



**Breeding Regulations, Breed Standards  
and  
Breed Association Specific Award Designations  
for  
Deutsch-Langhaar**

**6<sup>th</sup> Edition – Adopted on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015**

# Breeding Regulations and Breed Standards for Deutsch-Langhaar

6<sup>th</sup> Edition – adopted on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015; effective as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016

## § 1 General Information (Preamble)

### 1.1 Breed Standards

The Breed Standards for the DEUTSCH-LANGHAAR DOG were initially established in 1879 after which time the breed has been pure-bred.

The Breed Standards are deposited with the *Federation Cynologique Internationale, F.C.I.*, (World Canine Organization), and have been assigned the reference number 117.

### 1.2 Breeding Regulations

The purpose of the Breeding Regulations established by the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association e.V. (hereafter referred to by its acronym: **DLV**) is to govern all breeding-related activities and endorse the organized breeding of the Deutsch-Langhaar breed (DL). The International Breeding Ordinance established by *F.C.I.* and the *Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen, VDH*, (German Kennel Club) Breeding Regulations are components of these Regulations. They have been incorporated into the by-laws and are binding on all **DLV** member clubs and their individual members.

### 1.3 Breeding Goals

The breeding goals of the **DLV** are to preserve the pure-breeding of the DEUTSCH-LANGHAAR (see § 1.4 below) and to cultivate the breed's hunting aptitudes following the performance principle (see § 1.5 below).

### 1.4 Pure-Breeding

The **DLV** defines "pure-breeding" as the preservation of the breed's appearance conforming to type and of its demonstrated hunting abilities. Deutsch-Langhaar dogs are certified to be pure-bred if they are registered in the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Register (*ZDL*), are issued a pedigree and were tattooed / micro-chipped as puppies (see § 4.4 below), and were bred in accordance with these Breeding Regulations.

### 1.5 Performance Breeding

The **DLV** defines Performance Breeding as the breeding of Deutsch-Langhaar dogs on the basis of demonstrated versatile hunting performance abilities. Special emphasis is placed on the dogs' work after the shot, and their calm, mentally sound temperament.

The **DLV** is a member club of the *Jagdgebrauchshundverband, JGHV*, (German Versatile Hunting Dog Association), and as such utilizes the *JGHV* tests as a basis for its dogs' breeding suitability. In addition, the dogs' performance demonstrated during regular hunting activities shall be considered and evaluated as significant for breeding purposes. The **DLV** recommends that the DL breeder be a hunter and that he place his puppies exclusively in hunting homes.

### 1.6 Breeding Perpetuation

The procedures outlined in these Regulations (*ZO*) are intended to further the organized breeding of functionally, genetically and temperamentally sound Deutsch-Langhaar dogs. The Deutsch-Langhaar dog is considered genetically healthy when it passes on the breed's standard features, type and temperament without inherited defects which might impair the functional health and hunting suitability of its offspring. The **DLV** collects and evaluates hereditary defects and diseases, and uses organized breeding techniques to eliminate these conditions.

### 1.7 Care and Feeding

Male and female dogs used for breeding, and puppies must be kept and raised in a breed-suitable environment. Living and feeding conditions must comply with the respective German State Ordinance for dog owners.

## § 2 Breeding Requirements

Owners of male and/or female Deutsch-Langhaar dogs who wish to utilize the **DLV** Breed Register must be members of a member club associated with the **DLV** Association.

### 2.1 Breeders

The Breeder is the owner of the dam on the date of the mating. Only the Breeder can apply to for the registration of a litter in the Breed Register.

### 2.2 Breeding Lease

The leasing of dams is permitted as an exception. In this case, the litter application must include a statement by the owner of the leased dam that he has assigned the breeding right for one litter to another person.

It is recommended that the standard lease form published by the *VDH* be used for this purpose. The Stud Certificate shall be transferred with the pedigree when a pregnant dam is sold. In the above cases, the lessee or the new owner shall be considered the Breeder of the litter.

### 2.3 Breed Register Ban

Persons who have been banned from entry in the Breed Register are not permitted to assign breeding rights to a pregnant dam to another party.

An individual member's ban from the Breed Register automatically extends to male and female dogs owned by the same individual.

## § 3 Kennel Name Application and Kennel Registration

The Breeder must apply for Kennel Name and Registration not later than his second litter. If a Breeder has not applied for a Kennel Name at the time of his first litter, the Breeder's last name will appear behind the dogs' first names, for example: Amor (Schmidt).

A designated form shall be used to apply for the Kennel Name and Registration, and submitted to the Breed Registrar for processing by the respective member club in which the Breeder is a member. The Breeder shall propose the preferred name for his kennel to be registered and offer two alternate names in the event that his first choice is a name that has already been assigned to another breeder, or the Breed Registrar has objections to the name.

The names of newly registered kennels are published annually in the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Register (*ZDL*).

The registration of a Deutsch-Langhaar Kennel enjoys a protected status only within the **DLV** Association. *VDH* strongly recommends that Breeders have their Kennel Names protected by the *F.C.I.* as well. International kennel name protection supersedes national protection. The application process is informal, with the *VDH* through the **DLV**.

