

APPENDIX I. SPECIFIC PUREBRED SPANISH HORSE STUD BOOK LEGISLATION (TRANSLATED BY ANCCE)

APPENDIX I

SPECIFIC PUREBRED SPANISH HORSE STUD BOOK LEGISLATION

1. Definition

For the effects of this current legislation, the Purebred Spanish Horse (hereinafter PRE) is described as (the breed) registered in the Stud Book for this breed (hereinafter PRE Stud Book).

2. Division of the Stud Book

The PRE Stud Book is made up of a Main section composed of the following registers:

2.1 Births Register

For those horses born of breeding stock registered in the Permanent Register, in which the breeder or responsible veterinarian has declared the covering, artificial insemination or implantation of embryos and that have declared the birth using the procedure established to this end by the officially recognized Breeder Association to handle the PRE Stud Book and the Breeding Program (hereinafter Breeder Association). Moreover, said horse/s must have been identified in accordance with the currently applicable regulations regarding the identification of equines, be found compatible with the proposed progenitors using a DNA analysis and its characteristics must respond to the demands established in the breed prototype described in Section 5 of this legislation, and fulfill the requirements demanded by the Breeder Association in keeping with the current legislation.

2.2 Permanent Register

For breeding horses coming from the Births Register, that have reached the age of three years, that fit the breed prototype specified in Section 5 of this current legislation, and that can prove that they have passed a specific assessment for the breed, in keeping with the mandates laid out in point 3 of this legislation, and that have achieved the category of “Approved for Breeding.” Any horse that fails to pass this assessment shall remain registered in the Births Register.

Within this Permanent Register, the following Registers for Breeding Stock with outstanding qualities from the genetic point of view are also included:

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- a) **Register of Qualified Breeding Stock:** horses listed in the Permanent Register and that have surpassed the conformation and/or functional or sports requirements from the phenotypic point of view, as established by the Breeder Association, may be included in this register. Likewise, all horses shall be subject to a radiographic study to rule out diseases such as osteochondrosis and a study of their reproductive tract to rule out any reproductive abnormalities.
- b) **Register of Young Recommended Breeding Stock:** horses in the Permanent Register between 4 and 6 years of age, that have undergone genetic assessment using the data generated when participating in the Performance Tests established in the Breeding Program, have achieved a genetic index that exceeds the established level for the relevant character or aptitude and have passed the conformation, functional, breeding and health requirements established in the Breeding Program, may be included in this register. All horses shall be subject to a radiographic study to rule out diseases such as osteochondrosis and a study of their reproductive tract to rule out any reproductive abnormalities.
- c) **Register of Improver Breeding Stock:** horses that have undergone genetic assessment, that have achieved a genetic index that exceeds the average for the population for the relevant characteristic or aptitude, with a minimum reliability as established in the PRE Breeding Program and surpass the requirements according to the Breeding Program, may be included in this register. Moreover, these horses shall be subject to a radiographic study to rule out diseases such as osteochondrosis and a study of their reproductive tract to rule out any reproductive abnormalities.
- d) **Register of Elite Breeding Stock:** horses may be included in this register if and when said horse has outstanding genetic qualities, above the rest of the breed, and that has achieved the category of Improver Breeding Stock for Dressage and Aptitude for Conformation and Dressage. Moreover, these horses shall be subject to a radiographic study to rule out diseases such as osteochondrosis and a study of their reproductive tract to rule out any reproductive abnormalities.

Moreover, there shall be a **Register of Merits** for those horses in the Permanent Register that stand out due to their own merits or the merits of their descendants and that have demonstrated outstanding qualities.

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The genetic information of the horses assessed shall be included in the PRE Stud Book and the category achieved shall be noted in their Equine Identification Document (EID) by means of a distinctive mark (stamp).

3. Procedure to Register a horse in the Permanent Register

The breeder association, as the body handling the PRE Stud Book, through the PRE Breeding Program Management Commission, whose composition and functions are established in the Purebred Spanish Horse Breeding Program, is responsible for establishing the procedure/s to register Purebred Spanish Horses in the Permanent Register. Moreover, the Breeder Association shall designate the activities, requirements and personnel authorized to apply this procedure, but always in compliance with the legislation in force.

