



ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORSE®
ASSOCIATION

One Horse for All Occasions©

RULES OF REGISTRY

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Rules of Registry

Mission Statement

The Rocky Mountain Horse® Association, Inc. (RMHA) is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, breeding and development of the Rocky Mountain Horse® (RMH) throughout the United States and Internationally. To this end, registry and certification of the Rocky Mountain Horse® is a means of preserving the traits and well-known characteristics of the horse—its conformation, gentle temperament and its naturally smooth, lateral, even four-beat gait. (Defined in Bylaws—Article 6)

The Horse

The Rocky Mountain Horse® Association is dedicated to the preservation, breeding, development and promotion of the Rocky Mountain Horse® in which the natural gait breeds true. Proper breeding will enhance this and other desirable characteristics in successive generations. To this end, the RMHA does not permit action devices, aids, or harsh training methods. Through breeding, the Members of the Association, strive to produce an animal that meets the highest standards of this breed— One Horse for All Occasions©.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office defines the Rocky Mountain Horse® as "a Horse having a medium height, a broad chest, an ambling four-beat gait, a gentle temperament and a solid body color."

Introduction: The Rules of Registration promote the smooth operation of the Registry. All Rocky Mountain Horses will demonstrate the gait, conformation and gentle temperament as stated in the Bylaws of the Rocky Mountain Horse® Association, Inc.

Gait: The Rocky Mountain Horse® naturally demonstrates a smooth ambling gait that glides forward. The horse moves out with a lateral gait in which one can count four distinct hoof-beats that produce a cadence of near equal rhythm. The speed may vary but the four beat rhythm remains constant. The gait may technically be described as the simultaneous but asynchronous motion of the legs on the same side of the body followed by the movement of the legs on the opposite side. The gait is initiated with the hind leg. The length of stride for both hind and foreleg should be nearly equal. The Rocky Mountain Horse moves his feet with minimal ground clearance and minimal knee and hock action. Because the gait does not waste motion, it enables the horse to travel long distances with minimal tiring.

Conformation:

- Height of the horse will be no less than 56 inches (14.0 hands) and no more than 64 inches (16.0 hands).
- Medium sized bones, with medium sized feet in proportion to the body.
- A wide and deep chest with a span between the forelegs. The fore and hind legs should be free of noticeable deformity.
- Sloping shoulders (ideally with an angle of 45 degrees).

- Bold eyes, well-shaped ears and a face that is neither dished nor protruding.
- The head should be of medium size in proportion to the body with medium jaws.
- The neck should be gracefully arched, medium in length and set on an angle to allow natural carriage with a break at the poll. The horse must have a solid body color.
- There shall be no white above the knee or hock except on the face where modest amounts of white markings are acceptable. Excessive facial markings, such as in a “bald-faced” horse, are not acceptable.

Section 1.0 General Rules of Registry

The General Rules of Registry recognize that the registration papers of a horse are a representation of the data maintained by the Association Registry on a specific animal.

NOTE: It is the recommendation of the Registry, that owners maintain file copies of all forms and paperwork they submit to the RMHA Registry.

A. Registration

1. To be mailed to the RMHA Headquarters:
 - Application (see *Breeding Certificate and Application for Horse Registration* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) completed in full and signed in ink or electronically by owner(s)/agent.
 - Four photographs printed on photo quality paper (3.5 inches or larger) of front, left side, right side, and rear of the horse, showing the entire horse and including the hooves. Label all photos with the proposed name of the horse. Photographs may be emailed to the office for an additional fee (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*).
 - DNA sample for proof of parentage to a certified mare and stallion
 - Payment – (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*).
2. If a foal being registered is the result of an embryo transfer, include the Embryo Transfer Permit (see *Embryo Transfer* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) and veterinarian's authentication of foal origin.
3. Registration of twin foals due to natural twinning by a mare will require a veterinarian examination within three to five days of birth in addition to DNA analysis on each foal for proof of parentage.
4. Concerns regarding the eligibility of registration of any horse will be referred to the Registration Advisory Committee for review and recommendation. Concerns that cannot be resolved by the Registration Advisory Committee will be referred to the Directors of Examiners for review and recommendation.

