

**Andalusian Horse Association of Australasia Inc.**



**Quick Reference**  
**Members Handbook**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## The Andalusian Horse Association of Australasia Inc. (AHAA)

<b>DIVISION 1 - Breed Standards of Excellence.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purebred Spanish .....	1
1.2 Australian Andalusian .....	12
1.3 Purebred Iberian.....	13
1.4 Purebred Hispano-Arabe.....	14
1.5 Partbred Andalusian.....	16
1.6 Andalusian Derivative .....	16
<b>DIVISION 2 – Horse Registration Regulations .....</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 General.....	18
2.2 Breeding Records.....	19
2.3 Certificate of Service .....	19
2.4 DNA Regulations.....	20
2.5 Artificial Semination.....	20
2.6 Embryo Transfer .....	21
2.7 Naming.....	21
2.8 Microchipping.....	21
2.9 Branding.....	21
2.10 Photographs for Registration .....	22
2.11 Cancellation of Registration .....	22
2.12 Gelding Registered Males.....	22
2.13 Transfers of Ownership .....	23
2.14 Leases.....	23
<b>DIVISION 3 – ASSOCIATION FEES .....</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1 Fees List.....	24
<b>DIVISION 4 – SHOW REGULATIONS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
4.1 General.....	26
4.2 Competitor Conduct.....	26
4.3 Stallions .....	27
4.4 Led Classes .....	27
4.5 Dressage Tests .....	27
4.6 Ridden Classes .....	28
4.7 Protests.....	28
<b>DIVISION 5 – Roll of Merit .....</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1 General.....	29
5.2 Halter .....	30
5.3 Working Horse.....	32
5.4 Progeny .....	34
5.5 Champion Roll of Merit.....	35

# Andalusian Horse Association of Australasia Inc Handbook

## DIVISION 1 – Breed Standards of Excellence

### 1.1 Purebred Spanish

#### General:

All horses in this Studbook must trace back in an unbroken line to horses registered in the Stud Book of Spain. As of 2003, all horses must be microchipped, DNA tested and Parent Validated to enter this Studbook. All horses exhibited at AHAA National or State Championships and at Agricultural Shows throughout Australia must be registered in the Pure Spanish Stud Book of the AHAA.

Horses dual registered in the Stud Book of Spain are commonly referred to as PRE (Pura Raza Espanola). In Australia there is no difference between these horses and those carrying registration in the Stud Book of the AHAA. They are all recognized in Australia as Pure Spanish Horses.

#### Prototype:

The Spanish horse embodies beauty, elegance and a harmony that is not restricted by age. The Spanish Horse, when viewed in profile, should present a series of curves, with no harsh or acute angles, exhibiting both strength and substance, while at no time becoming coarse. The body is of balanced conformation, well-proportioned with a straight or sub-convex outline. Handsome rather than pretty is the adjective that should be used.

Averaging in height between 15.2 hands and 16.2 hands. The height, when measured at 3 years old, should be a minimum of 15 hands for stallions and 14.3 hands for mares. Potential breeders should bear in mind that the mating of two horses of minimum height can and will produce horses of less than 14.3 hands.

Movement should be fluid and elastic with considerable elevation and extension, present is the natural ability to facilitate collection.

The coat should be fine, the mane and tail thick and silky, with clean legs and no feathering. Horses of grey, bay, black, chestnut, dilute (eg. Palomino) and double dilute (eg. cremello) colouring are accepted. Broken colour characteristics are an undesirable trait for the Pure Spanish Andalusian. The breeding of horses displaying white patches on the body, socks that extend to invade the knee and/or hock, white on the face that invades the eye socket and/or covers the majority of the head and the presence of blue eyes that are not a characteristic of the coat colour, ie double-dilutes, is discouraged.

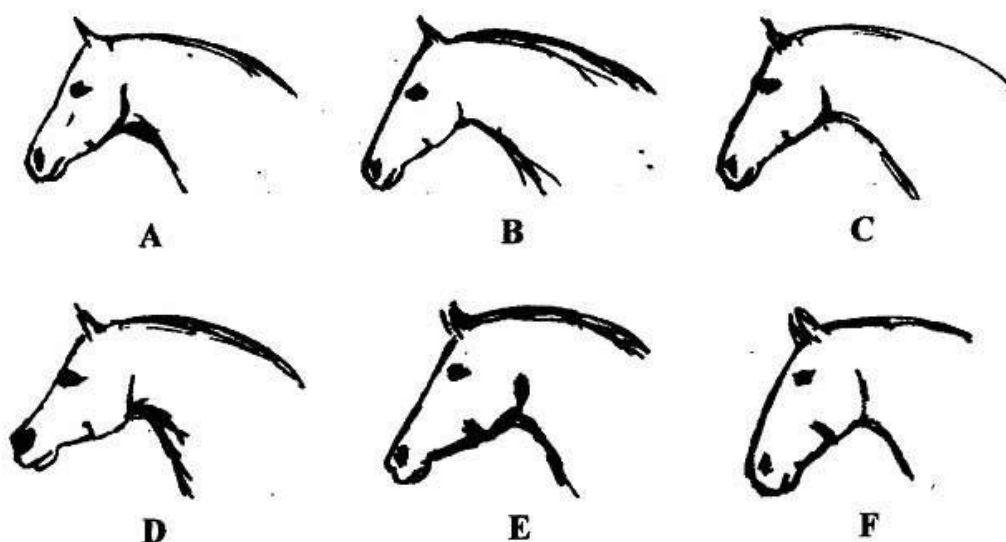
The Spanish horse should have great presence, but a calm and controlled disposition. Trainable nature and great versatility, this horse's temperament makes them ideal for all levels of riders and/or handlers.

The Pure Spanish horse has a great gift for learning a variety of competition styles, with a special talent for collection and for turning on the haunches. It responds easily to commands and exhibits a rapid and intense understanding of the rider. Their principle function is as a riding horse, with great aptitude for High School performance, but they are excellent light harness horses, have a natural ability as stock horses, and a potential for show jumping where agility and a good leap are needed on tight courses.

#### The Head:

Of medium length, the head should be lean and rectangular, with a straight or sub-convex profile. The ears are of medium size, lively and flexible. The length of the ears has direct correlation to the length and convex nature of the head, however too large, too small, or lop ears are undesirable.

The forehead is of medium width and when in profile should be rounded or flat. The eyes are triangular or almond shaped, with a subtle orbital arch which should not protrude in front of the forehead when in profile. The nose is smoothly curved outward & down to a tapered muzzle, with nostrils that are long, comma shaped and not prominent. The cheeks are of medium size, lean, not fleshy or coarse, with the back edge being straight rather than rounded.



Where example B is correct and examples C and F are Marginal:

- A. Incorrect – A sub concave profile where the forehead and nose are seen to be slightly rounded.
- B. Correct – A straight or convex profile (convex profile beyond the displayed is acceptable) tapering to the muzzle.
- C. Marginal – An acceptable profile and tapered muzzle, however the orbital arch protrudes beyond the forehead (undesirable).
- D. Incorrect – A concave profile, large rounded nostrils, square muzzle and rounded cheek.

