

**REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION
AND ENTRY OF STOCK IN THE
WELSH STUD BOOK OF NEW ZEALAND**

REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION AND ENTRY OF STOCK IN THE WELSH STUD BOOK OF NEW ZEALAND

The following Regulations apply to the Registration and Entry of Ponies and Cobs to the
WELSH STUD BOOK OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Society: means the Welsh Pony & Cob Society of New Zealand (Incorporated).

DNA PROFILING

DNA Profiling describes a process whereby a Registered Veterinarian removes a sample of hair from a pony and this hair is then sent to the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre with accompanying accurate description of identification and is tested so as to establish a pony or cob's individual DNA Genetic Profile.

PARENT VERIFICATION

Parent Verification is the process of using the individual DNA Genetic Profile to confirm a pony or cob's parentage. The individual Genetic Profile will be verified against the said Sire's DNA profile (Paternal) or said Dam's DNA profile (Maternal) or both (Parental). The DNA profiles are then entered into the WPCS of NZ DNA Database held by Massey University, Palmerston North.

ONLY DNA profiles held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Palmerston North can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

DNA PROFILES held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Palmerston North or from another recognised Research Centre can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

ALL DNA SAMPLES received are sent to InfogeneNZ Palmerston North by the WPCS of NZ, to be DNA Profiled and Parent Verified if required. These results are then entered into the WPCS of NZ DNA database held by InfogeneNZ Palmerston North.

DNA COLLECTION REGULATIONS

For the Society to accept any DNA Profile the DNA collection must be taken by a Registered Veterinarian, the WPCS of NZ DNA Application Forms completed and sent to the Secretary of the WPCSNZ (this includes the DNA sample) unless otherwise stipulated by the WPCS of NZ Council. The Secretary will send the DNA Sample to Massey. Once the DNA Report is emailed from Massey to the Secretary the Secretary shall then inform the person or persons named on the DNA Application Form.

PLEASE NOTE:

DNA mane sample from purebred progeny do not need a Registered Veterinarian to collect the hair from Purebred mares and Purebred Stallions when both the Dam & Sire's DNA Profiles are held in the WPCS of NZ DNA Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Database at Massey University Palmerston North. In this instance someone other than a Registered Veterinarian may collect the hair.

VALIDATE PARENTAGE

The Society may require a pony or cob to be Parent Verified to validate parentage. The DNA sample is to be provided by the owner of the pony or cob concerned at the owner's expense.

If parentage fails to be established the entry may be considered to enter the Part-bred Register. If registered already the pony or cob will be transferred to the Part-bred Register or may be deregistered altogether.

PLEASE NOTE

FS (Foundation Stock) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

ROS (Registered with Other Society) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

OOS (Other Overseas Society – *Not Welsh*) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

ANY PEDIGREE CONTAINING FS OR ROS OR OOS **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL**

Ponies and Cobs may be registered in the Stud Book in one of the following sections and will be referred to as fully registered.

Section A Welsh Mountain Ponies not exceeding 12.0 hands (122cm) in height.
 Section B Welsh Ponies not exceeding 13.2 hands (137.5cm) in height.
 Section C Welsh Ponies (Cob type) not exceeding 13.2 hands (137.5cm) in height.
 Section D Welsh Cobs, exceeding 13.2hh (137.5cm) in height.

For the purpose of these Regulations the following shall apply:

i) A Fully Registered Pony or Cob is a Pony or Cob registered in Sections A, B, C or D of the Welsh Stud Book. Such animals are by a Fully Registered Sire and from a Fully Registered Dam and must be directly descended in all lines of pedigree from Ponies or Cobs registered in Wales in the Welsh Stud Book.

ii) Imported Ponies and Cobs

NOTE: Refer to Regulations P. (Page 6).

iii) Entries will be accepted for Registration without inspection subject to the condition that the Council can require inspection should it be considered necessary or desirable. Should an inspection be deemed necessary this will be undertaken by such persons as nominated by the WPCS of NZ Council.

A. **No pony or cob** can be registered or entered in more than one section of the WPCSNZ Purebred Stud Book.

B. **Every application** for registration or entry, notification of birth (if required), or DNA Application, shall be made on forms approved by the Council of The Society and shall contain such information as the Council shall from time to time decide. Each such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

C. **Members of the Society** shall be entitled to the exclusive use of a distinctive prefix or suffix for the purpose of registration or entry in the Society Publication, upon payment of the appropriate prefix or suffix registration fee.

i) The Council shall have the right to decline to register any prefix or suffix which, in its opinion, is unsuitable or objectionable.

ii) The breeder's registered prefix or suffix must be used in every instance.

iii) A prefix or a suffix must be registered with the Society if used for the purpose of registration. The appropriate fee must be paid.

iv) The purchaser of a stud farm shall have no right to the previous owner's stud prefix or suffix except with the sanction of the previous owner and the sanction of the Council.

D. **Ponies and Cobs** by a Fully Registered Sire and from a Fully Registered Dam are eligible for registration in the Stud Book and must comply with the following clauses;

i. The Society will only register or enter the Purebred Offspring of a Purebred registered stallion, in respect of which the stallion (Sire) is DNA Profiled and if Parent (dam and/or Sire) DNA Profiles are available then the stallion must be Parent Verified.

ii. The Society will only register or enter the Purebred Offspring of a Purebred Registered Mare (Dam), in respect of which the Mare (Dam) is DNA Profiled and if Parent (dam and/or sire) DNA Profiles are available then the mare (dam) must be Parent Verified.

iii. Stallions contributing registered welsh blood by Artificial Insemination, please refer to Regulations governing the use of Artificial Insemination and for the use of Imported Semen.

iv. Every application for registration of a colt/filly/ gelding shall be in the hands of the Secretary before 31 July following the foal's date of birth.

v. Geldings will have the letter G preceding the Registration Number.

