



## **BREED-SPECIFIC BREEDING REGULATIONS**

### **WELSH CARDIGAN CLUB NEDERLAND (WCCN)**

#### **General**

##### **Article 1**

- 1.1 These regulations contain the rules that were established by the WCCN for breeding the Welsh Corgi Cardigan or allowing the use of a stud dog of the same breed. These regulations are meant for all members.
- 1.2 Except for cases in which dispensation is given by the Committee, it is not permissible to deviate from the Breeding Regulations. This also includes the breeding of dogs abroad or Dutch dogs abroad.
- 1.3 Dispensation must be requested from the Secretary of the Committee. The Commission of Breeders will consider this request. If there is no Commission of Breeders the Committee will look into the matter. Every request for dispensation should be applied for at least 6 weeks before the actual mating. Dispensation for the articles 5.2 and 6.1 is not possible.
- 1.4 Members should have been a member for at least 12 months.

##### **Article 2**

- 2.1 If requested the Association provides information about available litters and the rehoming of older dogs.
- 2.2 Information about pups will be provided after the litter meets all the requirements of the Breeding Regulations.
- 2.3 The Association takes no responsibility for any disease or defect in a pup, even though it is bred according to the Breeding Regulations.
- 2.4 Breeders are obliged to sell their pups according to the rules stated in the contract of sale of the WCCN. This contract must be signed by both the buyer and the seller (breeder) upon delivery of the pups. Both buyer and seller (breeder) keep a copy of the contract. The standard contract of sale can be obtained from the secretary of the WCCN.

#### **Breeder and owner of the stud dog**

##### **Article 3**

- 3.1 The breeder and the owner of the stud dog must provide all available information that might be important for breeding.
- 3.2 The breeder and or, the owner of the stud dog and brood bitch should have the parent dogs screened for Hip Dysplasia (HD) and Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) before the mating takes place.
- 3.3 The breeder is responsible for breeding and delivering healthy pups.
- 3.4 The breeder is responsible for proper deworming and appropriate immunization for its age. This will be recorded in a European Dog Passport. A puppy should be at least 7 weeks old when delivered to its new home.
- 3.5 Within 4 weeks of selling and placing the puppy the breeder is obliged to provide the keeper of the register with the following information:
  - a. Name, address and residence of the new owner, the full name of the puppy and the NHSB number.
  - b. The way the puppy was born and also still-born and deceased puppies.
  - c. Any physical abnormality during the time the puppy stayed with the breeder.

## **Breeding requirements**

### **Article 4**

- 4.1** Both parent dogs must belong to the Welsh Corgi Cardigan breed and as such be registered in the FCI studbook.
- 4.2** Both parent dogs must be in a good condition.
- 4.3** Both parent dogs must display the typical character traits and temperament of a Welsh Corgi Cardigan.
- 4.4** Neither of the parent dogs may be blood-related as closely as half brother or half sister.
- 4.5** Breeding with half brother or half sister can only take place according to the Regulations after permission of de WCCN. A written request with grounds for permission should be submitted to the Association at least 6 weeks before the expected mating.
- 4.6** Both parent dogs must have at least twice been awarded "Very Good" of which one "Very Good" after the age of 15 months at a FCI regulated dog show or a Championship dog show of the WCCN by two different certified breed judges.

## **Well being**

### **Article 5**

- 5.1** Bitches should not be bred from before the age of 18 months or after the age of eight years.
- 5.2** The bitch should not be older than 5 years when mating for the first time.
- 5.3** No member shall breed a bitch to cause her to produce puppies more often than twice in 24 months. Between the first mating of one litter and the mating of the following litter there should be at least one season in which the bitch is not allowed to mate or a period of 10 months.
- 5.4** If possible birth should take place in a natural way. Only two Caesarean sections per female are allowed after which a female may no longer be called upon as brood bitch. The way of giving birth must therefore be mentioned when registered.
- 5.5** A male must be at least 12 months of age at the time of being in service.

## **Health**

### **Article 6**

- 6.1** Both parent dogs are to be examined for (the possible development of) Hip Dysplasia (HD). A dog may undergo a HD-examination after 12 month of age has been reached. Only the ratings of the OFA or the GGW (Dutch Kennel Club) ratings are accepted. For dogs outside the Netherlands the ratings must come from the OFA or a FCI Kennel Club. The Committee of the Association provides the breeders with a converting chart. Parent dogs must meet the following minimum ratings: OFA – Excellent, Good, Fair, (FCI A and B). Breeding with a dog with the HD rating FCI C is not allowed.  
The rating Borderline must be reviewed after 6 months. Until that time the dog is not allowed to breed. GGW – FCI A and B.
- 6.2** The parent dogs must have undergone a valid PRA (Progressive Retinal Atrophy) examination. The results of a DNA-test of the RCD3 of parents or grandparents should be available from the Breed Register.  
A written statement of the WCCN that the grandparents are genetically free is also possible.
- 6.3** A dog with PRA (blind) should not be used for breeding.
- 6.4** If one of the parent dogs is carrier of the PRA-gen the other parent dog should be genetically free.

- 6.5** Puppies born from a combination of which one of the parent dogs is carrier of the PRA-gene are obliged to undergo a valid PRA examination after they are chipped. The results must be sent to the keeper of the Register.
- 6.6** In a breeding combination only one of the parent dogs can be a Blue Merle.
- 6.7** Dogs with de following defects may not be used for breeding:
- a. A fluffy coat.
  - b. A bluish coat. This is a thin coat which gives the dog a bluish haze and results in light coloured eyes and a liver-coloured nose (not to be confused with the colour Blue Merle).
  - c. One or two drop ears.
  - d. Monorchidy/Chryptorchidy
  - e. A kinky tail
  - f. Overshot or undershot
  - g. Epilepsy
  - h. A neck hernia or spinal disc hernia.
- 6.8** Breeding dogs of WCCN breeders are obliged to undergo an examination for Degenerative Myelopathy (DM).  
The results must be sent to the keeper of the Register.  
Exception to these rules are dogs that are free (clear) of DM by means of genetic inheritance.  
Evidence of this should be available from the Register.

## Abbreviations

### Article 7

- 7.1** A lot of abbreviations were used in these Breeding Regulations. Below a list of the abbreviations and their meaning.

<b>WCCN</b>	Welsh Cardigan Club Nederland
<b>PRA</b>	Progressive Retinal Atrophy
<b>RCD3</b>	Rod-cone dysplasia 3, the most common type of PRA in de Welsh Corgi Cardigan
<b>HD</b>	Hip Dysplasia
<b>NHSB</b>	Dutch Dog Register
<b>FCI</b>	Fédération Cynologique Internationale
<b>OFA</b>	Orthopedic Foundation for Animals
<b>GGW</b>	Behaviour, Health and Wellbeing department of the Dutch Kennelclub
<b>DNA</b>	Genetic information about all living beings (Desoxyribo Nucleic Acid)
<b>DM</b>	Degenerative Myelopathy

**These regulations were approved and adopted after reviewing at the General meeting of the WCCN in Austerlitz, the Netherlands, on the 20<sup>st</sup> of March 2010 and are effective as from this date.**

**Vertaling: Jeanne Landers**