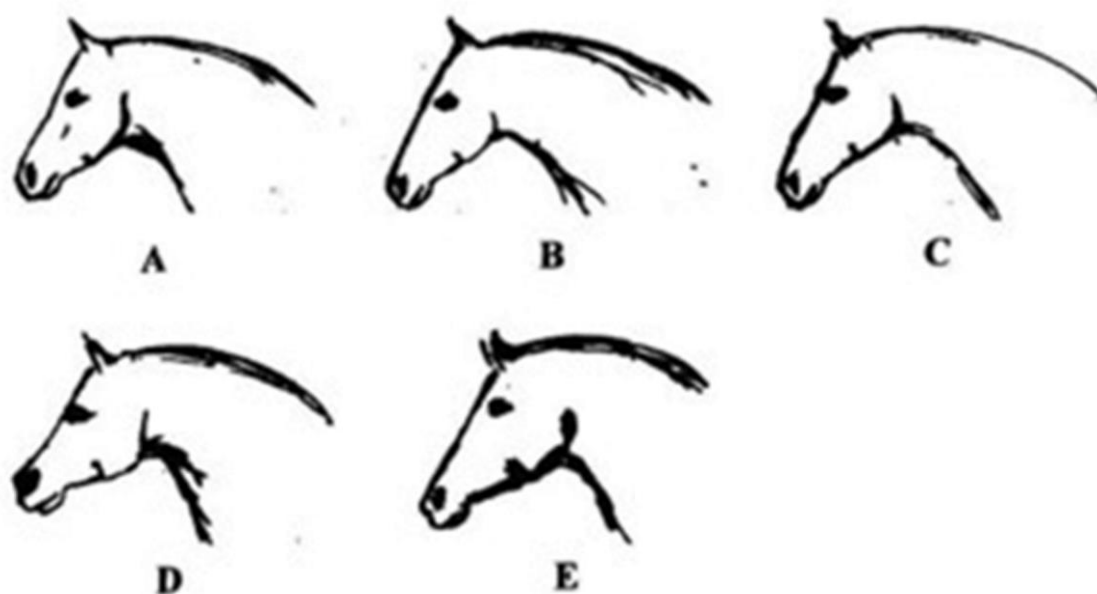
- E. Incorrect – An acceptable straight profile, however the nose does not taper, the cheek is rounded and the muzzle is both small and square in shape (undesirable).
- F. Marginal – An acceptable convex profile, however the jawline is coarse, mouth small and the muzzle is overly large and fleshy.

### The Neck and Back:

The neck of the Spanish horse is of medium length with a continuous curve on the top line, the apex of that curve should occur in the middle of the neck. The lower edge of the neck should be either concave or straight, but never convex. The throat should be long, curving into the jaw rather than narrow and short, making an abrupt join with the head.

The top line of the neck should be of greater length than the lower, and the neck must blend smoothly into the wither with no depression, known as hatchet stroke. The lower edge of the neck should not be set too low, it must come out of the chest at a clearly defined angle.

The withers are wide, muscular and well defined, blending into a back that is well muscled, straight and uninterrupted. A sway back is a serious fault. The shoulders, as with any good riding horse, should be long and sloping (the angle can be determined, when viewed from the side, by drawing an imaginary line from the centre point of the wither to the point of the shoulder).



Where examples A and B are correct and example D is marginal:

- A. Correct – Good top line blending smoothly into the wither with the lower edge concave and curving into the throat.
- B. Correct – in line with A but with a straight lower edge.
- C. Incorrect – Swan/ewe neck with a convex lower edge and a large curve before the wither.
- D. Marginal – Straight/pyramid shape with a short abrupt junction from the lower edge of the neck into the throat.

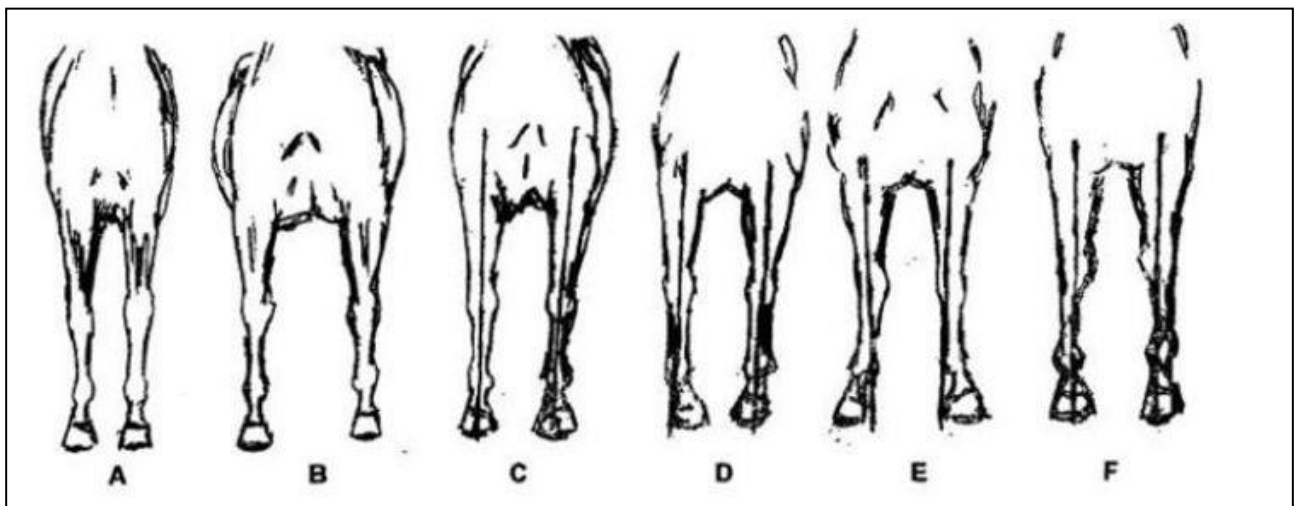
- E. Incorrect – Top line displays a hatchet stroke before the wither with a convex lower edge and a short abrupt junction from the lower edge into the throat.

### The Chest and Forelimbs:

Substantial and robust, the chest, when viewed from the front, should be broad with a decent width between the forelegs; the ribs well sprung and just visible on either side of the shoulders. The forelegs should be well developed with good bone, with all joints being clean and lean, not bulging or fleshy.

The pastern should be of medium length and have an angle of approx. 47 degrees. The hooves, dense, strong, with a slightly deeper heel than many other breeds, they should never be broad and flat with weak heels.

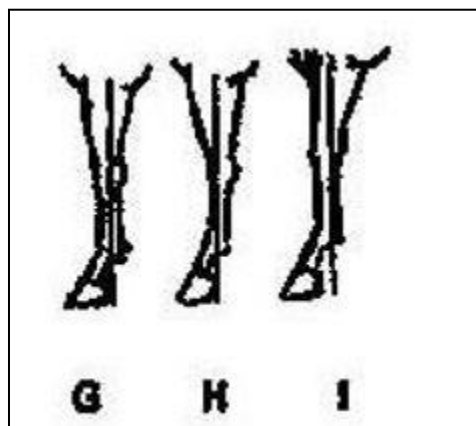
When viewed from the front, an imaginary line dropped from the point of the shoulder to the ground should dissect the leg into two equal halves. Similarly, when viewed from the side, a



line should be dropped from the middle of the foreleg to the middle of the fetlock touching the ground just behind the heel.

Where C is correct:

- A. Incorrect – Narrow chest in conjunction with a flat ribcage.
- B. Incorrect – Chest is overly wide with barrel ribs.
- C. Correct – The chest, ribcage and legs are ideal
- D. Incorrect – An acceptable chest width, however the legs are bowed and pigeon toed.
- E. Incorrect – An acceptable chest width, however the legs are knock kneed and toed out.
- F. Incorrect – An acceptable chest width, however the cannon bones are offset.

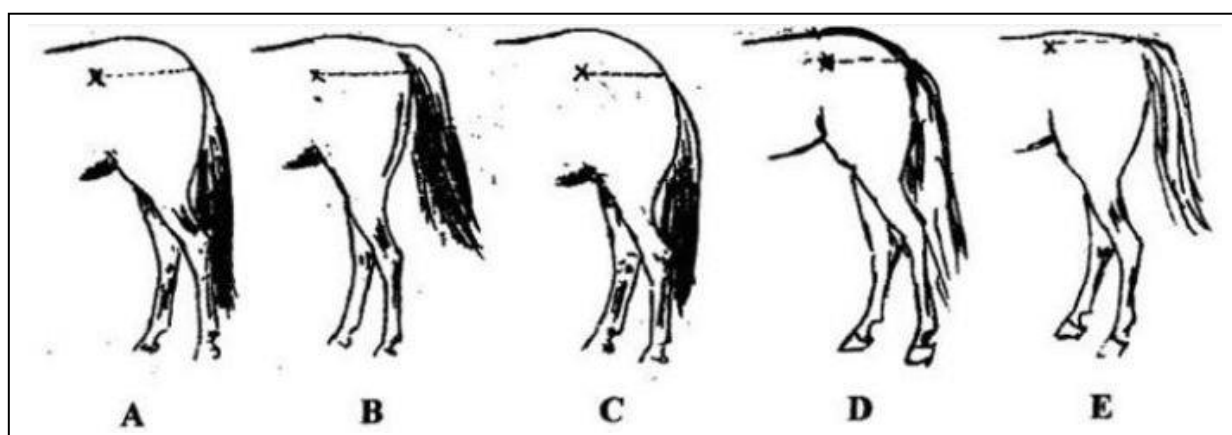


Where G is correct:

- G. Correct – Knee, cannon and fetlock are in line
- H. Incorrect – Back at the knee/calf kneed
- I. Incorrect – Over at the knee

#### The Hindquarter and Hindlimbs:

The hindquarter of the Spanish horse is probably the most important aspect of this breed. Coming out of a straight back the loin should be short, wide and well muscled, either horizontal or slightly arched and join in a smooth curved line to the croup. The croup is of moderate size, long and wide, but slightly longer than it is wide. The whole progression from back to tail should be of a continuous smooth line, with no projections, lumps or bumps. The tail begins about midway on the slope of the croup (commencing at the same height as the hip bone) and remains close to the body, sloping with the angle of the croup. The hip is set quite low in regard to the spine, and it is this that is the secret of the horses ability to lower his quarters and lift his forehead with the ease he does. The impression given from all angles should be a series of



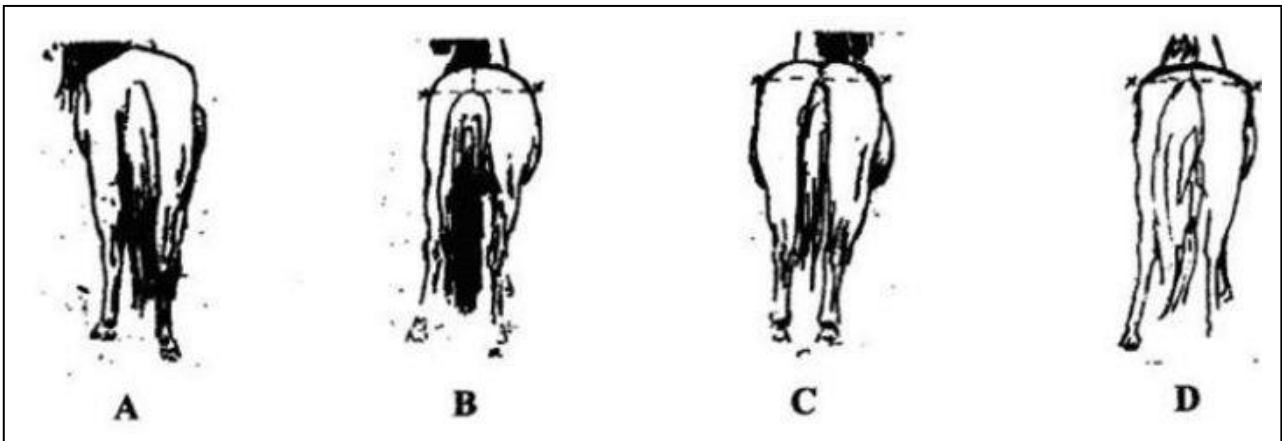
uninterrupted curves.

Where A is correct:

- A. Correct – Low set hip in line with the tail set, a smooth uninterrupted line from back to tail.
- B. Incorrect – Tail set is too high which reduces the horses ability to lower into the hindquarter.

- C. Incorrect – Tail set is too low in conjunction with an overly sloped croup, this may result in a restriction of movement.
- D. Incorrect – The hip and tail set is correct, however the length of flank is too short compromising power and ability to lower into the hindquarter.
- E. Incorrect – The hip and tail are set on the same line, however that setting is far too high resulting in a flat croup, a serious defect.

When viewed from behind the hindquarters should be a continuous curve with no bumps or angular lines. Concave lines from backbone to hipbone denote weakness, the relationship of the low set hip and tail to spine is clear. A split croup is another defect, because whilst giving the impression of a low set hip from the side (because of the mound of flesh sitting above it) it can be seen quite clearly as a high set hip and tail in relation to the spine. The deeper the split in the croup, the greater the defect.



Where B is correct:

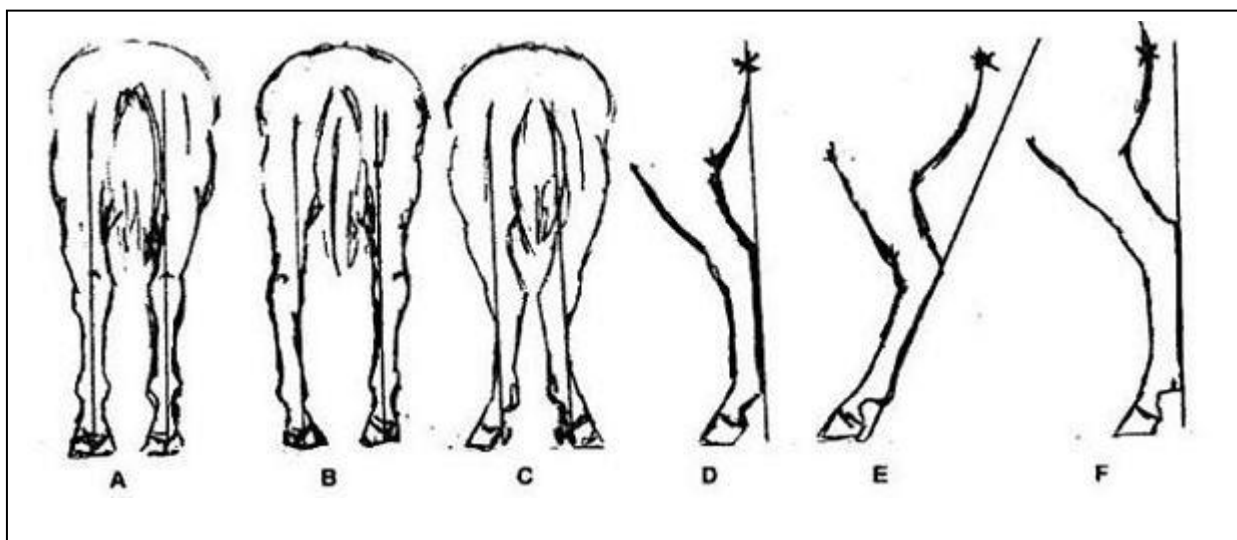
- A. Incorrect – Weak hindquarter denoted by concave lines from the spine to the hip.
- B. Correct – Hip and tail set low and in line with a continuous rounded line from hip to spine.
- C. Incorrect – Hip and tail set too high in conjunction with a split croup, not a Spanish characteristic.
- D. Incorrect – Hip and tail set too high resulting in an interrupted curve from hip to spine.

Both C and D could be seen to be acceptable in other horse breeds however they do not concur with the Spanish standards of excellence.

The buttocks are of medium length, gradually following the roundness outlined by the croup. The thigh should be muscular, descending to a large gaskin, and then to a broad clean hock, set on at an angle of around 100 degrees. A straight hock is undesirable in the Spanish horse. The cannon bone, tendons and fetlock should be broad and clean and the pastern should have an angle of around 52 degrees. The hind hoof is less rounded and narrower than the front hoof.



When viewed from behind an imaginary line is drawn from the point of the buttock dropping vertically to the ground. And then, from the side imagine a line continuing up from the back of the cannon bone towards the buttocks.



Where A and D are correct:

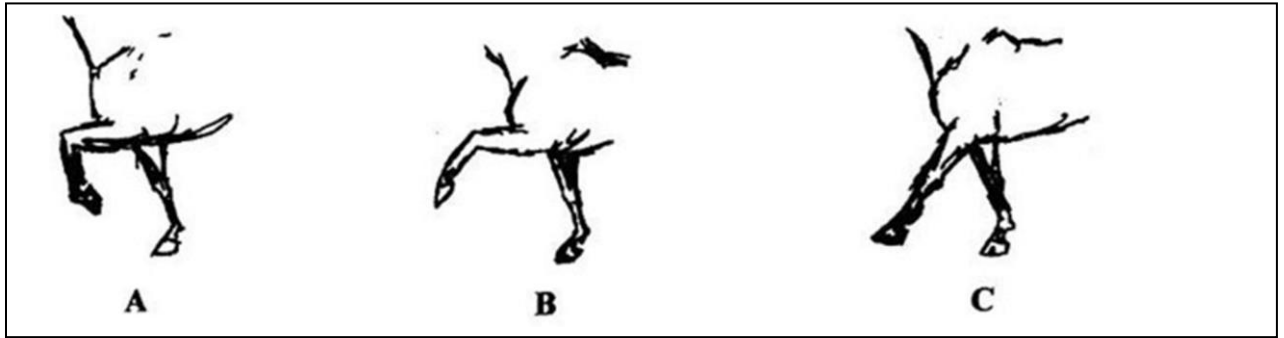
- A. Correct – The line intersects the hock, cannon, fetlock and hoof.
- B. Incorrect – Legs are bowed and toed in.
- C. Incorrect – Legs are cow hocked.
- D. Correct – The line clearly meets the point of the buttock.
- E. Incorrect – Legs are sickle hocked, resulting in a lack of strength and possible limitations to extension work.
- F. Incorrect – Camped out, resulting in difficulties for true collection to occur.