E. Colt to Stallion Registration Regulations

- i. The Society's Compulsory Veterinary Certificate must be lodged with the Secretary and must be accepted by Council for the full registration of a Stallion.
- ii. Purebred Colt to Stallion Registration must undergo DNA Parent Verification before the Colt to Stallion Registration is approved.
- iii. No colt foal will be accepted for permanent Stallion Registration until it is 18 months of age. **Note:** The age of a pony is determined from the 1st August.
- iv. At the time of completing the Compulsory Veterinary Certificate, the Registered Veterinarian must collect the mane hair for DNA Profiling.
- v. Applications for permanent Colt to Stallion Registrations must be approved by The Council.

F Late Registrations

- i Cases of late applications for registration or entry, which are not more than one year, will incur a late fee.
- ii Cases of late applications for registration or entry, which are more than one year overdue, will be considered providing the following procedures are followed:
 - DNA Profile has been submitted and compulsory Parental Verification of the DNA profile confirmed as correct.
 - All applicable Fees to be paid by owner.
 - All current Registration Regulations must be complied with.

NOTE: Application for Late Registration must comply with all current Registration Regulations; please contact the Secretary for this information.

G If Registering by Email

- Photos to be emailed are to be of good quality with both near and off side views, all four (4) hooves must be showing in both side photos with one side view to show an entire front-on photo of head and markings, or a third separate front-on head photo of the head markings
- Stallion Service Certificate to be signed scanned and emailed.

H If a registered or entered pony or cob is mated with another registered or entered pony or cob, the resulting progeny will be eligible for registration or entry in the section indicated in the following table:

AxA = A	BxB = B	CxC = C
AxB = B	BxC = C	CxD = C or D
AxC = C	BxD = C or D	DxD = D
AxD = C		

I Transfer of Sections – Section C and Section D

With matings between Section C and Section D, the expected height of the offspring as suggested by the breeder, should determine whether the foal will be Section C or D.

If a Registered Section C Welsh Pony of Cob Type grows over the maximum height, then they may be transferred to Section D.

A transfer of Section from a Section C to a Section D may be authorised by the Council, upon receipt of a written application from the owner and a current Official Height Certificate confirming the correct height of the animal.

If a Cob foal is registered as a Section D, but does not manage to reach the expected height, then this animal may be re-registered as a Section C Welsh Pony of Cob Type, once that animal has reached the age of 7 years old. A transfer of Section may be authorised by the Council, upon receipt of a written application from the owner and a current Official Height Certificate confirming the correct height of the animal.

If a foal is registered as a Section C and is the mating of C x C = C that foal may be considered for re-registration as a Section D once that animal has reached the age of 7 years old and the below Regulations followed.

- i) A transfer of Section may be authorised by the Council, upon receipt of a written application from the owner
- ii) And a current Official Height Certificate confirming the correct height of the animal.

If a foal is registered as a Section D and is the mating of D x D = D but does not manage to reach the expected height, that foal may be considered for re-registration as a Section C once that animal has reached the age of 7 years old.

- i) A transfer of Section may be authorised by the Council, upon receipt of a written application from the owner
- ii) And a current Official Height Certificate confirming the correct height of the animal.

J Registration Certificates of castrated stallions must be surrendered to the Secretary of the Society. A castrated stallion may be re-registered in the Gelding Section of the Stud Book.

K. Export Certificates. A Pony or Cob must conform to the following Regulations:

- i) A pony or cob must, at the time of export, be fully registered with The Welsh & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.).
- ii) A pony or cob must be DNA Profiled and Parent Verified in New Zealand in accordance with Welsh Pony & Cob Society of New Zealand Regulations and DNA number to be noted on the Export Certificate.
- iii) The prescribed fee, including the DNA testing fee, shall accompany each application.
- iv) An export clearance certificate issued by the Secretary must be in the hands of the vendor before the pony is exported.
- v) Any Pony or Cob exported from New Zealand to another country without the vendor having previously applied for and been issued with an export certificate, will be deemed to be an unregistered or un-entered pony or cob and will not, after exportation, qualify as a registered or entered pony or cob notwithstanding that it may previously have been registered or entered.

L. **Imported Ponies and Cobs.** A pony or cob imported into New Zealand may be accepted for registration or entry in the Society's Stud Book.

A pony or cob must conform to the following Regulations:

- i) A pony or cob must, at the time of export, be fully registered (in its country of origin) with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society (Wales), The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Australia, or any other Welsh Society recognised by The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) and must be directly descended in all lines of pedigree from Ponies or Cobs registered in Wales in the Welsh Stud Book. If a colt is eligible for stallion registration it must be stallion registered.
- ii) All Purebred Imported Ponies & Cobs (excluding geldings) must be Parent Verified by DNA testing before leaving their country of origin. The DNA Certificate must accompany the Export Certificate when sent to the Secretary for Council Approval. This Regulation came into effect on the 1st August 2017.
- iii) Should the dam of the Imported Pony or Cob be deceased, and a DNA Profile was never taken then as long as the dam is fully registered in its country of origin and meets all other WPCSNZ Regulations then the Pony or cob shall be considered for Registration with the WPCSNZ
- iv) Registration with another Welsh Society does not mean automatic acceptance, as a pony or cob must comply with all The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) Registration Regulations.
- v) Each application for the registration or entry of a pony or cob imported into New Zealand must be accompanied by an Export Certificate issued by the Society of the country in which the pony or cob is currently registered at the time of export to New Zealand.
- vi) Imported ponies must be registered or entered in this Society's Stud Book or Partbred Register before their progeny can be accepted for registration or entry.
- vii) The prescribed fee shall accompany each application.
- viii) Imports must be approved by the Council.
- ix) Foals imported in utero (IIU) must comply with all Registration Regulations.
- x) The Sire of the foal must comply with Regulation A of the Imported Semen Section.

