

REGISTRATION GUIDE

REGISTRATION FEES (inclusive of GST)

REGULAR HORSES UP TO 6 MONTHS OF AGE

- Registration only \$ 80
- Registration & DNA combined \$150

REGULAR HORSES 6 TO 12 MONTHS OF AGE

- Registration only \$100
- Registration & DNA combined \$180

REGULAR HORSES 12 MONTHS & OVER

- Registration only \$140
- Registration & DNA combined \$220

PAINT BRED (SOLID) HORSES - \$20 off all above fees

- Gelding Amnesty Application \$110
- Gelding Amnesty Registration (once approved) \$140
- Imported APHA stallions \$500

(Must be DNA typed in the USA or a \$100 fee will be charged for this purpose)

MEMBERSHIP FEES (inclusive of GST)

- Full membership \$155
- Constituent \$170
- Senior Youth \$ 60
- Junior Youth \$ 55
- Limited Youth \$ 45
- Family membership \$210
- Life members – refer to office

- Prefix/Stud Name fee \$ 75

RETURN PAGES 1 & 2 OF THIS APPLICATION WITH FEES AND DOCUMENTATION

(There is no need to return pages 3 to 6 as they are for information only)

CHECK !!!

Before you mail this application be sure you have included all necessary documents and that you have fully completed this form. If this application is received incomplete, penalty fees may be applied or the paperwork may be returned to you.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The registration will not be processed until all paperwork and fees are received and are in order. To assist speedy processing, double check you have everything right!

CHECK LIST –

- 4 photographs (digital - may be emailed to registrations@painthorse.com.au please label all photos with the first name of choice)
- Mare Owners copy of Service Certificate (original pink copy – photo copies are not accepted)
- 3 name choices
- Correct fees
- Veterinary Certificate (Stallions & horses over 5 yrs of age)
- Copy of dams papers if not PHAA
- Imported horses – copy of current registration certificate (APHA etc and HYPP test results)
- Imported stallion/mare - HERDA test results
- Completed pages 1 and 2 of Registration Application (there is no need to send back the information pages 3-6)
- For Gelding Amnesty Applications -Veterinary certificate stating height/ gelding notice / Statutory Declaration

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REGISTRATION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Service/Breeders certificate signed by owner/manager of sire. (For PHAA registered and listed stallions, this certificate must have been returned with a PHAA stallion Breeding Report.)
2. If dam is AQHA or thoroughbred, a photocopy of the dams papers reflecting ownership must be supplied with this application, alternatively the mare may be permanently listed with the PHAA. Mare Listing application forms are available on request or may be downloaded from our website.
3. If the sire of the horse applying for registration is AQHA or thoroughbred, the stallion must be listed with the PHAA. Stallion Listing application forms are available on request or may be downloaded from our website. A one off \$100 fee is payable to List AQHA or thoroughbred stallions with the PHAA - please complete separate stallion listing form.
4. Set of four (4) photographs – this application must be accompanied by four (4) clear photographs, showing the horse directly from each side, front and rear. Direct shots must be made, angle shots will not be accepted. Regular sized photographs are preferred. Digital photographs may be supplied by email or on disc - jpeg format preferred. If the horse has minimal markings which need to be verified for registration, please provide additional close up photographs. It may be necessary to wet or shave the area to verify pink skin size. The registration certificate will be issued in accordance with the photographs submitted.
5. It is a requirement that the person be a financial member of the PHAA to have a horse registered in their name. The name of the individual applying for the registration of this horse shall be the same as that appearing on the membership card. If the name appearing on the front of this application differs from the name appearing on the membership card then an additional membership will be required.
6. This application must be signed by all owners, if joint owners both nominees / owners must sign the applications.
7. All filly foals born on and from 01.08.1999 MUST be DNA typed prior to being used for breeding or their foals being registered.
8. All stallion registrations will not be finalized until after receipt of a completed PHAA Veterinary Certificate and the results of the DNA typing being received by the PHAA office. Stallions MUST not be used for breeding prior to completion of the registration by the PHAA office.
9. **IMPORTED STALLIONS** - applications must be accompanied by DNA typing (or additional fee will be charged). Imported stallions must be shown to be HYPP negative. HERDA testing results must be provided, prior to completion of registration.
10. **Breeding Stock Registry** – Cremello & Perlino Quarter Horses and other solid horses which qualify under rule 109.
11. **UNNATURAL MARKINGS** – Any horse which is found to have unnatural markings will be rejected for registration and the owner may be barred from the PHAA. The PHAA shall have the option of sending a PHAA representative to collect hair samples and/or biopsies (by a licensed Veterinarian) as a precedent right to registration for the horse to remain registered.
12. For **GELDING AMNESTY** applications, a current veterinarian certificate stating height of horse and a gelding notice / statutory declaration is required. All Gelding Amnesty applications must go for approval before the Board of Directors at the next available Board Meeting.
13. It is recommended that all horses whose pedigree includes Poco Bueno bloodlines, be DNA tested for the HERDA gene, unless both parents have been tested and have been proven to be negative. Imported stallions must be HERDA tested prior to registration.

