



# Introduction to Dogs NSW

The control of canine affairs in New South Wales, Australia was unified in 1948 with the formation of the **Royal Agricultural Society Kennel Club**, the Club was formed to promote and improve the registration and classification of purebred dogs in NSW.

In 1988, the then RAS Kennel Control changed its name to the NSW Canine Council. In 1989, the NSW Canine Council 'broke away' completely from the RAS.

Negotiations undertaken by the NSWCC resulted in the leasing of 80 hectares of State Government land at Orchard Hills on the outskirts of Sydney. In August 1990, work began on the construction of the now named Bill Spilstead Complex for Canine Affairs, and headquarters were established there the following year.

On 30 April 1993, Her Majesty the Queen granted approval for the prefix Royal to be used by the NSW Canine Council, and in February 1994 the **Royal NSW Canine Council** was incorporated as a Company Limited by guarantee.

Due to a greater need for community members to access the knowledge and services of the RNSWCC, members motioned in November of 2005 that the RNSWCC trade as **Dogs New South Wales**. This name was launched on 1 July 2006, representing the Royal NSW Canine Council Ltd.

25,000 purebred dogs are registered with DOGS NSW every year.

## Objectives of DOGS NSW

- Promote and raise the standards of breeding purebred dogs.
- Maintain the Register of purebred dogs.
- Promote responsible dog ownership amongst the Members and community.
- Promote the various activities of DOGS NSW, which include Dog Shows, Obedience, Agility, Working and Sporting Dog Trials.
- DOGS NSW and its members support best breeding practices and assist and make contributions to canine veterinary research.

# Royal NSW Canine Council Ltd trading as DOGSNSW

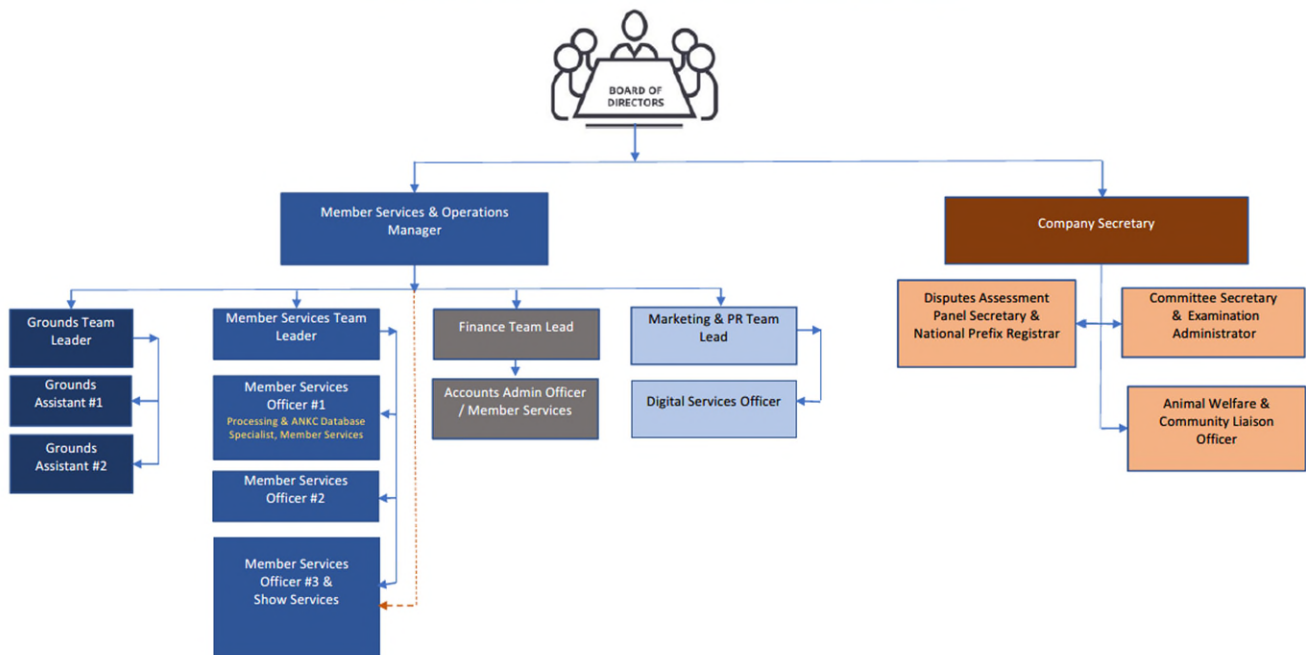
## Directors

- We have 15 Democratically elected directors each holding term of office for 3 yrs – 8 Metropolitan; 2 Hunter; 2 Illawarra; 1 Western; 1 Southern; 1 Northern
- Newly elected directors take up office in November, and at this Company Limited by Guarantee that means we are a legal entity as a Public Company.
- Governed by Company Law of meeting, elections for President and 4 Vice Presidents are conducted, as well as the Chair persons for most of the Committees.
- Votes at Board meetings are carried by a simple majority.
- Board meetings are 'open' to members, except for 'in camera' (sensitive) sessions.
- Every full member has the right to vote for 'directors' to represent them for the Region in which they reside, nominate as Director, Breed, Judge etc

## Staff

Dogs NSW Office is located at 44 Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills NSW

### DOGS NSW - Organisational Chart



## **What is a Breeders Prefix or Kennel Name?**

A Breeders Prefix is much like a business name, it's often referred to as a Kennel Name.

