



Forging the future of the Shire Horse in Australia

Shire Horse Society Australia Inc (SHSA)
The Australian Shire Horse Stud Book

Rules of Registration

I. Registration Eligibility

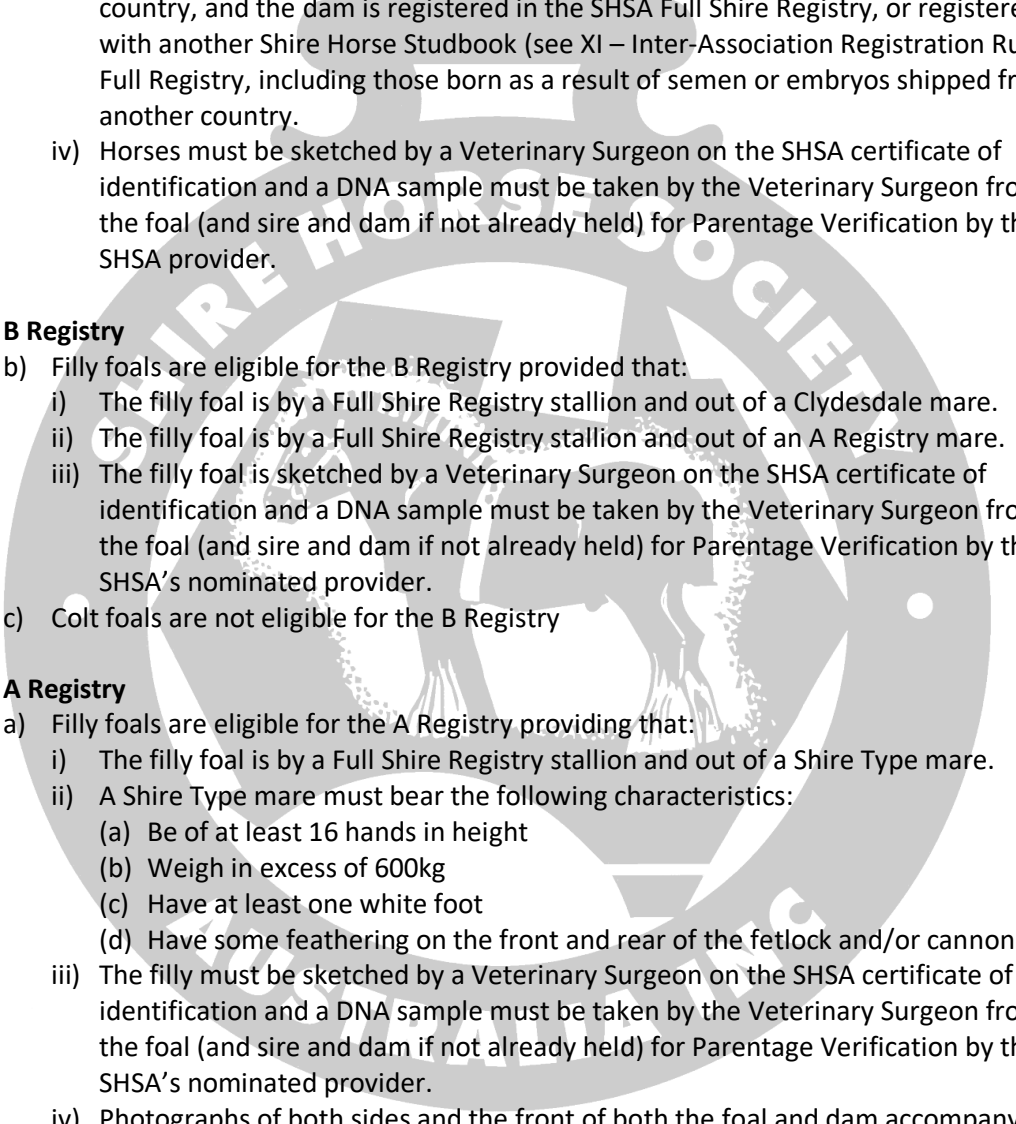
1) General Eligibility Registration Rules

