



5. **Strongly Recommended:** It is strongly recommended that unsound or unworthy animals not be presented for registration. (refer to Standards for *Ile de France sheep*)
6. **Pictures & DNA Samples:** All Applications for Registration of first generation sheep (sire and dam) must be accompanied by:
  - i. Pictures of the left full body profile of each Fullblood or 93%-100% Purebred animal with tag displayed. Picture will be archived for the animal's identification.
  - ii. If requested by WWSGA, DNA testing and/or hair samples for storage.
7. **DNA Testing: - Company Certified By WWSGA:** Upon requests, all DNA testing on samples, or samples submitted for storage, must be performed or held by a company certified by WWSGA.
8. **Application For Registration Of the Progeny:** The Owner of the dam (WWSGA recorded owner) at time of service will be recognized as the breeder of progeny produced by such service. The owner of the dam, at the time of birth, is responsible for completing the Application for Registration of the progeny. A completed and signed *Service Memo* from the sire's owner must be used if sire and dam are not owned by the same person.
9. **All Memos:** All Memos (Service, AI, and Embryo Transfer) must be completed and signed and submitted with the original Application for Registration.

## **B. REGISTRATION OF IMPORTED ANIMALS, SEMEN OR EMBRYOS**

1. **Imported Live Animals Include:** The term Imported shall include live animals and semen from animals, and/or embryos bred or produced outside the United States of America.
2. **Application for Registration must Include Official Documents:** The breeding of such animals (pedigree) must be declared at time of entry (importation) to qualify for registry in the WWSGA. The WWSGA Application for Registration must be accompanied by an official certificate of pedigree or verification of breed purity from the official registry association or exporting organization in the country of origin.
3. **Country of Origin:** Notation of country of origin shall appear on the WWSGA Registration Certificate.
4. **DNA Tests and/or Samples:** Upon request by WWSGA all resulting progeny from the above, (refer to Section B., 1.) must be DNA tested at the registrant's expense. Upon request, all DNA test results must accompany any Application for Registration of the resulting progeny. Hair (wool) samples must be submitted for storage when requested by WWSGA at the registrant's expense.

### C. IDENTIFICATION AND NAMING

1. Flock Prefix: Any person or entity registering an animal with WWSGA is required to have a WWSGA flock prefix. The flock prefix is a set of letters and/or numbers (not to exceed five) that identify that person or entity. Each person or entity is limited to one flock prefix and, once assigned, the prefix cannot be changed.
2. Flock Name: A person or entity with a flock prefix may also apply to WWSGA for assignment of a flock name for that person's or entity's exclusive use in WWSGA. A fee will be established by WWSGA. A flock name may or may not be the same as the flock prefix. An application for flock name may be obtained from the WWSGA. Your current annual *Breeder Dossier Fee* must be paid to WWSGA to reserve a flock name. Flock names are limited to a set of letters and/or numbers not to exceed 32 characters.
3. Flock Prefix or Flock Name Transfer: Once reserved, the flock name and flock prefix are permanently archived by the WWSGA regardless of the performance, or physical appearance of the animal or any entities, status. A *prefix* or *name* may be transferred to another breeder only upon written request of the owner. A transfer fee will be charged by WWSGA.
4. Tattooing, Microchips and Tamperproof Scrapi Tags: *Microchip and tamperproof Scrapi tags will be included on the registration certificate of each animal when available.* All animals presented for registration must be permanently identified by tattooing before the Application for Registration is made. A breeder must not use the same permanent markings on more than one animal during a 20-year period. If the animal is of imported origin (foreign breeder) and the breeder does not have a recognized WWSGA flock prefix, the first owner will use his/her flock prefix for tattooing instead of the breeder's. Otherwise the breeder's flock prefix will be placed in the Right Ear and the year letter and breeder assigned number in the Left Ear. (For example, the first 3 kids born in 2006 to breeder with flock prefix of XYZ should be tattooed as follows: Lamb 1- Right ear XYZ, Left ear S1; Lamb 2- Right ear XYZ, Left ear S2; Lamb 3- Right ear XYZ, Left ear S3.) Year letters are assigned as follows:

<b>1993-C</b>	<b>2000-K</b>	<b>2007-T</b>	<b>2014-B</b>
<b>1994-D</b>	<b>2001-L</b>	<b>2008-V</b>	<b>2015-C</b>
<b>1995-E</b>	<b>2002-M</b>	<b>2009-W</b>	<b>2016-D</b>
<b>1996-F</b>	<b>2003-N</b>	<b>2010-X</b>	<b>2018-E</b>
<b>1997-G</b>	<b>2004-P</b>	<b>2011-Y</b>	<b>2019-F</b>
<b>1998-H</b>	<b>2005-R</b>	<b>2012-Z</b>	<b>2020-G</b>
<b>1999-J</b>	<b>2006-S</b>	<b>2013-A</b>	

**The letters, I,O,Q, and U are not used.**

➔ *Other Year Codes will be accepted for offspring born before December 31, 2006, with valid documentation. Upon request, after*

*December 31, 2006 other year codes will also be accepted with valid documentation.*

5. *Name & Number ID on Registration Certificate*: The animal to be registered shall be identified on the Registration Certificate by a name and number. If the breeder or owner of the animal has a registered flock name, this flock name will precede the name of the animal. If the breeder or owner of the animal does not have a registered flock name, the name will be preceded by the flock prefix. If the animal is of imported origin (foreign breeder) and the breeder does not have a recognized WWSGA flock name and/or prefix, the first owner will use his/her flock name and/or prefix, instead of the breeder's.
6. *Animal Name Changes*: Once an animal has been officially registered and named with WWSGA, the name can be changed to add the breeder or owner's flock name or flock prefix to the first of the name of the animal. Name changes can only be made by the breeder of the animal. The cost is that of a corrected certificate. Other name changes must be approved by the original applicant for registration and will still begin with the breeder's name or flock name or flock prefix and the fee will be as designated on the fee schedule. This type of name change will not be allowed if the animal has offspring registered with the association at the time of the request.
7. *Foundation Ewe Breed Code*: Use an eight-letter breed code to describe the genetic makeup of foundation (ewes of another breed) ewes. The first four letters represent the genetic makeup of the sire of the ewe, while the last four letters represent the genetic makeup of the dam of the ewe.
  - i. *Example A: The ewe is sired by a Polled Dorset ram and out of a Cheviot ewe:*  
 (DpDpDpDp) x (CvCvCvCv)
  - Example B: The ewe is sired by a Suffolk ram and out of a ewe of unknown ancestry:*  
 (SSSS) x (XXXX)

<u>Code Breed</u>	<u>Code Breed</u>	<u>Code Breed</u>
Ac= Arcott-Canadian	De= Delaine Merino	N= North Country Cheviot
Ao= Arcott-Outaouais	D= Dorper	O= Oxford
Ar= Arcott-Rideau	Dh= Dorset Horned	Pm= Panama
Bd= Barbado	E= East Friesian	P= Pelibuey

By= Barbados Blackbelly	Es= Est a' Laine Merino	Pr= Perendale
Bk= Black Sheep	F= Finnsheep	Py= Polypay
Bl= Bleu du Maine	G= Gulf Coast Native	Rb= Rambouillet
Bo= Booroola Merino	H= Hampshire	Rv= Romanov
B= Border Leicester	I= Ile de France	Ry= Romney
Ca= California Red	Ic= Icelandic	Sc= St. Croix
Ch= Charollais	J= Jacob	Sb= Scottish Blackface
Cv= Cheviot	Kk= Karakul	Sh= Shetland
Cl= Clun Forest	K= Katahdin	Sr= Shropshire
C= Columbia	Ky= Kerry hill	Sd= Southdown
Cw= Coopworth	L= Leicester	S= Suffolk
Cm= Cormo	Ln= Lincoln	T= Targhee
Cr= Corriedale	M= Montadale	Tn= Tunis
Dy= Dairy Sheep	Nc= Natural Colored	W= White Dorper
Db= Debouillet	Nj= Navajo	Wh= Wiltshire Horn
		X= Unknown Ancestry

#### D. TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

1. Transfer Of A WWSGA Registered Animal: Upon the sale or other transfer of a WWSGA registered animal, all transfer documents must be provided to WWSGA **before** its progeny can be registered. The original Registration Certificate, properly signed, must be returned to the WWSGA before the transfer will be recognized by WWSGA.
2. Transfer Timeline: Requests for transfer must be received within 90 days after the sale date to avoid an additional fee.