It is possible to relinquish, at any time, the name of a Registered Kennel by rendering a declaration to that effect to the Breed Registrar. Ten years must have expired before the released Kennel Name may be re-assigned. The previous kennel owner shall have first-right of refusal.

In cases where the Kennel Name has been bequeathed upon a legitimate beneficiary, the Breed Registrar – upon application – shall reassign the Kennel Name and publish that assignment in the Breed Register. There is no charge for this service.

## **§ 4 Breeding Adviser and Breeding Advice**

### **4.1 General Guidelines**

The person responsible for breeding in the respective **DLV** member clubs are expected to know each breed-certified dog in their regional areas. These officers must advise and support the breeders in all breeding matters.

The Breeding Adviser is responsible, in particular, for formal litter inspections in his area. Breeders must make their litters available for inspection by the Breeding Adviser or his delegate. The inspection shall also include an evaluation on whether the puppies are cared for and raised in an environment suitable to their breed, and in accordance with legal requirements (see § 1.7).

Breeding Advisers or their delegates in the respective member clubs tattoo the puppies using the Breed Register numbers assigned by the Breed Registrar (see § 4.3 below) or, respectively, micro- chip the puppies for identification, and verify that the documents for litter registration are complete and correct (see § 4.4 below).

### **4.2 Breeding Advice**

The Breeding Adviser/Breed Warden (hereafter referred to as Breeding Adviser) advises the Breeder prior to the planned mating. He certifies on the form titled "Stud Dog Selection / Certificate of Completed Stud Service" that he has advised the Breeder. If this form has not been signed, the Breed Registrar will not process the application. The advice of the Breeding Adviser must be obtained and must take place in due time, but not later than the onset of the heat cycle of the female dog to be bred.

### **4.3 Breeding Advice Territory**

The member club where the Breeder maintains his domicile is responsible for providing the advice. Exceptions may be granted as long as the Breeding Advice, as defined by these Regulations, is guaranteed.

For any exception to the territory, the **DLV** Association and the respective regional member club must enter into a written agreement on the change in territory before any Breeding Advice has been given. The agreement must have the final approval of the **DLV** Executive Board.

### **4.4 Tattooing / Micro-Chipping the Puppies for Identification**

The puppies are tattooed or micro-chipped for identification. Each puppy must have its own unique identification to be registered in the Breed Register. The most suitable age for such identification is between 7 and 9 weeks. The Breeder shall contact his respective member club. The Breeding Adviser, in observation of legal requirements, tattoos the puppies' right ears using the Breed Register number assigned to each puppy by the Breed Registrar.

An alternative method of identification is the implantation of a microchip in the puppy's left upper neck area. The actual tattooing or micro-chipping must be performed on the kennel premises or at a veterinarian's office, and must include every puppy in the litter. The Breeding Adviser shall be responsible for affixing the chip's two barcodes onto the puppy's pedigree and onto the litter inspection form. The litter inspection form must be forwarded to the Breed Registrar.

Claims for compensation of damages as a result of tattooing or micro-chipping shall be excluded.

Member clubs assess separate fees for tattooing / micro-chipping and litter inspection.

## **§ 5 Requirements for Breed Certification**

### **5.1 General Guidelines**

Male and female dogs are genetically of equal standing. Only those dogs shall be permitted for breeding that are healthy, display endurance and resilience when they are hunted hard (see § 1.4 - 1.6 above); display no breeding disqualifying faults (see § 6 below), and meet, at a minimum, the following requirements:

## 5.2 Minimum Requirements

Dogs for breeding shall display conformity of type, conformation and coat with the Breed Standards (see appendix *RKZ*, Breed Standards), and be at least 18 months of age when bred.

The minimum rating for type, conformation and coat shall be GOOD, and the dog may not have any physical defects within the meaning of the Breed Standards.

Height at withers for male dogs:	allowable	60 – 70 cm
	ideal	63 – 66 cm
for female dogs:	allowable	58 – 66 cm
	ideal	60 – 63 cm

A dog shall not receive its final type, conformation and coat evaluation until it has reached the age of 18 months. The evaluation shall be performed by two conformation judges at a breed show or at a test organized by a **DLV** member club.

An evaluation at an age not earlier than 12 months will suffice if the dog will only be bred one time.

The dog's most recent type, conformation and coat evaluation shall be used as the valid evaluation when the dog has more than one evaluation. It might become necessary to revise or rescind Breed Certifications. If a dog older than 18 months was evaluated on two different occasions, neither resulting in meeting the minimum Breeding Requirements, a permanent Breeding Ban shall be entered on the dog's pedigree, even when ratings of type, conformation or coat were reversed.

A temperament fault that has been demonstrated once cannot be cured.

## 5.3 Suitability for Hunting

The successful completion of *JGHV* breed tests is required to prove the dog's natural abilities and suitability to hunt. It is further desirable that the dog pass at least one of the performance tests (*VJP* or *HZP*) within the **DL** organization (member club).

Other tests on a national and international level may be recognized, as long as these tests meet the requirements for breeding qualification.

