



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

4th Edition – Effective as of July 1st, 2010

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1. General Information (Preamble)

1.1 Breed Standards

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

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

1.2 Breeding Regulations

The purpose of the Breeding Regulations established by the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association e.V. (acronym: *DLV*) is to govern all breeding-related activities and endorse the organized breeding of the Deutsch-Langhaar breed (DL). The Regulations have been incorporated into the by-laws and are binding on all Association Member Clubs and their individual members.

1.3 Breeding Goals

The breeding goals of the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association 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 Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association defines "pure-breeding" as the preservation of the breed's appearance conforming to type and of its demonstrated hunting abilities. A Deutsch-Langhaar dog is certified to be a pure-bred if it is registered in the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Register (*ZDL*), is issued a pedigree and was tattooed / micro-chipped as a puppy (see 4.3 below) and has been bred in accordance with the Breeding Regulations herein.

1.5 Performance Breeding

The Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association 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 disposition.

The DL Breed Association 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.

1.6 Breeding Perpetuation

The procedures outlined in the Regulations herein (*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 transmits the breed's standard features, type and temperament without inherited defects which might impair the functional health and hunting suitability of its offspring. The DL Breed Association collects and evaluates hereditary defects and diseases, and uses organized breeding techniques to eliminate these conditions.

1.7 *F.C.I.* and *VDH* Breeding Regulations

The International Breeding Ordinance established by the *Federation Cynologique Internationale, F.C.I.*, (World Canine Organization) and the *Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen,VDH*, (German Kennel Club) Breeding Regulations are components of the Regulations herein; they are binding on member clubs and their individual members of the DL Breed Association.

1.8 Care and Nutrition

Dogs for breeding and puppies shall be cared for and fed as is suitable to their species.

The DL Breed Association trusts that a DL breeder is an active hunter and places his puppies only in hunting homes.

2. Breeding Requirements

Owners of male and/or female Deutsch-Langhaar dogs who wish to utilize the Breed Register published by the DL Breed Association must be an individual member of an **Association Member Club**.

2.1 Breeders

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

2.2 Breeding Lease

The leasing of dams shall be 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* (German Kennel Club) be used.

The stud certificate shall be transferred with the pedigree when a pregnant bitch 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 bitch 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 (Smith). The same shall apply to individual registrations.

A designated form shall be used to apply for the Kennel Name 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 Registrar has objections to the name.

The names of 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 Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association.

It is possible to relinquish, at any time, the name of a Registered Kennel Name 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 the assignment in the Breed Register. This service is without charge.

The *VDH* (German Kennel Club) strongly recommends that Kennel owners also register their Kennel Names with *F.C.I.* (World Canine Organization). International Kennel Registration surpasses national registration. The application process is informal, with the *VDH* (German Kennel Club) through the DL Breed Association.

4. Breed Warden and Breeding Counseling

The Member Clubs of the DL Breed Association should know all the breed-certified dogs within their respective clubs. The persons designated and responsible for breeding questions shall counsel and support the breeders in all areas of breeding. The Breed Warden is, in particular, responsible for the formal inspection of litters in his area.

The Breeder shall make his litters available for inspection by a Member Club delegate. The inspection shall also include an evaluation on whether the puppies are cared for and raised in an environment suitable to their species.

Member Clubs will tattoo the puppies (see 4.3 below) with the Breed Register numbers assigned by the Registrar / micro-chip each puppy for identification, and verify that the documents for litter registration are complete and correct (also 4.3 below).

4.1 Breeding Counseling

The **Breed Warden** advises the breeder prior to the planned mating. This shall be recorded on the reverse side of the application for the litter registration. The application will not be processed by the Breed Registrar without the Breed Warden's signature. The counseling is required under the Regulations herein and must have been provided in a timely fashion prior to the mating, not later than the start of the bitch's heat.

4.2 Counseling Responsibility

The regional Member Club where the breeder maintains his domicile shall be responsible for providing the counseling. Exceptions may be granted as long as the Breeding Counseling, as defined by these Regulations, is guaranteed.

