

Alaskan Malamute Breeding Regulations

Alaskan Malamute Club Czech Republic

PREAMBLE

The goal of Alaskan Malamute Club Czech Republic (abbreviated as AMKCR from now on) is the breeding of purebred Alaskan Malamutes with pedigrees, while maintaining biological health of every individual and his/her characteristic traits and attributes that are specific for the breed, and described in the standard issued by FCI.

AMKCR breeding regulations constitute a basic norm for breeding of Alaskan Malamutes, are approved by ČKS (Czech Cynological Federation) and ČMKU (Bohemian and Moravian Cynological Union), and are fully compliant with the International Breeding Rules issued by FCI.

Breeding of Alaskan Malamutes without FCI-issued pedigrees is incompatible with the regulations. Dog wholesaling and any support of this type of trade is also considered a serious violation.

When dealing with subjects not included in these regulations, International Breeding Rules of the FCI should be considered a higher norm and should be abided by as thus.

Directives form an integral part of AMKCR breeding regulations. They supplement and modify the regulations according to the current legislation and demands of AMKCR. Additionally, these directives can be individually modified in case of newly emerged circumstances that require it.

Breeding and its regulation

Breeding should be viewed as a purposeful reproduction of dogs that primarily considers the principles of genetic health of both the individual and the populace (the breeding must not be carried out in spite of health concerns). A purebred dog can be considered genetically healthy if they inherited standard attributes, visual characteristics, and temperament that are typical for the breed, but not hereditary defects, which could negatively impact the health of their offspring.

The breeding of dogs owned by the AMKCR members is controlled and regulated by the club. Breeding of Alaskan Malamutes is only possible through a specific club, which guarantees to ČMKU and FCI that no dubious practices are taking place. A club must be approved by ČMKU.

In case when Alaskan Malamute as a breed can be a part of more than one club, the breeder who is a regular member of AMKCR must have their breeding dog(s) evaluated and their litters registered under AMKCR only.

Membership is not restricted to just one club. Special regulations for evaluating breeding dogs are established by each club individually. These regulations must be in compliance with the FCI rules and with Czech legislative regulations, especially with Act 1999 – 166, Veterinary Act, and Act 1992 – 246, Prevention of Animal Cruelty Act. The club can supervise the breeding of just the breeds that ČMKU has authorized it to supervise. The clubs offer breeding-related services to their members, but they can also permit individuals who are not regular club members to breed their dogs there as if they were, as long as all the regulations related to the breeding of that particular breed are abided by. The club that allows breeding to non-members has to specify the conditions in written form and provide these to the non-members.

AMKCR adheres to and assembles the breeding regulations that establish the breeding goals.

These regulations can set certain stricter rules, but those have to always be compliant with all the regulations of International Breeding Rules of the FCI and Breeding Regulations of the ČMKU. The

regulations must take into consideration the working and utilitarian qualities of Alaskan Malamutes, which are specific to this breed.

Dogs that have a genetic defect that could be carried over to their progeny are not allowed to be bred. Males and females who have defects that are viewed as disqualifying by the breed standard are also not allowed to participate in the breeding program. The same rule applies to dogs that underwent a surgery to remove or hide an anatomical or exterior defect which is viewed as disqualifying by the standard, to dogs that are in bad state of health, and to aggressive dogs.

1. Breeding dogs

Breeding males and females are dogs that have a valid pedigree issued or registered by an FCI recognized stud book and that have been accepted to the breeding registry after meeting the requirements set by the corresponding club.

The basic requirement for registering litters under AMKCR is a strict compliance with the AMKCR breeding regulations. If an AMKCR member fails to comply with any regulation stated herein, it should be considered a serious violation of AMKCR rules and regulations.

To be entered into the AMKCR breeding registry, both males and females have to reach 24 months of age. If more than one club accepts Alaskan Malamutes, all the clubs must have the same regulations for admitting dogs into the breeding program and they have to acknowledge breeding dogs from each other's registries.

There is no upper age limit for being accepted into the registry. AMKCR breeding regulations set the maximum breeding age for females to 8 years; it is possible to extend this limit to 9 years according to the female's state of health. There is no similar limit for males.