#### Movement:

The movement of Spanish horse is very specific and for purposes here is being divided into front and hind, however when viewed as a whole they should never appear disconnected or disjointed. The horse should give the impression of moving uphill and forward.

The foreleg should rise with bent knee to an almost horizontal position, the lower part of the limb then swinging forward with good extension. As descending to the ground the limb should produce an arc, with the toe pointing downwards. The movement should be straight with no deviation either inwards or outwards.

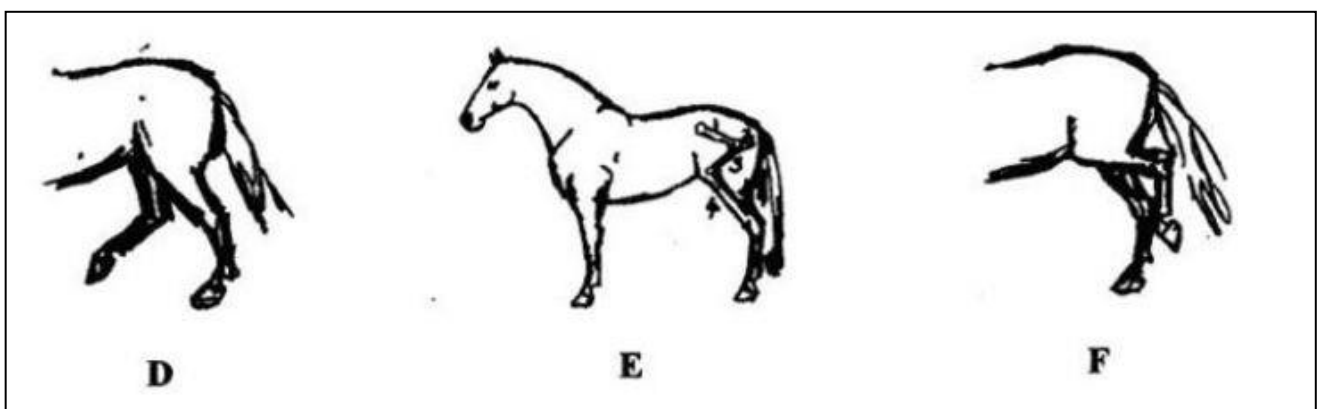
Equal importance should be given to elevation, extension and straightness. A horse that moves with great elevation and extension should be very highly marked, but a horse that sweeps the leg through with little or no knee bend, even with good extension and straight action should be heavily penalised. A horse that has very high knee action but no extension, resulting in a choppy action, should also be penalised, as this flashy action quite often results in a stilted action in the canter.



Where B is correct and A is marginal:

- A. Marginal – Elevation is desirable, however the position of the forelimb indicates that the descending of the limb will be vertical without the production of an arch.
- B. Correct – Elevation and extension are both correct with the toe leading in the descending arch, ideal movement of the Spanish horse.
- C. Incorrect – Little to no elevation of the knee with the hoof landing heel first in descending.

The hind leg is often said to have a good hock action, and this is a very misleading statement. The hock should actually stay quite low when the foot leaves the ground, the bend in the hock joint coming when the cannon bone lifts, and reaches forward under the body, again landing toe first, taking the weight of the body and moving it forward. What is quite often thought to be a good hock action is where the horse actually bends the stifle joint to lift the hock up and back. The stifle joint is a relatively fixed joint in that it has limited motion up or down, and can only be rotated in conjunction with the ilium, ischium and the femur, from which the fibula swings like a pendulum. A horse with this action will have to either bring the foot to ground at a point not much further forward than the stifle, with all the movement happening out the back; or physically raise his hindquarters to allow the leg to pass underneath his body, effectively moving on to the forehand. Neither result has any place in the movement of the Spanish Horse.



Where D is correct:

- D. Correct – The hock conjunction with the lower limb swings forward under the body.
- E. Diagram – Placement of the 1. Ilium, 2. Ischium, 3. Femur and 4. Fibula.

F. Incorrect – The hock swings up and out behind the horse.

## **1.2 Australian Andalusian**

### General:

The Stud Book for the Australian Andalusian was set up by the founders of the Association during a time when the number of Pure Spanish Horses within Australasia was limited, to produce a horse genetically akin, to the Pure Spanish Horse.

Originally males were required to be 4th cross and females 3rd cross back to the Pure Spanish Horse. The AHAA membership later voted that Australian Andalusians should remain their own entity and males and females should be 3rd cross or higher to enter this Stud Book.

### Prototype:

The Australian Andalusian is an example of a beautiful, well balanced and athletic animal with great presence, a substantial horse with ample bone and muscle. The horse should be alert but calm, movements brisk and energetic but absolutely predictable. The gait is naturally stylish with good extension.

A noble, intelligent, energetic animal, endowed with considerable stamina and with a marked predisposition to being completely and perfectly trained. The kind calm temperament is one of the horses outstanding characteristics.

This combination of the strength, disposition and action of this animal ideally suits it as a saddle horse for all levels of handlers/riders and for producing performance horses in all the fields of equitation.

Horses of grey, bay, black, chestnut, dilute (eg. Palomino) and double dilute (eg cremello) colouring are accepted however horses exhibiting broken colour patterns (eg pinto) shall be excluded. A thick and silky mane and tail are desirable.

There are no restrictions placed on the height of the Australian Andalusian.

### Head and Neck:

The Australian Andalusian has a noble and attractive head. The size of the head should be in proportion with the rest of the horse, joining the neck cleanly through the gullet. Thick gullets are not desirable. The ears should be of medium size, mobile and well positioned.

The Neck should be slightly arched with good length of rein. The neck is well set and blends nicely with the shoulder. The presence of a too heavy or fallen crest is not acceptable. Withers should be well defined, wide and muscular, blending smoothly with the neck.

Reference can be made to Section 5.1 for further details.

### Back and Body

The body should be well developed and robust, with a slightly arched rib cage; a broad muscular chest with plenty of depth and a sloping shoulder that is well-muscled and relatively large.

The back should be straight and strong merging imperceptibly into a wide flat muscular coupling, which itself merges beautifully with the croup. Flanks must be short and full. The Croup should be of medium breadth and length, rounded and slightly sloping with the base of the tail not set high.

### Forelimbs and Hindlimbs:

The forelimb should be muscular and form a harmonious angle with the shoulders. Strong and well defined knee although they must not become coars. Oval cannons with neat well defined tendons, clean strong fetlocks and wide pasterns with a similar slope to that of the hoof, which should be neither too upright nor too sloping.

The rump and thighs should be muscular. The hindlimb should show similar characteristics to the forelimb. The hoofs must be strong and well proportioned.

Reference can be made to Section 5.1 for further details.

## **1.3 Purebred Iberian**

### General:

The Stud Book for the Purebred Iberian horse in Australasia is held by the AHAA. The Lusitano Horse Association of Australasia (LHAA) keeps a Lusitano Sporthorse register for horses with no less than 25% Lusitano and Purebred Iberians can be dual registered in this stud book.

A Purebred Iberian Horse is one that has:

- a) One parent in the Pure Spanish Stud Book and one parent in the Pure Lusitano Stud Book.
- b) One Purebred Iberian parent and one Pure Spanish or Pure Lusitano parent.
- c) Both parents are Purebred Iberian.

### Prototype:

The body is of balanced confirmation, rounded and well proportioned, with a straight or sub convex profile. The horse should exhibit strength without becoming course.