M. **The Society** may ask for a pony or cob to be DNA Profiled and Parent Verified.

The DNA Profile is to be provided by the owner of the pony or cob concerned.

If parentage fails to be established the entry may be considered to enter the Part-bred Register. If registered already, the pony or cob may be transferred to the Part-bred Register if dam or sire is proven.

N. **Any matters not provided for** in these Regulations may be dealt with by the Council, at the Secretary's request.

O. **Members must comply with all** Regulations, however dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but

- i) An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken.
- ii) It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION
AND ENTRY OF STOCK TO THE
WELSH PARTBRED REGISTER**

REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION AND ENTRY OF STOCK TO THE WELSH PARTBRED REGISTER.

The Society: means The Welsh Pony and Cob Society of New Zealand (Incorporated).

12.5% WELSH BLOOD REGISTERED WITH THE SOCIETY: A pony or a cob by a Registered Sire and/or a Registered Dam are eligible for registration and entry in the Welsh Part Bred Register and must contain not less than 12.5% welsh blood registered with The Society.

DNA PROFILING:

DNA Profiling describes a process whereby a Registered Veterinarian removes a sample of hair from a pony and this hair is then sent to the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre with accompanying accurate description of identification and is tested so as to establish a pony or cob's individual DNA Genetic Profile.

PARENT VERIFICATION:

Parent Verification is the process of using the individual DNA Genetic Profile to confirm a pony or cob's parentage. The individual Genetic Profile will be verified against the said Sire's DNA profile (Paternal) or said Dam's DNA profile (Maternal) or both (Parental). The DNA profiles are then entered into the WPCS of NZ DNA Database held by Massey University, Palmerston North.

ONLY DNA: Profiles held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

DNA PROFILES held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Palmerston North or from another recognised Research Centre can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

ALL DNA SAMPLES received are sent to the Equine Parentage & Animal Genetic Services Centre Massey University Palmerston North by the WPCS of NZ, to be DNA Profiled and Parent Verified. These results are then entered into the WPCS of NZ DNA database held by Massey University Palmerston North.

DNA COLLECTION REGULATIONS:

For the Society to accept any DNA Profile the DNA collection must be taken by a Registered Veterinarian, the WPCS of NZ DNA Application Forms completed and sent to the Secretary of the WPCSNZ (this includes the DNA sample) unless otherwise stipulated by the WPCS of NZ Council. . The Secretary will send the DNA Sample to Massey. Once the DNA Report is emailed from Massey to the Secretary the Secretary shall then inform the person or persons named on the DNA Application Form.

PLEASE NOTE:

DNA mane sample of an offspring does not need a Registered Veterinarian to collect the hair if the qualifying Dam and or Sire DNA Profiles are held in the WPCS of NZ DNA Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Database at Massey University Palmerston North. In this instance someone other than a Registered Veterinarian may collect the hair.

VALIDATE PARENTAGE:

The Society may require a pony or cob to be Parent Verified to validate parentage. The DNA sample is to be provided by the owner of the pony or cob concerned at the owner's expense.

If parentage fails to be established the entry may no longer be eligible for the Partbred Register.

PLEASE NOTE:

FS (Foundation Stock) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

ROS (Registered with Other Society) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

OOS (Other Overseas Society – *Not Welsh*) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

ANY PEDIGREE CONTAINING FS OR ROS OR OOS **MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.**