For an exception, the Association and the respective regional Member Club must enter into a written agreement before any Breeding Counseling has taken place. The agreement must have the final approval of the **DLV** Executive Committee.

4.3 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 Breed Warden shall tattoo the puppies' right ears using the Breed Register Numbers 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 Breed Warden 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 shall be forwarded to the Breed Registrar.

Claims for compensation for damages as a result of tattooing shall be excluded.

Member Clubs assess separate fees for tattooing / microchip identification and litter inspection.

5. Requirements for Breed Certification

5.1 Principles

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 to 1.6 above); display no breeding eliminating defects (see 6 below), and meet at least 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.

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 one DL Member Club. The judges must be conformation judges accredited by the DL Breed Association.

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

The minimum rating for type, conformation and coat shall be GOOD without the presence of 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

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.

5.3 Suitability for Hunting

The successful completion of *JGHV (Jagdgebrauchshundverband)* performance tests is required to identify 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 organization of the DL Breed Association.

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 with a live duck

or

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

Whenever possible
VGP, *JGHV* Association Utility Test 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 the demonstration of the dog's ability to withstand great stress while hunting.

5.4 Hardness Test

JGHV (German Versatile Hunting Dog Association) stipulations require that the dog pass the hardness test and the respective certificate be issued by the Studbook Custodian.

5.5 Loud Certificate

The determination of sight loud, scent loud or loud while independently searching forest is governed by:

- the *JGHV* Rules and Regulations, *VZPO*, for Natural Ability Test (*VJP*) and Fall Breed Test (*HZP*);
- the *JGHV* Rules and Regulations for Utility Test, *VGPO*;
- the *JGHV* Rules and Regulations for Tests After the Shot (*VPSO*); or
- Appendix 3 of the Breeding Regulations herein, entitled “Performance Award Designations by the DL Breed Association”.

Loud hunting may also be documented on the *JGHV* Form 23 by two *JGHV* Association Judges who certify that they have witnessed the dog's 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's loud on hare or fox. 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 a silent manner of hunting at any time in the past; analogously, demonstrations of hunting loud as defined by Appendix 3 of the Regulations herein, 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

HD evaluation may not be more severe than mild HD (see 8.1. to 8.3 below).

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; 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 respective Association Member Club has submitted the request and after approval by the Breeding Commission. These dogs shall be subject to careful screening. Your attention is directed to number (14) of the Breeding Regulations herein. Breeding restrictions may be imposed.

6. Breeding Prohibition

Deutsch-Langhaar dogs which do not meet the requirements in 5.1 through 5.6 above and those with genetic defects shall not be approved for breeding.

Dogs who, after being certified for breeding, are found to have produced offspring with genetic defects in several litters with different mates shall be banned from breeding.

Genetic 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 medium and severe hip dysplasia;
- Dogs with any of the following diseases, whether present or surgically corrected or otherwise treated:
 - Epilepsy;
 - Osteochondrosis (OCD) or shoulder lameness; elbow dysplasia (ED);
 - 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.

7. Breed-Certification Procedure

7.1 Breeding Certification

Upon request of the respective Association Member Club, a Deutsch-Langhaar dog which has documented breeding suitability under 5.1.– 5.7 above shall be certified for breeding following a visual inspection (see 4.2 above).

7.2 Breeding Ban

A Breeding Ban is entered on the pedigree of a dog with genetic defects. The Breed Registrar or a designated person of the respective Association Member Club shall enter the ban on the pedigree.

7.3 Breeding Privilege

After a breeder has consulted with the respective Breed Warden, he may use any Deutsch-Langhaar male or female dogs for breeding that are already breed-certified (see 4 – 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.

Owners of Stud Dogs must keep a stud service record which they receive when the dog is formally certified for breeding.

7.5 Breeding of 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 Bitches After 8 Years of Age

A 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 Association Member Club, the Breeding Commission may grant exceptions to this rule if the female dog has proven to be a quality dam in terms of heredity.

7.7

Dogs with mild HD (HD 1 or C) may only be bred to HD-free (HD 0 or A) or HD borderline (HD B) dogs (see 8 d below).