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GUIDE TO BASIC PAINT HORSE COAT COLOURS

For more detailed information, refer to rules 135 and 136 (new rules in force August 2008) or go to the PHAA Website - www.painthorse.com.au



Chestnut

Body colour reddish or copper-red; mane and tail usually same colour as body, but may be very dark brown

Sorrel

Body colour reddish or copper-red; mane and tail flaxen which is a golden or off-white colour

Colour Genetic code: e/e

Liver Chestnut

Body colour dark red or brownish red; range from light to dark liver chestnut; liver chestnut can be distinguished from or brown by the bronze or copper highlights on the legs; mane and tail usually dark red or brownish red, but may be flaxen which is a silvery colour.

Colour Genetic code: e/e



Palomino

Diluted body colour varying from rich gold to pale yellow; mane and tail generally pale or off-white but may be same colour as body (with non-black points).

Colour Genetic code: e/e, N/Cr



Cremello

Double dilute on chestnut resulting in body colour, mane and tail of cream or off-white with pale pinkish skin; the coat has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible; eyes are blue or amber.

Colour Genetic code: e/e, Cr/Cr



Red Dun

A form of dun with body colour yellowish or flesh-coloured; mane and tail are red or reddish; has red or reddish primitive markings, will usually have a pronounced dorsal stripe.

Genetic code: e/e, Dn



Red Roan

The overall intermingling of white hairs with chestnut body colour; head, lower legs, mane and tail are usually chestnut or dark red; does not get progressively whiter with age.

Roaning may be produced by the sabino coat pattern gene.

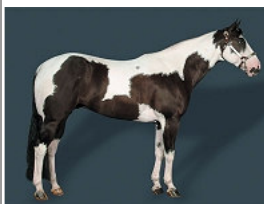
Genetic code: e/e

Smoky Black & Smoky Cream

Both these colours are not easily determined without genetic testing. Persons applying to register horses for these colours must supply genetic test results to back up the request.

Smoky Black - E/e or E/E, a/a, N/Cr

Smoky Cream - E/e or E/E, a/a, Cr/Cr



Black

Entire coat, including muzzle, flanks and legs, are black; colour may fade when exposed to the sun; could have rusty tinge during certain times of the year; foals may be an overall mousey grey, then shed to black.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E



Brown

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

Brown is believed to be a variant of the Bay (A) gene and is described as A^t

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A^t/a



Bay

Body colour reddish brown, with variations ranging from dark blood bay to bright bay and usually distinguished by black mane and tail, ear tips, lower legs.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A/a or A/A



Buckskin

Dilute form of bay, body colour yellowish or gold, mane and tail black; black on lower legs; lacks primitive markings.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A/a or A/A, N/Cr



Perlino

Double dilute of bay/brown resulting in body colour of cream or off-white, lower legs, mane and tail light rust or chocolate shade; skin is pinkish or grey; eyes are blue or amber; the coat has enough yellow hue to allow white markings to be visible.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A/a or A/A, Cr/Cr



Grullo

A form of dun with body colour smoky or mouse-coloured (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse-coloured); mane and tail black; has black primitive markings, may have a visible dorsal stripe.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, Dn



Dun

diluted body colour of yellowish or gold; mane and tail are black or brown; has dorsal stripe and other primitive markings such zebra stripes on legs or shading over withers.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A/a or A/A, Dn

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Pearl

On a chestnut background, Pearl produces a pale, uniform apricot colour of body hair, mane and tail. Skin coloration is also pale. The effect is similar to Champagne. Pearl is known to interact with Cream dilution to produce pseudo-double Cream dilute appearance including pale skin and blue/green eyes.

Pearl is a recessive Cream activated gene. It is only known to occur in Quarter Horses and Paints with a pedigree tracing back to a particular line of Barlink horses. Genetic code: e/e, Prl/Prl

Silver Dapple

The Silver Dapple dilution has different effects on different base colours. It affects only black based horses. Red based horses (chestnuts) can be carriers but will not display any characteristics. Some variations are known colloquially in Australia as 'Taffy'. Silver dilution will lighten the body colour, sometimes producing characteristic dapples and will also lighten tails and manes. The extent of the lightening can vary greatly. Genetic code: E/e or E/E, N/Z or Z/Z

Champagne

A champagne horse must have at least one champagne parent. A horse with one or two Champagne genes will be born with blue eyes and pigmented pink skin. This pink colour is noticeably different from the pink of skin found under white markings which has no pigment. The eyes gradually turn light brown, and the skin develops dark freckles as the horse matures. The freckling shows up around the eyes, on the muzzle, under the tail, and on the udder or sheath.