NOTE: Timely registration of foals is encouraged.

B. Foundation Geldings (Geldings with one RMHA registered parent)

(Foundation Gelding Books closed February 11, 2011)

C. Grade Mares (*Books closed November 18, 2007*)

Section 2.0 General Rules for Certification

- A. The Certification of a Rocky Mountain Horse® evaluates a horse to ensure the horse meets the requirements of the breed as set forth in the Bylaws protected by the registered Certification Mark No. 1, 541,063. Horses must meet the requirements enumerated in Articles 6 and 7 of the Bylaws of the RMHA.
- B. A Rocky Mountain Horse® stallion or mare must be at least 23 months of age before certification and must be RMHA registered with proof of parentage prior to certification. All Rocky Mountain Horse geldings shall, after the age of two (2) years, be inspected and certified.

- C. Stallions, mares and geldings must prove parentage to a RMHA registered and certified sire and dam by DNA analysis or blood analysis.
- D. Horses must meet height requirements of 14.0 hands and not exceed 16.0 hands.
- E. Owners may certify a Rocky Mountain Horse® by live examination or by video **For live certification instructions, refer to the form *Certification - Live*** at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*. **For video certification instructions, refer to form *Certification by Video*** at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*
- F. For all video certifications, the complete video submission, original registration papers, Veterinarian Certificate of Inspection if applicable (see Veterinarian Certificate of Inspection at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*), four full body photos, and the certification fee) is to be sent directly to the RMHA office, and the RMHA office will send it to a Director of Examiners to begin the certification process. All videos submitted become the property of the RMHA.
- G. Three examiners must inspect all Rocky Mountain Horses for live or video certification. **NOTE: For video certifications only, the first video approval must be completed by a Director of Examiner.** Examiners should not have had any conflict of interest in the ownership, sales or training of the horse within the past six months, and are not an immediate family member (as defined in current RMHA Rules) of the owner or trainer or selling agent. The owner of the horse is entitled to one uncontested examiner challenge prior to the examination of the horse. If, in the opinion of the examiners, the horse meets the requirements of the Rocky Mountain Horse®, then they will certify the animal. If the horse does not meet the requirements of the breed, it will be handled according to RMHA Bylaws. Horses that do not meet requirements will not receive certification and may NOT be shown and foals born of such horses will not be eligible for registration under any circumstances.
- H. Examiners will complete Certification Evaluation forms for each horse presented whether they pass or fail. All Certification Evaluation Forms on horses that fail certification will be sent by the examiners to RMHA Headquarters where they will be on file. A horse that fails certification must wait 30 days before the owner again presents it for certification.
- I. Owners of horses that pass certification will be given the completed Certification Evaluation Form by the examiners and will submit it to RMHA Headquarters for processing along with:
- Original registration papers
 - Four photographs printed on photo quality paper (3.5 inches or larger) of front, left side, right side, and rear of the horse, showing the entire horse and including the hooves. Label all photos with the proposed name of the horse. Photographs may be emailed to the office for an additional fee (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*).
 - Payment (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*)
- J. Once the process of certification starts, the horse must be certified within 90 days, beginning with the first examiner's signature and ending with the receipt of certification documents at RMHA Headquarters. All supporting documents (veterinarian statements, pictures, video, etc.) and payment must be received within the 90-day window. The certification date is the date of the last examiner's signature.
- K. An examination that is started by one or two examiners in person may be completed by video provided that the video is taken at the time of examination. The video needs to be of the gait only. The video, signed Certification Evaluation Form, original registration papers, four current full

body pictures, and payment will be sent to the RMHA office, and the office will send it to a Director of Examiners to sign off on.