7.8

A stud service may not occur without the presentation of a stud certificate. The certificate must be issued and signed by the respective Association Member Club (**see 4.2 above**). The stud dog owner signs the reverse side of the certificate immediately after the mating.

The stud dog owner shall pay a fee to the DL Breed Association for each productive service by his male dog. If he has not paid after two reminders, a Breed Register Ban will be imposed (see 2.3 above).

7.9

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 Association Member Club only on a case by case basis. The owner assumes the costs involved.

7.10

Owners of the stud dog and of the brood bitch shall each verify, before a mating, that the other dog is certified for breeding.

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

7.11

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 Committee.

8. Procedure for Hip Dysplasia Examination (HD)

A dog's hip joint condition shall be determined by a radiograph procedure.

The steps of the procedure 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 DL Breed Association the dog's identity by comparing the Breed Registration number on the original pedigree with the dog's tattoo number. He further declares that the dog was anesthetized for the radiograph;
- 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 DL Association selected for this purpose.
- d) Evaluation
The findings may be in the following range:

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

9. Stud Dogs, Stud Dog Catalog, Stud Service Record

The respective 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.

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 Association 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 Register number, 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 Section 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 Register 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 Section 5(2) of the Breeding Regulations).

The stud dog catalog shall be accessible on the website of the *DLV*. Hard copies may be purchased at cost by Association Member Clubs.

The respective Association Member Club furnishes the Stud Dog's data to the Breeding Commission. The documents must include a statement with an authentic signature by the Stud Dog owner in which he declares that the dog to be listed 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, aseptical humerus head necrosis). No surgeries or treatments were performed on the dog to correct any breeding eliminating defects.

9.1 Stud Service Record

A stud dog owner shall keep a Stud Service Record wherein all data on the matings will be recorded.

The data shall include:
Dates of mating, location of matings, name of brood bitch and her Breed Register number, name and address of the breeder, and litter size.

Association Member Clubs have the right to inspect the Stud Service Record at any time.

10. Breed Register (ZDL)

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 "good" and "bad" heredity.

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 Pointing Dogs provided they are individual members of an 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 evaluation, and color/markings;
- k) HD ratings: A=HD-clear; B= borderline HD; C= mild HD; D=medium HD; E=severe HD
- l) *DGStB* performance awards: Hardness, manner of hunting loud during the independent forest search, Armbruster Halt Award; 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;
- m) Manner of hunting.

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

10.1 Special Provisions

Litters produced by parents which are registered in the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Register (ZDL), but 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.

Certificates of origin for litters produced by parents with breeding eliminating 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 into the DL Breed Register and will receive registration papers if they receive a positive evaluation.

Each breeder shall receive at no cost one Breed Register volume each year in which he bred one or more litters.

11. Entry Procedure

The Breeder completes in full the litter registration (application), leaving blank the names of the buyers where unknown, and forwards the application not later than 4 weeks after the litter was whelped to his member club. After review, the member club submits the document to the Breed Registrar of the DL Breed 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 issues the pedigrees for the puppies; he shall mail the documents by COD to the Breeder.

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 DL Breed Association. Design and lay-out of these documents are subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the DL Breed 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, Director of Testing).

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

Change in ownership will be recorded on the pedigree by the owner. It will not be recorded by the Breed Registrar.

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 pedigree shall be coordinated with the JGHV Studbook Office and – when indicated – with the Association Member Club.

12. Fees

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

The DL Breed Association requests payment of a separate stud service fee from the stud dog owner for each productive mating. The 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 without the mandatory breeding counseling occur.
Stud dog owners must pay a separate stud dog fee (see 11 above) of € 100 Euro Dollar if they allow their stud dog to successfully mate with a bitch without the certification of Breeding Counseling.

Fees are payable upon COD notice from the Breed Registrar.

Association Member Clubs may assess additional charges for services provided by their breed wardens, for breed certification 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 Committee 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 15th of February. It covers the preceding year and shall be ready for print.

He shall further provide the 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 Association Member Club before the applicant is notified.

