

# Participants:

# <u>Norway</u>

Tone Bekkåsen Fischer, Elisabeth Sørenssen, Hjørdis Sævareid, Ylva Freed, Ida Myhrer

# <u>Sweden</u>

Madeleine Bergendahl, Barbro Teglöf

# **Denmark**

Jytte Pfänner, Jes Breinholt Carlsen

# **Finland**

Henrik Hannelius, Jaana Rinkinen



# The meeting started with a short presentation of every participant:

Tone Bekkåsen Fischer: Breeder and chairman of the Norwegian Poodle Club

Elisabeth Sørenssen: Breeder and vice chairman of the Norwegian Poodle Club

Hjørdis Sævareid: Breeder and secretary of the Norwegian Poodle club.

YIva Freed: Poodle owner and member of the breeding committee of the Norwegian Poodle Club

Ida Myhrer Stø: Poodle owner, member of the board and leader of the breeder committee of the Norwegian Poodle Club.

Madeleine Bergendahl: Breeder and chairman of the Swedish Poodle Club

Barbro Teglöf: Breeder, vise-chairman and leader of the breeder committee of the Swedish Poodle Club.

Jytte Pfänner: Breeder and chairman of the Danish Poodle Club

Jes Breinholt Carlsen: Breeder, on the board and leader of the breeding committee of the Danish Poodle club.

Henrik Hannelius: Breeder, judge and member of board and chairman of the breeding council in the Finish Poodle Club.

Jaana Rinkinen: Breeder and member of board and of the breeding council in the Finish Poodle Club.

# Club update since last meeting

 The Norwegian Poodle Club has about 1500 members and the numbers of members are increasing. The memberships are administrated by the Norwegian Kennel Club and the member fee is NOK 275 to the club and NOK 160 to the Kennel Club.

The main board consists of 5 members and 2 deputies. And according to the new laws both chairman and vice chairman are selected separately. Once a year the Poodle Specialty is organized by the main board. Two of the sub groups also have annual shows and only poodle specialists are invited to judge. Poodles are also allowed to many shows throughout the year, as long as the dates are not the same as our arrangements.

The Breeding committee is new and with a new structure. Consists of 4 people and 2 external advisors, The Breeding committee hosts a breeder's conference once a year. A committee for Obedience, Agility and Working dogs (KLAB) and The Activity Committee, arrange different meetings, competitions and courses.

The magazine Puddelposten is published 4 time a year. The editor gets NOK 5000 per release.

Number of registered poodles per year: Standards: 289 in 2010 and 289 in 2011 Miniatures: 205 in 2010 and 203 in 2011 Dwarfs: 222 in 2010 and 173 in 2011

Toys: 104 in 2010 and 107 in 2011

• The Swedish Poodle has 3648 (30.sept 2012) The membership fee is 295 SEK. The breeders can "give" a membership to their puppybuyers and the fee is then 175 SEK

There are 9 members of the board.

The club is divided into 4 different regions, Southern, Western, Mid-Swedish and Nothern Poodle Club. Each region organizes their own activities and they all stages 3-4 official Specialty shows per year. These specialties have from approx. 60-150 entered per show. In 2012 there are 15 shows.

In 2012 The Swedish Poodleclub celebrated their 70 anniversary and that has been given attention to in many different ways, for example with a jubilee calendar and jubilee shows. In 2011 the poodle-club hosted a judge conference. It was well represented and held in a positive spirit, focusing on specific details for the breed.

The magazine, PudelNytt, is published 4 times per year and the club pay 15 000 SEK/issue to the producer. The magazine is in full colour.

The main board organize the Poodle-Cup, a competition for agility and obedience witch is held the last weekend in September each year. They also organize the Swedish Poodle-National every 3 year and a Poodle seminar mainly attracting new and old breeders every second year.

The number of registered poodles over the last years in Sweden:

Toy: 164 in 2010 187 in 2011 Dwarf: 652 in 2010 637 in 2011 Miniature; 347 in 2010 310 in 2011 Standard: 502 in 2010 444 in 2011

The Danish Poodle Club had 837 members (31.12.2011).

The club is divided into 11 divisions, but only 8 of them with activities.

The show department arrange six shows a year, and try to invite breeder judges or poodle specialists. The club also has its own Obedience department, who runs obedience/agility divisions.

The magazine Pudel Nyt is published five times a year, in 2010 the layout was changed and now it is published in full color.

In 2012 DKK and the Poodle Club have new rules for breeding, all restrictions removed.

Number of registrated poodles in 2011:

Standards 108 Miniatures: 74 Dwarfs:116 Toys: 129

The total number of registrated puppies in 2011 was 427.

• The Finish Poodle Club has 2151 members (14th October 2012).

The main board consists of 8 members. The club has 9 local clubs that are responsible for organizing lectures, grooming courses, obedience/show/agility courses, track racing, mental descriptions, health checks, breeding value examinations etc. Local advisors answer general questions concerning poodles and their care.

The breeding council consists of 4 breeders

The Magazine Puudeli is published 4 times a year

One specialty show is arranged yearly and obedience- and agility championship competitions are organized yearly by local clubs

Club provides financial support for health checking's when needed and follows the health situation closely.

Main problem at the moment is to get active volunteers to participate in general action and organize events and happenings.

Number of registrated poodles in 2011:

Standards: 129 Miniatures: 284 Dwarf: 453 Toy: 162.

# Health's update including club breeding regulations/recommendations

## Hip dysplasia/Elbow dysplasia

Denmark: Standards no requirements for registration, no requirement for puppy referral.