When the dog successfully fulfills all the requirements for being accepted into the registry, the club records this fact into the dog's pedigree. The breeding dog's owner then hands over the pedigree together with its attachment to the stud book which enters the dog into the database of breeding dogs. AMKCR separates the Alaskan Malamute breeding registries into a general and selective breeding registry. These two registry types help promote the betterment of the breed, no matter the purpose for which the Alaskan Malamute is being kept. Both registries are differentiated by the color of the resulting offspring's pedigrees.

New records to both of these registries are published in separate sections in the club bulletin and on the club website.

To be accepted into any of the AMKCR breeding registries, the owners must present a certificate about the results of their dog's PRA (progressive retinal atrophy – a genetic eye disease) screening. AMKCR recommends that this certificate should not be older than 12 months. In case of males and females who reach 7 years of age and have so far been regularly screened for PRA, the PRA screening certificate should be considered valid for the rest of their life starting from this age.

This certificate is required for both the general and the selective breeding registry.

Since January 1st, 2010, we recommend creating a DNA profile of every breeding dog that has been entered into the AMKCR breeding registry.

When asking for certificates of a planned breeding, the breeder has to present copies of both parents' genetic eye disease screening certificates.

This requirement has been in force since January 1st, 2003.

2. Breeding registry types:

a) General breeding registry

To be accepted into the general breeding registry, the following requirements have to be met:

1. Taking part in the general breeding dog assessment organized by AMKCR, where a delegated judge together with AMKCR consultant for breeding are present, with the result of: eligible for breeding.
2. The dogs with the following hip dysplasia results according to FCI are eligible to be entered into the general breeding registry: A, B, A1, A2, B1, B2 or AB.
3. The dogs with the following hip dysplasia results according to OFA are eligible to be entered into the general breeding registry: excellent, good, fair.

Individual breeding dog assessment is possible after a justified request under these circumstances:

Male or female must meet the set criteria for general breeding dog assessment and they also have to participate in at least two dog shows (club, national or international) with the results of “excellent” or “very good” (the owner has to present these results). On these shows, the dog must be judged by delegated judges for Alaskan Malamutes from the Czech Republic.

Apart from submitting the request and paying the fee, the male or female's owner also has to send the original versions of all the required documents to the club committee by registered mail. After the club committee makes its decision, the AMKCR breeding consultant sends a letter to the owner and together they arrange the date for the individual breeding dog assessment.

b) Selective breeding registry

To be accepted into the selective breeding registry, the following requirements have to be met:

1. Participating in two dog shows (national, club or international) – the shows have to be held in the Czech Republic, the dog has to be judged by a judge delegated by AMKCR, and the dog must receive a result of “excellent” or “very good” in intermediate, open or champion class.
2. The dogs with the following hip dysplasia results according to FCI are eligible to be entered into the selective breeding registry: A, A1, A2.
3. The dogs with the following hip dysplasia results according to OFA are eligible to be entered into the selective breeding registry: excellent, good.
4. Taking part in the selective breeding dog assessment organized by AMKCR, where a delegated judge together with AMKCR consultant for breeding are present. The results from the aforementioned dog shows must be attached to the request for selective breeding dog assessment.

Alaskan Malamutes who have already been entered into the general breeding registry or have been made eligible for breeding in other clubs for Alaskan Malamutes, can be entered into the selective breeding registry if they meet all the aforementioned criteria.

After breeding two dogs that have been entered into the selective breeding registry, a selective litter is born. This rule doesn't apply to international breedings.

3. Rules for hip dysplasia (HD) evaluation in AMKCR

AMKCR recognizes only those hip dysplasia x-ray evaluations that have been done by a veterinarian appointed by the club and it also recognizes (in compliance with FCI) HD x-ray evaluations done in the breed's country of origin, i.e. the USA, by OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals).

The basic requirement for being entered into any of the two breeding registries is adhering to the AMKCR breeding regulations. If an AMKCR member fails to comply with any of the regulations, it is considered a serious violation of the AMKCR rules.

The lowest age for taking part in a breeding dog assessment and HD screening is set to 24 months.

Male or female cannot be x-rayed before reaching 24 months of age – in case that this rule is violated, the resulting x-ray should be considered invalid. For the dogs to be accepted into the AMKCR breeding program, their owner has to present the certificate with the result of the HD evaluation done according to FCI (by the AMKCR-delegated Czech veterinarian), or the certificate with the evaluation done by OFA. HD evaluation in the Czech Republic is done by a veterinarian who was appointed by the club, has a current contract with AMKCR, is officially authorized to evaluate hip dysplasia, and doesn't personally take part in x-raying.