Bright and energetic, the movement should be fluid and elastic with considerable elevation and extension and an acute facility for collection. The coat shall be smooth with the dominant, but not limited to, colours of grey, bay and chestnut. The presence of minor and

limited white markings or spots is acceptable. The mane and tail should be strong and thick.

The height minimum for stallions is 1.52 metres and mares 1.50 metres.

#### Head and Neck:

The head on a stallion should be masculine. The head on a mare should appear feminine. The face should be slightly convex or straight, and in connection to the neck produce a flowing arch. The ideal neck should show a definite arch.

The shoulder should have a good angle and not be straight. The withers should be part of the same continuous line of neck and not have a dip between the two.

#### Back and Body:

The back should be well muscled producing a straight uninterrupted line that joins smoothly with the wither and rump. The ribs shall produce a good depth of girth creating an oval appearance as opposed to round or flat. The chest should be wide.

The hindquarter should be strong with a short coupled loin and a rounded croup. The croup when viewed from behind should produce a clean arch from hip to spine with the tail set in line with the croup.

#### Forelimbs and Hindlimbs:

The legs should be clean producing desirable lines as can be viewed in Section 5.1.

## **1.4 Hispano-Arabe**

#### General:

The Stud Book for the Hispano-Arabe was set up by the AHAA in 2009.

To be registered in this Stud Book, a horse must be the result of the joining of a registered Purebred Spanish horse and a registered Purebred Arabian. Or two Hispano-Arabe parents.

Currently, there are Registers for the Hispano-Arabe in Spain, North America and the UK.

#### Prototype:

The Andalusian and Arabian horse produce an identifiable commonality to the Hispano-Arabe. There is a meeting of characteristics that results in a horse of refined body type while maintaining a density of bone and strength of physique.

The Hispano-Árabe is a horse of good proportions and medium-size. The outline is graceful and displays an overall harmony with elegant movements. Mass should be in proportion to a slender figure, with elegant proportions. It should be noted that variability is expected as a result of the variability within the Arabian, this variation does not constitute a reason for disqualification or objection.

The Hispano-Arabe usually ranges between 15 and 16 hands in height.

These horses are to be extremely docile but with an agile and lively temperament that produces a quick response to aids. Hardy, steady and strong they are able cope with harsh conditions without great effort. This is a riding horse with a particular suitability for sport,

especially for cross-country and jumping and also for the disciplines of dressage, doma vaquera, endurance and group sports.

#### Head and Neck:

A relatively small head that ends with a discrete widening at the muzzle, the nasal profile is straight or slightly undulating in a prolonged S shape. The face is straight or very discretely subconvex. The forehead is flat or slightly arched, and broad. The union of the cranial region with the facial region may show a sort of depression which forms the prolonged S shaped profile. The muzzle is wide and squared off, forming a clear angle to the face. The jawbone is extensive and has an angular edge.

The ears are medium sized and very mobile, discretely separated with the tips tending to point towards each other. The eyes are round, and quite large, level with the face and expressive, with marked orbital arches. The nostrils are open and project forwards and the lips are fine.

The facial features are influenced greatly by the Arabian parent.

A light neck with an elongated frame. It should be lightly arched along the topline and muscular contributed by the Andalusian. It is well connected to the head and to the body.

#### The Body:

The withers are pronounced and extend smoothly into the back which exhibits a slight curvature. The chest is deep and well-muscled with a good depth of girth, a contribution from the Andalusian. The ribcage is gently arched accompanied by an underline that is well tucked up.

The croup is rectangular in shape with a flat or slightly sloping line where the tail set follows the line of the croup. The tail becomes considerably elevated when the horse is in movement. The loins are well coupled and distinctly muscular.

#### Forelimbs and Hindlimbs:

The forelimbs should be clean with strength through the shoulder. The knee should be large and neat moving into a cannon which is of good length with well-defined tendons. The pasterns and hooves are proportional to the size of the body.

The hindlimbs are characterised by a large hock with great strength, they should be similar in characteristics to the forelimbs.

### Movement:

The Hispano-Árabe has a unique style of movement that is an intermediate between the PRE and the Arab. There is substantial elevation and ample extension without either being too pronounced.

## **1.5 Partbred Andalusian**

The first Andalusian horses arrived in Australia in 1971. With their rarity at the time and the difficulties involved in buying and importing them, the obvious avenue for many people to realise their dream of owning one of these wonderful horses was to breed partbreds.

Some breeders embarked on a deliberate breeding program to produce superior eventers or showjumpers, others to introduce the wonderful temperament of the Andalusian to their existing line of breeding. Many of our present breeders started their early days with the Partbred and loved their qualities so much they moved on to the Purebred. Others chose to continue producing breeding Partbreds and, by 1975/76, Partbred Andalusians were starting to infiltrate the equestrian sporting scene. And they have continued to do so with great success. Superb quality can, and has been, attained.

The variety of Partbreds is large and there are no height, colour or breed restrictions. As such no defined guidelines on form and function can be set. However exceptional quality of conformation, movement and temperament should always be strived for.

The Andalusian has been crossed with large ponies to produce small superb horses for children. With Thoroughbreds, Anglo Arabs and Warmbloods to produce eventers, show jumpers, hack and dressage horses. With Quarter Horses, Arabians, Stock Horses to produce campdrafters, sporting horses and harness horses. The list is endless and the results have been spectacular.

Partbred Andalusians have won Hack classes at Royal Shows, gone to the highest levels in Dressage, been shortlisted for the Olympics in Eventing, won Camp drafts and have been successful Showjumpers. They have also carried their loving owners safely and calmly as pleasure horses.

Horses in this Stud Book are first or second cross Andalusians. A first cross is the result of joining a Pure Spanish or an Australian Andalusian parent with a foundation parent (parent representing a breed other than Andalusian). A second cross is the result of joining a first cross individual with a Pure Spanish or Australian Andalusian.

Horses that are the result of the joining between an Australian Andalusian or Purebred Iberian parent with a foundation parent (parent representing a breed other than Andalusian) are also eligible for registration with the Partbred Andalusian register.

Broken colours are acceptable and Entire Partbred Males may be registered.

## **1.6 Andalusian Derivative**

This register contains horses with validated Andalusian blood being no less than 25%. One parent must be an AHAA registered Andalusian. Progeny of two Andalusian Derivative parents may also be registered in this register.



## **DIVISION 2 – Horse Registration Regulations**

### **2.1 General**

Registration will only be accepted from full financial members of the Association. Each application for registration shall be submitted on the prescribed form and shall contain all such information and documentation as required by the AHAA.

Each horse submitted for registration must be the progeny of a Sire and/or Dam which are registered or eligible for registration at the date of application in the Stud Book of this Association or a Stud Book or Register recognised by this Association. Foundation sires or dams of Partbred and Andalusian Derivatives are excluded from the registration requirement.

In respect of each horse foaled in Australia, application for registration in the Stud Books or Register of the AHAA shall be submitted within TWELVE (12) MONTHS from foaling. Members applying for late registration of foals must pay the late fee and all paperwork must be received at the office of the AHAA prior to 1st August of the year the foal turns 2 years. Registration of horses foaled in Australia and recorded in overseas stud books, but not with the AHAA before the age of 2 years, may require Council approval. Registration of any horse above the age of 2 years may require the approval of the Federal Council of the AHAA.

If an application for registration of a horse is not correct or is incomplete, that application shall be returned for the correct completion and resubmission within thirty (30) days or penalty fees become payable.

In respect of each horse imported into Australasia, an application for registration in the Stud Book shall be made by its owner within sixty (60) days from its clearance from quarantine. Each P.R.E. horse so imported must provide a copy of the inner pages of the horse's Passport or Certificate of Registration from the country of origin. Owner must provide DNA either from ANCCE, or another approved laboratory and meet all criteria required by the Council of the AHAA including microchip. Each horse so imported may be inspected for the purpose of verification of identity by one or more inspectors appointed for that purpose by the Council.

The Council may insist upon the inspection of any horse before accepting the application for registration in the Stud Book or Register and may appoint one or more inspectors for that purpose and the expense of the inspection shall be borne by the applicant for registration.