Blue Roan

The overall intermingling of white hairs with a black body colour, head, lower legs, mane and tail are usually solid or darker; does not get progressively whiter with age.

Roaning may be produced by the sabino coat pattern gene. Genetic code: E/e or E/E

Bay Roan

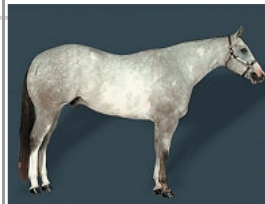
The overall intermingling of white hairs with bay body colour; head, lower legs, mane and tail are usually solid or darker; does not get progressively whiter with age.

Genetic code: E/e or E/E, A/a or A/A

Grey

Dominant over all other colour genes; born any colour with white hair progressively turning the coat whiter as the horse ages; dark skin; normally greys first around eyes and behind ears. This example is a black or bay horse turned grey.

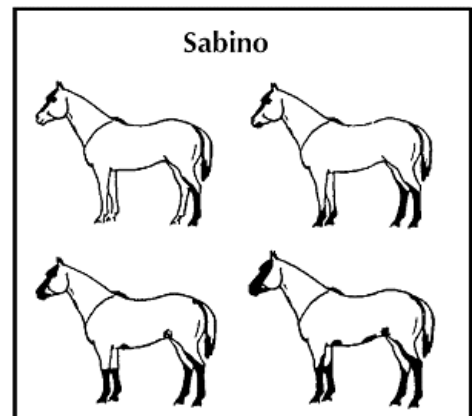
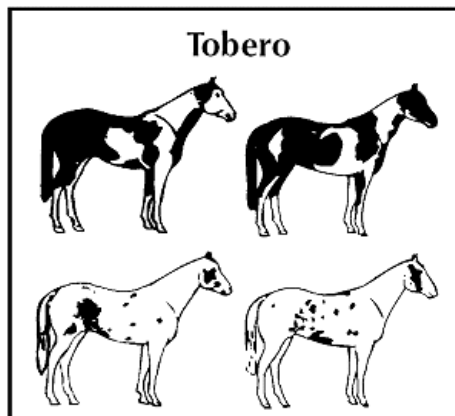
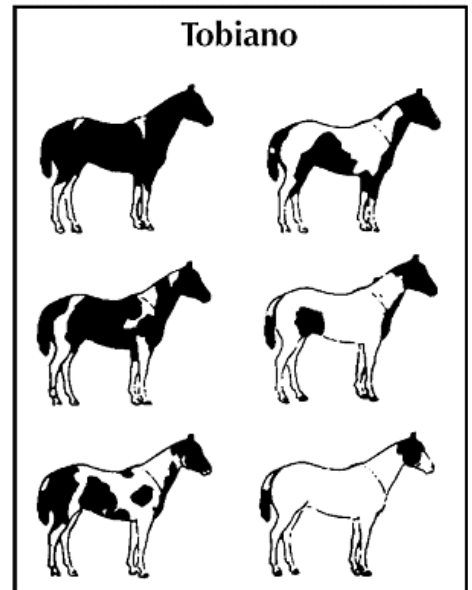
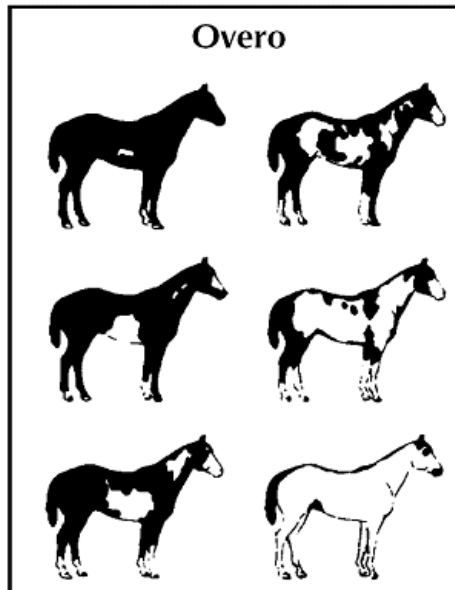
Genetic code: Anything + Grey



TYPICAL PAINT HORSE COAT PATTERNS

For more information refer to the PHAA identification guide or visit the website

www.painthorse.com.au/registrations



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