(1) *VJP*, *JGHV* Association Natural Ability Test

**and**

(2) *HZP*, *JGHV* Association Fall Breed Test (HZP) with a live duck

**or**

*VGP*, *JGHV* Association Utility Test (VGP) with a live duck  
at the age when the dog would be *HZP* tested.

Whenever possible:

*VGP*, *JGHV* Association Utility Test (VGP) with a live duck.

It is most desirable that the dog successfully complete the *Schorlemer HZP*, aka *SP*, as the demonstration of its early breeding suitability; as well as the *JGHV* Association Utility Test (*VGP*), the Retrieve Reliability Test on Natural Wound Track (*Vbr*), *JGHV* Association Blood Tracking Test (*VSwP*), the Retrieve Reliability Test (*Btr*); Natural Blood Tracking („:”) or (:) respectively, and the performance award Wild Boar (“LzS”), as demonstrations of the dog's ability to withstand great stress while hunting.

#### 5.4 Hardness Test

The dog must pass the hardness test in accordance with the *JGHV* Association stipulations; the respective certificate issued by the Studbook Keeper must be presented.

#### 5.5 Loud Certificate

The dog's manner of hunting - sight loud, scent loud or loud while independently searching forest - is determined in accordance with the *VZPO* (in *VJP* or *HZP* tests), or in accordance with the *VGPO/VPSO* of the *JGHV*, or with a loud hunting certificate.

Loud hunting may also be documented on *JGHV* Form 23 by two *JGHV* Association Judges who certify that they have witnessed the dog hunting loud.

DL dogs intended for breeding must have been reported as positively sight loud or scent loud on hare or fox at one of the natural ability tests (*VJP* or *HZP*). The loud shall be documented. In the event that the dog did not have an opportunity to demonstrate loud during one of the above tests, loud may be certified in the future by two *JGHV* Association Judges who witnessed the dog hunting loud on hare or fox (*JGHV* Form 23).

Proof of hunting loud shall be deemed present when a dog's manner of hunting is silent during the *VJP*, yet the dog goes on to clearly hunt loud through the end of its *HZP* year. In the reverse case, a singular re-test of the dog's manner of hunting during its *HZP* year shall be permissible. The loud must be clearly present, otherwise the dog may not be breed-certified then or at any time in the future.

Loud certification under *VGPO* (*JGHV* Association Utility Test Regulations) shall suffice as one of the requirements for breeding qualification only when the respective dog has not demonstrated to be silent at any time in the past; analogously, demonstrations of hunting loud are without merit for the purpose of breeding qualification when the same dog is determined to be silent on fox or hare at subsequent tests.

#### 5.6 Hip Dysplasia

The HD evaluation may not be more severe than mild HD (HD-C) (see § 8.a - d below). Using a dog for breeding which was evaluated with mild HD (HD-C) requires the prior permission by the Breeding Commission. This applies to the first and each subsequent breeding of a dog with mild HD.

The pedigrees of dogs that have been evaluated HD-A or HD-B will be stamped with *HD-Frei* (clear of HD).

#### 5.7 Exceptions

Upon request, exceptions for breeding may be made to allow Deutsch-Langhaar dogs to breed even if they have failed to successfully complete the required tests.

In this case, it must be documented that the dog is gun sound and has performed the hare track at the *VJP* age; further, that it is gun sound during field and water work, and that it was not game shy during the live duck work at an *HZP* age.

Substitute tests are: *Alterszuchtprüfung AZP* (Fall Breed Test for dogs not older than 6 years), or *Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung VGP* (*JGHV* Association Utility Test).

Dogs which have completed one of the above substitute tests may be breed-certified only after the request was submitted and the Breeding Commission has issued the permission. Breeding restrictions may be imposed.

## § 6 Breeding Prohibition

Deutsch-Langhaar dogs shall not be approved for breeding, if they

- do not meet the requirements in § 5.1 through 5.6 of these Breeding Regulations or
- have genetic defects and /or have been proven to be affected by one or more of the below listed defects.

Such defects are:

- General restlessness, excessive drive, nervousness;
- Live game shyness;
- Sensitivity to thunderstorms;
- Timid towards strangers or environment;
- Fear biters, dogs displaying unprovoked aggression and uncontrollable biting;
- Any degree of gun sensitivity, including gun shyness;
- Hunting loud without the presence of game, even when in conjunction with sight and scent loud;
- Dogs with moderate and severe hip dysplasia.

Furthermore, dogs with any of the following diseases, whether present or surgically corrected or otherwise treated:

- Epilepsy;
  - Osteochondrosis (OCD), documented with X-rays
  - Elbow dysplasia (ED) more severe than Grade I, documented with X-rays
  - Spontaneous crucial ligament tear;
  - Missing teeth, overbite, underbite, cross bite (extra teeth are not considered a defect);
  - Testicular defects, monorchid or cryptorchid (both testicles must be palpable from the outside);
  - Eyelid defects, entropion (eyelid rolled in), ectropion (eyelid rolled out), including surgically corrected or treated eyelid abnormalities.
- Breed Certified dogs which have been proven to produce offspring with genetic defects in several litters with different mates can – upon request - be banned from breeding by the Breeding Commission.