He is also responsible for monitoring the breeding activities within the DL Breed Association and reporting annually to the General Meeting on these activities.

14. Breeding Commission

Under the By-laws of the DL Breed Association, the Breeding Commission assists the Executive Committee Board of the DL Breed Association. It reports annually to the General Meeting.

The Breeding Commission shall consist of three individual members with seniority and experience in the breeding history of the *DLV*. The Breeding Commission shall report directly to the Managing Executive Committee which it supports in all breeding-related matters.

The most important duties of the Commission are:

- Monitor the breeding of DL dogs and compliance with the Breeding Regulations and with the established standards for the breed;
- Collect the hunting test results for each year for all DL dogs; analyze and present them with comments 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, disposition, performance in regular hunting practice and trueness to the DL type;
- Decision-making body for disputes regarding the interpretation of Breeding Regulations;
- Advise the Managing Executive Committee and the Extended Board of Directors, the Association member clubs and individual breeders in all breeding related matters.

The Breeding Commission shall render decisions by unanimous vote. When unanimity cannot be reached, the Managing Executive Committee 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 of Directors.

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

15. Association Member Clubs

The Executive Committee within a Member Club is responsible for the adherence to the Breeding Regulations. The Club 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 breed warden, 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 counsel on breedings or monitor litters from their own kennels.

16. Deutsch-Langhaar Dogs in Other Countries

Deutsch-Langhaar dogs in other countries are defined as those Deutsch-Langhaar Pointing 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

Every breeder and owner of a stud dog, through his membership in a DL Member Club or DL Breed Group which is affiliated with the Deutsch-Langhaar Breed Association, shall be bound by 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 Directors of the DL Breed Association. The decision is final and not subject to appeal.

The mutual rights and privileges of owners of stud dogs and breed-certified bitches are defined in detail in the Breeding Regulations of the umbrella organizations *F.C.I.* (World Canine Organization) and *VDH* (German Kennel Club). 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 Regulations.

Annex

1. Color Inheritance

The colors of Deutsch-Langhaar dogs permissible under the Breed Standards are listed below in hereditary order (10.2 a - f). 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.

The Breeding Regulations were last revised by the DLV General Meeting in Keulos on March 20th, 2010.

Changes affecting the tattooing shall be in effect as of January 1st, 2011.

2. **FCI-Standard No. 117b** (translated by Mrs. C. Seidler)
Federation Cynologique Internationale
Secretariat General, 14. rue Léopold II, 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

Preamble

German Long-Haired Pointing Dog (Deutsch-Langhaar)

Country of Origin: Germany

Utilization: Versatile Hunting Dog

FCI Group Classification: Group VII (**Continental** Pointing Dogs)

Brief Historical Summary: The German long-haired Pointing Dog combines the bloodlines of a bird-, hawk- and water dog as well as of Bracken (Scenthounds). He therefore has scope for great versatility. Pure breeding has been carried out since the year 1879 and main characteristics of the breed laid down. In the year 1897, Baron von Schorlemer set down the first standard for the German Long-haired and thus laid the foundation stone for today's pure breeding.

FCI-Standard No. 117b for
German Long-Haired Pointing Dog (Deutsch-Langhaar)

1) **General Appearance:**

Strong; muscular; low set; flowing lines. Small dogs must have plenty of substance. Too massive and thereby clumsy dogs are not desired.

2) **Important Proportions:**

Muzzle and skull of equal length. Dog should not be overbuilt. Slightly higher at shoulder than rump.

3) **Behavior/Temperament:**

Balanced, calm, controlled temperament, good natured, easily trained.

4) **Head:**

Special value must be attached to the beautiful Long-haired head. Noble appearance, elongated.

4.1 Cranial region: skull slightly rounded;

Stop gently rising, not deep and sharp.

4.2 Facial region:

Noseleather: Brown, slightly lighter spots permitted;

Bridge of Nose: Lightly arched, not too slender;

Lips: Not overlapping too much;

Jaws: Not too fine;

Cheeks: Cheekbones not too strong;

Eyes: Color brown, as dark as possible. Lids fitting close to eyeballs, without visible haw. Set neither too deep, nor protruding;

Leathers: Not set on too low, turned slightly forward.