- A. **For the purpose of these Regulations**
- i) A Fully Registered Pony or Cob is a Pony or Cob registered in Section A, B, C or D of the Welsh Stud Book. Such animals are by a Fully Registered Sire and from a Fully Registered Dam and must be directly descended in all lines of pedigree from Ponies or Cobs registered in Wales in the Welsh Stud Book.
 - ii) Imported Ponies and Cobs.
NOTE: Refer to Regulations. (Page 10).
 - iii) Entries will be accepted for Registration without inspection subject to the condition that the Council can require inspection should it be considered necessary or desirable. Should an inspection be deemed necessary this will be undertaken by such persons as nominated by the Council of the WPCS of NZ
- B. **Every application for registration or entry**, notification of birth (if required), DNA Application, shall be made on forms approved by the Council of The Society and shall contain such information as the Council shall from time to time decide. Each such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- C. **Members of the Society** shall be entitled to the exclusive use of a distinctive prefix or suffix for purposes of registration or entry in the Society publication, upon payment of the appropriate prefix or suffix registration fee.
- i. The Council shall have the right to decline to register any prefix or suffix which, in its opinion, is unsuitable or objectionable.
 - ii. The breeder's registered prefix or suffix must be used in every instance.
 - iii. A prefix or a suffix must be registered with the Society if used for the purpose of registration. The appropriate fee must be paid.
 - iv. The purchaser of a stud shall have no right to the previous owner's stud prefix or suffix except with the sanction of the previous owner and the sanction of the Council.
- D. **If a Stallion is contributing registered Welsh blood** to the resultant progeny, the Society will only register or enter the offspring of the said stallion in respect of which the stallion is DNA Profiled, and if the contributing Welsh Parent (dam and/or sire) DNA Profiles are available then the said stallion must be Parent Verified.
- E. **Stallions contributing Registered Welsh Blood by Artificial Insemination** please refer to Regulations governing the use of Artificial Insemination and for the use of Imported Semen.
- F. **A Partbred Horse, Pony Or Cob that is eligible for Registration** must comply with the following clauses;
- i. Every application for registration of a colt/filly/ gelding shall be in the hands of the Secretary before 31 July following the foal's date of birth.
 - ii. Gelding will have the letter G preceding the Registration Number.
 - iii. Identification on Registration Certificates will be WPB, the registration number followed by the percentage of Welsh blood.
 - iv. Application for Registration must comply with all current registration Regulations; please contact the Secretary for this information.
- G. **Colt to Stallion Registration Regulations:**
- i. No Colt will be accepted for permanent Stallion Registration until it is 18 months of age. **NOTE:** The age of a pony or cob is determined as from 1st August.
 - ii. The Society's Compulsory Veterinary Certificate Form for the Registration of a Stallion or Colt has been lodged with the Secretary
 - iii. Partbred Stallions must undergo DNA Parent Verification before Stallion Registration is approved.
 - iv. At the time of completing the Compulsory Veterinary Certificate, the Registered Veterinarian must collect the mane hair for DNA Profiling.
 - v. Applications for permanent Stallion Registrations must be approved by The Council.

H. Late Registrations

- i Cases of late applications for registration or entry, which are not more than one year overdue will incur a late fee.
- ii Cases of late applications for registration or entry, which are more than one year overdue, will be considered providing the following procedures are followed:
 - DNA Profile has been submitted and compulsory Parental Verification of the DNA profile confirmed as correct.
 - All applicable Fees to be paid by owner.
 - All current Registration Regulations must be complied with.

NOTE: Application for Late Registration must comply with all current Registration Regulations; please contact the Secretary for this information.

I. If Registering by Email

- Photos to be emailed are to be of good quality with both near and off side views, all four (4) hooves must be showing in both side photos, with one side view to show an entire front-on photo of head and markings, or a third separate front-on head photo of the head markings
- Stallion Service Certificate to be signed scanned and emailed.

J. Registration Certificates of castrated stallions must be surrendered to the Secretary of the Society. A castrated stallion shall be entered in the Gelding Section of the Stud Book.

K. Imported Ponies and Cobs. A pony or cob imported into New Zealand may be accepted for registration or entry in the Society's Welsh Part-bred Register.

- i) A pony or cob must conform to the following Regulations.
- ii) A pony or cob must, at the time of export, be fully registered (in its country of origin) with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society (Wales), The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Australia, or any other Welsh Society recognised by The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) and the Welsh blood must be directly descended in all lines of pedigree from Ponies or Cobs registered in Wales in the Welsh Stud Book. If a colt is eligible for stallion registration it must be stallion registered.
- iii) Registration with another Welsh Society does not mean automatic acceptance, as a pony or cob must comply with all The Welsh & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) Registration Regulations
- iv) The Secretary must be advised in writing of the arrival of any imported Pony or Cob in the country.
- v) Each application for the registration or entry of a pony or cob imported into New Zealand must be accompanied by an Export Certificate issued by the Society of the country in which a pony or cob is currently registered at the time of export to New Zealand.
- vi) Imported ponies must be registered or entered in this Society's Stud Book or Part-Bred Register before their progeny can be accepted for registration or entry.
- vii) The Prescribed fee shall accompany each application
- viii) Imports must be approved by Council.
- ix) Foals imported in utero (IIU) must comply with all Registration Regulations. The Sire of the foal must comply with Regulations (A) of the Imported Semen Section.

L. The Society may ask for a pony or cob to be DNA Profiled and Parent Verified. The DNA Profile is to be provided by the owner of the pony or cob concerned. If Parentage fails, the pony or cob may not be accepted for registration or if already registered may be deregistered from the Partbred Register.

M. Any matters not provided for in these Regulations may be dealt with by the Council, at the Secretary's request.

N. Members must comply with all Regulations however dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but;
iii) An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken.
iv) It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations.

Reciprocal Registration Regulations

Please Note: Reciprocal Registration applies to Partbreds ONLY

A partbred that has at least the minimum 12.5 % Welsh blood and is not able to be registered by DNA Parent Verification but is registered with another WPCSNZ recognised Society is eligible for reciprocal registration. Some other registrations such as German Riding Ponies may be eligible subject to pedigree verification of registered Welsh blood percentages.