- L. Horses three and older must be certified in order to participate in any activity sponsored by the RMHA. After successful examination and payment of fees, a gold seal will be affixed to the original registration papers to indicate the horse is certified to breed and show. Horses enrolled in the Trail Mileage Program MUST be registered, but do not have to be certified to participate. This is the only exception to this rule.
- M. Female offspring of a Certified to Breed Grade Mare who is recognized and certified at the time of breeding and who is bred to a RMHA registered and certified stallion can be registered as a RMHA filly. Male offspring of a Certified to Breed Grade Mare who is registered and certified at the time of breeding and who is bred to a RMHA registered and certified stallion can be registered only as a gelding.
- N. A sire must be certified as a stallion, not as a gelding at a later date, for an offspring to be eligible for registration
- O. Concerns regarding the eligibility of certification of any horse will be referred to the Directors of Examiners for review and recommendation

Section 2.1 General Rules for Examiners

- A. The Directors of Examiners hold clinics to train members of the RMHA with a working knowledge of the certification process. Examiners must have three years of membership to be eligible for examiner status.
- B. Each Examiner will be subject to periodic review and audit by the Directors of Examiners. Directors of Examiners shall report results of audits and reviews and will make recommendations to the board for retention or dismissal of individuals as examiners, based on the results of the review.
- C. Examiners who have falsified certification papers, intentionally violated the rules of certification, or have conducted themselves in a prejudicial or unprofessional manner will permanently lose all rights to certify horses for the RMHA. In addition, the RMHA may take other appropriate disciplinary action.
- D. The Directors of Examiners shall prepare standardized materials for the training and evaluation of new Examiners. They will use these materials in all training sessions with a copy at RMHA/HQ.
- E. The Directors of Examiners may train experienced Senior Examiners for the position of Examiner Instructor so they may hold Examiner training sessions in geographical areas. The Board will approve all Examiner Instructors and they will be subject to periodic review.
- F. The Directors of Examiners will investigate complaints regarding the certification process and will report their investigation findings and recommendations to the Board.
- G. One Director of Examiner will review all certification videos sent to the RMHA office and videos will remain the property of the RMHA.

- H. All Examiners who lose their status as Examiners due to late payment of dues and who are reinstated as examiners will be charged an additional fee equal to all dues in arrears.

Section 3.0 Breeding Responsibilities and Procedures

A. Stallion Owner Responsibilities

1. Verify the mare's certification status. If the mare is not certified, the stallion owner should notify the mare owner of the RMHA certification requirements of the mare in order for the foal to be eligible for registration.
2. After breeding a mare, the stallion owner will complete, sign, and date the *Breeding Certificate* portion of the *Breeding Certificate & Application for Registration* form for the mare owner after the mare is confirmed in foal. If the mare is re-serviced during a subsequent cycle, the stallion owner notes the date of re-service on the Breeding Certificate. If the mare is pasture bred, use the starting and ending dates the mare was exposed to the stallion. The stallion owner will also send a copy of the form to the RMHA office with the stallion report and retain a copy for their records.
3. Stallion owners will also provide Breeding Certificates for semen used in artificial insemination and in embryo transfer. The yellow copy will be provided to the mare owner since it is mandatory that it accompany registry application documents.
4. Stallion owners should file an Annual Stallion Service Report (see *Stallion Service Report* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) with RMHA Headquarters no later than January 30 of the year following the period of the report. The stallion owner should include all mares on this report. Use a separate page for each stallion and use as many pages as necessary. **Do not include mares bred from a different calendar year on the same report.**

B. Mare Owner Responsibilities

In order to assure proper registration of foals, please use the following instructions:

1. When taking a mare for breeding: Verify the stallion's certification status. Show the stallion owner/manager the mare's RMHA Certificate of Registration. This is necessary to verify the mare's certification status and to provide information for the *Breeding Certificate & Application for Registration* form. In addition, the stallion owner will need this information for the Stallion Breeding Report at the end of the breeding season.
2. **IMPORTANT:** After verification that the mare is in foal, notify the stallion owner to complete and send you the *Breeding Certificate* portion of the *Breeding Certificate & Application for Registration* form. The stallion owner will send a copy of the form to the RMHA with the stallion report and retain a copy for their records. If the mare is sold prior to the birth of the foal, the form should go to the new owner. The remaining portions of the form will be completed by the foal owner with the registration process.
3. Registration fees are determined based on age of horse (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*).

