** The Association will not be responsible for any claim, loss or damage consequent upon the Association effecting registration, recording or transfer, to a person other than the legal owner.
- 14.9** In any application for registration the horse's markings must be fully and accurately provided by completing the markings panel on the application form.
- 14.10** Any whorls on the horse must be recorded in the markings panel of the application form.
- 14.11** If the horse is branded then brands must be marked on the markings panel of the application form.
- 14.12** An incomplete or incorrect description of a horse on an application form may render the horse ineligible for registration.
- 14.13** The Association will refuse to accept, at its absolute discretion, registration or recording of horses excluded by Rule 10.
- 14.14** Any application for registration must be signed by the owner of the applicant horse.
- 14.15** Breeders declaration. If the registrant is not the Breeder, then the Breeder must sign a Breeders Declaration stating that the horse was sold prior to registration.
- 14.16 Signatory Authorisation.** If a financial member of the Association delegates another person to sign any paperwork on their behalf, a Signatory Authorisation form must be lodged with the Association.
- 14.17** Youth members may only have two (2) horses registered and/or recorded in their name. (NB: no colt/stallion can be registered in a Youth membership).
- 14.18** Upon acceptance of a horse for registration or recording, a certificate will be issued to the owner. The issued certificate will remain the property of the Association and must be returned to the office promptly upon request.
- 14.19** Progeny of stallions and/or mares which are non-compliant with the rules are not eligible for registration.

- 14.20** Registration and Recording certificates do not represent legal ownership. They are issued for Association purposes only on information provided by members of the AQHA.
- 14.21** The Association may change the recorded sire or dam based on the results of scientific testing.
- 14.22** If, in the opinion of the Association, there is a justifiable cause for inspection of an animal, that inspection will be carried out at the applicant's or the registered owner's expense.
- 14.23** Upgrading - as from 1 August 1999, no horse will be upgraded on performance.

14.24 Incorrect Documentation

- a) Any documentation received by the Association which is incorrect in any way or is incomplete will not be processed until the error or omission has been remedied by the applicant and the correction fee has been paid;
- b) In cases where the Association is advised by an owner that the information supplied is incorrect with respect to such items as sire, dam, gender or markings, a revised Registration or Foundation Recording Certificate may be issued by the Association;
- c) When applying for a revised Registration or Foundation Recording Certificate, the applicant must:
 - complete and submit a statutory declaration to the Association stating the reasons why the horse was incorrectly registered in the first place, and
 - forward the original certificate to the Association at the time of applying for a revised certificate.

15. AGE OF A HORSE

The age of a horse will be calculated based on a breeding calendar year starting 1 August every year. For example, a horse foaled any time between 1 August 2018 and 31 July 2019 (weanling) for the breeding records the foal is a 2018 born horse. The horse is one (1) year old on 1 August 2019 (yearling) and two (2) years old on 1 August 2020.

16. NAME OF A HORSE

- 16.1** Each horse will be given a name by the owner acceptable to the Association, which does not conflict with any other animal registered or recorded with the Association either living or dead.
- Exception:** Rule 16.1.1, Imported horses, horses registered for imported semen and Foundation Recorded horses.

16.1.1 *A name may be reused if all the following criteria is met by the horse originally issued the name:*

- a) *Is deceased as evidence by Association records;*
- b) *Does not have a performance record, show or race;*
- c) *Has not been inducted into the AQHA Hall of Fame and/or received the AQHA Medal of Excellence;*
- d) *Does not have offspring with a performance record, show or race, nor have the offspring been inducted into the AQHA Hall of Fame and/or received the AQHA Medal of Excellence;*
- e) *Or achieved the highest recognition from any AQHA Approved Performance Body refer Rule 44.4*
- f) *Does not have produce or get younger than twenty (20) years of age.*

16.1.2 *A name may be reserved for a period of two (2) years from the date the Association receives a written reservation request. A fee of \$100 per year applies. If the name is used within the first year only \$100 will be charged.*

Post the two (2) year period, if the reserved name is not used, the member may apply for a further two (2) year reservation period with payment of \$100 per year.

