

Breed Council And Registry Manual



Approved
10-05-2015

Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc. Breed Council and Registry Manual

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1.0 FORWARD

This Breed Council and Registry Manual (BCRM) was developed by, and is intended for the sole use of the officers and members of the Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc. (SMCNA), with the intent of maintaining the historical characteristics of the breed and improving the quality of the Small Munsterlander in North America.

If the love we feel for our dogs was the only criteria for breeding, every Small Munsterlander would merit being reproduced. However, there is more to breeding a dog than that. We have a responsibility to breed only those dogs that are truly representative of the breed. The dog must possess good hunting skills, have an even disposition, be free of any genetic diseases, and must look like a Small Munsterlander by meeting the FCI Breed Standard. Lose any one of those traits and you have lost the essence of our breed.

2.0 BREED COUNCIL AND REGISTRY MANUAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Purpose

The BCRM sets forth the SMCNA policies and practices for the Breed Council and the Registry. The BCRM shall be a guide for the Breed Council to evaluate an individual Small Munsterlander for its suitability for breeding. The BCRM shall provide the Registrar with guidance for registering purebred Small Munsterlanders and for the issuance of Pedigrees for qualified dogs.

2.2 Revisions

The testing and review procedures outlined in this document may be periodically revised to reflect advances in canine genetics, discovery of better testing or breeding practices, streamlining of procedures or other concerns that may cause periodic revision to this manual. While the Breed Council has the primary responsibility of keeping the BCRM current, any SMCNA member may offer a revision. All recommendations for revisions must be submitted in writing to the Board who has the sole authority to adopt changes to this document.

The revisions will not take effect until:

1. The Board has notified the membership that the BCRM has been revised.
2. The effective date that the changes will be adopted
3. The revised BCRM has been posted on the Club's website.

2.3 Availability

The BCRM shall be provided to all officers, members of the Breed Council and a printable copy will be posted on the Clubs website. Any member may request a printed copy from the Secretary at a nominal cost.

3.0 BREED COUNCIL

3.1 Purpose

The Breed Council shall have the primary purpose of providing an educated and fair evaluation of each dog submitted for breeding evaluation to determine that dog's suitability for breeding. The Breed Council may provide advice to the breeder regarding a potential breeding, but shall have no formal approval authority beyond evaluation and rating of individual dogs for breeding purposes. The ultimate responsibility in selecting mates shall remain with the owners of the bitch and stud dog.

3.2 Requirements for Breeding

The following requirements must be substantially met in order for an Approval for Breeding designation to be awarded.

1. Owner/breeder shall be member(s) of the SMCNA and in good standing.
2. Dog shall have a SMCNA pedigree, SMCNA Tracking Number, or a pedigree from one of the other KIM-I member Clubs.
3. Dog should be Approved for Breeding by the SMCNA prior to the mating.
4. The owner(s) of the stud dog and bitch are mutually and/or individually responsible for determining that the dogs involved in any breeding have been Approved for Breeding, and that such SMCNA recommendation is in effect.
5. Breeder shall register all progeny of dogs Approved for Breeding for registration with the SMCNA Registry within 21 days after the dog leaves the breeder to live with the new owner using the SMCNA Litter Registration Form (Appendix F).
6. Dog shall be of normal temperament as judged by NAVHDA, JGHV or other approved testing organization, or as determined by the Breed Council. Dogs that have been judged as aggressive, sensitive to people, fearful, or excessively shy may be retested and the test report submitted to the Breed Council for consideration.
7. Dog shall not be evaluated as gun shy or gun sensitive at a NAVHDA or JGHV test. Dogs that have demonstrated some level of gun sensitivity may be retested at a NAVHDA Natural Ability, Utility Preparatory, or Utility Test or other test approved by the Breed Council. Two NAVHDA judges may evaluate the dog and submit a report to the Breed Council.
8. A Dog shall have:
 - (a) Prized in any NAVHDA test; OR
 - (b) Received scores generally sufficient to receive a prize, if run for "evaluation only" in the NAVHDA Natural Ability Test prior to becoming 20 months of age; OR
 - (c) Completed the JGHV VJP test or HZP test and achieved at least a minimum score of 3 points in all subjects; OR
 - (d) Completed the JGHV VGP test and achieved at least a minimum score of 2 points in all subjects.
9. Dog shall comply with the FCI Breed Standard set forth in Section 3.6.3 Conformation. Dogs can be submitted for conformation evaluation anytime after reaching 18 months of age by contacting a Breed Council member. The results will be kept on file and may be used any time in the future to satisfy the conformation evaluation requirement.
10. Dog shall have a "good" or "excellent" rating by OFA or other approved testing organization for canine hip dysplasia or shall have a distraction index number less than 0.50 from PennHIP when evaluated against a cross-section of dogs of the Small Munsterlander breed. Should there be a discrepancy between certification agencies, the BC will make a determination based on the facts involved. If the dog is approved, the fact that there was a conflicting assessment of the dog's hip will be disclosed in the Final Evaluation Report.
11. Dogs cannot be affected with a severe genetic disease, or defect as noted by heritage or veterinarian examination. A list of severe genetic disorders or defects is included as Appendix H.
12. Dog affected with a mild disorder or a carrier of a severe disorder may be used for an Approved Breeding depending on the severity and type of disorder, if the Breed Council decides that the dog can contribute substantially to the gene pool. A list of mild genetic disorders or defects is included as Appendix H.
13. In most cases, the Breed Council will recognize the breeding approval status of an imported dog that has been approved for breeding by a KIM-I member Club. Since there are some differences between the individual KIM-I Club's breeding requirements, some conditions may need to be met before the approval is recognized by the SMCNA.

14. No bitch shall be bred more than two (2) times within a twenty four (24) month period, without the written approval, submitted to the BC prior to the breeding, from a licensed veterinarian, stating that the dog is in good health for the breeding and rearing of the litter.
15. A bitch shall be limited to 7 litters in her life time.

3.3 General Breeding Guidelines

Following are the SMCNA guidelines for breeding.

1. Dogs designated as Approved for Breeding need not resubmit an Application for Breeding for subsequent breedings.
2. The breeder must notify the Registrar in advance of their intention to breed with the form Appendix E - Letter of Intention to Breed SMCNA Approved Small Munsterlanders.
3. No bitch shall be bred after achieving nine (9) years of age. An exception for one additional breeding, over the age of nine, up to a maximum age of ten, may be conducted, if a licensed veterinarian, states in writing, that the dog is in good health for the breeding and rearing of the litter. This exception is subject to the final approval by the BC. This exception also requires that the maximum limit of seven litters has not been met (Section 15).
4. Stud dog owner has the same responsibilities as the owner of the bitch in all matters relative to selection of dogs for breeding.
5. Stud dog owners should perform a semen evaluation for dogs over nine (9) years of age to insure semen quality and fertility.
6. Bitch and stud dog should be found to be free of brucellosis by a licensed veterinarian within 30 days prior to the breeding, or after contact with a dog that has not been tested within 30 days.
7. Dogs in a foreign country may be considered for breeding using fresh chilled or frozen semen, and would be subject to compliance with the requirements and procedures set forth in Sections 3.2 through 3.6.
8. Puppies must be given permanent identification numbers and be registered with the Club.