Reciprocal Registration will apply to any Partbred Pony or Partbred Cob that qualifies

- Must be registered with another Recognised Breed Society.
 - RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION FOR STALLIONS - Stallions will need to be DNA Profiled, pay the Stallion Registration Fee, and provide a copy of the original Registration Certificate and a copy of the original Registration Paperwork and current photos.
 - RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION FOR PARTBRED PONIES OR COBS (other than Stallions) will be required to provide a copy of the original Registration Paperwork and current photos
 - There will be a required Reciprocal Registration fee plus the current Registration Fee.
 - If both DNA PV and Reciprocal Registration are used for the same pony then only the DNA Fee plus the current Registration Fee will apply,
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- Reciprocal Registrations will be considered and decided on by all of the Council on a case-by-case basis.
 - The Breeders Signature or a Gelding Certificate is not required
 - With Reciprocal Registrations the WPCSNZ Late Requirement (DNA) has been replaced with....as long as it is registered with another recognised Breed Society
 - If any Welsh Blood is coming from a Welsh Stallion that Stallion must be registered as a Stallion with a Breed Society.
 - Australia FS (Foundation Stock-Welsh) is not counted
 - UK FS is counted
 - Ponies must have been registered by other Societies before the 31 July of their Foaling Year.
 - If the owner is the breeder of the animal a WPCSNZ Partbred Welsh Registration Form is required, and a reciprocal registration form cannot be used.
 - If the pony can be registered by (Welsh) DNA Parent Verification, then a reciprocal registration form cannot be used.
 - All animals when looking for Welsh blood must be registered with a recognised breed society
 - If the partbred is able to be DNA Parent Verified to one parent and Reciprocal registered to the other parent, then both the DNA PV and Reciprocal Welsh shall be counted.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF
ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND EMBRYO TRANSFER
IN
WELSH PONIES AND COBS IN NEW ZEALAND
PUREBRED AND PARTBRED**

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN
WELSH PONIES AND COBS IN NEW ZEALAND**

Definitions:

The Society: means The Welsh Pony and Cob Society of New Zealand (Incorporated).

AI: Artificial Insemination is the artificial introduction of semen into the genital tract of the mare by a Veterinarian or AI Technician.

AI Technician: a person who possesses such skills as will permit them to carry out the procedures necessary to comply with the provisions of these rules in relation to the gathering of semen and preservation of same, and the artificial inseminating of mares with semen whether such semen is frozen or fresh.

Ultrasound: means the use of an ultrasound device which uses high frequency sound waves to image internal structures via the mare's rectum for reproductive management and pregnancy diagnosis.

- 1 The Society shall not be obliged to register any foal conceived by artificial insemination or other than by means of natural service unless the registration or recording of the birth of such foal by the Society is sought in accordance of these rules.
- 2 The owner of any stallion ("the stallion") or mare ("the mare") used in accordance with the provision of these rules may or may not be current financial members of the Society at the time of service under these rules.
- 3 All stallions and all mares to be used in accordance with these rules must be duly registered in accordance with the Regulations of the Society.
- 4 Semen may only continue to be used after the death or gelding of a stallion provided that such semen has been collected and stored in accordance with the Regulations of the Society current at the time of collection of such semen.
- 5 AI service certification in respect of which a service has been provided under these rules shall be signed by the owner to whom such certificates have been issued in respect of any progeny that sought to be registered under these rules. The owner of the stallion from which such semen has been collected shall notify the Society in writing of the particulars of any agent authorised to sign AI service certificates on such owner's behalf. No certificate shall be signed by any person on behalf of the owner until the particulars of such person have been registered with the Society in accordance with the Regulations of the Society from time to time.

- 6 Any insemination of any mares under the provision of these rules shall be carried out under the direct personal supervision of a duly licensed and Registered Veterinarian or personally by an AI Technician and such veterinarian or AI Technician shall sign the AI service certificate at the time and place of such service.
- 7 Subject to these Regulations all progeny conceived from AI service, where such progeny is accepted under these rules, will be recorded as progeny by such service in the Society's Stud Book subject to the payment of the fees payable in respect of such registration.
- 8 Where a registered stallion or mare is used in an AI program to produce Part Welsh Progeny, the Regulations governing the use of AI in purebred stock must be complied with.
9. Part Welsh Progeny, which are conceived by AI methods in accordance with these rules, will be recorded as such in the register.

The Society may from time to time delegate to its Secretary the power to issue permits under these rules and the power to receive Certificates and other documents hereunder.

DNA PROFILING

DNA Profiling describes a process whereby a Registered Veterinarian removes a sample of hair from a pony and this hair is then sent to the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre with accompanying accurate description of identification and is tested so as to establish a pony or cob individual DNA Genetic Profile.

DNA PROFILE: Please note: **PUREBRED:** DNA mane sample from purebred progeny do not need a Registered Veterinarian to collect the hair from Purebred mares and Purebred Stallions when both the Dam & Sire's DNA Profiles are held in the WPCS of NZ DNA Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Database at Massey University Palmerston North. In this instance someone other than a Registered Veterinarian may collect the hair.

DNA PROFILE: Please note: **PARTBRED:** DNA mane sample of an offspring does not need a Registered Veterinarian to collect the hair if the qualifying Dam and or Sire DNA Profiles are held in the WPCS of NZ DNA Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Database at Massey University Palmerston North. In this instance someone other than a Registered Veterinarian may collect the hair.

PARENT VERIFICATION

Parent Verification is the process of using the individual DNA Genetic Profile to confirm a pony or cob's parentage.

The individual Genetic Profile will be verified against the said Sire's DNA profile (Paternal) or said Dam's DNA profile (Maternal) or both (Parental).

The DNA profiles are then entered into the WPCS of NZ DNA Database held by Massey University, Palmerston North.

ONLY DNA profiles held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

DNA PROFILES held on the WPCS of NZ database at Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre Palmerston North or from another recognised Research Centre can be used to verify parentage of any pony or cob.

NOTE: Members must comply with all Regulations; however, dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but: An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken. It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations.