16.2 The Association reserves the right to refuse any name it deems unacceptable or inappropriate.

16.3 The horse's name cannot exceed 25 characters, including spaces. (NB: If USA registration is intended to be sought, the AmQHA allows up to twenty (20) characters).

16.4 Numerals and any form of punctuation are not acceptable in a name.

16.5 No suffixes of existing registered horse's names will be accepted. This rule includes but is not limited to names ending in s, en, ed, ing, er, est.

16.6 If a prefix has been applied for and accepted by the Association, the Association recommends that prefixes be used wherever possible as part of the registered or recorded name of the horse.

16.7 The name of a horse once registered or recorded will not be changed.

16.8 Using a prefix, in front of an already registered name, the name will not be accepted.

17. HORSE PREFIX

17.1 A member may only have one (1) registered prefix. This must not be confused with the necessity to register the business name of the stud with the appropriate State Authority.

17.2 Once a prefix has been allocated to a member, the member may not change the prefix although the member may choose to discontinue the use of it.

17.3 The Association reserves the right to approve or reject any prefix it deems unacceptable.

17.4 No prefix may be used until written notification of approval has been received by the member.

17.5 A prefix may only be used when the person registering or recording a horse is also the breeder of that horse, except if the breeder gives written authority to the Association to allow the person registering or recording a horse to use his/her own prefix.

17.6 A prefix will not be accepted if it:

- a) Is the name of an already registered horse;
- b) Is the name of a prefix already registered with the Association;
- c) Has been used previously at the beginning of the name of any registered horse; or
- d) Sounds like any other already registered prefix.

17.7 Plurals of existing prefixes cannot be registered as a prefix.

17.8 Any prefix that has been applied for and approved, and has never been used, can be relinquished in writing and that member can apply for another prefix.

17.9 If a prefix has been relinquished then that prefix will be made available to any other member if they so wish to apply.

18. DESCRIBING THE AUSTRALIAN QUARTER HORSE

18.1 An Australian Quarter Horse must be described accurately and correctly in any Application for Registration or recording. Any misdescribed or inaccurately described horse is liable to be deregistered.

18.2 Any horse possessing a body colour listed below but have 75% of their body covered with white hairs will have the word 'Roan' after the colour of the horse.

18.3 Only the following colours and markings will be accepted by the Association:

Colouring:

Bay: Body colour ranging from tan through red to reddish brown; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

Bay/Brown: Body colour predominantly brown, muzzle bay, legs, mane, and tail black.

Black: Body colour true black without light areas; mane and tail black.

Black/Grey: Mixture of black and white hairs. At an early age predominantly black. With increasing age, the coat grows lighter in colour.

Brown: Body colour brown or black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, and flank and inside upper legs; mane and tail black.

Brown/Black: Body colour darker than brown but not entirely fitting definition of black.

Buckskin: Body colour yellowish or gold; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs. Buckskins do not have a dorsal stripe.

Chestnut: Body colour dark red or reddish-brown; mane and tail usually same colour as body but may be flaxen.

Cremello: Light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream coloured hair and blue eyes.

Dun: Body colour yellowish or gold; mane and tail are black or brown, has dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs and transverse stripes on withers.

Grey: Mixture of white with any other coloured hairs; often born solid-coloured or almost solid-coloured and get lighter with age as more white hairs appear.

Grulla: Body colour smoky or mouse-coloured (not a mixture of black and white but with each hair mouse-coloured); mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs; has dorsal stripe.

Palomino: Body colour golden yellow; mane and tail white. Palominos do not have dorsal stripes.

Perlino: Light (or pink) skin over the body, white or cream-coloured hair and blue eyes. Mane, tail, and lower legs slightly darker than body.

Red Dun: A form of dun with body colour yellowish or flesh coloured, tail, and dorsal stripe usually are red. Mane and tail maybe flaxen white or mixed.

Sorrell: Body colour reddish or copper-red, mane and tail usually same colour as body, but may be flaxen.

Taffy: Body colour varies from golden brown, reddish brown or dark chocolate brown with legs dark liver brown and flaxen mane and tail.

Markings

Star: Any marking on the forehead.

