

CANADIAN BLONDE D'AQUITAINE ASSOCIATION

Rules and Regulations (excerpts from Association Bylaws)
Effective February 8, 1999

RULES FOR REGISTRATION

- 1) **Animals eligible for registration:**
 - a) Those registered in the herd book of an Association in the country of origin and considered eligible by the Board of Directors. The application for registration in Canada must be accompanied by the original Certificate of registration from the country of origin.
 - b) Those whose parents are registered in the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association Herd Book, and provided performance data, required in rules specified by the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association, have been supplied.
 - c) Animals produced by the transfer of embryos or fertilized ova from one cow to another shall be eligible for registration provided that the genetic parents are eligible and provided that the details of the embryo transfer are certified to the Secretary-Manager by the person performing the embryo transfer.
 - d) Recipient cows must be identified by at tattoo or a numbered tag in each ear.
 - e) The owner of the donor cow must provide a transfer of ownership Certificate if the resultant calf (calves) are born the property of another person.

- 2) **Code Letters:** All animals registered in the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association Herd Book will receive a code letter prefix as part of their registration number which designates their Herd Book Status. The code letters are the following:
 - a) R* 100% fullblood animals whose parentage on both sides traces back to the French Herd Book
C* Percentage animals up to 7/8 female and 15/16 male
D* Domestic purebreds as outlined in section on upgrading and any registerable animal above this percentage as provided in that section
T* Embryo transplant animals
(p)* Naturally polled animals

 - b) Proper usage of Code Letters - using a given registration number:
R 1200 * 100% fullbloods parentage to FHB
C 1200 * percentage animals
D 1200 * domestic purebreds
D 1200 (P) * polled domestic purebred
R 1200 T * 100% fullblood transplant
D 1200 T * domestic purebred transplant

- 3) **Upgrading:** In order to facilitate the development of the Blonde d'Aquitaine breed of cattle in Canada through the widest possible genetic bases, the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association will encourage breeders to engage in an upgrading program using established breeds.
 - a) Upgrading to domestic purebred status may be accomplished using a purebred or percentage (registered) animal as designated in Table 1.
 - b) Parent stock must be registered through each phase of upgrading.
 - c) Bulls of at least 31/32 Blonde d'Aquitaine breeding and females of at least 15/16 Blonde d'Aquitaine Breeding will be accepted as domestic purebreds and registerable.

- 4) **Parentage Verification:** is the comparison of an animal's bloodtype to the bloodtype of its sire and dam to determine qualifying parents. This can also be verified by a DNA test.
 - a) A blood type record of a Blonde d'Aquitaine sire in artificial studs shall be kept on file with CBDA or its designated agent.
 - b) Fullblood and Purebred import animals, male & female, will be blood typed and this record shall be kept on file with CBDA or its designated agent
 - c) Embryo transplant progeny must be parentage verified to the fullest extent possible, by either a Blood Type, DNA genotype or a combination of both, as per approved Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association procedures, before a certificate

of registration will be issued by the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association. The Blood Type and/or DNA genotype shall be done at the owner's expense.

Effective January 1, 2005, all Embryo transplant progeny must have a DNA genotype on file with the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association to be eligible for registration. The DNA genotype shall be done at the owner's expense.

The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association reserves the right to request a DNA genotype for the recipient dam that the embryo was implanted into. The recipient dam will be DNA genotyped at the owner's expense. The recipient dam's DNA genotype will be tested by the CBDA's designated agent as a possible dam of the Embryo transplant progeny.

The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association reserves the right to request that all potential sires to which the recipient dam was exposed after the embryos were implanted be DNA genotyped, at the owner's expense. These DNA genotypes will be tested by the CBDA's designated agent as possible sires of the Embryo transplant progeny.

The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association reserves the right to refuse or suspend the registration of Embryo transplant progeny as per Article 4, Section 2.

It is mandatory that all Embryo transplant progeny be tested and have a normal 1/29 status, which will be recorded on the certificate of registration.

d) The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association reserves the right to require parentage verification on any registered Blonde d'Aquitaine animal.

e) Domestic Purebreds shall be randomly selected for bloodtype for parentage verification prior to being accepted for registration. One animal out of every 100 shall be randomly selected. The randomly selected animal and the parents not already blood typed, shall have the blood types paid for by the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association. The cost of collecting and handling the blood sample(s), to a maximum level to be set by the Board of Directors, will also be paid for by the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association. Any randomly selected animal whose parentage cannot be proven will be considered ineligible for registration and the breeder will pay all costs of blood typing, collecting and handling of the blood sample(s)

f) Fullblood Canadian bred animals will be parentage verified and this record shall be kept on file with the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association or its designated agent.

g) Purebred and percentage animals born after December 31st, 1999, resulting from natural service are not eligible for registration or recordation unless their sire has his blood type kept on file with the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association or its designated agent.