## § 7 Breed-Certification Procedure

### 7.1 Breeding Certification

Upon request of the respective **DLV** member club, a Deutsch-Langhaar dog which has documented breeding suitability (see § 5.1– 5.7 above) shall be certified for breeding (see § 4.2 above).

The owner of the male or female dog to be breed-certified must write a statement in which he/she declares that this DL dog has been and still is clear of any faults or genetic defects that would prohibit breeding, and up to the age of 18 months has shown no signs of shoulder lameness (OCD, aseptic humerus head necrosis). No surgeries or treatments were performed on the dog to correct any breeding disqualifying faults.

### 7.2 Breeding Ban

A Breeding Ban is entered on the pedigree of a dog with breeding disqualifying defects. The Breed Registrar or a designated person of the respective **DLV** member club shall enter the Ban on the pedigree.

Temperament faults exhibited by the dog during breed shows must be documented in writing. The event organizer must inform the Breed Registrar and the responsible Breeding Adviser of those faults. The breed show director must enter the noted temperamental faults in the dog's pedigree (page 4 – proof of natural hunting abilities and hunting suitability).

### 7.3 Breeding Privilege

After a Breeder has consulted with the respective Breeding Adviser, he may use any Deutsch-Langhaar male or female dogs for breeding that are already breed-certified (see § 4.1 – 4.2 above).

### 7.4 Service by Stud Dogs

A new Stud Dog may initially perform only three services within a 12 months period.

Thereafter, he may service a total of four times within one calendar year. The Stud Service shall be considered performed in the year in which the litter was whelped. A Stud Dog may not sire more than a total of 12 litters, including litters in other countries, during his life. Male dogs from other countries or those that have been exported to other countries shall be treated equally with respect to the number of permissible Stud Services. With the consent of the Breeding Commission and an approving decision by the General Meeting, a male dog may be permitted additional Stud Services.

#### **7.5 Breeding of Brood Bitch**

A female dog that is breed-certified may whelp not more than one litter per calendar year. Calendar year is the year in which the litter was whelped.

#### **7.6 Breeding of Brood Bitches after 8 Years of Age**

A Brood Bitch shall not be bred after she has completed 8 years of age. After such time, she may no longer be mated. The last mating date will be when she turns 8 years of age. Upon request by the respective **DLV** member club, the Breeding Commission may grant exceptions to this rule if the female dog has proven to be a quality Brood Bitch in terms of heredity.

#### **7.7 Stud Service Certificate**

Stud Services may not occur without the presentation of a Stud Certificate. The certificate must be issued and signed by the respective **DLV** member club (see § 4.3 above). The Stud Dog owner signs the certificate immediately after the mating.

#### **7.8 Incest Matings**

Incest Matings must be approved in advance by the Breeding Commission. If a party fails to secure the approval prior to the mating, a temporary Breeding Ban will be imposed.

The ban may be lifted upon request by the respective **DLV** member club only on a case by case basis. The owner assumes the costs involved.

#### **7.9 Verifying Breeding Certification**

Owners of the Stud Dog and of the Brood Bitch shall each verify, before the mating, that the other dog is Certified for Breeding.

They shall also verify the number of services recorded in the Stud Service Record (see § 9.1 below).

#### **7.10 Artificial Insemination**

Artificial Insemination as a means for breeding Deutsch-Langhaar is generally prohibited. Exceptions, as they might relate to breeding activities of the DL in other countries, must be requested prior to any breeding activity and granted by the Breeding Commission in coordination with the **DLV** Executive Board.

### **§ 8 Procedure for Hip Dysplasia (HD), Elbow Dysplasia (ED) and Osteochondrosis dissecans (OCD) Examinations**

A dog's hip joint, elbow joint and shoulder joint conditions are determined by radiograph procedures.

The steps of the procedures are:

- a) A dog must be at least 12 months of age at the time of the examination;
- b) The veterinarian verifies on behalf of the **DLV** Association the dog's identity by comparing the Breed Registration number on the original pedigree with the dog's tattoo/chip number. He further declares that the dog was anesthetized for the radiographs (applies to HD only);
- c) The veterinarian includes the dog's name and Breed Registration number on the radiograph. He then proceeds to send the radiograph and the DL evaluation form to the central evaluation agency which the **DLV** Association selected for this purpose.



d) Evaluation

1. The HD findings may be in the following range:

No HD indication (normal)	= A
Borderline HD (almost normal)	= B
Mild HD (still breedable)	= C
Moderate HD (breeding ban)	= D
Severe HD (breeding ban)	= E

2. The ED findings may be in the following range:

No signs of ED and borderline ED	= ED0
Grade 1, mild ED (still breedable)	= ED1
Grade 2, moderate ED (breeding ban)	= ED2
Grade 3, severe ED (breeding ban)	= ED 3

3. The OCD findings may be in the following range:

Clear of OCD (normal)	= OCD (-)
OCD positive (breeding ban)	= OCD (+)

## § 9 Stud Dogs, Stud Dog Catalog, Stud Service Record

### 9.1 Stud Dogs

The respective **DLV** Association member clubs shall provide to the Breeding Commission and the Breed Registrar the name of every newly Breed-Certified male dog and a copy of its pedigree with all performance awards annotated.