Strip: A narrow marking extending vertically in the area between the forehead and the nostrils.

Snip: Any marking between the two nostrils.

Star and Strip: A marking on the forehead with a strip to the nasal peak. The strip does not have to be an extension of the star.

Star, Strip and Snip: A marking on the forehead with a narrow extension to the nasal peak and opening again between the nostrils. These may be connected.

Bald Face: An overly broad blaze. It can extend out and around the eyes and it can extend down to the upper lip and around the nostrils.

Blaze: A vertical marking of medium, uniform width extending the length of the face.

Coronet: Any narrow marking around the coronet above the hoof.

Half Pastern: A marking which includes only half the pastern above the coronet.

Full Pastern: A marking which includes the entire pastern.

Half Cannon: A marking which extends around the leg from the coronet halfway up the cannon bone, or halfway to the knee on the foreleg or halfway to the hock on the back leg.

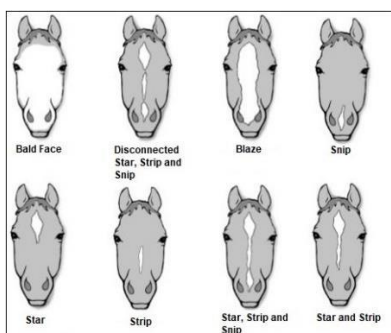
Full Cannon: A full marking to the area of the knee on the foreleg and to the area of the hock on the hind leg. It is an extended sock.

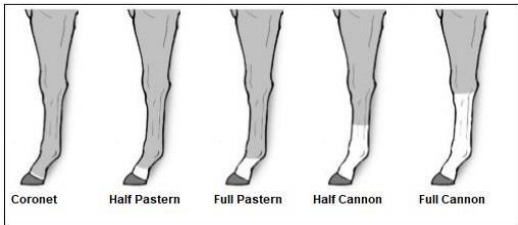
Roan Patches, Patches or Scattered White Hair: Areas with white hair scattered through the basic body colour and which do not have underlying light coloured skin.

Patches of Darker Coloured Hair: Concentrated areas in which the hair has a darker pigmentation than the surrounding hair of its basic body colour.

Dark Spots: Patches of dark hair (or basic body colour) within white markings.

Other White Markings (Body Patches and Spots): Areas of white hair with underlying white skin.





18.4 Genetic Colour Testing

Is not compulsory. Genetic colour testing is accepted by the Association and will be displayed on the Registration Certificate. The testing is the responsibility of the owner of the horse, at time of testing, and all fees relating to that testing are to be paid for by the owner of the horse.

Genetic colour testing results will be accepted from any testing laboratory up to 31/07/2018. As from 01/08/2018 results will only be accepted from a testing facility approved by the Association.

Regarding body colour, owner of the horse must use one of the colours in Rule 18.3.

18.5 Brands

Branding is not compulsory. If you decide to brand your horse it is necessary to comply with State Legislation and/or Jockey Club requirements.

18.6 Identification

All horses to be accepted in the Stud Book or the Appendix Registry must be visibly identifiable. Microchips are acceptable as secondary identification. All whorls must be identified on the Application for Registration.

18.7 Inspection

If in the opinion of the Association there is a justifiable cause for inspection of an animal, the inspection will be carried out at the applicant's or the registered owner's expense.

19. GENETIC TESTING

19.1 Scientific Testing

The Association may require, at its sole discretion, scientific testing to determine the incidence of genetic disorders.

19.2 Results:

- a) That the results of any genetic testing, generated in compliance with the Rules & Regulations of the Association, is and remains the property of the Association for its use in its absolute discretion;
- b) Test results for all genetic testings will only be accepted from testing facilities deemed appropriate by the Association.