3.4 Application

The Application for Breeding Evaluation form (Appendix B) shall be completed by the owner of the dog requesting the evaluation and submitted to the Breed Council Chair. The applicant is solely responsible for the complete submission of the necessary documentation. Final determination of the Breed Approval will only be made after all documentation has been received.

Dogs can be submitted for conformation evaluation anytime after reaching 18 months of age. The results will be kept on file and may be used any time in the future to satisfy the conformation portion of the Breeding Approval requirements. If the breeder / owner feels the dog's conformation has improved since the first evaluation was done, they may request to have the dog's conformation reevaluated. The new evaluation will be used regardless of outcome.

The completed form shall be submitted with the following information:

1. SMCNA registration number or a copy of a pedigree issued by an approved registry as set forth in Section 3.3.2.
2. Documentation of breeding approval from foreign regulating breed club if applicable. Copy of Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA), PennHIP, or equivalent, canine hip dysplasia certificate.
3. Copies of all NAVHDA, JGHV, or equivalent, hunt test reports.
4. Minimum of five photographs (front, both sides, and rear and close up side profile of head).
5. Completed SMCNA Form: A Guide for Measuring your Small Munsterlander (Appendix C)
6. Owner's personal evaluation of said dog including: hunting abilities, temperament (incidents of poor behavior such as aggressive fearful or shyness).

7. Known health issues (bite, eyes, urinary problems, seizures, allergies, or other maladies or symptoms, known or suspected faults) or defects (including but not limited to temperament, performance or conformation issues of any ancestors or siblings).
8. Dogs in a foreign country or in North America may be considered for breeding using fresh chilled or frozen semen. The breeder needs to supply proof that the donor dog complied with the conditions set forth in sections 3.2 through 3.6 prior to the breeding or that the dog was approved for breeding by another KIM-I member Club. The breeder must also submit either the Artificial Insemination Using Fresh Extended Semen form (Appendix I) or the Artificial Insemination Using Frozen Semen form (Appendix J) to the Registrar after completion of the procedure.

3.5 Breed Council Evaluation Procedures

The procedures to be used by the Breed Council in evaluation of dogs submitted for review are set forth herein. The Breed Council shall use the BCRM as a guide in completing its evaluation of individual animals. Any deviation from the policies and procedures set forth herein shall be with the agreement of a majority of the Board, and shall have the intent of protecting and improving the quality of the breed of the Small Munsterlander. The following procedures shall be followed:

1. The Application for Breeding Evaluation form (Appendix B) and all other necessary documentation shall be submitted by the owner to the Breed Council Chair.
2. Upon receipt of an application (see above), the Breed Council Chair shall copy and distribute to the other members of the Breed Council either electronically or by other means.
3. All Breed Council members should review each application. If possible, at least one Breed Council member shall personally inspect said dog.
4. The Breed Council will ask the Genetics Director to screen each applicant for ancestral genetic disease issues.
5. A majority of the Breed Council shall determine the evaluation recommendation and the Chair of the Breed Council shall write the final determination.
6. The Breed Council Evaluation of the dog shall normally be completed and mailed to the breeder and Board of Directors within 21 days from the Breed Council Chair's receipt of a complete Application for Breeding. It is the breeder's responsibility to provide all required information with the application, and to allow ample time for Breed Council review and follow-up with the breeder if additional information is necessary.
7. In dogs where the Breed Council may have some question regarding said dog's breeding quality, every attempt should be made for at least one Breed Council member to personally inspect said dog. The dog's owner shall have the primary responsibility to make the dog available to the Breed Council. Any costs associated with a physical review of the dog by a member of the Breed Council shall be borne by the owner of the dog. The Breed Council member incurring these expenses shall submit the expenses to the Treasurer and a bill will be sent to the owner. The Breed Council member shall inform the owner of this requirement prior to agreeing to inspect the dog and incurring the expense.
8. The Breed Council Chair shall prepare a Final Evaluation Report (Appendix D) and provide to the Registrar and the rest of the Breed Council.
9. The Registrar shall provide a copy of the Final Evaluation Report to the dog owner(s) along with the Board.
10. The Final Evaluation Report shall include the Breed Council's detailed assessment of the dog along with a recommendation of either:
 - a) Approved for Breeding
 - b) Not Approved for Breeding

One of the missions for the Breed Council is to provide third party unbiased evaluations of dogs submitted for review. In cases where there is a conflict of interest, that BC member shall not participate in the review. If this action results in leaving less than three participating BC members, the Board should appoint some additional reviewers. Their term of service will be limited to the time needed to review the dog in question.

3.6 Evaluation Factors

The Breed Council shall evaluate dogs submitted for evaluation based on the following general criteria:

3.6.1 Temperament

Careful consideration should be given to all temperament shortcomings. Dogs that are people aggressive should not be bred. The Breed Council shall take into consideration any information that is deemed reliable and documented. Dogs that attack other dogs without provocation should not be bred.

Provocation would include defending the dog's own turf or protecting a family member or a fight between two stud dogs over a bitch in heat. If the Breed Council receives corroborating evidence that a dog is dog aggressive, the Breed Council Chair will discuss the problem with the owner. If the problems persist, the dog will be listed as Unapproved for Breeding.

3.6.2. Hunting Abilities

The SMCNA recognizes the importance of using a testing system that reflects our breed's versatile hunting abilities which is also widely available to the majority of the membership. Since NAVHDA is currently the only testing program that meets both of our needs, we will utilize their test results for the purpose of evaluating a dog's performance to meet the qualifications for breeding. Since the NAVHDA test program was derived from the European JGHV testing program, the BC will accept the JGHV HZP test results in lieu of the NAVHDA Natural Ability test. The Breed Council may also take into consideration other test results from nationally recognized testing organizations if they provide any additional insight into the dog's hunting skills.

3.6.3. Conformation

The dog will be evaluated against the recognized FCI Breed Standard (Appendix A) as set forth in Section 3.3, herein. Until such time as the SMCNA initiates and governs formal conformation evaluations, the Breed Council shall use information provided by the owner as follows:

1. Five photographs (face, front, left & right sides and rear views).
2. Owner may include personal observations of their dog such as temperament, cooperation, hunting characteristics, etc.
3. Completed SMCNA Form: A Guide for Measuring your Small Munsterlander (Appendix C)
4. In cases where a dog cannot be evaluated in person by a qualified member of the Club, the BC shall recognize and utilize conformation information noted on NADHVA or JGHV test reports.

3.6.4. Health

The Breed Council will take into consideration the dog's overall health and genetic makeup when determining breeding suitability. Any breeding restriction recommendations resulting from health and genetic issues should reflect the degree of certainty that the health issue is known to cause an inheritable problem.

3.7 Evaluation Results & Determinations

3.7.1 Approved for Breeding

A dog will be given an Approved for Breeding recommendation when the Breed Council determines that the dog meets or exceeds the Requirements for Breeding as set forth in Section 3.3 and 3.6 above. In some cases where a dog is found to have numerous significant faults, the BC may place restrictions on the type of mate the dog should be bred to.

Upon receipt of a Final Evaluation Report (Appendix D) from the Registrar that contains a recommendation of Approved for Breeding, the owner shall be authorized to use the dog for breeding only to another SMCNA Approved dog.