It becomes the first word before every puppies name registered by its Breeder, it is unique and mandatory on all dogs registration papers. The Breeders Prefix means that it is easy to recognise which dogs have been bred by which member.

## **Responsible Breeding**

Dedicated dog breeders must become relative experts in many areas if they wish to produce sound, healthy dogs. These areas include:

- Feeding and nutrition
- Housing and kennel management
- Mating/Whelping
- Basic genetics
- Disease control
- Understanding of the problems within their breed.

All of this is in addition to attempting to breed the next world-beater for the show ring!

Healthy, beautiful dogs that are sound in temperament and body are the aim of all dedicated dog breeders. The end result is often a compromise of various factors, including economic ones, but where soundness impacts the dog's quality of life, we must make honest attempts to decrease the incidence of any problems. Breed clubs should incorporate any available testing that can reduce the incidence of disease or improve soundness within the breed.

The more we know of all the factors affecting our breeding stock before breeding a litter, the better equipped we will be to find solutions to potential problems and reduce the number of unsound dogs being produced. This has benefits for all, but particularly for the dogs.

## **Why breed a litter?**

Before you breed a litter, you should know why you are doing so and have goals in mind for what you wish to achieve. A responsible breeder aims to produce a litter for better construction and temperament and a sounder dog.

You should understand the basics of genetics to give you some idea of how different traits or characteristics are inherited. In contemplating a litter, you should consider the 'breed worth' of the parents and their overall breed soundness. When breeding dogs, we are constantly trying to create better and hopefully sounder dogs.

## What is breed soundness?

The breed soundness of an individual dog is determined by assessing several areas:

- Physical soundness: this relates to construction and health. Is the animal able to cope with the demands of ordinary life, as well as stresses of heavy work in specialised areas if required? Health can refer to organ or system health, such as reproductive health, as well as areas such as heart function or joint health
- Mental soundness: this refers to the temperament, ability and aptitude of the animal to be of benefit in its chosen field. Different temperaments are required for the numerous fields of activity (or relative inactivity) that cover the wide range of dog types and diversity of use. For example, the keenness to work that is admired in the working and utility breeds would be rather overpowering in many toy breeds.
- Genetic soundness: this is reflected in many physically obvious attributes, as well as on cellular and hormonal levels, which may be less obvious. Recent developments have resulted in many more conditions being termed genetic in origin, however the means to readily remove these conditions from a breed are often not yet available.
- Breed type: before considering breeding, you should assess whether your dog or bitch is typical of the breed, that is, whether it looks like the breed should look. To improve the quality of stock within your kennel, any dog or bitch used to produce a litter should be above average.

*By Dr Karen Hedberg, BVSc, practising veterinary surgeon and Chair of the ANKC Canine Health Committee.*

# Registering Your Litter

After you become a financial member of DOGS NSW, pass the exam and have an approved Breeders Prefix you must ensure your familiar with the following regulations:

## DOGS NSW REGULATIONS

PART 1 - THE REGISTER AND REGISTRATION

PART 13 - CODE OF ETHICS

PART14 - GUIDE FOR CARE AND MANAGEMENT

## ANKC REGULATIONS

PART 6 THE REGISTER & REGISTRATION

The Dam of the litter (the mother) must be a registered purebred dog with registration papers showing you as the current registered owner before the date of whelping. She must also be registered on the Dogs NSW's Main Register.

The Sire of the litter (the father) must also be a purebred dog registered on the Main Register. It could be your dog and therefore registered in your name or you may have used a sire from another member of Dogs NSW who **MUST** be a financial member at the time of mating.

## Application

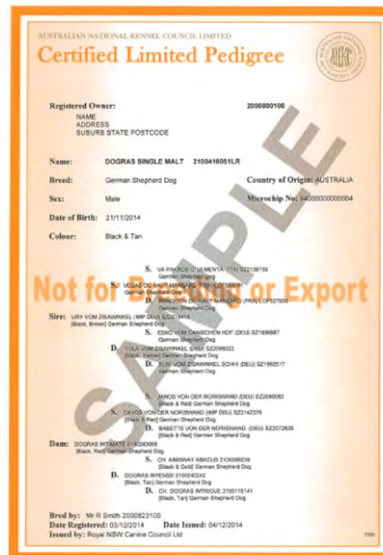
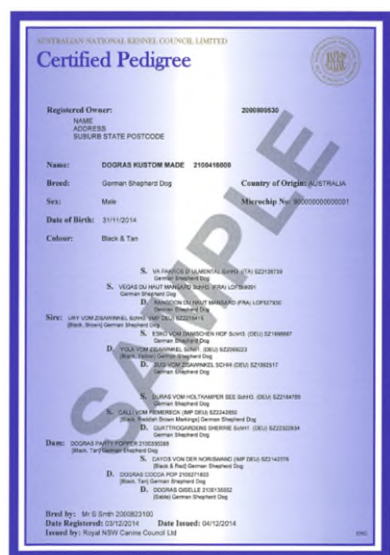
Complete a Litter Registration application form and include fees for each puppy which will depend on what register you choose to register each puppy on. It is **IMPORTANT** to note that **ALL PUPPIES** must be registered from the litter at the same time. Later additions to the litter are **NOT** permitted. You **MUST** also provide the Certified Pedigree to all new owners.