USE OF IMPORTED SEMEN

- a) The Purebred and Part-bred Welsh stallion must be registered in the appropriate section of a Welsh studbook. The stallion must be fully registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society (Wales), The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Australia, or any other Society recognised by the Welsh Pony & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) and must be directly descended in all lines of Welsh pedigree from Ponies or Cobs registered in Wales in the Welsh Stud Book. This includes Welsh Part-bred stallions 12.5% and over. Registration with another Welsh Society does not mean automatic acceptance, as a pony or cob must comply with all The Welsh & Cob Society of NZ (Inc.) Registration Regulations.
- b) If a colt is eligible for stallion registration it must be stallion registered.
- c) The stallion must in addition be, or have been, licensed in accordance with the rules of the appropriate studbook in that country.
- d) The Sire contributing the imported Semen must be Parent Verified by DNA testing in their country of origin.
- e) Should the dam of the contributing Stallion be deceased then as long as the dam is fully registered in its country of origin and meets all other WPCSNZ Regulations then the Semen shall be considered for Registration Approval with the WPCSNZ
- f) The semen from the stallion must be collected and stored in strict compliance with the Regulations for Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), covering the export of equine semen from the country in which the stallion is resident.
- g) Imported semen must at all times meet the Importation Regulations for the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) in addition to the Regulations of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society of New Zealand.
<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/import/importing-live-animals/semen-embryos-germplasm/>
Members must comply with all Regulations; however, dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but:
 - i. An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken.
 - ii. It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations

PLEASE NOTE

FS (Foundation Stock) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.

ROS (Registered with Other Society) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.

OOS (Other Overseas Society – *Not Welsh*) may be accepted only if directly descended from stock registered with The Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Wales Studbook or Register but MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.

ANY PEDIGREE CONTAINING FS OR ROS OR OOS MUST BE REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL.

EXPORTING SEMEN

The owner of a stallion to whom these Regulations apply, and the semen of which stallion is intended to be exported from New Zealand shall notify the Society at least one month prior to its export, on the prescribed form of the intention of such owner to export such semen. Such owner shall provide to the Society the required information in respect of such stallion and semen including the method of collection and storage:-
The stallion owner shall pay to the Society the fee prescribed by the Society in respect of filing with the Society of such forms.

Members must comply with all Regulations; however, dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but:

- iii. An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken.
- iv. It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF EMBRYO TRANSFER IN WELSH PONIES AND COBS IN NEW ZEALAND

Definitions

The Society: means The Welsh Pony and Cob Society of New Zealand (Incorporated).

ET: means Embryo Transfer, which is the flushing of embryo/s from the uterus of a donor mare and the introduction of the flushed embryo/s into the uterus of recipient mares.

ET Technician: means a person who is suitably qualified to carry out the procedures necessary to comply with the provisions of these rules in relation to the flushing of mares and the freezing and storage of embryos and the implantation of such embryos in a recipient mare.

DNA Profiling: DNA Profiling describes a process whereby a Registered Veterinarian removes a sample of hair from a pony and this hair is then sent to the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre with accompanying accurate description of identification and is tested so as to establish a pony or cob individual DNA Genetic Profile.

DNA Profiling: Please note: PUREBRED: *If both the Dam & Sire of the offspring are DNA Profiled and both Profiles are held at the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre in the WPCSNZ DNA Data Base held at Massey University then the owner may pull the mane sample themselves.*

DNA Profiling: Please note: PARTBRED: *If the Dam and or Sire, contributing the Welsh Blood for the offspring registration, are DNA Profiled and Profiles are held at the Massey Equine Typing & Research Centre in the WPCSNZ DNA Data Base held at Massey University then the owner may pull the mane sample themselves.*

Breeding year: means a period of 12 months commencing on the 1st day of August in each year.

AI: Artificial Insemination is the artificial introduction of semen into the genital tract of the mare by a Registered Veterinarian or AI Technician.

Ultrasound: means the use of an ultrasound device which uses high frequency sound waves to image internal structures via the mare's rectum for reproductive management and pregnancy diagnosis.

1. Every application for registration or entry and every notification of birth (if required) shall be made on forms approved by the Council of the Society.
2. Donor mares from which embryos are collected for use under these rules must be registered with the Society and DNA Profiled according to Society Regulations.
3. Stallions used in an ET program must be registered with the Society and be DNA Profiled according to Society Regulations. If the donor mare is to be served by any method other than by natural service, the Rules appropriate to such forms of service must be complied with in addition to the provisions of these Rules. If AI is to be used the owner must first comply with the Society's AI Regulations
4. No donor mare shall be aged less than 36 calendar months from its actual date of birth at the time of collection of embryos to be used under these Rules.
5. All stages of the embryo transfer including, but without limiting the foregoing, the flushing from the donor mare, the introduction of the flushed embryo to the recipient mare and/or the freezing and storage of embryos, must be carried out by a duly registered and practicing Veterinarian or by an ET Technician who is qualified for such collection.
6. Embryos that have been frozen under the provision of these Rules remain the property of the registered owner of the donor mare at the time of collection. If the embryos are sold, the purchaser of the embryo/s is required to register the resultant progeny in the usual manner adhering to WPCS registration Regulations, and DNA profiling of the progeny including parental verification must occur.
The mare and stallion/semen used for produce a foal via ET are to be identified by a Registered Veterinarian/ET technician on an official WPCS AI Service Form for registration lodged with the Society and the date and Embryo Transfer procedure the veterinarian/ET technician performed to produce the resultant foal is required to be included in the foal application registration.
7. All foals born to ET must be DNA Profiled and Parentage Verified according to Society Regulations.
8. ET Progeny conceived under these Rules will be identified as such the Society's Stud Book.
The owner of an embryo which is to be exported from New Zealand shall at least one month prior to its export, notify the Society on the prescribed form of the intention to export such embryo and pay to the Society the fee prescribed by the Council for lodging of such form.
9. Where a registered stallion or registered donor mare is used in an ET program, to produce Part Welsh progeny Regulations governing use of ET in Pure Bred stock must be complied with, subject to the following rules.
10. Part Welsh progeny which are produced by ET methods in accordance with these rules will be recorded as such in the register.
11. The Society may from time to time delegate to its Secretary the power to issue permits under these rules and the power to receive Certificates or other documents hereunder.
12. Nothing in these rules shall affect the registration of progeny produced by natural means.
13. Members must comply with all Regulations; however, dispensation may be granted in extenuating circumstances if Regulations are not followed but:
 - i. An alternative measure/method that has the same outcome is undertaken.
 - ii. It does not compromise the integrity of the Regulations