The owner of a dog whose breeding approval is current may advertise the dog as such, may use the SMCNA Approved for Breeding in an advertisement of a litter when bred to another dog that has received an Approved for Breeding recommendation, or when advertising for stud service. The owner of

a bitch that has been Approved for Breeding shall notify the Registrar prior to the breeding and inform the Registrar of the stud dog that will be used with the SMCNA form: Letter of Intention to Breed SMCNA Approved Small Munsterlanders (Appendix E).

3.7.2 Not Approved for Breeding

A dog would be given a Not Approved for Breeding recommendation when the Breed Council determines that any of the following conditions exist:

1. Dog has significant temperament faults such as fearfulness or aggressiveness, game or gun shyness. A dog judged to be game or gun shy could be retested at a NAVHDA Natural Ability, Utility Preparatory, or Utility Test or other test approved by the Breed Council, and this information submitted to the Registrar for Breed Council consideration.
2. Dog has a size deviation of more than +/- 4 cm or +/-1.6 inches when being evaluated for breeding approval.
3. Dog has untypical sexual characteristics or sexual malformations
4. Dog has completely depigmented nose.
5. Dog does not have a proper scissors bite except the lack of two P1 as demonstrated in NAVHDA testing, in a BC evaluation or by a veterinarian.
6. Dog has a split jaw or split lip.
7. Dog with entropic, ectropic, distichiasis, bird's eye or other eye defect as demonstrated in NAVHDA testing, in a BC evaluation or by a veterinarian.
8. Dog has a pronounced dewlap.
9. Dog has a distinct roach back, swayback; or crooked spine.
10. Dog has a malformation of the ribcage, such as sternum cut off.
11. Dog without tail, a kinky tail, a ring tail, other tail abnormalities like too short or too long tail.
12. Dog that is solid colored dog or dog without brown ears.
13. Dog that clearly shows physical or behavioral abnormalities.
14. Stud dog without two descended testicles.
15. Dog has demonstrated genetic diseases or serious defects such as but not limited to those listed in Appendix H.
16. Dog showing evidence of surgically corrected defects, including but not limited to corrections of defects in the eyes, bite, nose leather, etc.

A dog that has received a Not Approved for Breeding should not be bred. The SMCNA recommends that said dog be spayed or neutered to prevent accidental spread of undesirable characteristics within the breed.

3.8 Special Exceptions

Recognizing the difficulty in anticipating every unusual set of circumstance, a Special Exception procedure is included in the BCRM. Special Exceptions should only be considered for rare and unforeseen circumstances. Special Exceptions may only be granted when both the majority of the BC and majority of the Board both agree that doing so would be in the best interest of the breed and our Club

3.9 Appeal Process

The owner(s) of a dog that received a Not Approved for Breeding recommendation may appeal said recommendation as set forth below:

1. Owner(s) may submit a written appeal to the Registrar. The appeal should include the reasons why the owner(s) believes the recommendation was not appropriate.
2. The Registrar shall provide a copy of the written appeal to all members of the Breed Council and Board of Directors.
3. The Chair of the Breed Council shall provide to the Board of Directors a copy of the evaluation of said dog.

4. The Board of Directors will review the Breed Council's evaluation of the dog, consider the owners appeal, and if needed request additional information from the Breed Council. The Board of Directors will make a determination with the information provided.
5. The Registrar shall notify the Breed Council and the owner of the Board of Directors decision within 30 days of the Registrar's receipt of the owner's request for appeal.

3.10 Change of Breeding Approval Status

The Breed Council may change the status of a Breeding Approval or revoke said Approval as set forth herein:

1. Breeding Approval may be revoked if said dog exhibits conditions or characteristics that would not meet the Qualifications for Breeding as set forth herein or would otherwise be detrimental to the breed if bred again.
2. Breeding Approval may be revoked if a dog produces progeny that exhibit significant health, temperament or conformation issues.
3. If an owner/breeder of a dog approved for breeding is no longer a member of the SMCNA, the breeding approval status is revoked. If the owner/breeder rejoins the SMCNA the breeding approval status will be reviewed by the BC.
4. If a dog who was previously determined Not Approved for Breeding corrects the deficiency that caused the Not Approved for Breeding determination, then the breeding status shall be changed to Approved for Breeding.

3.11 Publication of Results

Publication of the results of the evaluation is necessary to maintain a current list of approved dogs and to inform the membership and breeders of the current list of dogs Approved for Breeding. Upon completion of the Final Evaluation Report and distribution to the owner(s), Breed Council and Board of Directors, or when the status of an Approval is changed, the SMCNA shall publish the owner's name, dog's name and the Breed Council recommendation in the SMCNA newsletter, web site, or other means as determined by the Board of Directors. The published list shall conform to the current list maintained by the Registrar.

3.12 Prior Approval

Dogs previously approved for breeding prior to adoption of the BCRM shall retain the Approved for Breeding recommendation. However, this Breeding Approval may be revoked as set forth in Section 3.10.1 and 3.10.2 above.

4.0 Registry

The Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc. shall maintain a Registry of purebred Small Munsterlanders. The policies of the SMCNA Registry shall be set forth in this BCRM.

4.0.1 Registry Policies

The SMCNA Registry shall be administered by the Registrar according to the policies set forth below:

1. Only purebred Small Munsterlanders will be registered.
2. The owner of each registered dog shall be issued a Pedigree or a Tracking Number as set forth herein.
3. Registration fees will be determined by the Board of Directors, and fees will be transferred to the Treasurer in a timely manner.
4. Dogs may not be registered by a name different from that used by another registry, nor will a dog's name be changed in the SMCNA Registry.
5. The registered name will include the name of the kennel that produced the dog.
6. Producing Kennels will register their litters in an alphabetical order. The first litter that a kennel produces will be the 'A' litter and all of the pups from that litter will have names that begin with the letter 'A'. The second litter from a kennel will be the 'B' litter and so on.

7. The Registrar will be notified whenever there is a transfer of ownership.

The Registrar and another person appointed by the Board of Directors shall maintain electronic copies of the Registry. The Registrar shall provide back-up electronic files to the appointed person at least every six months. The Registrar shall maintain copies of all Applications for Breeding and Breeding Evaluation Reports, and shall provide a copy of the Final Evaluation Report to all Breed Council and Board of Directors members as set forth in Section 3.7.

4.1 Guidelines for Issuing Pedigrees and Tracking Numbers.

4.1.1. Pedigree

A Pedigree is a document that details information about a dog's ancestry. A pedigree is issued by the Club to offspring where both parents were given an Approved for Breeding designation by the Breed Council. A Pedigree by itself does not constitute breeding approval.

1. A Pedigree shall be issued to all offspring that were produced by parents that were both designated as Approved for Breeding by the Club.
2. A Pedigree shall be issued to all dogs that were registered by a KIM-I member Club by submitting A Single Dog Registration Form (Appendix G) and a copy of their pedigree to the Registrar.
3. A breeder may place his/her own restriction on individuals in a litter that he/she has produced that would restrict the dog's use as a breeding animal if there is reason to believe that the puppy was born with a severe or an eliminating fault. Such restriction is intended for the good of the breed and not self serving to the breeder. The SMCNA would support this breeder's restriction by listing the restriction on the Pedigree.
4. A Pedigree may be issued to the offspring of a dog with a Tracking Number who met the qualifications for breeding and is Approved for Breeding.

