

Breeding Regulations

Australian Kelpie Association



For the breed: Australian Kelpie



1. In general

- 1.1. These regulations for the Australian Kelpie Association, hereinafter referred to as the association, aim to contribute to the promotion of the interests of the Australian Kelpie breed as expressed in the statutes and bylaws of the association. These Association Breeding Regulations have been approved by the General Assembly of the Association on (date). Substantive changes to these regulations can only be made with the approval of the general meeting of the Australian Kelpie Association.
- 1.2. These Association Breeding Regulations apply to all members of the Australian Kelpie Association.
- 1.3. The board of the association undertakes to immediately implement the changes to the Kynological Regulations (KR), which relate to these Association breeding regulations, as determined by the General Meeting of the Association Board of Directors in the Kynological Area in the Netherlands. Contrary to the provisions of article 1.1, these changes do not require the approval of the general meeting of the association. This does not relieve the individual breeder of the obligation to be aware of recent changes in the KR, even if the board of the association fails to do so.
- 1.4. With regard to the description of the definitions mentioned in this VFR, the descriptions as laid down in the House Rules and the Kynological Regulations of the Association Raad van Beheer on Kynological Areas in the Netherlands apply.
- 1.5. Registration of a litter in the Dutch studbook (NHSB) by the Association Raad van Beheer for Kynological Areas in the Netherlands takes place in accordance with the rules as laid down in the Kynological Regulations.

2. Breeding rules

Article VIII.2 KR in conjunction with the rules of the association.

- 2.1. **A bitch may not be mated by her grandfather, her father, her brother, her half brother, her son or her grandson.**
Pups, originating from one of the aforementioned combinations, will not be registered in the NHSB (Article VIII.2 KR and Article III.14 paragraph 1I KR)
- 2.2. **Repeat combinations:**
The same parent combination is allowed a maximum of three times, if the puppies from litter 1 and 2 do not show any disqualifications or (hereditary) abnormalities.
- 2.3. **Minimum age male:**
The minimum age of the male on the day of mating must be at least 18 months.
- 2.4. **Number of matings:**



The male may perform a maximum of 4 successful matings per calendar year with a total maximum of 12 successful matings during his life.

Successful mating is a mating from which at least one live puppy has originated and is registered in the NHSB.

NB 1: In special circumstances a nest will not be registered in the NHSB (article III.14 KR). In that case, too, a successful mating is assumed.

NB 2: if semen from the male is used for artificial insemination (AI), this counts as a 'mating'.

- 2.5. **Cryptorchid and Monorchid:** cryptorchid or monorchid males are excluded from breeding.
- 2.6. **Use foreign stud dogs:** When a member of the association wants to use a male that is not owned by someone in the Netherlands, which is registered in a studbook recognized by the FCI, it should preferably meet the health requirements as set by the association.
 - a. The male must be registered in a foreign studbook of an FCI country, or a country recognized by the FCI, in accordance with the provisions of Article III.21 paragraph 2 KR, and must be in possession of a DNA profile (required for NHSB registration).
 - b. The results of the health examinations conducted in the country concerned and the quality of the examinations must be comparable to the examinations as included in these regulations by the association. The male must at least meet the Hip Dysplasia screening.
- 2.7. **Artificial insemination (semen from living and/or deceased stud dogs):** if a breeder uses the semen of a living/or deceased stud dog for a mating, then the rules of these Association Breeding Regulations apply for this mating as if it were a natural mating of the stud.
- 2.8. **When mating a bitch owned by a non-resident of the Netherlands,** who is a member of the association, the following applies: the bitch must at least meet the requirements established in the country where the owner of the bitch is resident and accepted by the association with regard to registration and monitoring for hip dysplasia, elbow dysplasia and heart defects.

3. Welfare regulations (Artikel VIII.1 KR)

- 3.1. A bitch may not be mated before the day on which she has reached the age of 18 months.
- 3.2. A bitch, from which puppies have not been born before, may not be mated after the day on which she has reached the age of 72 months.



- 3.3. A bitch, from which puppies have been born before, may no longer be mated after the day on which she has reached the age of 96 months.
- 3.4. A bitch may no longer be mated after the day her fifth litter is born.
- 3.5. A bitch may not be covered if this mating means that there is no period of at least 12 months between the births of two successive litters of this bitch.
- 3.6. Both parent animals must be in good physical and mental health.
- 3.7. De geboorte dient een natuurlijk verloop te hebben. Indien de geboorte van een nest voor de tweede maal operatief, door middel van een keizersnede (sectio caesarea), heeft plaatsgevonden, mag de teef niet meer verder voor de fokkerij gebruikt worden.

4. Health rules

4.1. Health research (screening) parent animals: When it comes to: HD examination, ED examination and eye examination, preventive screening of parent animals must be carried out by experts recognized by the Board of Directors in accordance with the research protocols drawn up and/or approved by Raad van Beheer for these examinations.