- a) Horses shall be eligible for registration in the appropriate Registry in The Australian Shire Horse Stud Book run by the Shire Horse Society Australia Incorporated (SHSA) provided that:
 - i) Current ownerships of the sire and dam are properly recorded with the registry in which each horse is registered.
 - ii) The base colour of the horse is one that is permitted in the Breed Standard for its Registry:
 - (a) Permitted base colours for colt foals and stallions are bay, brown, black and grey. Roan, chestnut and dilute are not permitted.
 - (b) Permitted base colours for fillies and mares are bay, brown, black, grey and roan (white ticking). Chestnut and dilute are not permitted.
 - (c) All colours are permitted for horses in the Non-Breeding Registry.
- b) A Stallion Service Certificate is provided, which is signed by the stallion or semen owner at the time of breeding, and is also signed by the owner or lessee of the dam at the time of foaling.
- c) DNA/Parentage Verification (PV) types are recorded with SHSA in accordance with the requirements established by the committee.
- d) The horse is micro-chipped. The chip number should be recorded with the Australasian Animal Registry. (AAR)
- e) If the horse is a grey, one parent is a grey
- f) Registration of the horse is the responsibility of its first owner (the recorded owner or lessee of its dam at the time of foaling). The first owner must sign the paperwork. The horse must be registered under the prefix of the first owner.
- g) Registration of the horse should occur within the first year after its birth.
- h) If an application for registration of a horse is received outside of the year of its birth, and one parent has died, registration approval may not be granted.
- i) Applications for registration must be accurately completed on the current and appropriate SHSA forms and then submitted to the Registrar with the appropriate fee.

II. Stud Book Registries

1) Full Shire Registry

- a) Filly foals shall be eligible for the Full Shire Registry provided that:

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- i) The sire is registered in the SHSA Full Shire Registry or registered with another Shire Horse Studbook (see XI – Inter-Association Registration Rule), including those born as a result of semen or embryos shipped from another country.
 - ii) The dam is registered in the SHSA Full Shire Registry or the SHSA B Registry, or registered with another Shire Horse Studbook (see XI – Inter-Association Registration Rule) B Registry, including those born as a result of semen or embryos shipped from another country.
 - iii) The sire is registered in the SHSA C Registry or registered with another Shire Horse Studbook (see XI – Inter-Association Registration Rule) C Registry, including those born as a result of semen or embryos shipped from another country, and the dam is registered in the SHSA Full Shire Registry, or registered with another Shire Horse Studbook (see XI – Inter-Association Registration Rule) Full Registry, including those born as a result of semen or embryos shipped from another country.
 - iv) Horses must be sketched by a Veterinary Surgeon on the SHSA certificate of identification and a DNA sample must be taken by the Veterinary Surgeon from the foal (and sire and dam if not already held) for Parentage Verification by the SHSA provider.

2) B Registry

- b) Filly foals are eligible for the B Registry provided that:
 - i) The filly foal is by a Full Shire Registry stallion and out of a Clydesdale mare.
 - ii) The filly foal is by a Full Shire Registry stallion and out of an A Registry mare.
 - iii) The filly foal is sketched by a Veterinary Surgeon on the SHSA certificate of identification and a DNA sample must be taken by the Veterinary Surgeon from the foal (and sire and dam if not already held) for Parentage Verification by the SHSA's nominated provider.
- c) Colt foals are not eligible for the B Registry

3) A Registry

- a) Filly foals are eligible for the A Registry providing that:
 - i) The filly foal is by a Full Shire Registry stallion and out of a Shire Type mare.
 - ii) A Shire Type mare must bear the following characteristics:
 - (a) Be of at least 16 hands in height
 - (b) Weigh in excess of 600kg
 - (c) Have at least one white foot
 - (d) Have some feathering on the front and rear of the fetlock and/or cannon
 - iii) The filly must be sketched by a Veterinary Surgeon on the SHSA certificate of identification and a DNA sample must be taken by the Veterinary Surgeon from the foal (and sire and dam if not already held) for Parentage Verification by the SHSA's nominated provider.
 - iv) Photographs of both sides and the front of both the foal and dam accompany the registration form.
- b) The final decision on whether a dam is of Shire Type will be at the discretion of the SHSA committee.
- c) Colt foals are not eligible for the A Registry.

4) Colt Foal Registry

- a) Colt foals are eligible for the Colt Foal Registry providing that:
 - i) The colt foal is by a Full Shire Registry Shire stallion and out of a Full Shire Registry mare.