4.1.2. Permanent Identification

As of 01/01/2013, all puppies must have permanent identification, either Micro chipped or Tattooed, prior to being registered. This is the responsibility of the breeder. However, the information may be submitted by the new owner. Future promotion of a breeder's litters will be dependent upon substantial compliance with this regulation.

4.1.3. Pedigree Content

Issuance of a Pedigree shall not constitute Approval to breed said dog.

1. Dog's registered name,
2. Owner's name and address,
3. Date of whelping (spelled out),
4. Breeder's name and address,
5. Three-generations of the dog's ancestors including each dog's name, pedigree number, whelp date, and coloration,
6. Breeding Recommendations of ancestor dogs,
7. Hip Dysplasia rating and certification (e.g., OFA or PennHIP number) for all dogs, if known,
8. NAVHDA or other organization prize level and points for all dogs, if known,
9. The breeding designation of Approved for Breeding, Not Approved for Breeding or Not Evaluated,
10. Where applicable, the main conditions that prevented the dog from getting an Approved for Breeding designation,
11. SMCNA logo or seal, and
12. Registrar's signature.

4.2 Issuance of Tracking Numbers

Tracking Numbers may be issued at the discretion of the Registrar, as set forth below:

1. Tracking Numbers may be issued to purebred Small Munsterlanders that were produced from parents that had not met the Qualifications for Breeding set forth herein. However, the owner must provide documentation of their purebred status in the form of a pedigree for both parents registered with the SMCNA or another registry.
2. A Tracking Number form shall be clearly identified with the words "Tracking Number" and shall contain the following information:
3. Dog's registered name,
4. Owner's name and address,
5. Date of whelping (spelled out),
6. Dog's stud dog's name and bitch's name, and
7. Breeder's name and address.

5.0 SMCNA Breeder's and Stud dog's Awards

The following are the qualifications for the Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc. Natural Ability and Utility breeder's award program. Both the Bitch and the Stud dog qualify.

1. The breeder must be a member of SMCNA in good standing to apply. If co-owned one of the owners must be a SMCNA member in good standing.
2. The producing bitch and stud dog must meet the SMCNA General Breeding Guidelines (Section 3.2) and SMCNA Requirements for Breeding (Section 3.3).
3. The litter registration must have occurred before the dogs are tested.
4. A Breeder's Award or Stud dog's Award can be awarded for each successful litter. Breeders are not limited to one award per calendar year.
5. If applying for a NA Breeder's Award or Stud dog's Award, four dogs from the same litter listed must qualify with a minimum point total of 360 points (90-point average per dog) in NAVHDA Natural Ability tests (not necessarily in the same calendar year).
6. If applying for a UT Breeder's Award, at least three dogs from the same litter must qualify with a minimum of 180 points and a Prize II in NAVHDA Utility tests (not necessarily in the same calendar year).
7. Pups that are gun-shy, temperament shy or noted as aggressive towards people are not eligible for a Breeder's Award or Stud dog's Award.
8. It is the responsibility of the breeder to notify the Registrar and provide copies of qualifying NAVHDA test reports and the SMCNA Breeders Award Form (Appendix L) when a litter becomes qualified.

6.0 SMCNA Registered Kennel Name

The SMCNA Kennel Name Registry will be administered by the Registrar or assigned Breed Council Member according to the policies set forth below:

1. The applicant(s) must be a member(s) of the SMCNA in good standing.
2. A SMCNA Kennel Name;
 - a) Is a word or combination of words and /or letters not exceeding fifteen (15) letters in total.
 - b) Can be used as a Prefix or Suffix to a dog's name.
 - c) Must be reflected in the name of all dogs registered by the user of a SMCNA Kennel Name.
 - d) Can be used by the breeder only for dogs that have been bred by them.
3. SMCNA will not knowingly approve this application if the name applied for is:
 - a) A name now used by a breeder other than the applicant.
 - b) A name considered by the Committee to be phonetically identical to a name registered as a kennel name with the SMCNA Kennel Name Registry.
 - c) A color (by itself).
 - d) A name that is misleading, confusing or is considered unsuitable as a SMCNA Kennel Name.
4. A SMCNA Kennel Name will be maintained even if a breeder's membership lapse and it is not renewed.

5. Once a SMCNA Kennel Name is approved, no other breeder will be able to use that Kennel Name.
6. To apply for a SMCNA Kennel Name, fill out the SMCNA Kennel Name Form (Appendix K) and mail to the Registrar.
7. Each breeder will be allowed one, and only one, SMCNA Kennel Name.
8. Please note that registering your Kennel Name with the Club does not prevent someone from registering that name with other registry organizations. If you are concerned about this, you should consult with an attorney about getting a Trade Mark or file for Copy Write protection.

The SMCNA offers breeders the Kennel Name Registry as a way to protect the usage of their kennel's name in the naming of SMCNA registered dogs. When a kennel name is registered, the SMCNA will exercise reasonable care in protecting such name for the use of the individual(s) to whom it has been granted. The SMCNA does not endorse breeders or kennels, and the granting of a Registered Kennel Name does not imply endorsement of said kennel or its stock by the SMCNA. The Registered Kennel Name is for the sole use of the breeder in the naming of dogs bred by the breeder.

Kleiner Munsterlander

TRANSLATION: Elke Peper.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 09.11.2004.

UTILIZATION: Versatile working gundog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing
Dogs. Spaniel Type. With Working Trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The development of the Small Munsterlander is hidden somewhere in the middle of the 19th century. After the change of the German hunting law, with the increasing number of hunters and hunting enthusiasts and the systematic cultivation of the game stock the breeding of new German Pointing Dogs began. There are reports saying that around 1870 long coated "Wachtelhunds" (German Spaniels) were well known in the Munsterland region. These dogs were firm in pointing; they had enormous scenting abilities and were also able to retrieve. In the year 1906 the well known heath poet Hermann Löns took care of the matter: He put a public appeal into the magazine "Unser Wachtelhund" to give him a report on the still existing specimens of the red Hanovarian Heath Hound. However, instead of that he and his brothers discovered a pointing Wachtelhund on the farms, that they called „Heidewachtel“. Apart from the Löns brothers, well known dog men like for example the Baron of Bevervörde-Lohburg put efforts into getting a reasonable breeding stock in other regions as well. Mr. Heitmann, a teacher from Burgsteinfurt, achieved first success with his line breeding. Several other breeding families, known as the so-called „Dorsten type“, appeared during the following years in Westphalia. On March 17, 1912, the „Verband für Kleine Münsterländer Vorstehhunde“ (Club for Small Munsterlander Pointing Dogs) was finally founded. At that time this Club expressed its aims as follows: „The Club pursues the purpose to promote the purity and the true breeding of the long coated small pointing dog that has been bred in the Munsterland for many decades.“ The lack of the fixed breed characteristics at that time inhibited the breeding activities as well as the Club activities. From 1921, the breeders finally followed the breed standard that had been drawn up by Mr. Friedrich Jungklaus. Nevertheless, the true origin of the dogs of that time is not exactly proved.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

- Strong and harmonious build of medium size, showing balanced proportions with a lot of quality and elegance.
- Distinguished head. In upright posture the dog displays flowing outlines with horizontally carried tail.
- Its front legs are well feathered, the hind legs with breeches, the tail has a distinct flag.
- Its glossy coat should be straight or slightly wavy, dense and not too long.
- Its movement is harmonious and far reaching.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the body from point of shoulders to the buttocks should exceed the height at the withers by not more than 5 cm.
- The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop is equal to the length of the muzzle from the stop to the nose.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: The Small Munsterlander is intelligent and capable of learning, full of temperament but even, with steady character; its attitude towards people is alert and friendly (suitable for family life), with good social behaviour and orientation towards his master (team spirit); with passionate, persevering predatory instinct, versatile hunting aptitudes and strong nerves and keenness for game.