### 9.2 Stud Dog Catalog

The Breeding Commission shall generate each year an index of available Stud Dogs. DL Stud Dogs shall be registered in the catalog upon nomination by the **DLV** member clubs. The member clubs shall be responsible for the correctness of the data provided.

The data provided shall contain as a minimum the following information:

**Name** (bold print);

Breed Registration number with HD evaluation (incl. OCD and/or ED evaluations where applicable);

**Performance awards** (bold print);

Color and markings (see Breed Standard) of male dog;

Height at withers;

Date whelped;

Type, conformation and coat ratings, including color of eyes (the most recent evaluation shall be used; see last paragraph of § 5(2) of the Breeding Regulations);

Results of all hunting tests;

Scores in hare track and live duck search in densely covered water;

Manner of hunting;

Dated Hardness Test;

Origin (parentage), including Breed Registration number, color, height at withers, type, conformation and coat ratings, color of eyes; test scores;

Name, address and phone number of owner;

Dog's summarized breed show evaluation describing its principal characteristics. The most recent evaluation of the male dog shall be used (see last paragraph of § 5(2) of the Breeding Regulations);

Number of successful stud services;

The Stud Dog Catalog shall be accessible on the **DLV** website. Hard copies may be purchased at cost by member clubs.

### 9.3 Stud Service Log Book

A Stud Dog owner shall keep a Stud Service Log Book wherein all data on the matings will be recorded.

The data shall include:

Dates of matings, location of matings, name of Brood Bitch and her Breed Register number, name and address of the Breeder, Breeder's signature and litter size.

Delegates of **DLV** member clubs have the right to inspect the Stud Service Log Book at any time.

### 9.4 Stud Dog Fees

Owners of Stud Dogs are obligated to pay for each productive service by their Stud Dog a fee determined by the **DLV** Association. If the owner continues his failure to pay after the second overdue payment notice, a temporary ban from the Breed Register will be imposed (see § 2.3 above).

Breeders who, after 4 months of the productive stud service date and despite an overdue payment notice, fail to comply with their obligations towards the Stud Dog owner, can be banned temporarily from Breed Register entries.

## § 10 Maintaining the Breed Register (ZDL)

### 10.1 Breed Register

The Register contains the names of Deutsch-Langhaar dogs (DL) that are qualified for entry. It is a collection of the dams and sires used, and their offspring. The Breed Register is maintained for the continuance of the breed and serves as the basis for breeding activities. It is essential to record and verify the dogs' ancestors within this breed so that the Breed Register will be a comprehensive collection of information for all dogs of this breed that are qualified under the Breeding Regulations (ZO). This is necessary in order to make qualifying identifications of hereditary traits.

A dog's pedigree is based on entries in the Breed Register. The Registrar records every litter and individual dogs within one calendar year.

The Breed Register shall be available, for entry, to any Breeder or owner of Deutsch-Langhaar Dogs provided they are individual members of a **DLV** Association member club.

The following data shall be collected and recorded in the Breed Register:

- a) New kennel registrations within the respective calendar year;
- b) Entries in the respective calendar year;
- c) Entries in the respective calendar year in alphabetical order of the breeders;
- d) Assigned registration numbers in sequence, starting with 1 of year 94, reads 1/94;
- e) Names and gender of puppies, male dog (R) and female dog (H);
- f) Colors: solid brown (br), dark roan (ds), light roan (hs), ticked (fs), brown/white (bw), see official Breed Standards;
- g) Names of puppy owners where available;
- h) Registered kennel name, including name and complete address of breeder;
- i) Mating date, whelping date, number of puppies whelped and raised;
- j) Names of dam and sire, and grandparents with their respective Breed Register numbers, *DGStB* numbers (German Versatile Dog Studbook), HD evaluations, and color/markings;
- k) HD ratings: A=HD-clear; B= borderline HD; C= mild HD; D=moderate HD; E=severe HD
- l) ED clear (incl. Grade I) and OCD clear evaluations;
- m) *DGStB* performance awards: Hardness, manner of hunting loud during the independent forest search, Armbruster Halt Award;
- n) Dead game bayer, dead game guide, (*Vbr*) retrieve reliability on natural wound track; (*Btr*) retrieve reliability on cold game; (*VSwP*) blood tracking test, and the breed club specific award: *S* = sharpness on wild boar, (*SP*) *Schorlemer* test passed; („:“), (:) natural blood tracking on game capable of defense and on game not capable of defense;

o) Manner of hunting.

Litters produced by each kennel will be recorded in alphabetical order, example: 1<sup>st</sup> litter: Alf, Ass, Alfa, Anka; 2<sup>nd</sup> litter: Benn, Bill, Boss, Biene etc. The alphabetical order stays intact even when a different brood bitch is used.