- ii) The colt foal is sketched by a Veterinary Surgeon on the SHSA certificate of identification and a DNA sample is taken by the Veterinary Surgeon from the foal (and sire and dam if not already held) for Parentage Verification by the Society's nominated provider.
- b) Colts that have not been stallion approved or notified as gelded by the third year after their birth will be transferred to the Non-Breeding Register.
- c) Stallions placed in the Non-Breeding Registry will not be precluded from approval for Full Registry at a later date if they meet the requirements of II) 5 and Section 1

5) Colt Foal C Registry

- a) Colt foals are eligible for the Colt Foal C Registry provided:
 - i) The colt foal is by a Full Shire Registry Shire stallion and out of a B Registry mare.
 - ii) The colt is sketched by a Veterinary Surgeon on the SHSA certificate of identification and a DNA sample must be taken by the Veterinary Surgeon from the foal (and sire and dam if not already held) for Parentage Verification by the SHSA's nominated provider.
- b) Colts that have not been stallion approved or notified as gelded by the third year after their birth will be transferred to the Non-Breeding Register.
- c) Stallions placed in the Non-Breeding Registry will not be precluded from approval for C Registry at a later date if they meet the requirements of II) 5 and Section 1
- d) Progeny of a C Stallion out of a Full Registry Mare is eligible for the Full Shire Registry and the Colt Foal Registry. Progeny of a C Colt Stallion from an A or B Registry Mare must be entered into the Non Breeding Registry.
- e) Registration as Grade C will take place for colts born in 2024 onwards, and will not be done retrospectively for colts born prior to 2024.

6) Stallion Approval for the Full Shire Registry

- a) Colt Foal Registry colts may be considered for entry into the Full Shire Registry as stallions after they are one year old.
- b) A veterinary surgeon examination will be performed in accordance with the prescribed form and the colt deemed to be sound and free from the conditions listed in it.
- c) If a stallion fails this examination, it will not be eligible for the Full Registry and its offspring will not be eligible for registration in the SHSA Shire Registries.
- d) Approved stallions are required to have a second inspection at 5 years of age.
- e) Progeny which are the result of a service before the stallion is 5 years of age will be eligible for registration.
- f) C Registry colts are not eligible for Full Shire Registry.

7) Stallion Approval for C Registry

- a) Colt Foal C Registry colts may be considered for entry into the C Registry as stallions after they are one year old.
- b) A veterinary surgeon examination will be performed in accordance with the prescribed form and the colt deemed to be sound and free from the conditions listed in it.
- c) If a stallion fails this examination, it will not be eligible for the C Registry and its offspring will not be eligible for registration in the SHSA Shire Registries.
- d) Approved stallions are required to have a second inspection at 5 years of age.
- e) Progeny which are the result of a service before the stallion is 5 years of age will be eligible for registration.

8) Non-Breeding Registry

- f) Horses will be eligible for the Non-Breeding Registry provided that:
 - i) The horse is by a Full Shire registry Shire stallion or out of a Full Shire Registered mare.
 - ii) If one of the parents is not in a Shire Registry or a Clydesdale, then that parent must be of Shire Type, (See Section 3. b) for definition of Shire Type)
- g) The sketch of the animal on the SHSA certificate of identification is to be done by either the owner or by a Veterinary Surgeon.
- h) Non-Breeding registered mares are eligible to breed A Registry fillies and Shire geldings if they comply with Section II. 3)

III. DNA Typing

1) DNA typing rules

- a) DNA (Parentage Verification) types shall be recorded at the owner's expense in accordance with the requirements established by the committee and listed in these rules.
- b) DNA type results must be acceptable to the laboratory which carries out the SHSA DNA typing work.
- c) If the DNA type of a sire or dam is not available, other evidence sufficient to qualify a horse as the offspring of a specific mating may be substituted for the usual verification of parentage for the consideration of the committee.
- d) Such evidence may be derived from analysis of DNA types of sufficient number of siblings.
- e) All costs associated with such verification, including any costs for DNA typing of the parents or siblings, are the responsibility of the person applying for registration of the horse.
- f) The cost of one DNA kit and its processing is included in the application fee for registration of a horse.
- g) Ownership of the DNA hair sample sent by the breeder rests with the SHSA and the SHSA may use that DNA sample and profile as it sees fit.
- h) The committee may at any time require the registered current owner of any registered horse to submit further samples of its DNA for testing for parent verification, hair colour or for any purpose. If requested, the following procedures will be followed:
 - i) The Veterinary Surgeon must first verify the identity of the horse using its registration certificate and its microchip number and submit the sample to the SHSA nominated provider, with written certification of the horse's identity.
 - ii) After the committee makes such a requirement, and until the results are received by the committee, the horse shall be placed in the Non-Breeding Registry.
 - iii) The owner of the horse will pay all associated costs.
- i) The committee may delete a horse's name from the Stud Book, or move the horse into the Non-Breeding Registries, based upon a horse's DNA test results.