3.1. Authorized Staff

The personnel authorized by the Breeder Association is responsible for, among other functions, the assessment of morphologic and phaneroptic features that horses in the Birth Register must meet to obtain the category “Approved Breeding Stock” and to then be listed in the Permanent Register.

The Breeder Association shall make the necessary means available to train the authorized staff and guarantee the correct application of the rules. Moreover, it shall designate the means to inform and train breeders; it shall establish the optimal mechanisms to move forward with the genetic assessment of horses; it shall periodically assess and inform about the achievement of said objectives and publish the procedures and results obtained.

3.2. Procedure

The assessment for basic approval as breeding stock shall be requested by the owner of the horse and shall take place using a system of elimination, based on the disqualifying defects, based on the disqualifying defects or the tally of disqualifying defects found in a horse, both in terms of the breed as a species as defined in the established breed quality.

To carry out the assessment, forms that have been specifically designed by the Breeder Association shall be used; these forms shall include all the necessary information regarding a series of objective zoometric measurements and other data of interest, which shall be integrated into the PRE Breeding Program.

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Those horses that pass the assessment for basic approval as Breeding Stock will achieve the category of “Approved as Breeding Stock”. Any horse that fails to pass this assessment shall remain listed in the Births Register. The category achieved (Approved or Not Approved) must appear in the Equine Identification Document (EID) of the horse and in the official database of the PRE Stud Book.

4. Identification of the horses and verification of parentage

All the horses registered in the PRE Stud Book must be identified individually, according to the current regulations regarding the identification of equines; horses they shall be assigned an exclusive identification code to be used for registration in the PRE Stud Book and that must appear on all the zootechnical documentation referring to said horse.

In addition to guaranteeing the reliability of the genealogy of the horses registered in the PRE Stud Book, a parentage test shall be performed, using DNA testing, on all horses prior to their registration in the Births Register of the PRE Stud Book, using molecular genetic tools, mainly DNA markers, microsatellite or other markers that at any given moment may be determined to increase the probability of parental exclusion.

5. Breed prototype of the Purebred Spanish Horse

5.1 General Characteristics: horses are eumetric (average volume), have intermediately-straight top-lines with sub-convex to straight profiles (sub-convex contour). With a well-proportioned conformation, proportionality index: height at the withers*100/shoulder-ischial length (Distance of the straight segment from the union of the scapular-humerus joint to the point of buttock (ischial tuberosity)) between 95 and 105, notable general harmony and very beautiful, with appreciable sexual dimorphism. The height at the withers should be between 1.54 and 1.72 meters for stallions and 1.52 and 1.70 meters for mares. Horses have paces that are ground-covering, brilliant, agile, energetic, cadenced and elastic, with appreciable elevation and extension, notable ease for collection and turns on the haunches. Their temperament must be spirited, noble, docile and well balanced, with a great capacity for learning.

5.2 Morphological characteristics: the averages for the various conformation traits (obtained from zoometric measurements and the lineal conformation score) are updated and published annually on PRE Stud Book web site. The characteristics of

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the various morphologic regions in a PRE are described in this section, and are related to the average values for the breed, as published every year.