4.3 Teeth: Well developed and complete (42 teeth) scissor bite i.e. upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors.

Teeth formula:
$$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ \hline & & & \times 2 = 42 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{array}$$

5) **Neck:** Strong and noble. No dewlap. Getting harmoniously stronger towards the chest. Not too short.

6) **Body:**

Back: Straight, firm, not too long;

Loins: Specially muscular;

Croup: Long, with moderate slope;

Chest: Forechest well developed, ribcage broad and deep, reaching at least to elbows;

Tail: Carried not too steep. It should be carried horizontally, the last third being slightly turned up.

7) **Limbs:**

7.1 Forequarters:

General: In normal stance, **bones of upper arm**, forearm and of foot, seen from the front, should form an almost vertical line;

Shoulder: Close fitting. Seen from side, in repose, shoulder-blade and upper arm should form approximately a right angle;

Elbow: Close fitting;

Pastern joint: Slightly angulated; **pastern** not quite straight;

Feet: Pads coarse and strong.

7.2 Hindquarters:

General: Seen from behind, the hip bone, upper thigh, bones of lower thigh and of foot should form a vertical line;

Hock: Special value is attached to good angulation;

Dewclaws: Are to be removed at birth.

8) Gait/Movement: Ground covering movement with good drive from hindquarters.

9) Skin: Close fitting to body, no wrinkles.

10) Coat:

10.1 Hair: The greatest importance is attached to correct coat, neither excessive growth nor too short hair; On back and sides of body: Hair 3 - 5 cm, close fitting. On underside of neck, on chest and belly, coat may be longer;

Belly: Well coated;

Leathers: Hair wavy and feathered;

Tail: With good plume, coated to tip;

Back of front legs: Feathered;

Back of hind legs: Feathered, forming breeches;

Below hock: Hair significantly shorter. Too much feathering is not desired. Dense short hair between toes;

Head: Hair much shorter, but all the same, longer than on a short-haired German Pointing Dog.

Topknot not desired. On body: Hair is sleek, firm, smooth or slightly wavy, close fitting. Dense with good undercoat.

10.2 Color:

a) Self coloured brown;

b) Brown with white or speckled markings (specially on chest and feet);

c) Dark roan (with large or smaller dark brown patches; brown head, possibly with white blaze, snip or star);

d) Pale roan (with large or smaller pale brown patches; brown head with possibly white blaze, snip or star);

e) Mottled (many small brown spots on white background; head brown, possibly with white blaze, snip or star);

f) Brown and white, either pure brown and white or with very few small spots (large brown patches with saddle or blanket. Head brown, possibly with white blaze, snip or star);

Occasionally fawn markings may occur as a very old throw-back to the Hounds.

11) Size and Weight:

Height at withers: Dogs: 60-70 cm, ideal height 63-66 cm;

Bitches: 58-66 cm, ideal height 60-63 cm.

Weight average: 30 kg.

12) Faults:

Eyes: Pale hawk-eye, slanting position of eyes;

Ears: Not carried against the cheeks, leathery tips;

Back: Hollow back, roach back;

Chest: Barrel shaped or too narrow;

Tail: Curled or hooked tail;

Forequarters: Scapulo-humeral angle too open, pastern too straight;
Hindquarters: Cowhocked, bow legged;
Feet: Splayed feet, cat or hare feet;
Texture of coat: Longer hair on beard; bushy eyebrows; curly coat.

13) **Eliminating Faults:**

General appearance: Dogs with insufficient bone and muscle;
Head: Dogs with heads diverging from breed type;
Eyes: Ectropion (lids turned outwards). Entropion (lids turned inwards). Also eyelids which have been corrected.
Male dogs must have two normal, palpable testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
Adopted by the General Meeting in Jerusalem on June 23rd and 24th, 1987.

