

Resumé Nordic Poodle Conference 2023 at Leangkollen, Asker

Participants:

Finland: Johanna Markola and Jaana Rinkinen

Sweden: Fredrik Nilsson

Denmark: Anne Birgitte Schilling Thomsen and

Norway: Eli Hall, Ylva Freed, Ida Myhrer Grime and Inger Halle Skagen

Saturday February 4th - Theme Breeding

Agenda point 1:

The latest breeding value examination protocols in each country and how commonly they are in use.

Finland: Have a protocol that the club send out on request from the dog owner. The dog owner pay for all the expences. Evaluation of the dog must be done by a FCI approved judge and poodle breeder. This evaluation can replace results from an official dog show. There are very few judges that also are poodle breeders and that might be a problem in the future.

Denmark: Evaluation of dogs can be done at DKK dogshows and special poodle shows. They would like to have more in the special poodleshows because of a lower price. Sometimes they give the judges a free entrance in the next show. These dogs are registred in the DKK-register. They are sorted in a basis- and a gold pedigree (if they forfill all the criteria.

Norway: There was an attempt with two FCI judges because no special judges wanted to to it. It would probably be better to do it at the same time as an ordinary show.

There is a wish to exchange a list over all special judges for poodles.

Agenda point 2:

What types of diseases are common in the breed and what is the prevalence.

Statistics from Norway (by Ida Myhrer Grime)

Finland: Have approximately the same disease picture as Norway.

Denmark: Patellaluxation is an increasing problem. HD is not a problem. The bit of the standard poodle is also an increasing problem. DKK have helped several puppy buyers to

get a price reduction because of teeth going into the roof of the mouth. Brown enamel in standard poodle is also an issue. This problem is less seen in Norway and Sweden now.

Sweden: HD: more C-hips in the medium poodle, more B- than A-hips in the standard.

HD – There was a discussion about pro an cons for indexes and health-tests. The HD-index (especially in Sweden) is not good for “B-hips”. The introduction of digital x-ray gives a stricter judgment of the pictures.

Health-tests:

Sweden: They can register disease if it is reported by owner or breeder followed by a veterinary certificate. SPK pays for Addisonstesting if the dogs are ill and the owners accept publishing.

Norway: The veterinarian can, with the owners approval, register several diagnosis in DogWeb.

Task before the next meeting:

Use the same data in the same forms where possible. Get a consensus on the definitions in the different tables based on the template from Finland.

Agenda point 3:

Mixing of different sizes. How is the practice in the different countries.

Sweden can mix all the small variants.

Denmark can mix any size to any size.

Finland an Norway can mix toys and dwarfs and dwarfs and mediums (miniatures).

We don't think it's necessary to open up for mixing mediums to standards at this point. Only maybe after application as Finland has done a couple of times.

Sunday February 5th - Theme Showing

Agenda point 4:

Multicolor The latest news from the different countries.

Norway: Eli Hall read the letter from NKK, where they refer from FCI, that it's not actual to make multicolors a different breed. There are not very many multicolors compared to the solids in Norway.

This gave a discussion if this was in opposition to FCI's earlier provisions.

Denmark: Max 10% Multicolor. Separate national breed. Can attend both national shows and euroshow. Long waiting list for MC.

Finland: Approximately 4% MC. Two breeders with FCI kennelname. Cannot breed MC and solid colour. Are registered as MC. Waiting for answer from the Nordic kennel union.

Sweden sees increasingly numbers of multicolors amongst the mediums (miniatures).

Should we write a common letter to The Nordic Kennel Union and state our different statuses, and ask them to discuss if there ought to be common rules.

Agenda point 5:

Measuring in shows and how to do it for all sizes

Denmark: Cannot change the size after two years.

Sweden: Measure all the small sizes until 15 months. All have to be measured.

Finland: Can choose to measure. Can change to bigger until 9 months and to smaller until 15 months. This will entail loss of titles.

The measuring in Denmark is done behind the shoulders, different from the other countries. They will take this to the DKK.

All countries will ask their board if we should work for a common system of measurement in the Nordic countries.

Agenda point 6:

Apply together for cacib toy as in other sizes?

We want the same rules for all sizes in the Nordic countries.

Could Denmark take charge in this?

Agenda point 7:

Division of colors in shows / all colors together as with toys?

In Sweden and Norway the colors go together.

Agenda point 8:

Boards and organization cultures

Finland: Only "old members", rarely new ones. The board 6+2 members, good economy. 10-11 meetings a year. Local clubs under the main one.

Denmark: 7 members, about 4 meetings a year, often digital meetings. Good economy. Difficult to get more people to contribute. Lot of work for very few persons.

Sweden: One leader, 8 board members plus deputies and cashier. Digital meetings every month, sometimes more often. Different sections and committees. Several regional branches. Good economy.

Norway: 5+2 board members. All have defined tasks plus ad hoc tasks. Different people, different sports and all sizes. Every year one-two new members in the board. Show-committee, health-group, Magazine-group, and some district groups. Meetings every month except July. Good economy.