➔ *This additional late fee for transfers more than 90 days after sale will not go into effect until December 31, 2006.*

## E. REGISTRATION CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS FOR RECORDING PURPOSES:

1. **FULLBLOOD Ile de France Sheep:** - must have originated from 100% Fullblood stock, either imported or American born from imported genetics and must be correct per WWSGA standards.
  - i. Proper pedigree papers of imported animals and/or progeny must be supplied to WWSGA in order to obtain Fullblood registration.
  - ii. Fullblood *Ile de France sheep* are sheep accompanied by appropriate sales receipts or embryo transplant and importation documents. Sheep with these documents will be accepted as fullbloods in the WWSGA registry. Only Fullblood rams mated to Fullblood ewes can produce Fullblood offspring. Their registration number is preceded by the prefix RF (Fullblood Ram) and EF (Fullblood Ewe).

### 2. **PUREBRED Ile de France Sheep:**

- i. Rams upgraded from domestic stock of 93% or greater *Ile de France* sheep blood, will be designated "Purebred" and 100% will be used to calculate the percentage of their offspring. Their registration number is preceded by the prefix RP.
- ii. Ewes upgraded from domestic stock 93% or greater *Ile de France* sheep blood will be designated as "Purebred" and 100% will be used to calculate the percentage of their offspring. Their registration number is preceded by the prefix EP (Purebred Ewe).
- iii. Examples of mating that will produce "Purebred" Rams and Ewes include:

<u>Recorded Sire</u>		<u>Recorded Ewe</u>	<u>Offspring%</u>
Fullblood	X	Purebred	99.9%
Purebred	X	Fullblood	99.9%
Purebred	X	Purebred	99.9%
Fullblood	X	Percentage (87%)	93%
Purebred	X	Percentage (87%)	93%
92%	X	Fullblood	96%
92%	X	Purebred	96%

87%	X	Fullblood	93%
87%	X	Purebred	93%

- iv. Examples of mating that will produce "Purebred" (93%) Ile de France Sheep ewes include: (*Recorded percentage will be listed on the registration certificate*)

<u>Recorded Sire</u>	X	<u>Recorded Ewe</u>	<u>Offspring%</u>
Fullblood	X	87%	93%
Purebred	X	87%	93%
92%	X	Fullblood	96%
87%	X	Purebred	93%

### **3. Ile de France sheep PERCENTAGE PROGRAM:**

- i. To be recorded in the WWSGA Flock Book as "Percentage" sheep, ewes must be at least 37% Ile de France Sheep blood and rams must be at least 50% Ile de France sheep blood.
- ii. The registration number of the percentage lamb is preceded by the prefix RX (Percentage Ram) or EX (Percentage Ewe). The actual percentage of each lamb will be listed on the registration certificate truncated to whole numbers (e.g. 87.5% becomes 87%). Rams from 50% to 92% are percentage Ile de France sheep. Ewes from 37% to 92% are percentage Ile de France sheep. The procedure used to compute an animal's percentage is as follows:
  - a) If the ram or ewe is not recorded an Ile de France\_Sheep Flock Book it is considered 0% Ile de France sheep.
  - b) If the ram or ewe is 93%-100% Ile de France sheep, it is considered to be 100% Ile de France Sheep for percentage calculation purposes for their offspring.
  - c) To calculate the percentage of Ile de France sheep blood in a lamb, the ram and the ewe Ile de France sheep percentages are added together and divided by two. The resulting figure is truncated to a whole number (e.g. 67.5% becomes 67%).
  - d) *For example:*

<u>Recorded Ram</u>	X	<u>Recorded Ewe</u>	<u>Lamb%</u>
Fullblood 100%	X	50%	75%

87%	X	50%	68%
92%	X	43%	67%
50%	X	43%	46%*
50%	X	0%	25%**

\*Rams not eligible to be recorded in the WWSGA Flock Book.