## Registers – Main & Limited

There are two registers when registering a litter of puppies

The **Main** Register (Blue certificate)

**Limited** Register (Orange Certificate).



**Main** register dogs can be;

- shown in conformation shows in order to gain titles
- bred from to another Main Register dog of the same breed and have their progeny registered as purebreds
- Exported overseas

*Unless otherwise agreed to and stated at point of sale on the transfer application.*

**Limited** register dogs

- Cannot be shown at shows
- Cannot be bred from or have progeny registered as pedigreed puppies
- Cannot be exported
- Can only be moved back over to the Main register by the Breeder even after being transferred to a new owner.
- Dogs having Non Standard colours\* can only be registered on the Limited Register and can never be upgraded to the Main register.

*\* The colours, variations and patterns as stated in the current Breed Standards will be the criteria for registration on the Main Register. Dogs with colours, variations or patterns not detailed in the breed standard will be registered on the Limited Register*

## **Breed Requirements**

Ensure YOU are aware or include all necessary requirements for your Breed when sending in your litter application. All results supplied to the Office MUST be originals or certified copies as per ANKC regulations (Refer to Part 6 of the ANKC regulations for all requirements in Australia)

### **Breeds where results are REQUIRED:**

Australian Shepherd	Hip Scores
Bedlington Terrier	Copper Toxicosis results
Bullmastiff	Hip and Elbow Scores
Flat Coated Retriever	Glaucoma Test must be Clear / Hip and Elbow Scores
German Shepherd Dog	Hip and Elbow Scores / Haemophilia A results for Males
Golden Retriever	Hip and Elbow Scores
Labrador Retriever	Hip and Elbow Scores

## Breed Restrictions

Ensure you DO NOT breed a bitch before the age of 12 months or in the case of Giant Breeds 18 months (see below chart).

Any litter resulting from the mating of a bitch under the minimum specified age at the time of mating is only eligible to be registered on the Limited Register and flagged “not to be upgraded to the Main Register”

Furthermore there are RESTRICTIONS on how many times you can breed your bitch and other restrictions listed in Dogs NSW Regulations PART 13 - CODE OF ETHICS

Alaskan Malamute	No Matings before 18 months
Bloodhound	No Matings before 18 months
Bullmastiff	No Matings before 18 months
Cane Corso	No Matings before 18 months
Deerhound	No Matings before 18 months
Dogue de Bordeaux	No Matings before 18 months
German Shepherd Dog	No Matings before 18 months
Great Dane	No Matings before 18 months
Irish Wolfhound	No Matings before 18 months
Mastiff	No Matings before 18 months
Neapolitan Mastiff	No Matings before 18 months
Newfoundland	No Matings before 18 months
Pyrenean Mountain Dog	No Matings before 18 months
Rottweiler	No Matings before 18 months
Schnauzer (Giant)	No Matings before 18 months
St Bernard	No Matings before 18 months
Tibetan Mastiff	No Matings before 18 months

## Do I need to microchip my puppies before I can register them?

The ANKC has moved to make microchipping compulsory for all registered pedigree dogs across Australia.

Microchipping must be done before registration of a puppy. This was enforced in all states and territories on 1st January 2012.

Dogs NSW has prepared a handout for breeders to present to the new owners to explain why when they pick up their puppy, at 8 weeks of age or more, that you may not be able to provide them with their puppy's Certificate of Registration & Pedigree at the time when they take their home due to the mandatory requirement that all puppies are required to be microchipped prior to registration.

## **Australian National Kennel Control Ltd**

- Every 'State' body is a member of ANKC Ltd, now an incorporated 'entity'. ANKC 'sets' regulations for the whole of Australia, but changes are 'allowed' for 'domestic' alterations in consideration and inclusion into their regulations of 'state' issues of Govt . bodies, Companion Animal Laws, geographical conditions, membership numbers for each State.
- Conferences are held once a year for 1-2 days where directors from each State attend and vote on items forwarded by all states for the agenda
- Agenda is sent to all States and it is voted on by the directors and/or members of Controlling Committee
- No member of any State can directly send information or correspondence to the ANKC, it must be sent to the State controlling body to be forwarded.

## **Overseas Controlling Bodies**

For pedigrees of any 'country' to be recognized internationally there must be a "National" controlling body all of who MUST be members of FCI- Federation Cynologique International.

A list of all overseas controlling bodies recognised can be found at <http://www.fci.be/en/members/> only dogs recognised by these overseas controlling bodies can be re-registered in our country should you choose to import overseas stock.

You should also make sure you contact the office or ensure the breed is a recognised here first, some overseas countries recognised breed lists areas different in each country.