## 10.2 Special Provisions

Litters produced by parents which are registered in the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Register (*ZDL*), but which fail to fully meet the Breeding Requirements under these Breeding Regulations are entered in the Breed Register. The entry will contain, however, a temporary Breeding Ban annotation. If the parents later meet the breeding requirements, the temporary Breeding Ban can be lifted.

The Breeder or the owner assumes the administrative cost for a correction.

Pedigrees for litters produced by parents with breeding disqualifying faults will be stamped with a permanent Breeding Ban. The litters are entered in the Breed Register for recording purposes only. Permanent Breeding Bans cannot be rescinded.

The Breeding Registrar may also record dogs that were not bred under these Breeding Regulations. Such dogs must be evaluated by at least two (2) DL conformation judges with respect to their phenotype and temperament. The dogs are eligible for entry in the DL Breed Register and will receive registration papers if they receive a positive evaluation. These registration papers may not bear the *JGHV* logo (of the *Sperlingshund*).

## § 11 Breed Register Entry Procedure

The Breeder completes in full the litter registration (application), leaving blank the names of the buyers where unknown, and forwards the application with the pedigree of the mother dog not later than 3 weeks after the whelping date (21 days after the puppies were born) to his member club. After review, the member club submits the document to the Breed Registrar of the **DLV** Association. The Breed Registrar will reject applications for entry in the Breed Register that are either not in compliance with these Breeding Regulations, or incomplete or illegible.

The Breed Registrar sends the pedigrees and the respective microchips by COD to the Breeder. The Breeder must use the issued microchips.

When a correct and complete litter registration application has been submitted, pedigrees shall be issued in a timely manner and be available to the Breeder within 4 weeks of the receipt of his application.

Pedigrees and Certificates of Origin are legal documents and property of the **DLV** Association. Design and lay-out of these documents are subject to approval by the Executive Board of the **DLV** Association.

Test results, performance awards, breed certification as well as type, conformation and coat ratings will be entered on the pedigree by the chairman of the member club or his delegate or an otherwise entrusted person (for example: test director).

The pedigree shall be given to the buyer at no additional cost.

Change in ownership will be entered on the pedigree by the previous owner. It will not be recorded by the Breed Registrar. The buyer of a Stud Dog is obligated to report the change in ownership to the Breed Registrar and the respective member club within one month.

If an original pedigree is lost, the Breed Registrar shall issue a replacement document for a fee.

The entry of test results and performance awards on the replacement pedigree shall be coordinated with the *JGHV* Studbook Office and – when indicated – with the **DLV** member club.

## § 12 Fees

All service fees are determined by the General Meeting of the **DLV** Association and published annually in the DL Newsletters.

The **DLV** Association requests payment of a separate Stud Service Fee from the Stud Dog owner for each productive mating. The **DLV** Association Treasurer will send a notice for the fee.

Fees will be doubled when:

- a) The application for a litter registration is received by the Breed Registrar more than 2 months after the litter was whelped;
- b) The litter registration is entered with a Breeding Ban;
- c) Accidental matings or matings occur without the mandatory breeding advice.

Stud Dog owners must pay a separate Stud Dog Fee of € 100 Euro Dollar if they allow their Stud Dog to successfully mate with a bitch without the certification of Breeding Advice.

Fees are payable upon COD notice from the Breed Registrar.

**DLV** Association member clubs may assess additional charges for services provided by their Breed Advisers, for breed certifications and tattooing / microchipping.

## § 13 Breed Registrar

The Breed Registrar shall keep the Breed Register in accordance with the provisions of the Breeding Regulations. He is responsible to the Executive Board for applying the proper procedures in his work.

He shall review applications for litter registration. He must reject incomplete documents and questionable certifications. He shall issue pedigrees and mail them to the Breeder. He shall update pedigrees by annotating, on the front, the performance award designations and studbook numbers assigned by the German Versatile Dog Studbook.

He shall issue replacement pedigrees for lost originals and request payment of the respective service fee. The replacement shall be complete with all performance awards and test results.

He shall further process and approve applications for kennel registration.

By the end of the year, he shall provide the collective data for printing of the annual Breed Register. The Breed Register closes on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February. It covers the preceding year and shall be ready for print.

He shall further provide the **DLV** Association Treasurer with a report of fiscal transactions within Breed Register activities.

He shall forward the Stud Service Certificates to the Treasurer on a quarterly basis so that the Treasurer can send invoices for the separate stud fees.

Decisions to reject an application for registration in the Breed Register must first be transmitted to the Breeding Commission and the respective **DLV** Association member club before the applicant is notified.

He is also responsible for monitoring the breeding activities within the **DLV** Association and reports annually to the General Meeting on these activities.

## **§ 14 Breeding Commission**

The Breeding Commission shall consist of three individual members with seniority and experience in the breeding history of the **DLV** Association. They designate one member to be the spokesperson.

