

Short summary of the digital meeting in Nordic Poodle Conference 22.11.2022

The meeting was mostly about these topics: multi colored poodles, breeding and breeding regulations.

1. Multicolored poodles

Sweden has seen the protocol of the meeting in The Nordic Kennel Union. Fredrik will share it on messenger so Finland and Norway can comment in what may be wrong in the protocol.

The Swedish Poodle Club wants to stop breeding of multicolors. They hope all countries can recognize the new French multicolor race with its standard.

In Sweden there are especially many multicolors in miniatures. They are now the third largest color in number.

Denmark has now allowed multicolored poodles from other countries in the showing of their new national race, even if the visitors are registered as ordinary poodles with wrong color in their home country.

Denmark has a national race for multicolors that includes only black and tan and harlekin.

Norway is working to have a solution like Denmark. It has been difficult to get an answer from the Norwegian Kennel club. The work continues till there is a result.

2. Breeding

We discussed the problem when breeders use the same combination for many litters. This undermines the gene base. Finland suggested that it should be breed specific restrictions for registering, and that not more than two such combinations should be allowed. Then if a third time was wanted it should be mandatory to apply to the club to get permission.

Another problem is when breeders put breeding stop on puppies/litters just because they want to be the only ones breeding from their lines. This can easily be done in Norway without any arguments. The other Nordic countries have better and more stringent rules. The Norwegian rules are fortunately under revision.

In Norway there will be new national regulations for breeding from midst 2023. These regulations demands that all breeders (even the ones with only one or two litters their whole life) are members of a breeding organization, have a breeding plan and and can prove they have knowledge in breeding. There are suggestions of ethical rules for breeding quite similar to NKK's rules. But some of what will be new is: Breeders are allowed 4 litters per female (today in NKK it's 5), it must be 12 months between breedings (today you can once breed on two heats in a row), puppies shall stay with their mother till 8 weeks of age (today not delivered before 7-8 weeks of age), the female must be approved of a veterinarian before her first breeding, puppies shall have access to outdoor life.

The other Nordic Countries have rules for breeders and inspectors. This is more about the welfare of the dogs. It doesn't go so specifically into the breeding practice.

Sweden: In Sweden they are now organized under Lænsstyrelsen. They come to breeders that breed two or more litters per year. It can be hard to win much in shows in Sweden, because the inspections then tend to come often... But they also provide good help and support for new breeders. If they find very bad conditions at a breeder they can report to SKK and the breeder will be excluded. The consultants always travel in pairs.

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Denmark has 12 consultants from DKK that travel around and do checks. The head of consultants tend to do things of record. She is in a relationship with the leader of DKK and it is for that reason not possible to complain about her practice to get her replaced.

In Finland there are also consultants that can help breeders to do their work better.