C. Embryo Transfer

1. The RMHA Embryo Transfer Permit (see *Embryo Transfer* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) must be submitted by the mare owner to RMHA Headquarters no later than 60 days prior to the anticipated date of embryo collection. Failure to obtain prior approval may result in the foal being ineligible for registration. The RMHA will allow registration of one natural birth plus one embryo transfer, or two embryo transfers and no natural birth, for a total of two registrations from a single mare per year.

2. When a foal is registered, a copy of the RMHA Executive Board permit for Embryo transfer and veterinarian authentication of the foal's origin must accompany the Application for Registration. The veterinarian performing the embryo transfer is to list:
 - the date of the embryo transfer,
 - the horse of origin,
 - the recipient horse, and
 - identification of sire.

NOTE: All proof of parentage requirements by DNA analysis must be met before the foal will be entered into the registry.

D. Frozen Semen

1. Stallions should be certified to breed at the time of collection and freezing of the semen. Stallion owners in possession of frozen semen must submit a Frozen Semen Registration form (see *Frozen Semen Registration Form* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) to RMHA Headquarters. The Frozen Semen Registration form must be updated annually when the Stallion Report is submitted.
2. Frozen semen can be used while the stallion is alive and for an unlimited time after a stallion's death or castration.
3. If a stallion is sold that has frozen semen in storage, and the frozen semen is included in the sale to the new owner, the transfer of the straws must be indicated on the Frozen Semen Registration form. If the stallion is sold and the seller retains breeding rights through ownership of the frozen straws, then this must be indicated on the Frozen Semen Registration form. **Whoever is in possession of frozen semen must provide a Stallion Service Report at the end of the breeding season for that year indicating mares inseminated using frozen semen.**

Section 4.0 General Procedures

A. Transfers/Change of Ownership: At the time of sale of a registered Rocky Mountain Horse, the seller or authorized agent shall complete, sign and date the transfer of ownership section on the reverse of the Certificate of Registration. Each time a horse is sold/transferred, it is the responsibility of the new owner to complete the transfer and to submit the original Certificate of Registration to the RMHA Headquarters along with appropriate fees. The owner should retain a copy for their records. RMHA Headquarters will record the change of ownership and return the original Certificate of Registration to the new owner.

1. If there is a joint ownership of the horse, then all owners must sign exactly as the names appear on the certificate. If any individual in a joint ownership is a nonmember, a nonmember surcharge will apply to the transfer. New owners must be RMHA members or a nonmember surcharge will apply.
2. The following documentation is necessary to list a legal entity as owner of a horse on the papers:
 - Copy of the corporate charter/articles of incorporation or other appropriate document with stamps or other imprints indicating that it had been submitted and accepted by the proper governmental authority in the entity's graphic region.

- A letter signed by the most senior executive of the entity (either CEO, President, operating partner or other) requesting that the entity be named as the owner of its horses and specifying no more than three individuals whose signatures they authorize for Association related business. The letter must also contain sample signatures of those individuals.

A legal entity must pay a non-member fee if it is not a member of the RMHA. Documentation from the appropriate governmental authority that the entity continues in good standing must be submitted to RMHA Headquarters on an annual basis.

B. Change from a Stallion to a Gelding: When a stallion or colt is gelded, the owner must send the original Certificate of Registration to RMHA Headquarters. HQ will mark the certificate 'Gelded' with the date and then return the certificate to the owner.