HEAD: The expression of the head is part of the type.

CRANIAL REGION:

- Skull: Distinguished, lean, flat to slightly arched.
- Stop: Only slightly pronounced but distinctly recognizable.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Wholecoloured brown.

Muzzle: Powerful, long, straight.

Lips: Short, tight closing, well pigmented – wholecoloured brown.

Jaws / teeth: Large white teeth.

- Powerful jaws with regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.
- 42 teeth according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Strong, well muscled.

Eyes: Of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set.

- As dark brown as possible. Eyelids tight fitting to the eyeballs, covering the haws. Ears : Broad, set on high, lying close to the head, tapering towards the tips, ear leather
- Should not reach beyond the corner of the mouth.

NECK: Its length in balance with the general appearance; gradually widening towards the body.

- Nape slightly arched, very muscular. Tight fitting throat skin.

BODY :

Topline: Slightly sloping in a straight line.

Withers: Pronounced.

Back: Firm, well muscled. The spinal processes should be covered by the musculature.

Loins: Short, broad, muscular.

Croup: Long and broad, not short slanting, only slightly sloping towards the tail; well muscled. Broad pelvis.

Chest: Rather deep than broad, breastbone reaching as far backwards as possible. Ribs well arched.

Underline and belly: Slight tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; lean.

TAIL :

- Set on high, with long flag, strong at the base, then tapering.
- Of medium length.
- Carried downwards in repose, horizontally and not too high above the level of the topline with a slight Sweep when in action.
- In the lower third it may be curved slightly upwards.

LIMBS :

FOREQUARTERS :

- Viewed from the front straight and rather parallel, viewed from the side legs set well under the body.

- The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers.

Shoulders :

- Shoulder blades lying close to the body strongly muscled.
- Shoulder and upper arm forming a good angle of approximately 90 °.

Upper arm: As long as possible, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to the body, neither turning in nor out. The upper arm forming a good angle with the forearm.

Forearm: Strong bones, perpendicular to the ground.

Carpal joint: Strong.

Pasterns: Very slightly sloping.

Front feet :

- Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads.
- Not too heavy coat.
- Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

HINDQUARTERS :

- Viewed from the rear straight and parallel.
- Correct angulation in stifles and hocks. Strong bones.
- Upper thigh: Long, broad, muscular; forming a good angle with the pelvis.
- Stifle: Strong, upper and lower thigh forming a good angle.
- Lower thigh: Long, muscular and sinewy.
- Hock joint: Strong.
- Metatarsus: Short, perpendicular to the ground.
- Hind feet :
- Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads; not too heavy coat.
- Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Ground covering, with good drive and appropriate reach, straight forward and parallel coming and going, with well upstanding posture.

- Pacing gait is undesirable.

SKIN: Tight fitting, without folds.

COAT :

HAIR: Dense, of medium length, not or only slightly wavy, close lying, water-repellent.

- The outlines of the body may not be hidden by too long coat. By its density it should provide as good a protection against weather, unfavourable terrain conditions and injuries as possible.
- Short smooth coat on the ears is faulty.
- Forelegs feathered, hindlegs with breeching down to the hocks, tail with a long flag and white tip, abundant coat on the forechest is undesirable.

COLOUR :

- Brown-white or brown roan with brown patches, brown mantle or brown ticking; blaze permitted.
- Tan coloured markings at the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus are permissible ("Jungklaus markings").

SIZE: Height at withers: Dogs: 54 cm. (21.26 inches)

Bitches: 52 cm. (20.47 inches)

A deviation of +/- 2 cm is within the standard. (.78 inches)

FAULTS: Any departure of the foregoing points must be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Deviation of the size limits between +/- 2 cm and +/- 4 cm. (+/- .78 inches and +/-1.57 inches)
- Clumsy, big-boned conformation.
- Serious deviations from the correct proportions of body, neck and height and withers.
- More than 50 % of the nose flesh-coloured or spotted.
- Pointed muzzle. Dished nose bridge.
- Eyes too light. Light yellow hawk eyes.
- Serious lack of depth of chest or too flat sided brisket. Barrel shaped brisket.
- Elbows heavily turning out or in.
- Steep pasterns.
- Strongly cow hocked or barrel legged, in stance as well as in movement.
- Splayed toes; flat feet.
- Clumsy movement.
- Coat too curled.
- Smooth hairless ears or too long and curled fringes on the ears.

ELIMINATING FAULTS

- Fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.
- Size deviations of more than +/- 4 cm.
- Untypical sexual characteristics, sexual malformations.
- Completely depigmented nose.
- All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.
- Split jaw or split lip.
- Ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, bird's eye.
- Pronounced dewlap.
- Distinct roach back, swayback; crooked spine.
- Malformation of the ribcage, such as sternum cut off.
- Kinky tail, ring tail, other tail abnormalities like too short or too long tail.
- Wholecoloured dogs.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B.: Stud dog animals must have two apparently normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.



SMALL MUNSTERLANDER CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA, INC

APPLICATION FOR BREEDING EVALUATION

Owner(s) of the dog:

Chip/Tattoo #:

Kennel Name:

Date:

Dog's Registered Name:

Stud dog:

Bitch:

Call Name:

Registration Number:

Organization:

Hip dysplasia certification number:

Organization:

Field Test Results:

Other Test Results:

Color of Dog Brown/White:

Brown/white:

The following pictures and documents must be enclosed with this completed form before your dog will be evaluated for breeding:

1. A photocopy of dog's pedigree.
2. A copy of dog's hip dysplasia certification.
3. Five (5) photos of dog standing:
 - a. full left side of dog;
 - b. full right side of dog;
 - c. face
 - d. from rear of dog; and
 - e. from front of dog.
4. Copies of NAVHDA hunt test report(s)
5. A guide for measuring your Small Munsterlander (Appendix C)

Owner's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone number:

Email address:

Send to the SMCNA Breed Council Chair.

Owner(s) / breeder(s) who submit this application for breeding do so voluntarily with the understanding that not all dogs will meet the Club's minimum standards for breeding. Owner(s) / breeder(s) shall hold harmless the SMCNA, the Board of Directors, Breed Council, and individual members on all matters relating to review and evaluation of dogs for breeding, publication of results, the breeding, any complications arising from the breeding, and/or progeny resulting from breeding of approved dogs.



SMALL MUNSTERLANDER CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA, INC

A guide for measuring your Small Munsterlander

This information will provide us with a guide to evaluate an animal being considered for breeding stock. It should be filled out by your veterinarian when the animal is going in for its hip dysplasia evaluation, at routine visit, or by an SMCNA Breed Council member.