A Certificate of Registration shall be issued in respect of each and every approved application for registration:

- a) Under no circumstances shall the Certificate of Registration be amended, endorsed or mutilated in any way. The Certificate of Registration must be returned to the Association for any proper amendment or endorsement.
- b) In the event that a Certificate of Registration becomes lost or destroyed a duplicate may be requested. An Application for Issue of Duplicate Certificate of Registration must be completed and forwarded to the Federal Secretary, together with the

appropriate fee. The information on this application form must correspond with the original foal application form. Authorisation in writing must be received from the Registered Owner for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Registration. The applicant must be a full financial member of the Association. Upon correct information and correct remittance received, a Duplicate Certificate of Registration can be issued. Notwithstanding anything contained herein the Council has the right to consider any application for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Registration.

## **2.2 Breeding Records**

The Breeder of a horse is the owner/lessee of the Dam at the time of foaling.

It shall be the duty of every Breeder being the owner or lessee of a registered Stallion or Mare to keep proper records of his stud breeding activities. This shall include dates of service and foaling, all such records shall be open for inspection by any person authorised by the Council to do so.

Stallion owners must submit Stallion Returns to the Federal Secretary by the 31<sup>st</sup> of July of the season of service any returns submitted after this date will incur the appropriate late fee. If Stud Service Returns are not submitted, resulting foals may not be eligible for registration.

Stud Service Returns will only be accepted from financial full members.

## **2.3 Certificate of Service**

A Certificate of Service, as evidence of the service of a mare sent to an Association member's registered Andalusian Stallion for breeding purposes, shall be recorded in triplicate. The DUPLICATE copy shall be supplied by the owner of the Stallion to the owner of the Mare. The TRIPLICATE to be retained by the Stud for records.

The ORIGINAL Certificate of Service shall be forwarded to the Federal Secretary with the Stud Service return, and the DUPLICATE copy shall accompany the application for registration of such resultant foal from this mating.

The Certificate of Service is to be signed by the owner or lessee of the Stallion and must certify the last date when a Mare was served and record the breed, name, registered number (if any), descriptions including colour, markings, brands (if any), and marking of all hoofs of the Mare.

A service certificate is not required to be filled out when the mare and stallion are owned or leased by the same member.

## 2.4 DNA Regulations

Application for DNA Parentage Validation testing to prove identity of an animal for registration with the Andalusian Horse Association of Australasia may be applied for through the office of the AHAA.

- a) Applications for DNA testing are made via submission of the DNA Application form (found on the AHAA website) with the appropriate fee included.
- b) An Identification form and collection bag will then be sent to the owner. This form must be filled out by a registered veterinarian and sent to the Federal Secretary. A hair sample should also be taken by the veterinarian and forwarded to the association's DNA laboratory in the envelope provided.
- c) Samples for DNA testing must be obtained by a registered Veterinary Surgeon.
- d) DNA for parent validation may be required for other registers in the case of very late registration, or lack of required documentation of breeding.

As of 1/8/2003 all Purebred Spanish Foals must be DNA parent validated and no retrospective validation may be allowed. At the request of the owner the DNA test results of any Pure Spanish Horse tested after the 1/8/2003 may be forwarded to them or to a nominated laboratory.

## 2.5 Artificial Insemination

The AHAA recognises and accepts the use of chilled and frozen semen given:

- a) That all progeny resulting from AI must be DNA/parent verified prior to registration.
- b) If the mare and stallion are residing on the same property the stallion owner will record the mare's details on the Service Certificate at the time of insemination and on the Stud Service Return for that mare include the notation that the service was by AI.
- c) If the Semen is transported to the mare a copy of the Service Certificate shall be forwarded to the mare owner. On the Stud Service Return for that mare the notation that the service was by AI should be included.
- d) Mare owners who are using semen from overseas must submit a Stud Service Return on behalf of the international stallion which includes the stallion's name and registration number and noting that the service was via AI.
- e) When overseas semen is used a DNA profile of the international stallion must accompany the resulting foal's registration. If a DNA profile is not received the foal will be ineligible for registration until a passport from the country of origin is issued, this passport must then be submitted with the AHAA registration application.

The rules cover the use of semen collected in Australia and overseas.

## **2.6 Embryo Transfer**

Notification of Embryo Transfer must be submitted to Federal Secretary by the mare owner via completion/submission of the Embryo Transfer Form (found on the AHAA website). The form should include the stallions, donor mare/s names and the date of embryo transfer. Notification must be submitted by the 30<sup>th</sup> of June.

## **2.7 Naming**

The Association may refuse to allow the registration of any name which, at its absolute discretion, it considers to be misleading, misapplied or contrary to the interests of the members of the Association generally.

The Association may refuse the registration of a name based upon but not limited to:

- a) The spelling or pronunciation of the name is, in the opinion of the Council, so like the name of another registered horse so as to be misleading whether or not a Stud Prefix or Suffix is included.
- b) The name is linked to an established stud (whether in Australasia or elsewhere) or celebrated horses (whether in Australasia or elsewhere) to which the individual has in the opinion of the council no ancestral claim thereto and is likely to be misleading whether or not a stud Prefix or Suffix is included

Stud Prefixes or Suffixes to be used as part of a Registered Name must be registered with the Association prior to acceptance of horse registration.

Where the Registered Name of a horse includes a Stud Prefix or Suffix, owners are requested to refer to such a horse by its full registered name.

## **2.8 Microchipping**

Microchipping must be performed prior to registration of horses in all AHAA registries.

The microchip brand recommended by the association is called 'Life Chip', it is recognised internationally by all associations of the Andalusian breed. However other microchip brands will be accepted provided that a veterinarian scans and identifies said chip.

Application forms for microchipping can be found on the AHAA website and must be sent through to the Federal Secretary.

## **2.9 Branding**

The branding of AHAA registered horses is optional.

But if you choose to brand the requirements of this Association for branding are as follows:

- a) Branding of horses must be with the \*foal drop number over the \*\*season on the OFF SHOULDER
- b) MALES must have your registered stud brand on the NEAR THIGH
- c) FEMALES must have your registered stud brand on the OFF THIGH

\*The foal drop number - the number in sequence of your foals born in a season. If it is your first foal born for that season, it is number 1, if it is your second born it is number 2 and so on.

\*\* Season - the breeding season commences on August 1st and ends on July 31st, so for example if your foal is born in September, 2016 or March 2017, it is still born within the 2016 season, and should be branded with the foal drop over 16.

## 2.10 Photographs for Registration

As of the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2020 – Pure Spanish Andalusian and horses must, at the time of registration, include three images with their registration papers, submission of images for

Partbred Andalusian horses is optional however recommended particularly in the case of broken coloured horses. An image of the horse set up in a square pose taken of the on-side, off-side and front on must be emailed with all other relevant registration documentation to the Federal Secretary at the time of registration. Images must be clear and accurately represent the horse described in the submitted registration documents, see Figure 1 for acceptable



images for submission.

Figure 1. Example images of acceptable registration photographs clearly displaying the on-side, off-side and front on of the horse submitted for registration.

## 2.11 Cancellation of Registration

The Council has the right to cancel the registration of any AHAA horse should it be found that any particulars for registration of said horse are known to be incorrect. The Council may additionally hold the right to cancel the registration of any descendant of said horse and/or amend the description of the descendant within the relevant Stud Book or Registries.

De-registered horses are not disqualified from re-registration. Re-registration may be permitted should a written application be made to Council within 28 days of cancellation, the decision will be binding.

## 2.12 Gelding Registered Males

The owner of any Colt or Stallion registered with the AHAA shall notify the Secretary in writing of gelding.

## **2.13 Transfer of Ownership**

An application for a transfer of ownership within any of the Association's Registries will only be accepted from financial members. The application form for ownership transfer can be found on the AHAA website and should be submitted with the appropriate transfer fee and certificate of registration.

The appropriate section of the Certificate of Registration is to be filled out in full by both the Transferrer and the Transferee.

The Vendor's Obligation:

- a) To present the AHAA Certificate of Registration to the Purchaser to compare markings, brands and other identification with the horse presented for sale.

The Purchaser's Obligation:

- a) To inspect the AHAA Certificate of Registration and compare markings, brands and other identification with the horse presented for sale.

## **2.14 Leases**

The lessee of any AHAA registered horse must be a full financial member of the association.

A lease form, which can be found on the AHAA website, is to be filled out in full by both the lessor and the lessee. This form is to be submitted within sixty (60) days to the Secretary by the lessor. The transfer fee which is to accompany the transfer form will be paid by the lessee.