4.2. Mandatory screening examination.

Based on scientific research, no health problems have been identified within the breed. In the context of the prevention of hereditary defects, the parent animals should be examined for:

- Hip Dysplasia
- Elbow Dysplasia
- Back abnormalities
- Hereditary eye disorders
- Cardiac disorders

4.2.1 Hip Dysplasia

The parent animals must be at least 12 months of age on the date of the examination. The research report must be issued before or on the day of the cover. Only parent animals whose test results are: A (either A1, A2) or B (or B1, B2) may be used for breeding. A dog with HD C may only be used in combination with a dog with HD A after permission from the association.

4.2.2 Elbow Dysplasia

The parent animals must be at least 18 months of age on the date of the examination. The research report must be known before or on the day of the cover. Only parent animals for which the result of the examination is 0 on both sides or may be used freely



for breeding. In the case of ED 1, dispensation can be granted in exceptional cases, for example due to demonstrable trauma.

4.2.3 Back abnormalities

The parent animals should be examined for back abnormalities according to the protocol used by the association. Only parent animals whose test results are 0 for all examined elements may be used for breeding. In the event that a 1 is scored on 1 of the examined elements, dispensation can be granted in exceptional cases, for example due to demonstrable trauma.

4.2.4 Hereditary eye disorders

The parent animals must have an ECVO examination report with the result: "Free". The research report must be issued before or on the day of the cover. The results of the examination are only valid for 24 months. Parent animals whose test results read: "not free for the time being" or "not free" may not be used for breeding.

Breeding an Australian Kelpie is not permitted if the kelpie in question is the sire, dam, descendant or full brother or sister of a CEA sufferer, unless a DNA test shows that the kelpie is not a sufferer. Australian Kelpies of which a DNA test has shown that they are carriers may only be combined with a partner who is free according to a DNA test.

4.2.5 Heart diseases

The parent animals must be examined by a veterinary specialist or veterinarian with a specialization in ultrasound by means of a Color Doppler Ultrasound for heart conditions. It is up to the aforementioned expert to decide whether or not breeding is advisable or impossible. In addition, the association's cardiac examination protocol regarding cardiac auscultation must be completed and signed by a veterinarian. The examination report must be issued before or on the day of the cover and the results of the examination are only valid for 12 months. If the veterinarian considers a new Color Doppler Echo desirable after the cardiac auscultation before a decision can be made regarding breeding, this should be done with the aforementioned expert.

4.3. Diseases

Dogs suffering from one or more of the following conditions should not be bred.

- Hip Dysplasia HD C or worse
- Elbow dysplasia ED 1 or worse
- Back and/or other skeletal abnormalities with a score of 1 or worse according to the back screening protocol



- Sufferers of the eye condition CEA
- Mitral valve degeneration and/or a heart murmur less than 5 years of age
- Sufferers who have a recessive mutation in pancreatic lipase related protein 2. Also called the so-called “Mini Kelpie”.

4.4. Disqualifying Faults

Dogs with one or more of the disqualifying faults below may not be bred.

- Dental defects such as undershot, overshot, crooked teeth, lack of more than 2 premolars.
- Kink tail, or tail too short.
- No naturally erect ears.

5. Rules of conduct

5.1. Character demands:

Both parent animals must meet the character requirements as may reasonably be expected of the breed concerned.

5.1.1 Anxious, aggressive and/or nervous dogs are not eligible for breeding.

5.2 Mandatory behavioral test:

A mandatory behavioral test is not applicable for this breed.

6. Suitability for work

6.1 A mandatory work suitability test does not apply for this breed.

7. Exterior rules

7.1. Qualification:

Participation in exhibitions is not mandatory.

7.2. Breeding suitability inspection:

Breeding suitability inspections do not apply.

8. Rules for delivery of pups and pup welfare

8.1. Deworming and vaccinations: the breeder is responsible for proper deworming and vaccination of the puppies according to current veterinary insights and for a Passport for Companion Animals, completed and signed by the vet. The puppies must be adequately dewormed upon delivery and they must be provided with a unique ID transponder.

8.2. Delivery of the pups: the puppies should not be delivered before the age of 8 weeks. There must be at least 7 days between the first vaccination and/or titer determination



and the transfer to the new owner.

9. Fina land transitional provisions

- 9.1. These regulations do not apply to litters born from a bitch mated on or before the day on which these regulations come into effect.
- 9.2. Health results, conformation, behavior and/or work qualifications issued and/or taken before the entry into force of these regulations are deemed to be included under the scope of these regulations.
- 9.3. In special cases, the association can deviate from these regulations in a decision regarding the permitting of a certain combination, if this serves the interests of the breed. A decision based on this paragraph will be communicated to the members of the association, stating reasons.
- 9.4. Affiliated foreign breeders must follow the regulations as much as possible, but have at least checked their breeding animals for HD, ED and heart defects before a mating takes place.
- 9.5. In all cases not covered by these rules, the Board of the Australian Kelpie Association will decide.

10 Entry into force

- 10.1. These Association Breeding Regulations enter into force after the regulations have been approved by the board of Raad van Beheer in accordance with Articles 10 HR and VIII. 5+ 6 KR.

Aldus vastgesteld door de Algemene Ledenvergadering van de Australian Kelpie Association.

op _____ 20__

Chairman,
L. Soyer

Secretary
B. Lamberts