Dog's Registered Name:

Sex:

Call Name:

Whelp Date:

Date when measured:

Owner's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone:

Email:

Please have your Veterinarian complete the following, by circling the most appropriate answer.

BODY DESCRIPTION:

Weight: _____Lbs. Which best describes the condition at weighing? Please circle one.

MUSCULAR SKINNY AVERAGE CHUBBY

Height: _____inches. (Shoulder Height) Length: _____inches. (Length of torso from Chest to Buttock)

Teeth Information: NORMAL BITE BUTTBITE OVERSHOT UNDERSHOT CROSS BITE

Testicles normal: YES OR NO Umbilical Hernia: YES OR NO

Eyelids: ENTROPION ECTROPION NORMAL

Skin: TIGHTLY CLINGING NORMAL CLINGING LOOSE VERY LOOSE

Front paw circumference _____inches. Have an assistant lift the dog's front foot, measure thinnest part above paw (above dewclaw) but below first joint.

HAIR DESCRIPTION:

Texture: FEELS SILKY (soft, blow in the wind) MODERATELY HARSH HARSH

Hair Density: OPEN SLIGHTLY DENSE DENSE

Appearance: DULL INTERMEDIATE SHINY

Paw hair: OPEN NORMAL PRONOUNCED

Skin on the upper inside and between thighs is largely: BARE (very few hairs) COVERED (in hair)

TEMPERMENT UPON EXAMINE

FRIENDLY SHY ANXIOUS INSECURE RESERVED

These measurements were made as requested on this form to the best of my knowledge.

(job position)

Signature of evaluator:

Date:

Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc.

[Insert new Final Evaluation Form here]

Date _____ BC Chair Signature

Date _____ Registrar's Signature

Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc.
Breed Council and Registry Manual

Appendix D
As submitted: Feb 2013



SMALL MUNSTERLANDER CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA, INC

LETTER OF INTENTION TO BREED SMCNA APPROVED SMALL MUNSTERLANDERS

Breeding Approval Between:

Name of Stud dog: _____ Call Name: _____
Owner of Stud dog*: _____
Registration Number: _____ Organization: _____
Hip dysplasia certification number: _____ Organization: _____
Field Test Results: NA UPT_ UT INV
Height of dog: _____ inches
Color of Dog: Brown/White: _____ Roan: _____
Name of Bitch: _____ Call Name: _____
Owner of Bitch*: _____
Registration Number: _____ Organization: _____
Hip dysplasia certification number: _____ Organization: _____
Field Test Results: NA UPT UT INV
Height of dog: _____ inches/cm
Color of Dog: Brown/White: _____ Roan: _____
Planned date of Breeding: _____
Breeder's Name: _____
Kennel Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Date submitted: _____
Date received form: _____

Send to the SMCNA Registrar or fill out form online on the smcna.org website.

* Both Small Munsterlander owners must be members of SMCNA, inc. or a recognized FCI breed club member, in good standing. Owner(s) / breeder(s) shall hold harmless the SMCNA, the Board of Directors, Breed Council, and individual members on all matters relating to review and evaluation of dogs for breeding, publication of results, the breeding, any complications arising from the breeding, and/or progeny resulting from breeding of approved dogs.



SMALL MUNSTERLANDER CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA, INC

LITTER REGISTRATION FORM

Breeder

Kennel Name:

Breeder's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone:

Cell Phone:

Email

Whelping Date:

Number of Puppies born alive: dead:

Parents

Stud dog Name:

Updated Field Test Score(s):

Bitch Name:

Updated Field Test Score(s):

Puppy 1

Name:

Chip/Tattoo#:

Sex: M / F

Color: B/W Roan

Owner's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone:

Email:

Puppy 2

Name:

Chip/Tattoo#:

Sex: M / F

Color: B/W Roan

Owner's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Puppy 3

Name:

Chip/Tattoo#:

Sex: M / F

Color: B/W Roan

Owner's Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone:

Email:

Puppy 4

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 5

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 6

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 7

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 8

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 9

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 10

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 11

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Puppy 12

Name: Chip/Tattoo#:
Sex: M / F Color: B/W Roan
Owner's Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Telephone: Email:

Mail the completed form to the SMCNA Registrar or fill out form online on the smcna.org website.
The registration fee per puppy is \$10.00(\$15.00). Make the check to SMCNA, Inc. and mail it to the SMCNA Treasurer.

Please include as much information as possible for each new puppy owner so they will receive their SMCNA membership information and newsletter in a timely fashion.



SMALL MUNSTERLANDER CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

Single Dog Registration Form

Owner

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone:

Cell Phone:

Email address:

Dog

Pedigree Name:

Chip/Tattoo#:

Call Name:

Sex: M / F

Color: B/W Roan

Whelping Date:

**** Include a copy of the dog's pedigree from an approved breed club**

Breeder

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Kennel Name (if any):

Parents

Stud dog Name:

Pedigree Registration #:

Hip Dysplasia Certification #:

Field Test Score(s):

Bitch Name:

Pedigree Registration #:

Hip Dysplasia Certification #:

Field Test Score(s):

Mail this completed form to the SMCNA Registrar and mail check in the amount of \$10.00 per dog to the SMCNA Treasurer.

Genetics

The Breed Council of the Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc. will use genetic reference information written by leaders in the field of canine genetic diseases that include, but is not limited to Dr. George A. Padgett, DVM, Dr. Jerold Bell DVM and Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia, Phd. when making health decisions. A biographical sketch of each health professional is listed along with a brief summary of the work they have done.

George A. Padgett, DVM.

Dr. Padgett is a retired veterinary pathologist from Michigan State University with special interest in canine genetics and what role breed clubs play in the control of the genetic diseases in their particular breed. He cites the need for open record keeping which will report all evaluations (abnormal as well as normal) as being essential to health improvement in a colony of dogs or a breed as a whole. Dr. Padgett was one of the founders of the GDC which is this kind of registry and author of the genetic reference book titled ***Control of Canine Genetic Diseases***.

Hierarchy of Disagreeability of a Genetic Trait

Severe Traits

- Disorders that cause pain to the animal (i.e. glaucoma, CMO, hip dysplasia, entropion, distichiasis, luxated patella, Legg-Perthes)
- Disorders that disfigure maim or otherwise render an animal nonfunctional (i.e. cataracts, retinal dysplasia and detachment, chondrodystrophy).
- Disorders that require treatment for the life of the animal (i.e. Grey collie syndrome, diabetes, inherited hypothyroidism).
- Disorders that require surgical correction for the animal to survive (i.e. esophageal achalasia, anasarca, ventricular septal defects).
- Disorders that are difficult to control (i.e. multigene traits, abiotrophic

traits). **Less disagreeable (mild) genetic traits**

- Disorders that require one time surgery that is highly successful and principally cosmetic (i.e. inguinal hernia, umbilical hernia, monorchidism).
- Disorders that prevent an animal's use for the purpose for which it is bred (i.e. albinism, correct color, mild bite/dentition or gait abnormalities).

Responsibilities of a breeder:

1. Should have established breeding goals for their line, defined by their ideal dog so they know what they are breeding for and can select an appropriate test mate.
2. Should have an established selection method to use in selecting the test mate.
3. Should have arrived at a hierarchy or degree of disagreeableness of traits known to occur in their breed which they can apply to their dogs (all may not involve the "health" of their dogs).
4. Should know traits that occur in their line and traits that potentially could occur in their animal or are known to exist in their animal.