C. Names: Owners will include three name choices in order of preference for each horse for which they submit a Breeding Certificate & Application for Registration. The name may not conflict, including phonetic similarity, with any other horse registered with the Rocky Mountain Horse Association, whether alive or deceased. Name choices may not include punctuation, may not include suffixes such as Jr., Sr. or III, and may not exceed 30 characters including spaces. The RMHA reserves the right to approve or disapprove any name found to be inappropriate. That decision is appealable to the RMHA Executive Board.

D. Name Change:

1. Owners may change the name of a Rocky Mountain Horse at any time as long as the horse has never been RMHA-shown or has never competed in RMHA-sanctioned events and as long as the horse has not produced any registered RMHA offspring. EXCEPTION: A horse that has been shown may have its name changed up until the horse has attained its second birthday and before certification.
2. Permission to name the horse must come from the person or Legal Entity on the certificate as the individual who originally named the horse. The stallion owner is not necessarily the breeder. It may be the mare owner or the new owner of a weanling not yet named.
3. Name choices may not include punctuation, may not include suffixes such as Jr., Sr. or III, and may not exceed 30 characters including spaces. To change a name you must submit to the RMHA Headquarters a Name Change Request (see *Name Change Request* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*), letter of support from the breeder, if applicable, and appropriate fees (see *Fee Schedule* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*)
4. If eligible, RMHA Headquarters will issue a new certificate reflecting the name change.

E. Name Change of Owner: If an owner changes their name due to marriage or divorce, it is not necessary for the Certificate of Registration to show the change. Notify RMHA Headquarters in writing of the name change. If the owner desires a corrected Certificate of Registration, mail the original Certificate with notification of the name change and appropriate fees to RMHA Headquarters.

F. Horse Color/Marking Changes: Until Certification, papers will remain as marked at time of foal application. Horse colors must be listed from the following colors:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| • Black | • Palomino |
| • Bay or Brown | • Chestnut or Sorrell |
| • Champagne | • Silver Black “Chocolate” |
| • Buckskin | • Silver Bay “Red Chocolate” |

- Dun
- Grullo – colt
- Grulla – filly
- Red Dun
- Black Roan
- Bay Roan
- Red Roan
- Gray
- Gray – Black
- Gray – Red

Registry will accept the following colors with DNA Proof of Coat Color furnished with the Application for Registration or presented to examiners at time of Certification:

- Cremello
- Perlino
- Smokey Cream
- Silver Buckskin
- Silver Red – Chestnut or Sorrel
- Smokey Black

NOTE MODIFIERS: Silver Dapple, Roan, etc.

Registry will also consider other colors with DNA Proof of Coat Color. Owners must provide DNA along with the Application for Registration or give to examiners at time of Certification.

A Director of Examiners will sign off on any deviation of these colors. If, during certification, examiners mark the color of a horse, which later turns out to be incorrect after the owner conducts a color coding test, the owner may apply for a Color Change Request (see *Color Change Request* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*). The horse owner will pay for DNA or other genetic testing tools for color.

G. Duplicate Papers:

1. The request must be submitted in writing using the Request for Duplicate Certificate of Registration (see *Duplicate Paper Request* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*) and accompanied by four current pictures (front, back, right and left sides, DNA Submission Form (see *DNA Submission Form* at www.rmhorse.com under *Forms*), and the fees. Request for Duplicate Certificate of Registration do not require board approval as long as they are submitted by the owner of record and DNA Proof of Parentage matches what is on file at RMHA Headquarters. RMHA will refund duplicate registration fees if they do not issue duplicate papers.
2. RMHA will issue duplicate papers only when original papers have been lost or destroyed, but never as a ‘second set’. Should the original be found after the duplicate is issued, owners are to return one copy to RMHA Headquarters.