19.3 HYPP: Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis.

- a) HYPP is an Autosomal Dominant Genetic Disorder, being a muscular disease caused by a hereditary genetic disorder that leads to uncontrolled muscle twitching or profound muscle weakness and in severe cases may lead to collapse and/or death. According to research this condition exists in

certain descendants of the stallion “Impressive” AmQHA #0767248;

- b) Horses applying for registration that have lineage to “Impressive” will be tested for HYPP, except where both parents have been tested for HYPP with a negative result on file with the Association, then the horse applying for registration will not be required to be tested for HYPP;
- c) Horses that return a positive (homozygous/afflicted) result to HYPP will not be accepted for registration or recording;
- d) Horses that return a positive (heterozygous/carrier) result to HYPP will be considered for registration with the Association if gelded or spayed; NB: Chemical alternatives to surgical spaying will not be accepted by the Association;
- e) Horses that return a negative result to HYPP will be considered for registration;
- f) Any horse applying for registration, whose pedigree does not contain the ‘Impressive” lineage will not be required to be tested for HYPP;
- g) Any registered horse may be required to be tested for HYPP using the official procedure at the Association’s discretion;
- h) Horses tested for HYPP will have their registration papers marked with the test result.

19.4 HERDA/OLWS

19.4.1 HERDA (Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia) is an Autosomal Recessive Genetic Disorder.

HERDA is a devastating disease that causes the skin to lift and peel away. The condition, which renders a horse unable to wear a saddle or harness, is known by two names: Hyperelastosis Cutis and Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia. The reported age of onset ranges from birth to four (4) years old. According to research this condition exists in certain descendants of the mare “Miss Taylor” AmQHA #0002636 and stallion Poco Bueno” AmQHA #0003044;

19.4.2 OLWS (Overo Lethal White Syndrome) is an Autosomal Recessive Genetic Disorder in which the caecum, colon and sometimes the rectum undergo a large dilation and fill with faecal mass. Associated with homozygosis of the Overo Lethal White gene it results in incomplete migration of nerve cells to the large intestine during embryonic development. Affected foals may die within seventy-two (72) hours of birth;

19.5 Autosomal Recessive Genetic Disorders:

- a) Horses applying for registration that have lineage to Poco Bueno/Miss Taylor must be tested for HERDA;
- b) Where both parents have been tested for HERDA/ OLWS and both parents have a negative result on file for that genetic disorder, the horse applying for registration is not required to be tested for that genetic disorder;
- c) Horses applying for registration that display excessive white markings beyond the limits described in Rule 11.4, unless the horse applying for registration is out of two (2) negative parents, must be tested for OLWS; Exception: Horses applying for Foundation Recording that display excessive white markings beyond the limits described in Rule 11.4 will not be accepted for Foundation Recording;

- d) Any horse that does not carry lineage for HERDA will not be required to be tested for that disease;
- e) Horses that return a positive (Homozygous/Afflicted) result to HERDA/OLWS will not be accepted for registration;
- f) Horses that return a positive (Heterozygous/Carrier) result to HERDA/OLWS may be considered for registration;
- g) Horses that return a negative result to HERDA/OLWS may be considered for registration;
- h) Geldings that display excessive white markings are not required to be OLWS tested if parent validated to two (2) registered Quarter Horses;
- i) Geldings who are by or out of a HERDA carrier are not required to be HERDA tested;
- j) Geldings whose parents are both HERDA carriers will be required to be tested, and if they return an Hr/Hr result will not be eligible for registration;
- k) All horses tested for HERDA/OLWS will have their papers marked with the test result.

19.6 Foundation Recorded Horses Genetic Testing

- a) All ASB registered horses to be considered for Foundation Recording must return a negative result to HERDA and OLWS;
- b) All ASHS registered horses to be considered for Foundation Recording must return a negative result to HYPP, HERDA and OLWS.

19.7 Stallions and Mares

- a) All breeding stallions and mares with lineage to Poco Bueno/Miss Taylor, and no HERDA results are on file with the Association, will be suspended and no paperwork will be processed for the stallion or mare;
- b) All breeding mares who cannot prove that they do not have lineage to Poco Bueno/Miss Taylor and do not have their HERDA results on file will be suspended and no paperwork will be processed for that mare;
- c) Once a negative or carrier HERDA result has been received, all rights and privileges for the stallion/mare will be reinstated.