Sweden: Standards mandatory Hips A or B for registration and puppy referral.

Finland: Standards no requirements for registration, Only A & B, C can be used with A or B for puppy referral. Miniatures known Hip status recommended.

Norway: Standards known status mandatory for registration, only A & B for puppy referral. Miniatures, known hip status recommended.

No requirement of elbow results in any country.

Statistics from all countries shows good results for Hip dysplasia in standards.

It was discussed if it was possible to agree on some common regulations, but it was concluded that this probably not would be possible due to large differences. But some adaptions can be done.

### PRA:

Denmark: T,D & M: mandatory for registration and puppy referral, only A and B are allowed

Sweden: T,D & M: mandatory for registration and puppy referral, only A and B are allowed.

Finland: None for registration or puppy referral, both A, B and C allowed.

Norway: None for registration, for puppy referral only A and B.

In general: A dog with results B or C may only be bred to a dog with result A.

All countries have seen some dogs affected with PRA the last years. All sizes have been affected. Some affected dogs have also been checked clear of the PRCD type of PRA.

#### Cataract in standards:

Finland and Norway required for puppy referral that standards have been eye-checked. In Norway there are a high number of standards affected by different cataracts compared to the other countries.

### Addisons disease in standards:

In Sweden 5-10 new cases of Addison disease in standards are reported every year.

The Norwegian Poodle Club also has a list of cases, but not much new is reported.

Only a few cases of Addison disease have been reported in Finland.

In Denmark no cases reported.

One major problem with this disease is that many dogs die before they are diagnosed. It was agreed that a combined Nordic list of affected dogs would be valuable.

### **Epilepsy:**

The disease affects all sizes, cases reported in Sweden and Finland, none in Norway and Denmark. The cause of Epilepsy may vary, but it is often seen in families.

### **Sebacious Adenitis in standards:**

Sweden has two new reported this year. No cases reported in the other countries. A common Nordic list would be valuable.

## Patella problems in toys, dwarfs and miniatures

In Norway dogs need known patella status in order to receive puppy referral by the Norwegian Poodle club. Dogs graded 1 may only be bred to dogs graded 0.

In Finland dogs need known patella status in order to receive puppy referral by the Finish poodle Club. Dogs graded 1 or 2 may only be bred to dogs graded 0.

From the statistics it does not seem to be a problem in any size, but some severely affected dogs are probably excluded from the statistics due to that they are affected at young age.

# Eye hair (Distichiasis/ektopisk cillier)

Exist in all of smaller varieties, and should be paid attention to when breeding dogs. One parent should be clear.

# Neonatal Encephalopathy (NEwS) in standards

A gene test exists, that will tell if the dog is clear or carrier. An affected puppy will not survive.

## Enamel hypoplasia/dysplasia in standards

Has been known to exist as early as in the 60s, the extent of this in standards today is not known. But it is seen to run in family lines. When breeding one of the parents should be clear.

#### **General Conclusion:**

In general there should be more openness about all health outcomes, especially cases of Addison, SA and Epilepsy, where the pattern of inheritance is not known. There more we know about the dogs used in breeding, there more can we do to avoid diseases.

# FCI breeding regulations

# Parti colours – pedigree registration/breed

FCI & French Poodle Club decides and they say that multicolored poodles are not allowed to be called poodles, and cannot be registered as poodles in any of The Kennel Clubs. They should be registered in a side register.

A letter will be sent to the Nordic kennel Union from all Nordic Poodle Clubs to apply that these dogs should be registered in a side register.

Solid and multicolored poodles should not be mixed!

## Solid colors – color interbreeding

Sweden: All colors can be mixed

Denmark: All colors can be mixed except apricot/red and grey

Finland: All solid colors can mixed Norway: All colors can be mixed

In general all countries allow interbreeding between most colors; the breeder decides what color the puppies are registered with. Some more specific recommendations are given by the different poodle clubs.

## Size interbreeding

Sweden: All the small sizes can be mixed.

Denmark: All sizes can be mixed

Finland: Toy and dwarf can be mixed, and also miniatures with permission.

Norway: Toy and dwarf can be mixed, also mixes with miniatures are allowed for registration.

In general there is open breeding within the small varieties in Scandinavia, with some exceptions for miniatures.

# Cacib regulations - cacib toys

The kennel Clubs determines the number of CAC's but not the number of CACIB's. In Finland and Denmark the SAR colors are shown separately according to their CACIB's.

Norway applied to the NKK to separate the SAR colors from the other, but it was rejected. Both in Norway and Sweden the poodle clubs arrange SAR-BIS at their shows, and also the top SAR of the year list.

All countries wishes to have 2 CACIB's in toys

A letter was sent to the Nordic kennel union after the previous Nordic poodle meeting in 2010. This was unsuccessful and now a letter will be sent to the French poodle club and the REC meeting.

### The standard

The suggestions made at the previous Nordic poodle meeting have not been taken into consideration by the French poodle club. There is not much more to be done, except to wait and see which changes that will be made.

#### **REC**

Meeting Genova 17.11.2011

Each club will try to send one person in order to get firsthand information of what is happening.

## **Miscellaneous**

- Doodles

The use of poodles to generate different mixed breeds happens in every country. Different measures can be taken in different countries. In SKK proven cross breeding is a reason to expel members from the SKK. In Norway no measures can be taken against poodle breeders that also breed poodle-mixes, but these breeders are asked to leave the Poodle Club.

# **Meeting closes**

All agreed this had been a much needed and inspiring meeting. These common Nordic meetings are needed to discuss the future of our breeds. The next meeting is to be held in Finland in 2014.



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