H. Corrections on Papers: Only under the direction of RMHA Headquarters may Registry change the Certificate of Registration. Under no circumstances will anyone (other than RMHA/HQ) mark or make notations on the original papers. If an error on the Certificate of Registration is the fault of the RMHA, there will be no fee for correction. If the error was made as a result of illegible information submitted by the applicant or agent, there will be a fee for correcting the Certificate of Registration.

I. Payment of Fees: RMHA will not process any requested/required transfers/applications or any other service until all fees are paid. Persons requesting transfers must bring current all unpaid fees before the horse is transferred into his/her name. RMHA will place members who write two insufficient fund checks within a calendar year on a cash only basis (money order, cashier’s check

or cash). Members on this list may apply to the RMHA Board of Directors for reinstatement of check writing privileges after one calendar year.

J. Pending Paperwork: RMHA will contact owners via telephone and/or email if paperwork is incomplete and ask for the information to complete the registry process. Pending files will be reevaluated in two weeks and if paperwork remains incomplete, RMHA will send incomplete paperwork back to the owner. RMHA will immediately deposit registry fees for all paperwork, whether complete or incomplete.

K. Age of Horse: Except for certification purposes, the age of a Rocky Mountain Horse shall be computed on the basis of a calendar year starting on January 1 of the year foaled. The horse is a weanling during the calendar year in which foaled and is a yearling during the first calendar year following its foaling date, regardless of the time of year foaled.

L. Deceased Horses: In writing, notify RMHA of the date of death of a registered Rocky Mountain Horse. Send the original Certificate of Registration to RMHA. The certificate will be marked "deceased" and returned to the owner.

M. DNA/Blood Analysis: The RMHA has a contract with the University of Kentucky for DNA analysis to prove parentage. Such tests are required for horse registration and certification of all horses not already on file and for all duplicate certificate requests. **See [DNA Submission Form at www.rmhorse.com](http://www.rmhorse.com) under Forms) for instructions for collection of DNA.** Mail DNA samples to RMHA/HQ along with paperwork and fee. The RMHA Executive Board approved the use of blood typing instead of DNA as proof of parentage when a horse is not available for DNA sampling (for example: older horses that have blood on file or who may be dead or cannot be located). When blood typing is used instead of DNA, the owner of the horse incurs all costs.

N. The RMHA permits the Westphalian Society (German term: Westfalisches Pferdestammbuch e.V.) to oversee the recognition of the Rocky Mountain Horse in Europe in compliance with the RMHA Bylaws, Rules, and Rules of Registry. All Rocky Mountain Horses recognized by the Westphalian Society must be registered with the RMHA in the U.S.

Process Between the RMHA and the Westfalisches Pferdestammbuch e.V. (WP):

1. Upon the birth of the foal, the owner will contact the WP to request forms and a microchip.
2. The owner will send a RMHA application for foal registration, with photos and fees, to the RMHA.
3. A veterinarian will microchip the foal, complete the WP forms, and collect DNA samples.
4. The forms and DNA will be sent to the WP.
5. The WP will send the DNA to the Genetic Testing Lab in Germany.
6. The results of the DNA test will be sent from the WP to the RMHA to confirm parentage.
7. The RMHA will communicate with the University of Kentucky to verify parentage.
8. The RMHA will communicate with the WP to report the DNA verification and the RMHA registration number.
9. The WP will issue the German Passport to the breeder.
10. The RMHA will issue the registration papers to the owner.
11. The WP will send the RMHA spreadsheet data reports for registered horses, minimum bi-annually, maximum monthly.

12. It is understood that the WP has separate DNA and registration fees from the RMHA, and the owner is responsible for handling them separately.

