



Disclaimer: this translation is a summary of the Dutch version and was made for informational purposes only. No rights can be obtained from this translation. The only valid version of the breeding policy is the Dutch version, called 'Rasspecificiek Fokreglement'.

Breeding policy Dutch Tollerclub (NSDTRCN)

1. BREEDING RULES

- 1.1 Both parents may not be related in the sense of:
 - parent x child
 - grandparent x grandchild
 - brother x sister
 - halfbrother x halfsister
 - cousin x cousin (sharing the same grandparents)
- 1.2 The combination of the same male and the same bitch is allowed not more than twice.
- 1.3 The male must be at least 18 months on the day of the mating.
- 1.4 A male may produce not more than 10 litters in his lifetime in The Netherlands. There is no limit on the number of litters per year.
- 1.5 Cryptorchid and monorchid males are excluded from breeding.
- 1.6 When a Dutch breeder uses a foreign male that is registered in a foreign studbook recognized by the FCI, this male must fulfill the requirements that apply in that country for that specific male. The breeder is responsible for checking if the male fulfills these requirements.
- 1.7 If a breeder uses the semen of a living male that is registered in the Dutch studbook for artificial insemination, the same rules apply as if it was a natural mating. And if a breeder uses the semen of a living male that is registered in a studbook recognized by the FCI, the same rules apply as if it was a natural mating with a male registered in a foreign studbook recognized by the FCI.
- 1.8 If a breeder uses the semen of a deceased male for artificial insemination, the same rules apply as if it was semen from a living stud, either registered in the Dutch studbook or in a foreign studbook recognized by the FCI.

2. WELFARE RESTRICTIONS

- 2.1 The bitch may not be younger than 22 months on the day of the mating.
- 2.2 The bitch may not be mated anymore after the day she turns 96 months (8 years).
- 2.3 The bitch may not be older than 60 months (5 years) on the day of the mating for her first litter.
- 2.4 In a period of 24 months a bitch may not have more than 2 litters. The period between the mating for the first litter and the mating for the second litter must be at least 10 months. The period of 24 months starts on the day of the mating for the first litter.
- 2.5 A bitch may have not more than 4 litters.

3. HEALTH RESTRICTIONS

- 3.1 Health checks of the parents must be performed by experts appointed by the Dutch kennelclub; according to the protocols made or approved by the Dutch kennelclub.
- 3.2 If the owner doesn't agree with the result of a test, he can ask for a second opinion as stated in the rules of the Dutch kennelclub. As long as the outcome of the second opinion is not known, the first result is valid.
- 3.3 Parents must be tested for
 - hipdysplasia
 - eyeconditions considered as hereditary
 - DNA-pattern for PRA and CEA
- 3.3.1 Only parents with the HD-result A or B can be used for breeding.
- 3.3.2. Only parents with the result 'clear' for all eyeconditions that are considered hereditary can be used for breeding. The exam by the eyespecialist must have taken place within 12 months before the day of the mating.
- 3.3.3. An exception on article 4.3.2. is made for distichiasis. If a parent is not free for distichiasis, there are no restrictions for breeding.
- 3.3.4. The DNA-pattern for prcd-PRA must be known of both parents. Either by a DNA-test or the breeder can show DNA-results from ancestors from which the DNA-pattern of the parent(s) can be concluded without any doubt. The planned breeding may only produce offspring with the pattern A (normal/clear) or B (carrier).
- 3.3.5 The CEA/CH pattern must be known of at least one parent; at least one parent must be clear. Either through a DNA-test or the breeder can show DNA-results from ancestors from which the DNA-pattern of the parent can be concluded without any doubt. The planned breeding may only produce offspring with the pattern normal/clear or carrier.
- 3.3.6. Animals that suffer from or are carrier for a harmful hereditary deficiency, may not be used for breeding. This applies also if the symptoms of the deficiency have been removed or corrected in a medical procedure.
- 3.4 Dogs that suffer from primary epilepsy may not be used for breeding (anymore).

4. BEHAVIOUR

Both parents must meet the demands for the temperament as described in the breed standard. Dogs that are aggressive, frightened or nervous may be not be used for breeding.

5. EXTERIOR

Both parents must have participated at least three times in a show approved by the Dutch Kennelclub, or a show abroad approved by the FCI, or the championshipshow organized by the NSDTRCN or a judging for breeding suitability organized by the NSDTRCN, and must have obtained at least three times the qualification 'very good' by three different judges.

6. DELIVERY PUPPIES

- 6.1 The breeder is responsible for the effective deworming and vaccinating of the puppies according to present veterinarian opinion. The breeder makes also sure that an European petpassport accompanies the puppy, fully filled in and signed by the veterinarian.
- 6.2 The puppies must be at least 7 weeks and 3 days old before they leave for their new homes.