19.8 Other Genetic Disorders

- a) At the direction of the Association any horse may be required to be tested for any genetic disorder at any time;
- b) On notification from the Association, a registered Veterinarian will, using an official testing kit, be required to take the specified sample and forward it to the place of testing directed by the Association;
- c) The horse's registration papers must be forwarded to the Association where they will be marked with the official result.

20. GELDING STATUS

20.1 Colt/Stallion to Gelding

A registered colt/stallion, that has been gelded, will have their records amended once:

- a) The Association has been notified in writing that the horse has been gelded; and
- b) The original Certificate of Registration has been received by the Association;

- c) **Notification online** can only be submitted by the owner as per the Associations records, and the original registration certificate is to be forwarded to the Association within fourteen (14) days of submitting notification online, or a penalty fee will apply.

20.2 Gelding to Stallion

If a stallion has been registered as a gelding, upon discovery of this error, an explanation in writing plus the original Registration Certificate must be returned to the Association for correction and a new certificate will be produced upon payment of penalty fee. There will be no redress for any member who sells or transfers a stallion that is recorded with the Association as a gelding.

21. TRANSFER OR NOTIFICATION OF LEASE

To have a lease/transfer recorded with the Association, the leasee and/or purchaser of the horse must be a financial member of the Association.

21.1 Lease Notification

Amateur and Youth Showing Leases refer to Rules 62 and 63.

- a) A Lease Notification form must be lodged and signed by both the lessor and the leasee and lodged before the leasee has rights to the horse;
- b) The leasee of the horse is, for Association purposes, deemed to be the owner of the horse for the period of the lease;
- c) The Lease Notification form must specify that the leasee can show and/or breed the horse for a minimum of twelve (12) months and no more than two (2) years at which time a new Lease Notification form must be lodged;
- d) The Association recommends that the lessor and the leasee have a private lease contract;
- e) Notification that a lease has been cancelled must be signed by the lessor and the leasee;
- f) The Association may refuse any Notification of a Lease without assigning a reason.

21.2 Transfers

- a) An Authority for Transfer form must:
 - be completed in its entirety
 - provide the horse's correct name and number
 - provide date of transfer
 - provide the name and address of transferee
 - be signed or lodged by the seller and the purchaser, and
 - be forwarded together with the registration or recording certificate of the horse.
- b) To transfer a horse online, the following will apply:
 - seller must fill out the Sellers section online and submit for processing
 - purchaser must fill out the Purchasers section online and submit for processing
 - the transfer fee must be paid online by either the Seller or Purchaser, and
 - the original registration or recording certificate is to be forwarded to the Association within fourteen (14) days of submitting the transfer online, or a penalty fee will apply

- c) The Association will not give effect to the transfer until all paperwork and fees have been lodged;
- d) Foals at foot that are sold with their dams, including the progeny of foundation mares, are subject to a separate Transfer Certificate if they have been registered or recorded;
- e) Foals at foot that are unregistered and eligible for registration should be registered by the vendor in the name of the new owner;
- f) Purchasers who require their horses to be transferred must ensure that all transfer requirements have been met;
- g) If the last recorded owner has not complied with Rule 23.1 regarding disposing or sale of a registered horse, then Rule 23.3 can be implemented by the Association.

22. CERTIFICATES

22.1 Registration and Recording Certificates do not represent legal ownership. They are issued for Association purposes only on information provided by members of the Association.

22.2 Correction or Alteration of any original Registration or Recording Certificate can be obtained upon written application from the owner or leasee, provided that:

- a) The Association approves the alteration;
- b) The owner or leasee provides information as may be required to ensure that the correction or alteration is valid;
- c) The owner or leasee submits the horse for inspection if required; and
- d) All corrections or alterations must be made by the Association.
- e) Any Certificate which has been altered in any way is liable to be cancelled until such times as an application for a duplicate Certificate is made.

22.3 Duplicate Certificates

- a) The Association may issue a duplicate Certificate of Registration or Recording provided that the owner or leasee applies for the Certificate and furnishes a Statutory Declaration giving full details of the circumstances surrounding the loss of the original Certificate;
- b) The application must be accompanied by four (4) clear photographs showing both sides, front and rear views of the horse;
- c) The Association must be satisfied as to the circumstances surrounding the loss of the original Certificate to issue a replacement certificate.