- a) **Head:** in proportion, average length, lean, with a sub-convex frontal profile, with minimal convexity of the frontal-nasal union. Ears are medium sized, proportionate to its head size, very mobile, well inserted and parallel and facing forward. Slightly wide and discretely convex forehead. Lively, expressive triangular eyes, with non-protruding orbital arches. Relatively long and moderately narrow face (more in mares), sub-convex and free of flesh. Nose tapered into a soft curve projected from the face. Wide, non-protruding nostrils. Broad, lean cheeks, with long discretely arched edges. Fine and mobile upper lip.
- b) **Neck:** of an average size and length, proportionate with the height and length of the body (less in mares), with the throat contained and well inserted into the trunk, above the scapular-humeral union. The upper edge is slender, forming an ascending arch from the withers to the forehead (less arched and straighter in mares). Abundant and silky mane.
- c) **Trunk:** in proportion and robust. Withers discretely broad and prominent, in a smooth extension following the line of the back. Consistent back, muscled and almost flat. Short, broad, muscled and somewhat arched loin and slightly ascending to the croup. Croup well proportioned, slightly longer than wide (somewhat wider in mares), rounded and sloping slightly. In adult horses, the height at the croup is lower than the withers. Tail inserted low and well between the buttocks, with abundant, long and often wavy hair. Broad and deep chest. Moderately arched, long and deep ribs. Extended flanks and correct belly.
- d) **Forelegs or forehand:** long, muscled and oblique shoulder. Strong and well-sloped, medium length forearm. Well developed, lean knee. Cannon of proportionate length and well-marked, ample tendon. Lean, clear fetlock with little hair. Pasterns with good conformation, slope and direction and of a proportionate length. Compact, well balanced and well developed hoof.
- e) **Hind legs or hindquarters:** muscled thigh, lightly arched and muscled buttocks and long gaskin. Strong, big and clean hocks. The angle of the hock, when viewed laterally, may be slightly closed, thus facilitating elevated movements

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and collection. The body areas located below the tarsus joints should have identical characteristics to those indicated for the forelegs.

5.3 Phaneroptic features: fine short coat. Grays and bays are dominant; the presence of white patches, or excessive white on head and extremities, or any other shape or size throughout the body are not an acceptable trait for this breed.

5.4 Functional characteristics and aptitudes: they have brilliant, agile, energetic, cadenced and elastic paces, with appreciable elevation and extension, notable ease for collection and turns on the haunches. Their walk is straight, regular and ground-covering. Trot is elastic, suspended, regular, cadenced and elegant, with active use of the hindquarters, flexing the joints in collection to push forward, elevating and flexing the knees. Their canter is fluid, has impulsion and is elastic with regular strides. Horses have excellent aptitudes to carry out a variety of functions, has an easy and quick response to its rider's aids, thus they are obedient, with easy rapport with the rider and extraordinarily comfortable. Their main service is under saddle, finding great ease in Dressage (Spanish High School, Dressage and Doma Vaquera), rejoneo (mounted bull-fighting), acoso y derribo (testing young fighting bulls), carriage driving, working with livestock and other farm chores as well as other equestrian disciplines.

5.5 Behavioral characteristics and temperament: they are rustic, sober, well-balanced and tough animals. Energetic, noble and docile. They learn well and easily adapt to diverse jobs and situations.

5.6 Disqualifying defects: deformity of the upper neckline (fallen crest), ewe or inverted neck, cryptorchidism and non-accidental monorchidism. Also considered as disqualifying defects are: a height of less than 1.54 m for stallions and 1.52 m for mares, a proportionality index of less than 95 or greater than 105, concave or ultra-convex frontal profiles. The presence of white spots on the head when this invades the eye sockets or the entire face and the limbs, when the socks invade the knee or the hock, or any sized spot on the body, as with eyes that differ in color or blue eyes when that color is not a characteristic of the coat color, and in general, the presence of serious defects, which differ from the breed prototype, detected during the assessment process.

5.7 Penalizing defects: those stated for the head and neck, when these do not reach the degree for disqualification, rounded and protruding nostrils, thick upper lip, chunky and upper lip with limited mobility, over-shot and under-shot jaw, the

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head-neck union is chunky, hardly differentiated and very deep, there is a lack of harmony and disproportion between body areas and dimensions, hollow/sunken back, height at the withers of > 170 cm for mares and >172 cm for stallions, being higher at the point of the croup than at the withers, presence of melanomas in the perineum, inadequate limb alignment and movement with poor elevation, irregular, poor extension and, especially, dishing and ambling.

6. Artificial Reproductive Methods

Artificial breeding methods—insemination and ova and embryo transplants—are authorized for the horses registered in the Permanent Register. In the case of embryo transfer, both the donor and receptor mares must be registered in the Permanent Register of the PRE Stud Book.

The methods mentioned in the above paragraph must comply with the criteria established by the Breeder Association, always within the framework of the current zootechnical-health legislation, bearing in mind the guidelines highlighted in the Breeding Program for the breed, so as to ensure that the genetic variability of the population is maintained.