5) In case of parentage dispute, the Owner of the animal shall be responsible where proper parentage is not established. Where proper parentage is established, the party requesting the parentage verification shall be responsible for the cost.

6) Gestation Period: Progeny resulting from an A! mating which gestation period has exceeded three hundred six (306) days or is less than two hundred sixty four (264) days, shall be required to submit proof of parentage before being accepted for preliminary enrollment or registration.

7) 1-29 Robertsonian Translocation:

a) A Blonde d'Aquitaine Bull drawn in an A1 stud, after April 1, 1991 must have a normal karyotype status (1/29) on his pedigree on file with CBDA or its designated agent.

b) All import animals must, after April 1, 1991 have a normal karyotype record and this shall be kept on file with CBDA or its designated agent.

c) Semen and embryo imported after April 1, 1990 must be from parents who are tested and are normal to Robertsonian Translocation. Proof of same must be on file with CBDA or its designated agent.

d) Embryo Transplant Animals from Embryo collected after April 1, 1991 must meet one of these criteria:

i) A normal karyotype analysis document of the ET animal.

ii) A normal karyotype status 1/29 on pedigree of both sire and dam of the ET animal.

e) It is mandatory that the 1-29 Translocation status of animals which have been tested be shown on their pedigree.

f) Whereas such a record or list be on file with the CBDA or its designated agent. Such record of animals testing positive for Robertsonian Translocation 1-29, be updated annually and such list be made available without charge, without prejudice, to all members in good standing, upon request.

STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION

The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association shall maintain a list of defects known to be inherited and accepted by a 2/3 majority vote at an Annual Meeting to be disqualifying genetic defects. Notwithstanding

anything to the contrary in these By-Laws, Animals expressing any such defect shall be ineligible for registration.

TABLE 1

SIRE	DAM	HEIFER CALVES	BULL CALVES
FB	FB	FB	FB
FB	PB	PB	PB
FB	PB(94%)	PB	PB(97%)
FB	87.5%	PB(94%)	94%
FB	75%	87.5%	87.5%
FB	50%	75%	00
FB	00	50%	00
PB	FB	PB	PB
PB	PB(94%)	PB	PB(97%)
PB	87.5%	PB(94%)	94%
PB	75%	87.5%	87.5%
PB	50%	75%	00
PB	00	50%	00
94%	FB	PB	PB(97%)
94%	PB	PB	PB(97%)
94%	PB(94%)	PB(94%)	94%
94%	87.5%	87.5%	87.5%
94%	75%	75%	00
94%	50%	50%	00
94%	00	00	00
87.5%	FB	PB(94%)	94%
87.5%	PB	PB(94%)	94%
87.5%	PB(94%)	87.5%	87.5%
87.5%	87.5%	87.5%	87.5%
87.5%	75%	75%	00
87.5%	50%	50%	00
87.5%	00	00	00

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

- 1) Application for Canadian registration of Blonde d'Aquitaine animals must be:
 - a) In the case of natural service, made to the Association on forms supplied by it with all the blank spaces filled in with ink or typewritten and signed by the Owner at time of birth and by the Owner of the sire at the time the dam was serviced.
 - b) Accompanied in the case of artificially sired calves by a breeding receipt (standard c.c. Report of Service form) signed by the inseminator, or breeding declaration signed by the Owner of the dam at the time of service, except where such documents are not available the sire may be identified by parent verification that is approved by the Board.

- 2) Application for registration of animals from other countries must:
 - a) be signed by the importer showing the date of importation;
 - b) be accompanied by the Certificate of registration;
 - c) if a bred female, be accompanied by service information acceptable to the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association (i.e. that used in the country of origin for certification of service).

