

Breedingrules	Why	Remarks
No combination with a higher inbreed-percentage than 0 % over 3 generations is allowed. Breeding dogs must be tested through MyDogDNA	Within a closed population inbreeding is a fact. Too high inbreeding leads to degeneration of the breed and increases the risks of health-issues. That's why we choose restricting the growth of inbreeding op front.	It is easy to check: on the pedigree of both parents of a combination the same names are not allowed. The obligation of testing through MyDogDNA is introduced because that test gives the most potential risks within the breed and gives the possibility to determine the kinship.
Repeating a combination is not allowed	Does not add anything to the gene-pool of the breed	Is only enlarging the number of Barbets and that is not our primary policy
The minimum age of a male on the day of the mating must be at least 30 months	A male is fully grown out at 24 months. Primary epilepsy shows mostly before 30 months. So in this way the risk of mating with an epileptic-infected male is reduced.	He can be a carrier but there is not yet a test to exclude that
A male can mate successfully no more than 4 times in his life	Based on the population worldwide and in The Netherlands 4 matings is acceptable in regards to the necessary diversity.	Health risks are reduced if later on a male has a hidden illness. A successful mating is a mating which gave at least 1 living pup. Artificial insemination is also regarded as a successful mating
Cryptorchid and monorchide males are excluded	Health-issue	
A bitch may on the day of the mating be no younger than 30 months	For the first mating the bitch must be mentally and physically stable. They are that in our opinion with 24 months. But because of the possible primary epilepsy (see with the male) we demand 30 months here also	
A bitch may not be mated for the first time when she passed the age of 60 months and for the last time before she is 96 months	The welfare of the bitch and the great risks demand a first mating before 60 months and a last one before 96 months	
It is not allowed for a bitch to have more litters than 3 in her life. 2 litters within 24 months is only allowed if between the mating of the 2 litters at least a period of 12 months is	3 litters guarantee enough possibilities for contribution to the gene-pool, and also guarantees a normal doglife besides breeding.	The rule regarding 2 litters within 24 months assures a minimal pause between matings
After a second caesarean it is not allowed to breed with that bitch again	A bitch that can only produce with caesareans is not suitable to produce	
Combinations with the hipscores A/A, A/B, BB and A/C are allowed. A male with a hipscore C is only allowed to mate a female with hipscore A. ECVO eye-test should be valid at least 12	A litter is a burden for a bitch, so in principle only with A, B and C hips may be bred. In order not to be too restricted a male with C hips is allowed to mate a female	Studies show that hip dysplasia is only for 15 to 20 percent inheritable. Most of the bad hips are due to environmental circumstances. For a bitch with D

<p>months before a mating. With a dog that is infected with epilepsy breeding is not allowed.</p>	<p>with A hips. The eyes must have a valid test at the moment of mating. That epilepsy is excluded goes without saying.</p>	<p>hips a litter will very likely be too heavy.</p>
<p>Showing-results are not necessary for breeding. Yearly the club organises inventory days, where a by the club invited specialised Barbet-judge will judge the breeding-dogs in regards to the Standard for the Barbet. The outcome can lead to exclusion of breeding. All breeders have to participate with their breeding-dogs.</p>	<p>In this way dogs with obvious faults can be prevented for breeding.</p>	<p>It is more objective than judging on a show.</p>
<p>For breeding-dogs a behavioural test is required. No working test is required</p>	<p>It is s test meant only to pick out dogs with aggressive or too shy behaviour. They may not breed. To oblige a working test is too much in our opinion because most Barbets are just pets.</p>	
<p>There are rules regarding to the pups to “protect” puppy-buyers, like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a behavioural test to make the best match - openness about defects to the buyer 		
<p>All members of the club have to sigh a code of ethics in which they underline the goals of the club and will give all openness about the health of their dogs and give permission that all that info will be placed openly on the club’s website for everyone to read. If a potential member does not want to sign they will not be accepted as a member. If he violates this code it is a reason to be expelled.</p>		
<p>For all out 4 breads the known breed-specific health issues are specified and bound to rules in case of breeding</p>	<p>In order to minimize the risks of sick pups</p>	
<p>Regarding to our breeding-rules we are advised by a well-known Dutch genetic-specialist.</p>	<p>His advises can only be overruled by a majority of 2/3 of the club-members</p>	<p>In this way the club-board lays the “decision-power” ad the specialist and in that way the conflicts of interests are minimized.</p>
<p>Also 2 vets are advising regarding health-issues</p>	<p>They advise the genetic specialist if necessary</p>	
<p>The club has their “own” behaviour specialist. She made a behaviour test for potential breedingdogs.</p>	<p>With dogs that score insufficient on the behaviour test should not be bred.</p>	