The lessee will be regarded as the owner of said horse over the duration of the lease and as such will be responsible for submitting all necessary documentation such as stallion returns, certificates of service ect. A photocopy of the Certificate of registration will be provided by the lessor to the lessee, the original copy however will be retained by the lessor.

## DIVISION 3 – Association Fees

### 3.1 Fees List

NOTE: Each New Member is entitled to 1 only free transfer of ownership of a horse.

**Membership:**      **\*\*Membership Renewals are due on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January\*\***

#### New Membership:

\$145	Full Membership (All mare and stallion owners) and Joint Membership
\$120	Associate Membership
\$90	Junior Membership (Under 18 at the time of renewal)
\$245	Family Membership (Provides membership for two adults and two children under the age of 18. Only one adult has voting rights)

#### Renewal of Membership:

\$125	Full Membership and Joint Membership
\$100	Associate Membership
\$70	Junior Membership
\$215	Family Membership

**Registration:**      **Filly/Mare/Colt/Stallion**

\$100	Purebred Spanish
\$100	Purebred Iberian
\$100	Hispano-Arabe
\$80	Australian Andalusian
\$60	Partbred Andalusian
\$60	Andalusian Derivative

#### **Gelding**

\$60	All Registries
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Breeders Discount – The registration fee will be waved for the 6<sup>th</sup> horse registered by an individual breeder in that same season.

\$70	Late Fee	(13-24 months of age)
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#### **DNA/Microchipping**

\$90	Parentage Verification (DNA)
\$20	Microchip Registration

**Stud Service Return:**

\$15	Per Mare	(Prior to June 30 <sup>th</sup> )
\$20	Per Mare	(Between the 1 <sup>st</sup> to the 31 <sup>st</sup> of July)
\$20	Late Fee	(Applicable after the 30 <sup>th</sup> June)

\*Service returns will not be accepted after the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, the resulting offspring will be ineligible for registration.

**Transfer of Ownership:**

New members are entitled to one free transfer of ownership at the time of joining.

\$50	Within 90 days
\$80	Exceeding 90 days

**Leases:**

\$40	Payed by lessee
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**Roll of Merit:**

See Division 5.1 for further details

**Other:**

\$25	Service Certificate Book
\$30	Duplicate Certificate of Registration
\$30	Stud Name Registration
\$20	Stud Brand Registration
\$40	Purebred Spanish Stud Book
\$5.50	Membership Badge
\$3	Car Sticker
\$17	Float Sticker

**Website Advertisement:**

\$FREE	Stud Listing	(Members only)
\$FREE	Stallion Standing at Stud	(Members only)
\$60 (per year)	Stallion Standing at Stud	(Non-Member)
\$FREE	Horse for Sale/Wanted	(Member)
\$25 (3 months)	Horse for Sale/Wanted	(Non-Member)

**Salto al Cielo (Federal Magazine) Advertisement:**

\$150	Full Page
\$80	Half Page
\$50	Quarter Page



## **DIVISION 4 – Show Regulations**

### **4.1 General**

Show Regulations (Division 8) are applicable to any event run or sponsored by the AHAA or its approved State Branches including but not limited to State and National Championships and Virtual Shows.

All horses competing at AHAA events must be registered with the AHAA or their relevant breed society and their full registration name be used. Owners must be able to produce Registration papers upon request before entering the ring and allow the Steward present to check the horse's identification as per the papers provided.

Owners **MUST** be current financial members of the AHAA or their relevant breed association to be eligible to compete at AHAA events and in Andalusian classes at shows.

The wearing of stud logos is not permitted on any item of clothing/saddle cloth while competing in Andalusian classes

**Show Rules:** Please refer to the AHAA Show Rules (2021) for complete Show rules.

#### Committee Protocol:

AHAA run shows must guarantee a minimum number of exhibits.

The Committee reserves the right to alter, delete etc, any of or the entire program without prior notice.

Entry forms will include the statement that the Exhibitor has read and understood the Show Rules and Regulations and has signed the member or non-member Release and "Waiver of Liability" form at the time of entry.

Places in classes shall be up to 4th place if there are under 10 horses in the class and 6th place if there are over 10 horses in the class. All AHAA Hi-Points and Most Successful Exhibitor awards apply to AHAA registered horses only unless otherwise specified.

### **4.2 Competitor Conduct**

No horse may compete under the influence of performance modifying substances at Shows.

Any person insulting or interfering with the Judges during a Show will be subject to removal from the Show and the prizes (if any) awarded to him/her forfeited.

At AHAA events no person may abuse a horse or allow any other person to abuse a horse which is within their care. 'Abuse' means an action and/or omission and/or application of equipment that causes or is likely to cause pain or unnecessary discomfort to a horse including without limitation any of the following:

- a) Whipping or beating a horse excessively
- b) Using spurs in excess or persistently
- c) Using any device or equipment in a manner which causes excessive discomfort or pain
- d) Leaving a horse without adequate food or water
- e) Not providing adequate care in relation to discomfort caused by weather conditions
- f) Using medications or similar which mask injury/s or illness/s
- g) Competing an animal experiencing discomfort or health complications

The trimming of whiskers around the muzzle and eyes in addition to the clipping of inner ear hair is strongly discouraged at AHAA events.

### **4.3 Stallions**

Stallion rules apply to all entire males aged 12 months and over.

Handlers of entires for in hand, ridden classes and around the grounds must be 18 years or above and comply with current EA Stallion Safe Practice Rules and Regulations.

Any time, except when stabled, stallions must be handled with:

- a) A bit
- b) A halter and chain combination
- c) A serretta
- d) Or a combination of the above

Stallions and colts should wear EA official green "discs" or in ridden classes EA approved green number holders, at all times whilst at the venue. These discs/holders are to be worn on both sides of head collars and bridles or on some part of the horse on both sides to identify to others that the horse is a stallion.

Floats/trucks that transport stallions should display the EA official magnets notifying that there is a stallion on board. EA stallion identification cards, printable from the EA website with a green background, should be displayed on any floats/trucks used to transport stallions and outside any yard/stable housing a stallion.

### **4.4 Led Classes**

The age of led exhibits to be taken from 1st August.  
No horse may be shown in a roller in Led classes.  
Andalusians are not permitted to be shown with false tails

### **4.5 Dressage Tests**

Dressage tests run by the AHAA are done so in accordance with EA Rules.

Helmets are therefore required to be worn by all competitors with the exception of those individuals 26yrs or older riding Prix St George, who may compete in a top hat.

## **4.6 Ridden Classes**

Age of ridden exhibits to be taken from 1st August.

Any horse under the age of three (3) years shall not be permitted to compete in any ridden events/classes held by the AHAA or its affiliated Branches.

Approved safety Helmets must be worn at all times while mounted with the exception of individuals over the age of 18yrs competing in Costume Classes. Costume classes are to be judged at the walk ONLY.

Novice classes are open to any horse that has not won a blue ribbon in Novice or Open Hack classes at Agricultural or Andalusian Shows.

Andalusians are not permitted to be shown with false tails.

## **4.7 Protests**

The judge's decision is final. The judge's decision represents an individual's preference and is unable to be protested against, unless it is held to be in violation of a rule.

Protests must be lodged with the Show Secretary in writing and signed by the applicant within one (1) hour of the completion of the actual event accompanied with a deposit of \$50. The deposit shall be forfeited to the Association if the protest be considered unfounded or frivolous. In the case where a veterinarian is required to attend a protest, the cost will be at the expense of the person lodging the protest and will be payable prior to the vet's attendance. This fee will be refunded should the protest is upheld.

In the event of any protest being received the protest will be considered as soon as possible by the Show Committee.

## **DIVISION 5 – Roll of Merit**

### **5.1 General**

The National Roll of Merit (ROM) is a recognition of the continuous achievements of AHAA registered horses throughout their lifetime. Once nominated the horse is entered for life and may continue to garner points throughout their competition life. The categories of recognition are as follows:

#### **AHAA Halter Roll of Merit**

#### **AHAA Working Roll of Merit**

#### **AHAA Progeny Roll of Merit**

#### **AHAA Champion Roll of Merit** (automatic nomination)

Roll of Merit achievers for each category will receive a certificate of recognition and any awards so determined by the AHAA. Entry is \$50 per High Point Category or \$90 to enter both the Halter and Working Roll of Merit. Nomination to enter the AHAA Roll of Merit can be submitted at any time during the horses lifetime and in the case of the Progeny category after the passing of the horse.