The most important duties of the Commission are:

- Monitor the breeding of DL dogs and compliance with the Breeding Regulations and with the established Breed Standards;
- Collect the hunting test results for each year for all DL dogs; analyze the results with commentaries and present them to the General Meeting;
- Present proposals for maintaining quality standards and, where indicated, the improvement of breeding. The latter shall apply in particular to characteristics such as a mental stability, temperament, performance in regular hunting practice and trueness to the DL type;
- Decision-making body for disputes regarding the interpretation of Breeding Regulations;
- Advise the Executive Board and the Extended Board, the **DLV** Association member clubs and individual Breeders in all breeding related matters;
- Responsible for maintaining an updated list of breed judges; responsible for the preparation, presentation and monitoring of breed judge seminars.

The Breeding Commission shall render decisions by unanimous vote. When unanimity cannot be reached, the Executive Board shall have the decisive vote or delegate the decision-making authority to the General Meeting.

Decisions by the Breeding Commission shall be forwarded, in writing, to the parties concerned and to the members of the Extended Board.

In cases under dispute, a protest may be filed against decisions of the Breeding Commission. Such protest must be filed with the **DLV** President within 4 weeks after the decision under protest has been served. The protest shall be deliberated and voted upon in the next General Meeting.

## **§ 15 DLV Association Member Clubs**

The Board of Directors within a Member Club is responsible for the adherence to the Breeding Regulations. The Clubs must organize events where their individual members have the opportunity to show their dogs in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The Member Clubs can designate individual members to be responsible for breeding-related activities. The Breed Registrar shall be notified of each designated member's identity (see § 4.2 above).

When a bitch, owned by a designated Breeding Adviser, is bred, his application for litter registration shall be reviewed and processed by the chairman of the respective Member Club or his delegate. Breeders may not give advice on breedings or monitor litters in their own kennels.

## **§ 16 Deutsch-Langhaar Dogs in Other Countries**

Deutsch-Langhaar dogs in other countries are defined as those Deutsch-Langhaar dogs that are from pure-bred litters whelped in other countries.

Other countries may have breeding requirements different from those in Germany. Their DL dogs in terms of type may differ from those bred in Germany. For this reason, Deutsch-Langhaar dogs from other countries are to be screened carefully for their natural abilities, performance, hardiness, type, conformation, coat and temperament before any such dog may be used for breeding in Germany.

The approval of the Breeding Commission is required before a Deutsch-Langhaar dog from another country may be used for breeding in Germany. This requirement is to guarantee that no undesirable traits will be imported to the domestic breed by importing foreign blood into our gene pool. This rule shall also apply to foreign litters that are raised in Germany and/or raised under the care of a Member Club of the Deutsch-Langhaar Association. The decision of the Breeding Commission in such matters is final and not subject to appeal.

## **§ 17 Final Provisions**

§ 1 of the **DLV** By-laws requires that every Breeder and owner of a Breed-Certified male or female DL dog, through his membership in a DL Member Club which is affiliated with the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association, comply with these Breeding Regulations; legal recourse through ordinary courts is excluded.

Every individual member of a Member Club shall be given the opportunity to read the Breeding Regulations. An individual member shall be given a hard copy of the Breeding Regulations, if he so requests.

Each Breeder and Stud Dog owner must have a personal interest in sustaining the pure-breeding of our dogs and, to that end, be committed to the stipulations and recommendations of the Breeding Regulations.

Violators of the Breeding Regulations can be penalized with a Breeding Ban, with no legal recourse through ordinary courts. The decision to impose a Breeding Ban lies with the Extended Board of the **DLV** Association. The decision is final and not subject to appeal.

The mutual rights and privileges of owners of Stud Dogs and Breed-Certified Brood Bitches are defined in detail in the Breeding Ordinances of the umbrella organizations *F.C.I.* and *VDH*. The stipulations therein shall apply directly to the owners. The owners shall independently keep themselves updated on these regulations, their continuance or revision. Violations can be penalized by a breeding prohibition.

Disputes between individuals based on violations of customary practices regarding the breeding, raising and handling of dogs are subject to the *F.C.I.* Breeding Ordinance (see § 1 of the **DVL** By-laws).

**The Breeding Regulations were most recently revised by the General Meeting of the DL Association in Keulos on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015.**

## Annex

### 1. Color Inheritance

The colors of Deutsch-Langhaar dogs permissible under the Breed Standards are listed below in hereditary order (11.2). Inheritance follows the Mendelian laws of dominant (expressed) to recessive (masked) with variations by a set of alleles.

Following these laws, solid brown is the most dominant color; brown/white the most recessive color. This makes brown the dominant color over any other DL colors. Breeding a brown DL to a brown roan DL may result in a litter with only solid brown puppies if the brown dog carries a recessive roan or brown/white trait. If this solid brown dog is out of solid brown parents, only through experimental breeding can it be determined whether this dog is homozygote brown or not. If the dog carries a brown roan or brown/white trait, his offspring will be half brown roan or brown/white when bred to a brown roan dog. When breeding two brown dogs, the litter may have some (25%) brown roan or brown/white puppies if the solid brown parents each carried the respective recessive factor. The reverse case, however, is impossible where two brown roan or brown/white parents can never produce solid brown offspring. The most recessively inherited color is brown/white. This means that when breeding a brown/white dog to another brown/white dog, only brown/white offspring will be produced. A litter produced by two dark roan parents may result in some brown/white puppies if the parents carry a brown/white factor. To keep this simple, we only addressed the colors brown, brown roan and brown/white. There are more color nuances within brown roan, such as dark roan, light roan and ticked. For these nuances, the rule is that the darker the roan color, the more dominant it is; the lighter the roan color, the more recessive a factor it is (set of alleles).