The x-ray remains the property of the dog's owner and will be placed in the assessing veterinarian's archive. The price for evaluating the x-ray is set in the contract between the appointed veterinarian and AMKCR.

The HD screening results may be published in the club bulletin only if the dog's owner gives their permission to do so.

When asking for the certificates of a planned breeding, the owners of both breeding dogs must present the copies of the HD evaluation certificate to the club consultant for breeding.

The dog's owner chooses the veterinary office where they want the x-ray to be made. AMKCR maintains a list of recommended veterinary offices – the owner may choose an office from this list or select one independently. Within 5 business days, the x-ray operator should send the x-ray to the veterinarian delegated by the AMKCR, whose address was provided by the dog's owner. AMKCR provides the members with the HD evaluation request form and also with the OFA form.

After receiving the x-ray, the veterinarian should evaluate it within 5 business days since the delivery date. For additional fee the x-ray can be evaluated within the next work day after its delivery.

The finished HD evaluation will be sent to the AMKCR consultant for breeding and they will then send it to the owner by registered mail within 5 business days since receiving it.

The x-ray that is supposed to be evaluated by OFA is sent by the dog's owner together with a form and a required fee at their own expense.

When sending an x-ray to OFA, the owner fills in the OFA form, the veterinarian signs it, and its copy should then be sent by the owner to the AMKCR consultant for breeding within 5 business days. After receiving the evaluation certificate, the owner should again send its copy to the consultant for breeding within 5 business days.

The record into the dog's pedigree is made by the consultant for breeding during the breeding dog assessment or after a written request by the dog's owner.

Appealing against the HD evaluation results:

When appealing against the evaluation results, the official regulations of Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Czech Republic should be abided by. If the evaluation that the dog's owner is appealing against was made by a Czech veterinarian, they should appeal to the Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Czech Republic. Chamber's refundable deposit is set to 5000 CZK. If the evaluation was made by OFA, the owner should appeal to OFA. In both cases, the dog's owner should inform the consultant for breeding about the intended appeal in written form.

It is forbidden to repeatedly x-ray a dog and in case that this rule is violated, the appeal will not be recognized as valid. An exception to this rule is possible only when the x-ray is lost or damaged before evaluation.

After appealing, the HD evaluation results are considered final and irreversible.

4. Resolving non-standard situations related to breeding

1. When an unplanned breeding of two genetically related dogs occurs and the owner is able to prove who the parents are by DNA testing (and both parents are eligible for breeding), the puppies from this breeding may receive pedigrees. Those pedigrees have to contain a disclaimer that these dogs cannot be recommended for breeding. If the breeder or owner still intends to use any of these dogs for breeding purposes, they have to send a written request to the club committee, asking for the dog to be made eligible for breeding. The committee and the consultant for breeding should then discuss the issue and send their verdict to the owner in written form.
2. If an unplanned breeding occurs, when one of the parents didn't reach the required age for breeding dog assessment, and thus isn't yet eligible for breeding, the breeder is required to prove who the parents are by DNA testing. The breeder must send a request to the club committee to allow postponing the allocation of stud book numbers and issuing pedigrees for puppies until the parent who was too young is made eligible for breeding and entered into the breeding registry. The committee and the consultant for breeding should send their verdict to the owner in written form after discussing the issue.
3. The club committee is, based on the breeding consultant's recommendation, authorized to remove a dog from the breeding registry if it has been proven that the dog passes a defect that is incompatible with the valid FCI standards, or hereditary diseases, to his/her progeny. The dog can also be taken out of the registry if it has been proven that he/she underwent surgery to remove a hereditary defect or a defect that is incompatible with the current FCI standard.
4. In all aforementioned cases, a strictly written communication with the club committee is implied. The breeder must cooperate with the consultant for breeding and all documents that are related to the case have to be archived in compliance with the relevant regulations. The committee's decision is final and an appeal against it can be made only to the AMKCR general assembly within 15 days after receiving the notice about this decision.

Approved by AMKCR General Assembly on 20th of April, 2013, with immediate effect