3. **Breed Club Specific Award Designations**

Performance Award S (LzS)

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

Requirements:

During a regular hunt, the dog must

- seize and hold a small wild boar or
- chase with attempts to seize, and hold down an adult wild boar 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).

Reporting:

If a dog has been witnessed to demonstrate the above on one occasion, the handler shall identify two witnesses to the demonstration.

The witnesses must be impartial according to Section 102 of the JGHV Association Test Rules & Regulations (VGPO).

They have to be identified by address and telephone number. They shall write and sign a report describing the event.

The handler shall forward their statements, including the dog's name and Breed Register number, to the chairman of the respective member club for approval of the award. The application can be informal. The chairman of the member club must ensure that the requirements have been met. He is authorized to ask questions of the witnesses.

Entry/Registration: The chairman of the member club records the award on the pedigree after he is satisfied that all requirements have been met. He reports to the Breed Registrar who will enter the award in the Breed Register.

The DL Breed Association passed the above decision at their 1991 General Meeting.

Performance Award Designation „:” (Award for Natural Blood Tracking on Game Capable of Defense)

(:) (Award for Natural Blood Tracking on 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:

1. Name, Breed Register number, performance awards, whelp date, owner and handler of the dog;
2. Identification, type and terrain of the hunting grounds;
3. Weather conditions, ground moisture (dew), ground vegetation, topography, with or without snow cover;
4. 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;
5. 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 acknowledgment and confirmation to the Chairman of the respective Member Club or Breed Group; it will then be forwarded to the Breed Registrar.

The DL Breed Association passed above decision at their 1992 General Meeting.

Performance award SP(Schorlemer Fall Breed Test successfully completed)

The DL Breed Association passed above decision at their 1986 General Meeting.

Nomenclature

R	= male dog	bw	= brown/white
H	= female dog	fs	= ticked
b	= brown		
bwB	= brown with white patch on chest	DT	= date of mating
bs	= brown roan	WT	= whelp date
hs	= light roan	gew.	= litter size
ds	= dark roan	gew. 3/2	= litter size and gender, 3 males/2 females
wb	= white/brown		

Award Designations

\	= Loud Hunter
/	= Hardness Certificate
-	= Dead Game Bayer
	= Dead Game Guide
>	= Loud Hunter and Dispatcher
⌞	= Loud Hunter and Dead Game Bayer
⌟	= Loud Hunter and Dead Game Guide
⌠	= Dispatcher and Dead Game Bayer
⌡	= Dispatcher and Dead Game Guide
⌢	= Loud Hunter, Dispatcher and Dead Game Bayer
>	= Loud Hunter, Dispatcher and Dead Game Guide

Hunting Tests

J	= JGHV Association Natural Ability Test
H	= JGHV Association Fall Breed Test
G	= JGHV Association Utility Test
AZP	= Fall Breed Test for Older Dogs
SP	= <i>Schorlemer</i> Fall Breed Test
LzS'	= Award Wild Boar
„:“	= Award Natural Blood Tracking on defensive game
(:)	= Award Natural Blood Tracking
IVGP	= International Association Utility Test

27718 = German Versatile Stud Dog Book (*DGStB*) registration number. The dog successfully completed a *JGHV* Association Utility Test, with a predicate of either Prize I, II or III.

Vbr. = Successfully completed the Retrieve Reliability Test on Natural Wound Track

Btr. = Successfully completed the Retrieve Reliability Test (fox)

A.H. = Armbruster-Halt-Award

Sw I, II or III = Successfully completed a *JGHV* Association Blood Tracking Test, with a predicate of either Prize I, II or III.

SchH I, II or III = Successfully completed Schutzhunde Test I, II or III

The letter A behind the Breed Registration number indicates = HD- clear; B = borderline HD;
C = mild HD, D = medium HD
E = severe HD

No guarantee is provided that the data published in this Breed Register is correct or complete.

Some of the parents' *JGHV* performance awards may not be listed. It was not until 1988 that *JGHV* began collecting by electronic methods *VJP* (Natural Ability Test) and *HZP* (Fall Breed Test) test results; *VGP*s (*JGHV* Association Utility Test) not until 1990.