IV. Registered Prefixes and Names

1) Registered Prefix

- a) Every breeder must register a separate stud name for use exclusively as a prefix to the names of the horses bred by them.

- b) A horse must be registered using the prefix of its breeder.
- c) Breeders must submit prefixes to the Registrar for registration for their exclusive use.
- d) Prefixes should be unique at the time of registration.
- e) Submitted prefixes will be cross referenced, as far as possible, with international Shire Horse Stud Books recognised by the SHSA.
- f) Prefixes are subject to approval by the committee.
- g) The purchaser of a stud shall have no right to the previous owner's prefix except with the written sanction of the previous owners and with the approval of the committee.
- h) The owner of a prefix may forfeit the prefix, or have the ownership of the prefix transferred to another breeder, by means of a written and signed application to the committee.
- i) No stud prefix other than the breeder's will be permitted as any portion of the horse's name.
- j) In case of duplication of overseas prefixes, where the horse is registered in another recognised stud book, the country suffix will be used.

2) Registered Names

- a) The registered name of a horse may not be changed once it has been recorded with SHSA.
- b) Previously registered names may not be duplicated.
- c) Horses accepted into the SHSA studbook on the basis of prior registration with another registry must be registered with SHSA using the same name.
- d) There must not be more than 50 letters and spaces in a registered name, including the registered prefix, except for horses already registered in another registry.

V. Registration Certificates

1) Original Certificate of Registration

- a) The original certificate of registration will be issued in the name of the person(s) who was (were) the owner(s) or lessee(s) of the dam at the time of foaling.
- b) A certificate of registration verifies information contained in the records of SHSA
- c) SHSA will issue registration numbers in consecutive order, based upon the order in which applications are processed.

2) Re-issue of Certificate of Registration

- a) The owner of record may return a registration certificate for the correction of incorrectly recorded colour or markings.
 - i) The owner should provide together with convincing evidence to support the change.
 - ii) The fee is the same as is charged for replacement papers, and a re-entry shall be made in the stud book.
 - iii) No fee is charged if the error originated in the office.
- b) Registration Certificates may be re-issued upon application, at the discretion of the committee, to a new owner provided the registration was never suspended.
 - i) All costs associated with verification of a horse's identity (such as DNA typing) will be the responsibility of the person applying for registration of the horse.
 - ii) A Statutory Declaration stating the circumstances of the present ownership of the horse must be submitted with the application.

- c) The date of transfer of possession should generally be recorded as the transfer date or beginning date of a lease.
- d) Multiple ownerships of horses shall be recorded as "A and B", not "A or B".
- e) The signature of an agent may be substituted for those of the recorded owner or lessee only if there is on file with SHSA a statement authorising such substitution, signed by all recorded owners or lessees.
- f) When a legal entity is shown as the recorded owner of a horse, that entity must provide SHSA with the authorised signature of the individual entitled to do business on behalf of the entity.