COLOURS AND MARKINGS OF PONIES FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES (Purebreds & Partbreds)

BODY COLOURS

Black

Where black pigment is general throughout the coat, limbs, mane and tail, with no pattern factor present other than white markings. Black ponies are born a charcoal colour ranging from pale ash to blueish grey.

Bay

Bay varies considerably in shade from dull red approaching brown, to yellowish colour approaching chestnut, but it can be distinguished from the chestnut by the fact that the bay has a black mane and tail and almost invariably black on at least the bottom of the limbs. The ears have a black line around them. Bay horses are born with dark skin, unlike chestnuts.

The lighter shades can sometimes be misidentified as “buckskin” or “dun”. Unless the pony has a dilute parent, whether the dilution is caused by the cream, dun or taffy dilution it cannot be buckskin, dun or taffy.

In darker shades there is a mixture of black and brown pigment in the coat, with black limbs, mane and tail, except in the soft parts, i.e. around the muzzle and the eyes, behind the elbows, in the flank, and sometimes between the back legs, where the hair is of a lighter colour. These may look black apart from the pigmented soft parts.

Note: Brown is the darkest expression of Bay. While a horse may appear brown, they are genetically Bay and should be registered as such.

Chestnut

This colour consists of red coloured hair in different degrees of intensity, which may be noted if thought desirable. The main & tail of a chestnut may not necessarily be the same colour as its body and can range in colour from silver, through flaxen, salt & pepper to dark liver. Chestnuts have no black hairs on their limbs or in their manes & tails although the liver colouring can be mistaken for such. Chestnuts are born with salmon coloured skin which rapidly darkens to black within a few days.

Palomino

(Previously referred to as Cream). A coat colour ranging from pale cream to dark gold with dark skin. Sometimes the coat shows dark hairs (smutting). The mane and tail are white or cream but may contain black or chestnut hairs. Produced by the action of the cream gene (Ccr) on a chestnut base. Can be mistaken for Silver if the cream dilution gene is working over a very dark chestnut base coat colour.

Buckskin

Produced by the action of the cream gene (Ccr) on a bay base, buckskin may be cream, yellow, gold or sooty. The mane and tail are predominantly black or brown but may contain white hair.

Smokey Black

Previously known as Black Buckskin. Occurs on a black based pony or cob, which carries a single dilute cream gene (Ccr). As the cream gene has little or no effect on black, it can be difficult to distinguish from black. Smokey Black will only be recorded with the WPCSNZ upon presentation of a DNA colour test result proving the Smokey black.

Cremello

Cremello is produced when the cream gene (Ccr) is doubled on a chestnut base. Pale cream colour with pink skin and pale glass-blue eyes and a white or pale ivory coloured mane and tail.

Perlino

Perlino is produced when the cream gene (Ccr) is doubled on a bay base. Pale cream colour with pink skin and blue eyes like the Cremello, but the points, mane and tail may show a shade darker.

Smokey Cream

Smokey Cream is produced when the cream gene (Ccr) is doubled on a black base. The hair is diluted to a cream or smoky cream colour, the eyes are blue, and the skin is pink

Grey

Where the body coat is a varying mosaic of black and white hairs, with the skin black. With increasing age the coat grows lighter in colour. As there are many variations according to age and season, all of them should be described by the general term 'grey'. It is important to always note the birth colour of a grey as in the majority of cases they are not born grey.

Silver

Also known as Taffy or Silver Dapple; Silver is another dilution and it affects only black pigment; it has no effect on chestnut. It acts on a black/bay horse to produce colour known as black or bay silver which may or may not have dapples. The body colour varies from almost bay to almost black with the mane and tail usually being creamy white or streaky and the black points diluted to a washed out colour. Silver will only be recorded with the WPCSNZ upon presentation of a DNA colour test result proving the presence of the Silver Gene.

Roan

A Roan must have a roan parent or one which was born roan but on which the action of the greying or cream gene has masked the roan. Roan are distinguished by the base colour, which is permanent and should be described as 'bay roan', 'black roan', 'chestnut roan', 'buckskin roan' etc. A roan has an admixture of white hairs and the base colour on the body, but the head and legs remain the base colour. Generally, a roan foal is born a solid colour with the roan pattern becoming evident with the first change of coat. Roans may occur on any colour including dilutes, palomino and buckskin. When roan occurs on cremello, perlino or in conjunction grey, it is masked and so is impossible to visually distinguish. Palomino and buckskin roans can be difficult to distinguish and may only be identified by the base colour spearing up the forearms.