Obligations of a breeder:

1. Register all animals that are known or potential carriers with an appropriate disease registry.
2. Test mate all offspring retained for breeding or sold as "breeding" quality in order to assure knowledge of the pathway of the gene in question.
3. Thoroughly explain to any purchaser of potential breeding stock that the defective gene may be present and what will be required to eliminate the gene. Do not imply that it is of no importance.
4. Thoroughly assure yourself and the breed that "pet quality" animals that will not be shown or used for breeding remain pets.
 - a. Require a spay/neuter agreement.

- b. Do not issue papers until the animal is spayed or neutered.
- c. Require a deposit to be returned when evidence is presented that the surgery has been done.
- d. Require that the spay or neuter be completed before the animal would be of breeding age (7-9 months).

Expectation when using a known carrier for breeding:

1. In any scheme used to control genetic diseases in dogs one produces an equal number of carriers whether a test mating or a dilutional system is used.
2. In the process of detecting carriers in the general population of dogs using a random mating system, large numbers of carriers are produced.
3. The effect of outcrossing is to hide a gene, not to eliminate it.
4. Any breeding is in effect a "test" breeding if total records are kept. This allows one to benefit by retrospective breedings if the records can be assembled accurately and used in the accepted way to assign the risk that an animal has of being a carrier after producing varying numbers of pups.

Jerold Bell, DVM

Jerold Bell, DVM, is a Clinical Assistant Professor and Director of the Clinical Veterinary Genetics Course for the Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine. He was trained in genetics and genetic counseling at Michigan State University, and the University of Missouri. His DVM is from Cornell University. Dr. Bell is a lecturer to both all-breed and individual breed dog clubs. He is a project administrator of genetic disease control programs for national Parent Clubs. He performs genetic counseling through Veterinary Genetic Counseling, and practices small animal medicine at Freshwater Veterinary Hospital in Enfield, CT. He and his wife own Gordon Setters.

A summary of Jerold Bells work on genetics and genetic counseling

Breeding goals should be written down, and prioritized. These may fall under the categories of health, conformation, performance, and behavior. Goals can involve increasing trainability or performance, losing a detrimental gene, or acquiring a conformational characteristic. You should determine which traits you wish to retain, and which traits you wish to acquire in the offspring. The mode of inheritance of traits will determine how quickly you can achieve a goal. The response to selection can occur more rapidly with single gene traits, or may take a few generations for polygenic traits.

Genetic diseases that cause death, discomfort, or those that are not treatable, should have a high priority in genetic disease control. An early goal is to decrease the incidence of affected dogs being born. Disorders with a late age of onset are more difficult to control, as genetically affected dogs can be bred before becoming clinically affected. A reliable early test for identification of affected dogs and carrier dogs leads to better management of genetic disorders.

Breeders should understand the limitations of genetic tests to evaluate their results. This includes the age when the test can be performed, and the accuracy of the test. Breeders should understand that linkage based tests do not identify the defective gene, but a marker that lies close on the chromosome. If a crossover occurs between the marker and the defective gene during reproduction, false positive and false negative results will occur.

Individual breeders can use genetic tests to identify carriers, work to breed away from the defective gene(s), and ensure that the defective gene(s) is not reintroduced in future matings. Each breeder will have his or her own rate of progress, depending on the frequency of the defective gene(s) in their own breeding dogs, and which desirable dogs are carriers.

With reliable tests for carriers, you can breed quality carrier dogs to normal dogs. Normal testing offspring who display desirable traits should replace carriers for future breeding stock. This may not occur in one generation. As more breeders work away from the defective gene(s), the problem for the breed as a whole diminishes.

A mistake of some breeders is to think that selection against carriers is unnecessary, as long as affected dogs are not produced. You should never select more carrier offspring in the next generation than the average frequency of carriers in the population. By not selecting against carriers in breeding stock, you are selecting for a carrier frequency of 50 percent, much higher than most breed averages. This almost guarantees that half the quality dogs in your next generation will be carriers.

If a quality, normal testing dog has not been produced after a number of matings, a different method can be used. We can look to the common experience when a top performer does not reproduce itself well, but a littermate produces far better than itself. When left without quality, genetically normal breeding stock, breeding to an average, but genetically normal littermate may ultimately provide the desirable offspring you want.

If a direct test of the genotype is available, the results of the proposed mates will be all that is necessary. If a phenotypic test for polygenic disease is available (such as hip radiographs or CERF examinations), then the results of the proposed mates, their full-sibs (littermates or repeat breedings), and the results of the grandparents and their full-sibs are important. With polygenic disease, the breadth of pedigree (full-sibs) is as important, if not more important than depth of pedigree (parents and grandparents) in visualizing the spectrum of genes that can be passed on. Normal breeding dogs from mostly normal litters are the best candidates for breeding.

If there is no test for carriers, relative risk assessment can be used for genetic counseling. This technique is useful in autosomal or x-linked recessive disorders. It is based on pedigree analysis and knowledge of the known affected and carrier individuals in the pedigree. The downside of this technique is that it applies selective pressure against all relatives with involved pedigrees. Therefore, genetically normal individuals will be selected against. This can adversely impact the gene pool with widely dispersed genes, or in small breeding populations.

Without genetic tests, breeders can still reduce the carrier risk in their matings. If a valuable breeding animal is determined to be a carrier, he or she can be retired from breeding and be replaced with a quality offspring. The genes of the retired dog can be preserved through the selected offspring, but the carrier risk can be cut in half. To further limit the spread of the defective gene, the offspring should only be used in a limited number of carefully planned matings, and should also be replaced with one or two representative offspring. In this way, you are maintaining the good genes of the line, reducing the carrier risk with each generation, and replacing, not adding to the overall carrier risk in the breeding population.

If gene tests are not available, the storage of frozen semen is important for quality dogs with high-risk pedigrees. If tests evolve that can differentiate carrier from genetically normal dogs, offspring from frozen semen matings can be reintroduced into the gene pool. Both DNA (from blood or cheek swabs) and semen should be stored to utilize this method.

The proper use of genetic tests is not one that continually multiplies carriers in a breeding program. It should be geared toward producing quality, genetically normal dogs. The total elimination of defective genes will probably be impossible for most breeds. With an established testing program, the breed can monitor the frequency of the defective gene in the breeding population, and work to decrease the percentage of carriers.

Carmen Battaglia PhD

Dr. Carmen Battaglia holds a PhD and Masters degree from Florida State University and is an author, researcher and lecturer. He has worked at Emory University, Florida State University, DeKalb College and the University of Tennessee Space Institute. In 1960 he established the Van Cleve Breeding Program. The intervening years included extensive breeding and research. He has authored many books and articles on education and on animals. His articles have appeared in the *AKC Gazette*, *Dog World*, *Canadian Shepherd Journal*, *South African Dog Magazine*, and dog publications in Australia and Ireland.