3) Transfer of Recorded Ownership

- a) The official registration certificate for the horse being transferred must be submitted as the application for transfer.
- b) The transfer section on the reverse side of the certificate of registration shall be completed and submitted, with the appropriate fee, upon every change of ownership of a registered horse when the seller and/or purchaser wishes to change the owner of record.
- c) Where the horse is registered in joint names, only one of the registered owners is required to sign the transfer.
- d) The date of transfer of possession should generally be recorded as the transfer date or beginning date of a lease.
- e) Multiple ownerships of horses shall be recorded as "A and B", not "A or B".
- f) The signature of an agent may be substituted for those of the recorded owner or lessee only if there is on file with SHSA a statement authorising such substitution, signed by all recorded owners or lessees.
- g) When a legal entity is shown as the recorded owner of a horse, that entity must provide SHSA with the authorised signature of the individual entitled to do business on behalf of the entity.
- h) When legal title to a registered horse passes to another person by reason of death of the recorded owner, foreclosure of any lien, by any court decree or order, or otherwise under the law, SHSA may transfer the registration of the horse to the new owner upon:
 - i) A court order or other proof of authority for the transfer;
 - ii) Payment of the transfer fee; and
 - iii) Satisfaction of such other requirements as may be set out by the SHSA.

4) Suspension of Registration Certificate

- a) The recorded owner of a horse may suspend its registration.
- b) The recorded owner of any registered horse sold or disposed of without the registration certificate (i.e. sold without papers) shall surrender the certificate to SHSA for suspension along with a written statement.
- c) If the owner requested the suspension, upon request by them, the suspended certificate may be returned to the recorded owner.
- d) After suspension of the registration, it cannot be renewed, reinstated or reissued under any circumstances to other than the recorded owner.
- e) Registration of a horse will be suspended on the receipt of a legal request received by the SHSA.
- f) If a legal request is received, further legal advice is required in order to remove the suspension.
- g) While suspended the horse will be treated as unregistered for any purpose, including breeding and showing.

5) Replacement Registration Certificates

- a) A replacement certificate may be issued to the recorded owner of a horse.
- b) A formal statement should be submitted regarding the loss of the original papers, and the appropriate fees paid.
- c) By the issuance of a replacement certificate, all prior certificates for the horse are declared null and void.

VI. Reports

1) Death

- a) The death of a registered horse should be recorded with the Registrar.

2) Castration.

- a) Castration of any registered stallion should be recorded with the Registrar.
- b) The registration certificate should be sent to the Registrar with information regarding the date of castration.
- c) A new registration certificate will be returned to the recorded owner and the horse transferred to the Non-Breeding Registry.
- d) No fees will apply.

3) Lease Agreements

- a) All lease agreements, to be recognised by SHSA, must be filed with SHSA showing the registered name and number of the horse being leased, names and addresses of lessor(s) and lessee(s) clearly typed or printed, beginning and ending dates of lease, and the personal signatures of the lessor(s) and lessee(s).
- b) Unless otherwise specified in the recorded lease, the lessee(s) shall be considered the recorded owner(s) of a foal born to a leased mare during the term of a lease. Therefore the beginning and ending dates of any lease should conform to the intended ownership of such a foal.
- c) A sub-lease will be recorded only upon the recorded owner(s) written consent to the sub-lease.

VII. Registry Fees

- a) Fees for registry services shall be set by the SHSA Committee and:
 - i) are subject to change at any time.
 - ii) Registrations or transfers will be delayed if fees are not correctly submitted.
 - iii) If at any time fees submitted are less than required for the desired transaction, the SHSA will allow 30 days for submission of the proper fees.
 - iv) If correct fees have not been submitted within 30 days, any increase in fees which would have applied had the transaction been started after the 30 days, shall apply.
 - v) Delays in receiving documentation from the Shire Horse Society, American Shire Horse Association or the Canadian Shire Horse Association, only, shall not cause an increase in fees, provided the remainder of the application is complete and correct.

VIII. Inter-Association Registration Rule

- a) All horses registered with the Shire Horse Society, the American Shire Horse Association and the Canadian Shire Horse Association will be eligible for registration with SHSA provided that:
 - i) Horses transferring from these registries comply with SHSA registration eligibility rules and will be placed in the appropriate registry accordingly.
 - ii) A copy of the original association papers in the name(s) of the applicant(s) is submitted with the SHSA application form.
- b) SHSA may recognise registration in other Shire Horse registries subject to approval by the committee and verification that their registration criteria is similar in standard to the above associations.

IX. General

- a) All horses in every SHSA Shire Registry are considered equal for the purposes of showing in Shire Show Classes.
- b) The age of a horse is calculated from August 1st. Every horse foaled before August 1st in any year is deemed to be one year old on that date.
- c) There is no restriction per year on the number of foals which may be registered from a single donor mare if embryo transfer is used and the appropriate paperwork is submitted.