23. NOTIFICATION

- a) The Association must be advised within 30 days of the death, *sale*, or disposal of any horse Registered with the Association.
- b) This can be done in writing to the Association and the original Registration Certificate must accompany the notification; or
- c) The owner, as per Association records, can submit a notification online and must send the original Registration Certificate to the Association within fourteen (14) days of notification or a penalty fee will apply.

- 23.2** The Association, if requested, will amend the Registration Certificate to note the horse's death and return the Certificate to the owner, unless the owner directs the Association otherwise.
- 23.3** If a registered horse is sold or disposed of, without papers, and the owner does not inform the Association within 30 days of the sale or disposal, the Association will transfer ownership of the horse to the new owner under the following conditions:
- a) Purchaser to supply a Bill of Sale from the Vendor or proof of payment;
 - b) Horse is to be Parent Verified to Association records;
 - c) Purchaser to complete and sign a Transfer form;
 - d) Purchaser to supply photos of the horse for verification to Association records;
 - e) Purchaser to complete a Statutory Declaration outlining how they obtained the horse;
 - f) The Association will request a signed transfer from the last recorded owner on two (2) occasions over a 60 day period;
 - g) If the signed transfer form is not forthcoming, and all other conditions in this rule are met, the horse will be transferred to the purchaser.
- 23.4** Application for an unregistered horse that has been sold or disposed of, that maybe eligible for registration, and a breeding return has been lodged with the Association then the following will occur:
- a) The Association will contact the stallion owner. If stallion owner has forwarded registration application form to breeder of the said horse, the Association will contact the Breeder;
 - b) If the breeder is not forthcoming with a Breeders Declaration, the Association will request a signed breeder's declaration from the Breeder on two (2) occasions over a 60 day period;
 - c) The applicant must meet the following conditions:
 - applicant to supply Bill of Sale or proof of payment
 - horse is to be PV to Association records
 - applicant to supply photos of the horse for verification to Association records, and
 - applicant to complete a Statutory Declaration outlining how they obtained the horse.
- 23.4.1** If all the above conditions are met and the horse is eligible, the Association can register the horse after all genetic testing that is required has been completed in accordance with Rule 19.
- 23.5** The Association will not take any action on behalf of a member or non-member that is in possession of a horse that is not covered by Rule 23.3 or 23.4 that requests to have the horse transferred or registered into their name with the Association.
- 24. DEREGISTRATION**
- 24.1** A horse may be deregistered by the Association upon receipt of written application to the Association by the recorded owner of a horse.
- 24.2** Deregistered horses will only be eligible for reregistration with the written consent of the member who was the recorded owner at the time of deregistration.

- 24.3** The Association may cancel the registration or recording of any horse for any period if:
- a) The horse was registered or recorded by the Association in error at the time application was made for registration or recording;
 - b) After registration or recording, the horse develops characteristics not acceptable to the Association;
 - c) The registered owner has been expelled or has had disciplinary action taken against them pursuant to the Constitution of the Association;
 - d) The applicant misrepresents the animal's actual markings and pedigree and genetic samples;
 - e) If the horse develops excessive white markings or it is less than 14hh at the age of five (5) years.
- 24.4** Absence of reproductive capabilities as a gelding or spayed mare will not lessen the standard by which the horse's markings or height are evaluated.
- 24.5** In determining the eligibility for registration and recording, or revocation of registration or recording, the burden of persuasion lies with the registration applicant/s.
- 24.6** The Association may refuse an application for re-registration for any reason. The Association is not required to provide an explanation for the refusal.
- 24.7** Until the Association exercises its power under Rule 24, the deregistration of any horse will not affect the registration or recording of any foal from that horse if the registration or recording of the foal was accepted during the period of registration of the deregistered horse.
- 24.8** A financial member may apply to re-register a disqualified horse.

25. AMERICAN REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Registration of horses with the AmQHA is available through the Australian Quarter Horse Association, provided horses meet AmQHA registration criteria at the time of application. Members are encouraged to utilise this service to apply for American Quarter Horse Association registration.