Section 5.0 Markings

Article 6.2 of the RMHA Bylaws states “...there shall be no white above the knee or hock except on the face where modest amounts of white markings are acceptable. Excessive facial markings such as bald faced horses are not acceptable.” It is important to accurately describe markings on the Application for Registry for proper identification of the horse. Owners/agents should use the following illustrations and definitions for a consistent description of markings:

A. Head Markings: Head markings consist of a star, blaze, snip, patch or combination of these markings (see Exhibit A). When completing the Application for Registry, it is important to clearly and accurately identify head markings.

1. Star: A solid collection of white hair found on the forehead. Describe the star as to size and shape, and note if it is in the center, to the left or right of center of the forehead.
2. Small Star: A solid area of white about the size of a nickel found on the forehead. If the horse only has a group of scattered white hairs, do not identify it as a star, but rather a “scattered area of white hairs on the forehead.”
3. Medium Star: A solid area of white hair about the size of a half dollar found on the forehead.
4. Large Star: A solid white area on the forehead three (3) inches or more in diameter.
5. Mixed Star: Having the coat color mixed with the white of the star.
6. Stripe: A narrow white marking starting at the eye level or below and ending on or above the muzzle. Describe the stripe as to width, length and whether they are connected to the star. Always note the area on the head where the stripe ends.
 - Bordered Stripe: The coat color is mixed with the white hairs along the outer edge.
 - Connected Stripe: The star and stripe are connected.
 - Broken Stripe: The stripe is disconnected from itself in one or more places.
 - Blaze: A wider white marking down the face about three inches in width or more. Always note on the head where the blaze ends.
 - Snip: A snip is a small white marking between the nostrils. The pink skin beneath the hair of the snip is often easily seen. A snip will often extend down onto the upper lip where there isn't any hair and will show as pink skin.

NOTE: Bald-faced horses are not accepted for registry in the RMHA. Bald-faced is described as white markings or a wide blaze that for all or part of its length covers the front of the face, extending to or past the inside corner of one or both eyes, and extending over the sides of the face, and may extend past the upper lip to the lower lip.

B. Leg Markings: No horse shall be accepted into the Rocky Mountain Registry if there is white above the knee or hock, except on the face (see Exhibit B). For the knee, white should not extend above the top of the accessory carpal bone (see Exhibit C). For the hock, white should not extend above the top of the calcaneus (see Exhibit C). When completing the Application of Registration, it is important to clearly and accurately identify leg markings.

1. Coronet: A white stripe covers the coronet band.
2. Pastern: White extends from the coronet to and including the pastern.

3. Ankle: White extends from the coronet to and including the fetlock.
4. Half Stocking: White extends from the coronet to the middle of the cannon.
5. Stocking: White extends from the coronet to the knee. When the white includes the knee it is called a full stocking. White should not extend above the top of the accessory carpal bone on the knee or above the top of the calcaneus on the hock.
6. White Heels: Both heels are white.
7. Outside Heel: White is only on the outside of the heel.
8. Inside Heel: White is only on the inside of the heel.
9. Ermine Markings must be described and noted on all applications for registry or certification.

C. When describing a horse for registration, indicate any acquired markings (those marks that have been produced after birth) such as scars or tattoos as to size, shape, coloration and location. Also annotate Cowlicks.

NOTE: No horse shall be accepted into the Rocky Mountain Registry if it has white markings on the body of the horse except modest amounts of white on the face.