Suggestions to Improved Planned Breedings (by Dr. Carmen L. Battaglia)

Check the following when screening study dogs:

1. Frequency of the destud dogd traits occurring among his ancestors (three generation pedigree)
2. Frequency of the destud dogd traits found among his littermates
3. Number of carriers, affected littermates, and ancestors in his three generation pedigree
4. Number of pups produced with destud dogd traits

Steps to eliminate carriers:

1. Not repeat the breeding
2. Not use the stud dog/bitch again
3. Test the offspring and not breed from carriers
4. Exclude littermates of those affected
5. Not breed to close relatives of those affected

Characteristics of Good Brood Bitches:

1. Whelps naturally without problems
2. Milk supply sufficient to support litter size
3. Encourages puppies to nurse
4. Careful and calm with pups
5. Is attentive with puppies



Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION USING FRESH EXTENDED SEMEN

The collection of semen for the artificial breeding must have been reported to the Registrar and the collector/storer must be on record with the SMCNA as familiar with and complying with record keeping and identification of dogs.

Section I – To be completed by owner or co-owner of bitch:

I/we certify that I/we am/are the owner () co-owner () of the bitch Small Munsterlander:

_____ ;
(registered name of bitch) (bitch's call name) (SMCNA registration number of bitch)

and that on _____ I authorized _____
(date) (name of licensed veterinarian)

to artificially inseminate said bitch with semen extracted from _____
(registered name of stud dog)

_____ ; that I/we did () did not () witness the artificial breeding, and that
(SMCNA tracking number of stud dog)

no other stud dog serviced my bitch prior or subsequent to this artificial breeding during the bitch's season.

Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Co-owner Signature _____ Date _____

Section II – To be completed by owner or co-owner of stud dog:

I certify that I am the owner () co-owner () of the semen of the stud dog Small Munsterlander:

_____ ;
(registered name of stud dog) (stud dog's call name) (SMCNA registration number of stud dog)

and that on _____ I authorized _____
(date) (name of licensed veterinarian)

to artificially inseminate said bitch with semen extracted from _____
(registered name of stud dog)

_____ ; that I/we did () did not () witness the artificial breeding, and that
(SMCNA tracking number of stud dog)

Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Co-owner Signature _____ Date _____



Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION USING FROZEN SEMEN

The collection of semen for the artificial breeding must have been reported to the Registrar and the collector/storer must be on record with the SMCNA as familiar with and complying with record keeping and identification of dogs.

Section I – To be completed by owner or co-owner of semen:

I certify that I am the owner () co-owner () of the frozen semen of the stud dog Small Munsterlander:

_____;
(registered name of stud dog) (stud dog's call name) (SMCNA registration number of stud dog)

and that I authorized shipment by _____ of frozen semen
(name of shipper of semen)

collected from this stud to _____
(name)

_____ (address) _____ (city) _____ (state) _____ (zip) _____ (phone)

for the purpose of inseminating the bitch _____
(registered name & number of bitch)

Semen Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Semen Co-owner Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Section II – To be completed by owner or co-owner of bitch:

I certify that I am the owner () co-owner () of the bitch Small Munsterlander:

_____;
(registered name of bitch) (bitch's call name) (SMCNA registration number of bitch)

and that on _____ I delivered the bitch to _____
(date) (name of licensed veterinarian)

and authorized him/her to inseminate this bitch with semen collected previously from the stud dog

_____ (registered name of stud dog) _____ (SMCNA registration number of Stud dog)

I/we did () did not () witness the artificial breeding, and that I/we CERTIFY further that no other stud dog serviced this bitch artificially or other wise prior to or subsequent to this artificial breeding during the bitch's season.

Bitch Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Bitch Co-owner Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Section III – To be completed by veterinarian:

I certify that on _____ I received frozen semen of the above named stud from
(date)

(name and address)

I inseminated the bitch named above with said semen on the following date(s) _____

I affirm that the container, breed unit number _____

Was sealed when presented to me and that none of the semen was used to inseminate any other bitch. Insemination was performed at the following address:

(number and Street)

(city)

(state)

(zip)

(phone)

Signature _____ Date _____

Printed Name _____ License No. _____

Address _____ City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Regulations Applying To The Registration Of Litters Produced Through Artificial Insemination Using Frozen Semen

Each person engaged in the collection, freezing, storage, shipping, and insemination of frozen semen shall follow such practices and maintain such records as will preclude any possibility of error in identification of any individual dog or doubt as to the parentage of any dog or litter.

To provide a source of reference for the registration of litters of purebred Small Munsterlander dogs produced by artificial insemination, using frozen semen, applications for which have been made, or may later be made to the SMCNA, and to assure the accuracy of such applications, certain minimum records must be kept.

All required records shall be made immediately, when the dog has been delivered for the purpose of semen collection, at time of shipment of frozen semen, and insemination of same; shall be kept on forms devoted to that exclusive purpose; and shall be consecutive, accurate and up-to-date.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION USING FRESH EXTENDED SEMEN

The collection of semen for the artificial breeding must have been reported to the Registrar and the collector/storer must be on record with the SMCNA as familiar with and complying with record keeping and identification of dogs.



Small Munsterlander Club of North America, Inc.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF KENNEL NAME
Read application instructions below before completing and please print.

Kennel Name:

Second Choice:

Name of Applicant(s):

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Telephone:

Email:

THE REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A SMCNA REGISTERED KENNEL NAME ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The applicant(s) must be member(s) of SMCNA in good standing.
2. A kennel name is a word or combination of words and /or letters not exceeding fifteen (15) letters in total. The kennel name can be used as a Prefix or Suffix to a dog's name. A kennel name **MUST** be reflected in the name of all dogs registered by the user of a kennel name. The owner of a kennel name can use the name only for dogs that have been bred by them.
3. SMCNA will not knowingly approve this application if the name applied for is: A name now used by a breeder other than the applicant. A name considered by the Committee to be phonetically identical to a name registered as a kennel name with the SMCNA Kennel Name Registry. A color (by itself). In excess of fifteen (15) letters. Any name, which, if brought to the attention of the SMCNA Breed Council, and in the opinion of the Breed Council, is to be misleading or confusing or is considered unsuitable as a kennel name.
4. To SMCNA kennel name will be maintained even if a breeder's membership lapse and it is not renewed.
5. Once a SMCNA Kennel Name is approved, no other breeder will be able to use that Kennel Name.
6. To apply for a SMCNA Kennel Name, fill out the SMCNA Kennel Name Form (Appendix K) and mail to the Registrar.
7. Each breeder will be allowed one, and only one, SMCNA Kennel Name.
8. A SMCNA approved Kennel Name is not recognized by NAVHDA as an approved Kennel Name. To protect your Kennel Name through NAVHDA, a NAVHDA Kennel Name Form must be approved through the NAVHDA system.

Date: Applicant's Signature:

Date: Applicant's Signature:

The SMCNA offers breeders the Kennel Name Registry as a way to protect the usage of their kennel's name in the naming of SMCNA registered dogs. When a kennel name is registered, the SMCNA will exercise reasonable care in protecting such name for the use of the individual(s) to whom it has been granted. The SMCNA does not register breeders or kennels, and the granting of a Registered Kennel Name does not imply endorsement of said kennel or its stock by the SMCNA. The Registered Kennel Name is for the sole use of the breeder in the naming of dogs bred by the breeder.

Complete the SMCNA KENNEL REGISTRY FORM and mail to the SMCNA Registrar.