All roan puppies (dark roan, light roan, ticked, and brown/white) are born looking brown/white. After several weeks, the dark roan color deepens on the dark brown roan puppies, and the roan coloration and the ticking on the light roan and ticked puppies begin to develop. On the third day after whelping, the individual puppies show the color they will eventually have: The dark roan puppies have very dark pads; the light roan and ticked puppies have ticked pads and the brown/white puppies have solid pink pads.

### 2. Breed Club Specific Performance Award Designations

#### 2.1 Performance Award S (LzS)

The S award is to distinguish dogs that demonstrate, during regular hunting activities, sharpness towards wild boar that is capable of defense.

Requirements:

During a regular hunt, the dog must, on its own, (that is without other dogs or assistance by the handler)

- seize and hold a small wild boar (> 20 kilograms) or
- chase with attempts to seize, and hold down an adult wild boar (> 40 kilograms) or
- hold down a sounder of wild boar, independently scattering the group.

In any of the above described scenarios, the dog must demonstrate that it hunts sharp (making continued attempts to seize the game).

Particular attention shall be paid to the dog's manner of hunting (loud) and its independent manner of working the game.

**Reporting:**

If a dog has been witnessed to demonstrate the above behavior (on one occasion will suffice), the handler shall name two witnesses (hunters) to the demonstration.

The witnesses must be impartial according to § 102 of the *JGHV* Association Test Rules & Regulations (*VGPO*). The witnesses must write and sign a description of the dog's work which they witnessed. Their full names with address and phone numbers must be included with the witness reports.

The handler shall forward the witnesses' statements, including the dog's name and Breed Register number, as an informal application for the award to the chairman of his respective member club. The chairman will then forward the documents – without a commentary – to the responsible person within the DLV Association to be processed. The processing officer is authorized to ask additional questions of the witnesses, the handler as well as others in the hunting party. This officer will decide, based on the facts, whether the award application will be accepted or declined. He informs the chairman of the respective member club of his decision. The chairman will inform the handler.

**Entry/Registration:** After the chairman of the respective member club has been informed by the Association officer that all requirements for this award have been met, he enters the award on the back side of the pedigree. He informs the Breed Registrar and the DL Newsletter editor. The Breed Registrar records the award. The award will be published in the DL Newsletter.

**Above was adopted by the *DLV* General Meeting in 1991**

**2.2. Performance Award Designation:  
Natural Blood Tracking of Game Capable of Defense = ``:``**

**2.3. Performance Award Designation:  
Natural Blood Tracking of Game Not Capable of Defense = (:)**

The following game is considered capable of defense:

- Wild boar except yearlings;
- Red deer except yearlings;
- Fallow deer and Sika deer;
- Mountain goats except kids;
- Mufflon.

The dog's work must meet the following criteria:

- a) The blood track is at least 12 hours old or overnight;
- b) Work on the blood tracking lead extends over at least 500 m followed by the chase;
- c) Tracking dead game can be considered for evaluation if the work on leash extends over at least 1,000 meters, and the blood track presents difficult conditions;
- d) When tracking from a fresh wound bed or when the wounded animal runs within eyesight, the dog must be unleashed and chase the animal;
- e) The dog **must** hold down game capable of defense; it must independently take down game not capable of defense and preferably kill such game without interference by the handler or third parties;
- f) Once the dog holds down the game, it may not leave it under any circumstances. The dog must continue to hold the game down until the handler can dispatch it (firearm or knife).
- g) It is imperative that the wounded game is found and killed.

**Reporting:**

The dog's performance shall be described in a brief and factual statement. It must contain the following details:

- a. Name, Breed Register number, performance awards, whelp date, owner and handler of the dog;
- b. Identification, type and terrain of the hunting grounds;
- c. Weather conditions, ground moisture (dew), ground vegetation, topography, with or without snow cover;
- d. Describe the dog's work including the game species, quantity and/or size of animal, time and date on which the game was initially wounded, evidence of wounding the game with initial



shot and signs on track, start of work on leash (time), wound beds, distance and time of chase, holding and/or taking down of game, end of work (time); injury to game;  
e. Witnesses.

The report must be signed by at least two witnesses and include their full names, addresses, and a declaration wherein they confirm to be hunters. A breeder, handler or owner of the dog may not be witnesses. Blood tracking work by a dog on game that has been wounded by the handler or owner of the dog cannot be considered for the award.

The report shall be sent for approval of the award to the chairman of the respective member club or group; once approved, it will be forwarded to the Breed Registrar.

**Above was adopted by the *DLV* General Meeting in 1992.**

**2.4 Performance Award Designation *SP* (*Schorlemer* Fall Breed Test successfully completed)**

**Above was adopted by the *DLV* General Meeting in 1986.**