\*\*Neither rams nor ewes eligible to be recorded in the WWSGA Flock Book.

**iii. MULTIPLE RAMS OFFSPRING RECORDING IN PERCENTAGE PROGRAM:**

Designed for flocks where single sire mating is not possible. This encourages the use of Ile de France sheep rams by large commercial Ile de France sheep breeders. The program is as follows:

- a) Ewes from 37% to 50% Ile de France may be recorded. Ewe offspring recorded cannot exceed 50% Ile de France sheep, regardless of their actual percentage
- b) Rams cannot be recorded.
- c) Multiple rams used must be 75% to Fullblood Ile de France and all paternal half brothers (sired by the same ram). The multiple rams used must be recorded with WWSGA.
- d) There will be only four percentage classifications of multiple sire rams: 75%, 87%, Purebred (100%) and Fullblood (100%). If the percentage of all rams is not the same, then all rams are considered to be the same percentage as the lowest percentage ram in the group. Rams falling between these percentage classifications will be considered as the next lower classification. Therefore, 82% rams would be considered as 75% in the multiple sire programs. Multiple sires in a breeding group must be 75%-100%.
- e) Using multiple sires on foundation ewes (unrecorded or non Ile de France ewes) gives you the following ewe's offspring in terms of blood percentage.

**Recorded Multiple Sires Foundation Ewe Offspring**

75%	0%	37%
87%	0%	43%
Purebred (100%)	0%	50%

Fullblood (100%)                      0%                      50%

- f) Using multiple sires on recorded Ile de France ewes gives you the following ewe lamb offspring in terms of blood percentage:

**Recorded Multiple Sires   Recorded Ewe\*   E-Lamb Offspring\*\***

75%	Recorded ewe	50%
87%	Recorded ewe	50%
Purebred (100%)	Recorded ewe	50%
Fullblood (100%)	Recorded ewe	50%

\* Recorded ewes can be from 37% to 100%.

\*\* Remember, the percentage blood of the ewe lambs produced by multiple sires mating cannot exceed 50%.

- g) The multiple sire group used during each breeding season must be recorded with the WWSGA in a "Multiple Sire Breeding Group Form" available from WWSGA. The WWSGA will list the rams in the group, their percentage of Ile de France blood, their registration numbers and their sire. A Multiple Sire Breeding Group number will be used by the WWSGA.
- h) The sire of ewes recorded under the Multiple Sire Program will read as follows on the registration certificate:

For example:

Sire: Multiple Ram Group 123 (100%)

(High Hill 3520 RF002745)

This indicates that the sire of the ewe was Multiple Ram Group 123, recorded with the WWSGA, that the lowest percentage of the individual rams in that group was 100% and that they were sired by the Fullblood ram - High Hill Ranch 3520, registration number RF002745..

- i) The registration number of ewes born as a result of the Multiple Sire mating is preceded by the prefix EM (Multiple-Sired Ewe).

## F. DOCUMENTATION OF PROGENY OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

1. Semen Collection Memo: A Semen Collection Memo containing the ram's registered name and number, permanent ID and number of units collected must be completed for each collection period. The ram's tattoo or permanent ID must be read at the time of collection. A collection period is considered to be one day (12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m.)
2. Vial, Straw, & Container Labeling: The vial, straw, or other container carrying the semen must be accurately labeled (with permanent ink). The following information should be shown on the label.
  - i. Name and/or registration number of ram.
  - ii. Date of semen collection or semen code.
  - iii. Name and code number of business or organization collecting and freezing semen.
3. Semen Collection Memo Must Be Provided By Sellers: Sellers of semen shall provide semen buyers with a copy of the properly completed semen collection memo for any and all semen sold. This form in completed state must accompany all applications for registration of progeny with WWSGA. (Form available from WWSGA)
4. Ewe ID On Registration Certificate: At the time of service, each ewe must be identified by permanent ID and the description must be verified on Registration Certificate.
5. Service Memo & Semen Collection Memo: A service memo indicating AI has been performed and a properly completed Semen Collection memo must accompany the Application for Registration. (Forms available from WWSGA)
6. Semen Imported From Other Countries, Verification Documents: Sheep Goat imported from other countries must have documents from the supplier verifying that the semen is from Fullblood stock. These documents must also accompany the Application for Registration.