#### **General Rules –**

1. Horses nominated must be registered with the AHAA and owners of entered horses must be financial members of the AHAA for points to be accepted and recorded.
2. Once nominated and fee paid the horse is entered for life. Points may be gained from commencement of nomination and continue until ROM is gained regardless of any change of ownership (pending owners hold current financial membership with the AHAA at time of points submission).
3. Points gained before nomination for ROM are ineligible for inclusion in their ROM points record. The exception being Progeny ROM nominees, see Progeny ROM rules.
4. Point sheets must be submitted 30 days from the completion of the event, points submitted between 30 days and 90 days post event will incur a \$10 late fee. Points submitted over 90 days post event will NOT be recorded.
5. Point record sheets are required to be filled out correctly and in their entirety, incorrectly filled out sheets will be returned for correction, late fees may apply if resubmission takes place over 30 days post event.
6. Point sheets must be a) signed by the class/event judge, steward, official or an attending event committee member, b) accompanied by a copy of the events official results or c) a combination of a) and b). The Association can request further proof of results if deemed necessary.
7. The Association can, at its discretion, refuse to award points if: a) The exhibitor is guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct or infringement of the Rules as reported in writing by the organising body and proven to the satisfaction of the Association; b) The use of illegal substances proven to the satisfaction of the Association; c) The exhibitor fails to comply with any of the Rules and Regulations of the relevant organising body or of the AHAA.

8. Only points achieved from events held in Australia are eligible for inclusion, no international or virtual/online events will be eligible for points (With the exception of AHAA run Virtual Competitions).
9. Point progress will be recorded on the AHAA Website for review, points will be updated no later than one month after submission unless otherwise notified. It is the owners responsibility to check results and notify the association if they believe a mistake has been made within 2 months post the last update.

Current ROM Coordinator – Kathy Peel  
 PO Box 38, Tarcutta, NSW, 2652

## 5.2 Halter

Halter Roll of Merit:

1. A minimum of 200 points must be gained before the nominated horse can receive his or her Roll of Merit.
2. Points shall be awarded for eligible halter events as listed below, points shall be allocated based on the nature of the event and the number of entrants in said event.
3. No team events will be eligible for points
4. Any Champion titles won in eligible events shall be awarded 8 points, Any Reserve Champion titles shall be awarded 4 points.

Andalusian Halter – All led events held at AHAA State Shows and Online/Virtual Shows, Any led Andalusian Purebred, Partbred, Derivative, Hispano-Arabe and Purebred Iberian events at all breed and agricultural shows.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
	2									
<b>2 - 5</b>	4	2								
<b>6 - 10</b>	6	4	2							
<b>11 - 15</b>	8	6	4	2						
<b>16 - 20</b>	10	8	6	4	2					
<b>21 - 25</b>	12	10	8	6	4	2				
<b>26 - 30</b>	14	12	10	8	6	4	2			
<b>31 - 35</b>	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2		
<b>36 - 40</b>	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	
<b>Over 40</b>	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2

Open Halter – Open breed classes (ie Any other registered breed ect), led versatility, suitability, horse and handler events, best presented, led novelty classes.

Placing → of class entrants ↓	Number	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
<b>1</b>	1										
<b>2 - 5</b>	2	1									
<b>6 - 10</b>	3	2	1								
<b>11 - 15</b>	4	3	2	1							
<b>16 - 20</b>	5	4	3	2	1						
<b>21 - 25</b>	6	5	4	3	2	1					
<b>26 - 30</b>	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				
<b>31 - 35</b>	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
<b>36 - 40</b>	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
<b>Over 40</b>	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

### 5.3 Working Horse

1. A minimum of 400 points must be gained before the nominated horse can receive his or her Roll of Merit.
2. Points shall be awarded for eligible ridden and harness events as listed below, points shall be allocated based on the nature of the event and the number of entrants in said event.
3. No team events will be eligible for points
4. Any Champion titles won in eligible events shall be awarded 8 points, Any Reserve Champion titles shall be awarded 4 points.

High Performance Events – Advanced Three and One Day Eventing (CCN\*\*1/2 Star and above), Official FEI Dressage levels, FEI Showjumping (CSI\* and above), FEI 3 Phase Harness Driving, FEI Endurance (CEI\* and above), FEI Para events.

	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>7th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>9th</b>	<b>10th</b>
	2									
<b>2 - 5</b>	4	2								
<b>6 - 10</b>	6	4	2							
<b>11 - 15</b>	8	6	4	2						
<b>16 - 20</b>	10	8	6	4	2					
<b>21 - 25</b>	12	10	8	6	4	2				
<b>26 - 30</b>	14	12	10	8	6	4	2			
<b>31 - 35</b>	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2		
<b>36 - 40</b>	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	
<b>Over 40</b>	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2

Performance Events – Three and One Day Eventing 95cm and above, EA Official Hack and Hunter, Showjumping 95cm and above, EA Official Dressage, Any Ridden Events held at AHAA State Shows and Virtual/Online Shows, Endurance 80km or longer, recognised 3 Phase Harness Driving, Pony Club State Championship Events, Working Equitation Level 3 (preliminary) and above, Open Campdrafting.

	<b>1st</b>	<b>2nd</b>	<b>3rd</b>	<b>4th</b>	<b>5th</b>	<b>6th</b>	<b>7th</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>9th</b>	<b>10th</b>
	1									
<b>2 - 5</b>	2	1								
<b>6 - 10</b>	3	2	1							
<b>11 - 15</b>	4	3	2	1						
<b>16 - 20</b>	5	4	3	2	1					
<b>21 - 25</b>	6	5	4	3	2	1				
<b>26 - 30</b>	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
<b>31 - 35</b>	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
<b>36 - 40</b>	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
<b>Over 40</b>	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



Encouragement Performance Events – Showjumping under 95cm, Showjumping Six-Bar events, Eventing under 95cm, Other Harness Driving events (Speed Cone Driving, Royal Agricultural Show Harness Classes ect), Unofficial/Participant Dressage, Unofficial Hack and Hunter, Breed Ridden Classes, Pony Club Events, Adult Riding Club Events, Working Equitation Level 2 (Introductory) and under, Gymkhanas.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10 <sup>th</sup>			
Placing →		Number										
of class entrants ↓												
<b>1</b>			½									
<b>2 - 5</b>			1	½								
<b>6 - 10</b>			1 ½	1	½							
<b>11 - 15</b>			2	1 ½	1	½						
<b>16 - 20</b>			2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½					
<b>21 - 25</b>			3	2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½				
<b>26 - 30</b>			3 ½	3	2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½			
<b>31 - 35</b>			4	3 ½	3	2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½		
<b>36 - 40</b>			4 ½	4	3 ½	3	2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½	
<b>Over 40</b>			5	4 ½	4	3 ½	3	2 ½	2	1 ½	1	½

## 5.4 Progeny

1. Open to both AHAA registered Sires and Dams with progeny registered with the AHAA and entered into the Halter and/or Working Roll of Merit.
2. A minimum of 450 points for the Sire and 400 points for the Dam must be gained before the nominated horse can receive his or her Roll of Merit.
3. Only first (1st) generation progeny results are eligible for point inclusion.
4. All points gained by eligible progeny in Halter and Working Roll of Merit are eligible for point inclusion.
5. After the Sire/Dam has been nominated all points gained from that point forward by progeny in Halter or Working Roll of Merit will automatically be added to the Sire/Dams recorded points. NO point record sheets need be submitted.
6. Points earned by progeny prior to nomination of Sire/Dam may be credited provided a \$25 search fee is paid.
7. Points may continue to be gained for the Progeny ROM after the passing of the nominated Sire/Dam.

## **5.5 Champion Roll of Merit**

1. No nomination is required. Champion ROM is the recognition of exceptional individuals nominated for Halter and Working ROM or Progeny ROM.
2. Champion ROM is awarded to individuals who achieve BOTH Halter and Working ROM OR a Sire who achieves 900 points in the Progeny ROM OR a Dam who achieves 800 points in the Progeny ROM.