Dun

Another dilution which will be expressed on all body colours. The base colour is retained but lightened and is a 'flat' tone so can vary from pale chestnut, through flat bay to black-grey or even a 'flat' shade of palomino or buckskin as it can be found in combination with the cream dilution gene as well. The skin is black (unless working on cremello or perlino), mane, tail and legs are the base colour (e.g. chestnut, black) and darker than the rest of the body. Usually black or dark as are the legs. Duns have very distinct dorsal stripe extending into the mane & tail and widening over the loins, ear tipping extending over the top half of the ear and usually 'primitive' markings including leg and shoulder barring and mottling. Dun is produced by the Dun gene (D). This is a different dilution to Cream (CCr) and can occur in a homozygous form as a Dun. It can occur in conjunction with any colour including Cream dilution. Dun will only be recorded with the WPCSNZ upon presentation of a DNA colour test result proving Dun.

Please Note: Dun is incredibly rare in the Welsh breed, and the term is often incorrectly used as a term for Buckskin.

Frame Overo

Only permissible in Part Welsh - These have irregular white patches which appear to spread horizontally on the body and do not cross the spine, legs are the base colour unless the pony or cob is showing the effects of the Sabino gene, in which case they will show white markings on the lower parts. Lethal in a homozygous state.

Tobiano

Only permissible in Part Welsh – These usually have white areas which cross the spine with the head as the base colour with or without white markings, white legs and often bi coloured tails.

Ticking

Flecking (refers body and leg markings)

Sabino

(Refer body and leg markings)

Splashed White

(Refer body and leg markings)

HEAD MARKINGS

Star

Any white mark on the forehead. Size, shape, intensity, position, and coloured markings (if any) on the white are to be specified. Should the marking in the region of the centre of the forehead consist of a few white hairs only it should be so described and not referred to as a star.

Stripe

In the majority of cases the star and stripe are continuous and should be described as 'star and stripe conjoined'. Where the stripe is separate and distinct from the star it should be described as 'broken stripe'. Where no star is present the point of origin of the stripe should be indicated. Any variation in width direction and any markings on the white should be stated, including 'inclined to left/right' etc.

Blaze

A white marking covering almost the whole of the forehead between the eyes and extending beyond the width of the nasal bones and usually to the muzzle. Any variation in direction, termination and any markings on the white should be stated. e.g. 'broad blaze', 'narrow blaze'.

White Face

Where the white covers the forehead and front of the face, extending downwards towards the muzzle. The extension may be into the left or right or both nostrils, or covering both and extending further, in which cases it should be described accordingly.

Snip

An isolated white marking, independent of those already named and situated between or in the region of the nostrils, its size, position and intensity should be specified.

Lip markings

Should be described as the whole or a portion of either lip.

Flesh Marks

Patches where the pigment of the skin is absent should be described as flesh marks.

White Muzzle

Where the white extends to the region of the nostrils and may include lips.

Wall-Eye / Blue Eye

This term should be used exclusively where there is such a lack of pigment, either partial or complete, in the iris as to give a pinkish-white or bluish-white appearance to the eye. Any other important variations should be noted.

BODY AND LEG MARKINGS

Ticked

Where white hairs are separately distributed through the coat in any part of the body.

Sabino

The Sabino gene can be responsible for all white leg markings and can produce large areas of white with underlying pink skin and heavy ticking. Sabinos will usually have at least one white leg marking which spears upwards and a white chin spot. Markings which are extensive can include long white leg markings and belly splashes that may extend upwards into the body. A large blaze or white face and the chin spot. These ponies may also show extensive ticking and markings to produce an all white pony or cob with dark eyes. Note this animal is not a Cremello or Perlino and heavy ticking should not be mistaken for Roan.

Splashed White

Splashed White produces ponies with pink-skinned white markings, which usually have blue eyes. They often look as though they have been dipped in white paint feet first. The head, legs and belly may be white, sometimes connected to a patch running up either side of the thorax. The tail is often white, or white-tipped. White rarely reaches the top line, unless other pattern genes are also present. The margins of the white markings are crisp, smooth and well defined.

Black marks

Should be used to describe small areas of black hairs among white or any other colour.

Spots

Where small, more or less circular, collection of hairs differing from the general body colour occur, distributed in various parts of the body.

Patch

Should be used to describe any larger well defined irregular area (not covered by previous definitions) of hairs differing from the general body colour.

Whorls

(Cowlicks) these are small areas about the size of a 50 cent piece where the hair grows in a swirl pattern.

Hooves

Any variation in the colour of the hooves should be noted.

White Leg Markings

Any white markings on the legs should be accurately defined and the extent precisely stated, e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ cannon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cannon, cannon, fetlock, pastern, coronet etc.

The use of such terms as sock and stocking should be discontinued.

Ermine Spots

Are small to large spots of dark pigmentation in white markings amongst the hair just above the coronary band of the hoof, these must be noted.

Zebra marks

Where there is striping on the limbs, neck, withers or quarters.

MARKINGS OF PONIES A helpful guide for registering your foal



Star. Snip



Star & stripe conjoined. Flesh mark on lower lip.



Irregular star, stripe & snip conjoined



Star, blaze & snip conjoined



Blaze terminating in flesh coloured muzzle



Star & interrupted snip



White face



White coronet



White to 1/2 pastern



White to fetlock



White to 1/3 cannon



White to 1/2 cannon



White to knee



White to 1/2 cannon rising behind



White heel



White to fetlock with ermine marks



White to 1/2 cannon & hoof



White to hock & striped hoof



White to above hock & hoof



White to gaskin



White to hock rising in front