- 3) Registration of a Canadian born animal must be in the name of the Owner of the dam or the lessee of the dam at the time the calf was born. (See section 21:5)
- 4) Calves born of a multiple birth must have an application completed for each calf, the word "twin" or "triplet", etc., must be included as part of the name. In the application the sex of the other animal(s) must be stated, the female born with a male will not be registered until she has proved to be a breeder.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP AND DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES

- 1) Application for transfer of ownership of a registered Blonde d'Aquitaine animal must be made by the Owner in ink or typewritten on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration. Transfers at time of registration may be completed by the Owner in ink or typewritten on the Application of Registration.
- 2) In the case of a female, if bred:
 - a) Naturally. The Certificate of Service must be completed and signed by the Owner of the service sire.
 - b) Artificially. The standard c.c. breeding slip, or a breeding declaration signed by the Owner of the dam at the time of service, must accompany the animal in order that the new Owner may register the resultant calf. Accompanied in the case of Artificially sired calves by a breeding receipt (i.e. standard c.c. Report of Service form) signed by the inseminator, or breeding declaration signed by the Owner of the dam at the time of service, except where such documents are not available the sire may be identified by parentage verification that is approved by the Board.
- 3) In the case of the sale of an animal, the seller must supply the buyer with a registration Certificate and it shall be the responsibility of the seller to:
 - a) confirm that the tattoo identification is in accordance with the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine regulations (section 18).
 - b) provide the buyer with:
 - i) a Certificate of Registration with complete change of ownership on the Certificate.
- 4) Where a registered animal dies, is sold for slaughter or is used in a commercial herd and not represented as registered, the transfer shall not be registered. A notation in ink stating that the animal died, was slaughtered or is now used in a commercial herd shall be made on the face of the Certificate, and the Certificate shall be forwarded to the Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association.
- 5) When an animal is leased for breeding purposes, an application for lease supplied by the Association must be completed and signed by the lessor and forwarded to the Association. The terms of the Agreement shall be fully disclosed on the application. The lessee will in all cases be considered the Owner of the progeny of the leased females.

If animals are leased in another country and the resulting progeny are born in that country, the Canadian application for registration of such progeny must be accompanied by the original Certificate of registration from that country of origin.
- 6) Where a registration Certificate is lost, destroyed or unobtainable, a duplicate Certificate may be issued by the Association upon receipt of a statutory declaration from the last recorded Owner.

A corrected Certificate of registration or transfer may be issued by the Secretary-Manager upon receipt of a notice of error, but if such correction has been made necessary by the error or omission by the applicant, the duplicate Certificate fee(s) shall be charged.

IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF TATTOO LETTERS

- 1) A breeder must apply to the Association for identification letters for his elective use.
- 2) Animals must be identified with tattoo marking in the ear specified by the Association with the registered identification letters of the Owner of the animal at birth, and a serial number followed by the designated year letter to signify year of birth. The letter "H" will signify that the animal was born in 1998,

"J" 1999, "K" - 2000, "L"-2001, etc. The letters "V", "T", "O", "Q" shall not be used as designating year letters.

3) All calves must be identified by tattoo markings before they are six (6) months of age and before applying for registration. No two animals, regardless of sex, may be tattooed with the same identification.

4) After the expiration of five (5) years, registered tattoo letters may be forfeited if they have not been used in recording animals by the Registered Owner during that period. Such letters may be allotted to another breeder.

5) The Board of Directors shall be empowered to make rules, with regard to re-tattooing animals where tattoo letters or numbers faded to a degree that they are difficult or almost impossible to read.

REGISTRATION OF PREFIXES AND NAMING ANIMALS

1) A member may register a prefix for his exclusive use in naming animals owned by him at birth. A prefix registered under this regulation shall not be used by any other person, partnership or corporate body in naming animals for registration.

2) In registering a prefix, priority in use shall be considered. Any dispute between breeders as to priority right to a prefix shall be referred to the Executive Committee for decision.

3) A prefix may be transferred on application to the Association by the Registered Owner.

4) A registered prefix that has not been used in the naming of registered animals may be cancelled after a period of five (5) years.

5) A registered prefix may be used by a son or daughter who is a junior member, providing written consent of the registered owner is on file with the Association. This shall not apply to prefixes registered in the ownership of partnerships or companies.

6) Names of animals should not be duplicated. The right is reserved to change any name when necessary, preserving however, as far as possible, some characteristic of the name given on the application. Imported animals may be renamed and the Board reserves the right to request a name change.

7) A name shall not contain more than thirty (30) letter spaces or characters including numeral affix. Letters of numerals may be changed upon application made prior to the compilation of permanent records. In the case of imported animals, all requests for name changes must occur within thirty (30) days after the on-farm quarantine.

8) The Association reserves the right to refuse any name which may be misleading, or any name which may be misleading as to the origin or relationship of an animal.

9) Names of members of the Royal Family or Leaders of National Governments of the day shall not be used.

10) The Executive Committee may approve a change in the name of an animal providing there are no registered offspring. A new application for registration must be completed and signed by the Owner at birth, then presented to the Association with the Certificate of Registration and the necessary fee. If a registered prefix was used in the original name, it must also be used in any suggested change.