## **G. DOCUMENTATION OF PROGENY RESULTING FROM EMBRYO TRANSFER**

1. Information Required For Embryo Collection And Transfer: The embryo collection and transfer facility must maintain the following information and provide the same to owner of the resulting embryos.
  - i. Record of Breeding
    - a) Registration number and permanent ID of donor ewe
    - b) Date of Breeding

- c) Registration number and permanent ID of donor sire
  - d) If AI is performed, name and signature of inseminator
- ii. Record of embryo removal
    - a) Date of removal
    - b) Number removed
    - c) Name of individual performing removal
  - iii. Record of embryo transfer
    - a) Date of transfer
    - b) Permanent identification of recipient (tattoo, microchip, etc.)
    - c) Name of individual performing removal
    - d) Only one set of donor/sire embryos is to be transferred per recipient
  - iv. Record of progeny if lambbed at laboratory
    - a) Date of birth
    - b) Number and sex of lambs
    - c) Permanent identification of lambs
    - d) Permanent identification of recipient
2. Embryo Removal And Implant Memos: Properly completed embryo removal and implant memos containing the above information must accompany the Application for Registration of the animals bred from this procedure. (Form available from WWSGA)
  3. Embryos Imported From Other Countries; Verification Documents: Sheep embryos imported from other countries must have documents from the supplier verifying that embryos originated from Fullblood stock. These documents must also accompany the Application for Registration for the animals bred from this procedure.
  4. Random DNA Test from Donor Ewe & Rams: When requested by WWSGA, applications for Registration of animals bred by this procedure must also include one random DNA test from each donor ewe and DNA tests on all rams unless the ram was registered with WWSGA at the time of insemination.

## H. REVOCATION CERTIFICATE

1. Revoking A Certificate Of Registration: Registration certificates will be issued in accordance with these Rules and Regulations. The WWSGA reserves the right to revoke a Certificate of Registration if it is determined that the Certificate of Registration was issued based upon incorrect, false or misleading information or documentation or issued in violation of any of the rules and regulations or the standards or bylaws of WWSGA.

## **I. AUTHORIZATIONS**

1. Signature Authorization: When an animal is owned in a manner other than by an individual, such as a limited liability company, corporation, or partnership, WWSGA may require written authorization to indicate who may sign documents on behalf of the entity.
2. Authorized Agent: Joint owners **must** file an AUTHORIZED AGENT INDIVIDUAL ANIMAL form with WWSGA.
3. Authorization To Sign On Behalf Of A Minor: In the case of a minor child (younger than 18 years of age), the WWSGA requires a statement from the legal guardian or parent giving the birth date of the child and designating the person(s) authorized to sign on behalf of the minor child.
4. Owner Of Animal Is Deceased: When the owner of an animal is deceased, WWSGA shall require documentation as determined by WWSGA to establish ownership of the animal.

## **J. DUPLICATE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**

1. Duplicate Registration Certificate: A duplicate Registration Certificate is a new Registration Certificate that is issued when the original has been lost or destroyed. A duplicate Registration Certificate is issued when sufficient proof of loss and proper identification of the animal as determined by WWSGA has been submitted to WWSGA. The duplicate Registration Certificate will be denoted "Duplicate" and the original will become void.
2. Involuntary Transfer Of Title: In the case of involuntary transfer of title, situations including, but not limited to, court judgments or security interest foreclosure, the record owner identified on the Certificate of Registration will be changed upon WWSGA receiving adequate information and documentation to establish a lawful transfer of title.
3. Fee For Duplicate Registration Certificate: The fee for a DUPLICATE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE is as defined on fee schedule.

## **K. REPLACEMENT OR CORRECTION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**

1. Replacement Certificate After Original Certificate Surrender: A replacement Registration Certificate or correction of a Registration Certificate is a new Registration Certificate, which is issued when the original Certificate of

Registration is in existence but has been defaced or incorrect information is on the original Certificate of Registration. The original Certificate of Registration must be surrendered to the WWSGA before the replacement Certificate of Registration will be issued.