Section 6.0 List of Exhibits

Exhibit A Facial Markings

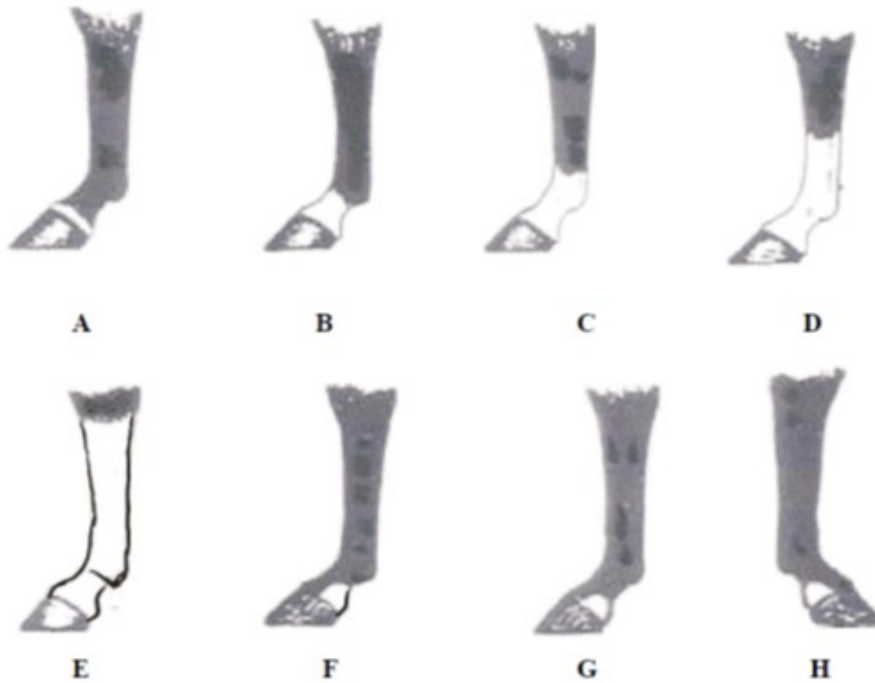
Exhibit B Leg Markings

Exhibit C Further Clarification of Leg Markings

Facial Markings

				
Small Star Small star left of Forehead	Large Star & connected Large star and short narrow stripe starting on nose bridge & ending between nostrils into left nostril	Diamond Star Diamond star Faint snip	Bordered Star & Mixed star	Mixed Star Connected bordered stripe
				
Large Oval Star	Pointed Star	Narrow Diagonal Star	Oval star & disconnected patch	Star & connected broken stripe
				
Large Oval Star & Blaze	Diamond Star & Narrow Connected Stripe	Large Star & Connected Wide Blaze	Bald Face (Not acceptable)	

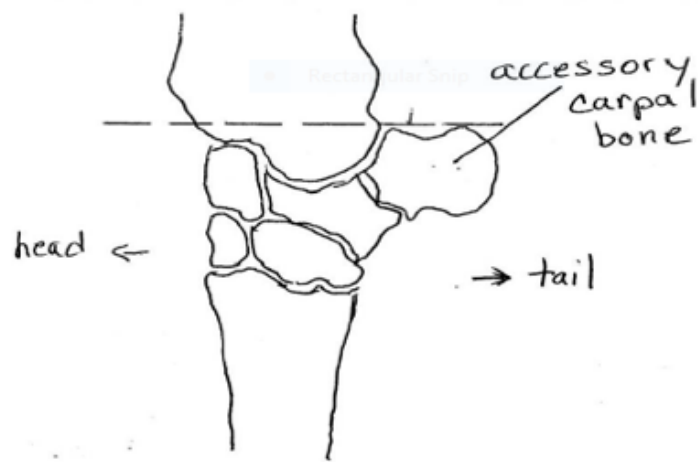
Leg Markings



- A. **CORONET:** A white stripe covers the coronet band.
- B. **PASTERN:** White extends from coronet band to and including pastern.
- C. **ANKLE:** White extends from the coronet to and including the fetlock.
- D. **HALF STOCKING:** White extends from the coronet to the middle of cannon.
- E. **STOCKING:** White extends from coronet to the knee. When white includes the knee, it is called a **FULL STOCKING**.
- F. **WHITE HEELS:** Both heels are white.
- G. **OUTSIDE HEEL:** White is only on outside of the heel.
- H. **INSIDE HEEL:** White is only on the inside of the heel.

Further Clarification of Leg Markings

“For the knee, white should not extend above the top of the accessory carpal bone.”



“For the hock, white should not extend above the top of the calcaneus.”

