



# CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION

## CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

### HORSES ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION

1. For registration purposes, Canadian horses are divided into two categories:
  - A. PUREBRED HORSES. These include:**
    - (a) Studs that are at least 96.875% or 31/32 purebred Canadian.
    - (b) Females that are at least 93.75% or 15/16 purebred Canadian.
  - B. GRADE HORSES. These include:**
    - (a) Geldings or castrated males that are at least 75% or 3/4 purebred Canadian.
    - (b) Females that are less than 93.75% or 15/16 purebred Canadian but more than 75% or 3/4 purebred Canadian.
2. Horses are eligible for registration provided that they fall into one of the categories specified in the preceding Article in the Canadian Horse Constitution.
3. Table of degrees of breed purity of Canadian horses and their progeny.

PARENTS		PROGENY	
SIRE	DAM	MALE	FEMALE
Purebred	Purebred (100%)	Purebred	Purebred
Purebred	93.75% or 15/16 Purebred	96.875% or 31/32 purebred	96.875% or 31/32 purebred
Purebred	87.5% or 7/8	93.75% or 15/16	15/16 purebred
Purebred	75% or 3/4	87.5% or 7/8	87.5% or 7/8
Purebred	50% or 1/2	75% or 3/4	75% or 3/4

4. A mare, registered before these regulations came into effect, born of a sire and a dam that were never registered or out of a dam that was never either, shall be considered as being 50% purebred.
5. An animal whose sire and dam are not registered will not be eligible for registration.
6. Males that cannot be registered as purebreds shall be castrated.
7. The word "PUREBRED" shall appear in large letters on the front of the registration certificate of a purebred animal.
8. The registration certificate of a grade animal shall clearly indicate the percentage of breed purity of the animal, based on the table in paragraph 3 of this article.
11. Animals born the result of an embryo transplant shall be eligible for registration, provided:
 

The mare from which the embryo was extracted is at least 93.75% (15/16) purebred.

Within 60 days following the implantation of the embryo in the surrogate mare, the Secretary received:

  - a) the certificate of service for the mare from which the embryo was extracted,
  - b) the certificate signed by the veterinarian who performed the transplant.

The application for registration is countersigned by the above-mentioned veterinarian and sent in with the parentage certificate issued by a laboratory recognized by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.

Animals thus eligible shall be registered as purebred and the name of the dam shown on record shall be the name of the mare from which the embryo was extracted.

The owner of the mare from which the embryo was extracted shall be the owner of the foal, before and after its birth, unless he has given up, in writing, his rights of ownership to another person.
12. The following special provisions apply to studs registered before these regulations came into effect, and never certified as being at least 96.875% or 31/32 purebred and to the progeny of such studs:
  - A. A stud registered before May 6, 1984 and certified as being 85% purebred on the two-year inspection of the Quebec Department of Agriculture may service or continue to service mares as if it were purebred.
 

However, if the stud was registered before May 8, 1984 and did not undergo the two-year inspection, a breed purity of less than 85% will be accepted and the stud may service or continue to service mares as if it were purebred.

In either case, though, the inspection by the Quebec Department of Agriculture shall take place before January 1, 1985.

The past and future progeny of such a stud will be considered of purebred descent.
  - B. Studs not registered before May 8, 1984 and not meeting the other conditions stipulated in subparagraph A. above will no longer be considered breeding studs as of December 8, 1984.
 

Males and females descended from a mare serviced by such a stud after the said date will not be eligible for registration.

If the mare was serviced before the said date, the females and castrated males will be eligible for registration in the same way as if their father had been purebred.

Mares giving birth after November 15, 1985 will be considered to have been serviced after December 8, 1984.

13. A person who does not live in Canada can be an active member of the Canadian Horse Breeders Association and the registered horses he buys in Canada can be transferred to his name and the name of subsequent buyers in the Canadian Horse Herd Book.  
As for the progeny of these horses, they will be eligible to registration in Canada as long as the application is forwarded with a parentage certificate issued by a laboratory recognized by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association.
14. **BLOOD TYPE CERTIFICATE OF A BREEDING STUD**  
A horse cannot be registered if the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation does not have or has not been sent a blood type certificate for the sire.
15. **PARENTAGE CERTIFICATE**  
To be accepted, a registration application must be accompanied by a parentage certificate issued by a laboratory recognized by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, in the following cases:
  - 1) When the owner of the service sire owned or kept on his property at the time of service, a stud of which the progeny was not eligible for registration.
  - 2) When the dam was serviced in pasture, on the property of the breeder who kept more than one stud at the time of service.
  - 3) When the horse is more than thirty-six (36) months of age.
  - 4) When the horse changed hands more than once before being registered.
  - 5) When there is transportation of semen to fertilize the ovum of the dam
- 15.-A The Board has the right to request a parentage certificate for a horse already registered, provided that they adopt a resolution to this effect and that they inform in writing the owner of the horse and the owner of the mare reported as the dam on the registration certificate, prior to the expiry of the 365 days following the registration date.
16. **SIGNATURE OF AN AGENT**  
The application for registration forms shall be countersigned by an agent of the Association, who will be acting as a guarantor of the accuracy of the information given thereof unless:
  - a) it pertains to a gelding; or
  - b) it is attached to a parentage certificate supported by a blood test; or
  - c) it is countersigned by a veterinarian.
17. The agent shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

#### **INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES**

1. The Association chooses electronic identification as one of two means to individually identify all Canadian Horses not registered when these regulations came into effect.
2. The electronic implant number must be indicated on the registration certificate as well as the description of the horse.
3. This method of individual identification is also required for horses born after December 1st, 1986 already registered when these regulations came into effect; in that case, the electronic number shall be added to the tattoo number on the certificate.
4. This method is optional for horses born before January 1, 1987 and already registered when these regulations came into effect, and if the owner decides to use it, the electronic number shall be added to the tattoo number on the registration certificate.
5. Implants shall be purchased directly from the Association and paid for in advance by the owner of the horse to be identified.
6. The implant shall be made by a veterinary who shall sign the required certificate so that the electronic number can be indicated on the registration certificate.
7. The Board of Directors shall be authorized from time to time to set the rate, which will be in effect from the moment it is published in Le Cheval Canadien.  
The veterinarian shall be paid by the person who hired his services.  
  
The Board of Directors shall be authorized to rent or buy one or more scanners, decide who will use it, and under what circumstances.
8. At the Annual General Meeting held March 14, 1992, the Association chose as a second method of identification, the description of the horse accompanied by tattoo.
  - a) The procedures for the description of the horse accompanied by tattoo are those established by the Board of Directors of the Association. However, the tattoo must include the breeder's herd letters, a serial number and the letter designating the year of birth.
  - b) The description of the horse as well as the tattoo must appear on the certificate of registration.
  - c) The description of the horse and the tattoo must be done by qualified individuals, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association. The Board of Directors will determine which details should appear in the horse's description.
  - d) The costs for this form of identification will be determined and readjusted if necessary by the Board of Directors of the Association. The costs will be the breeder's responsibility. Payment of these fees must accompany each registration application.
  - e) The registration fee for a horse born after the 31st of December, 1988 and before the first of January, 1992 and identified by a description accompanied by tattoo will be the same as stated in articles 24.03 and 24.04 (no. 3 & 4 below) for a horse under the age of twelve (12) months provided that the registration application is forwarded to the Secretary of the Association before the 31st of December, 1992.  
Effective January 1st, 1993, the fees will be those included in articles 24.03 and 24.04 (no. 3 & 4 below) of the present regulations.