

death (“fading puppy syndrome”).

Clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of each disease are covered.

*Genetic Diseases*—Describes inherited diseases, basic genetics and exceptions, and DNA tests. Capabilities of the UC Davis Veterinary Genetics Laboratory are included.

*Neonatal Care*—Focuses on resuscitation and other prudent forms of intervention to reduce puppy morbidity and mortality. Includes good-husbandry protocols.

*Insemination*—Discusses the pros and cons of both transcervical and surgical insemination in association with cryopreserved (frozen) semen.

*C-Sections*—Describes the proper protocols needed to minimize complications, as well as the pros and cons of a planned C-section instead of a natural delivery.

Electronic documents of all presentations were provided to the participants. The school is currently evaluating options and feasibility for making the high-quality audio recording of the symposium available to the aftermarket. The success of Reproduction 101 has also prompted future planning for Canine Reproduction 201 and other canine symposia.

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## Pembroke Welsh Corgis

### Training Corrections

The history of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi indicates that they were all-around farm dogs, working during the day and then sleeping in the Welsh cottages at night. Most likely, they also shared the children’s beds as beloved

family members. This type of heritage gives the breed its people-pleasing attitude. The breed is intelligent and quick to learn; however, Pembroke’s are also sensitive to their owner’s mood, voice, and gestures.

The “want to please” part of the Pembroke makes the trainer-dog relationship very important. The Pembroke wants to be correct and to be otherwise, can cause mental distress in some. These dogs can be harder to train for those owners who incorrectly read this desire. A harsh verbal correction given to such dog is far worse, to the dog, than a leash-pop. Some instructors will dictate “no verbal negatives” in training classes since all dogs benefit from this philosophy, and it definitely benefits the softer dogs. Even a raised voice may cause distress to a softer dog.

The best correction is the one that is appropriate for the situation. Dogs who are running the fence and barking in the yard will often respond to several taps on the window. The taps interrupt the activity, and the dogs will want to investigate the source of the tapping. Barking in a crate can be handled in a similar manner. Tossing a shoe to hit the crate without saying anything to the offender will catch the dog by surprise.

After several such experiences, the dog learns that barking in the crate is not such a good idea. A dog who looks away when sitting at heel is not paying attention; a quick lead-pop reminds the dog to watch the owner. Each of these corrections involves no verbal negatives. A physical activity interrupts the undesired one and refocuses the dog.

When it comes to formal training activities, well-known obedience competitor Connie Cleveland characterized incorrect performances as two types: “effort errors” and “lack-of-effort errors.” Effort errors are caused when the dog is confused or scared or doesn’t understand what is being asked. The correction for these errors might be no cookies, no verbal praise, or a simple “oops.” The dog is helped through the exercise. A dog who anticipates the recall is making an effort error; he

hasn’t completely learned that he must wait for the command.

Lack-of-effort errors occur when the dog thinks he has a choice in whether he needs to respond to the command. A dog who knows the recall exercise but doesn’t come is making a lack-of-effort error. Such errors are corrected in a manner consistent with the dog’s level of training, as well as his emotional response to corrections.

After a correction is made, remember to *always* praise the dog when he does the activity correctly! The praise can be verbal or physical, or a release to chase a toy or get a tossed cookie. Resume the training session, remembering to praise and reward efforts, kindly correct mistakes, and always end the session on a happy note.

The Pembroke fancy will gather at the national specialty on September 21–27—in Nova, Ohio, for herding, and in Wilmington, Ohio, for the rest of the events. Details can be found at [pwcca.org](http://pwcca.org). Come join us!

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Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America website: [pwcca.org](http://pwcca.org).

## Pulik Code of Ethics for the Puli Breeder

The Puli Club of America (PCA), in accordance with the objectives of its Constitution, expects its members to use the club’s published guidelines (that is, Code of Ethics) in establishing a standard of conduct for themselves as owners, breeders, sellers, and exhibitors of Pulik. Each prospective member of the PCA must agree via signature to these guidelines as part of the application process.

A periodic refresher of the Code of Ethics for all Puli enthusiasts is helpful. The PCA Guidelines are presented in four parts to address the Puli owner, breeder, seller, and exhibitor. Each of these people has an *inherent responsibility to protect our breed*. Even though a prospective member may not initially plan on becoming a breeder at some

time in their future, recognition of the important role that a breeder plays for this breed is critical.

The Puli breeder has especially prominent responsibilities relative to ethical conduct. A breeder needs to be well-informed about the standard of our breed; be aware that the purpose of breeding is to maintain or improve the quality of the breed in accordance with the standard; and use all available means to determine that breeding stock is free of inheritable disease, such as knowledge of ancestors and Canine Health Information Center (CHIC, [offa.org](http://offa.org)) testing.

For guidance on how to use the CHIC database, refer to the Pulik column on “Researching Health Information” in the March 2012 AKC GAZETTE, which can be found on the PCA website, [puliclub.org](http://puliclub.org).

PCA-required CHIC testing includes:

1. Orthopedic Foundation of America (OFA) or PennHIP for hips
2. OFA for patella
3. OFA for degenerative myelopathy (DM) (a DNA test for this is conducted via cheek-swab)
4. OFA for eyes (formerly CERF [Canine Eye Registry]), to be updated every three years

Additional tests that can be performed but are not required include:

- OFA for elbows
- OFA for cardiac
- OFA for thyroid
- BAER (hearing) test

A Puli breeder is expected to obtain radiologically normal OFA/PennHIP evaluation on all breeding stock before breeding. Only stock which is sound in body and temperament should be used for breeding. Breeding should only happen when a breeder is in the position to properly care for the bitch and litter, recognizing that offspring might need housing for a considerable length of time.

Following the PCA Code of Ethics, a breeder is expected to not breed a bitch at her first season, before the age of 2, nor breed her more than two out

of three consecutive heat periods, taking the health of the bitch into consideration at all times.

Breeding arrangements should be only entered via written contracts. Accurate and thorough breeding records should be kept in full accordance with AKC requirements. Any breeding that is not carefully planned should be prevented.

A breeder shall pay careful attention to physical and emotional needs of puppies produced and keep all the puppies in the litter until they are a minimum of 8 weeks of age, which is in keeping with most animal-welfare laws.

A breeder must realize that producing puppies is a commitment, and they remain responsible for puppies they produce throughout the lifetime of those dogs. One example of true commitment by breeders is providing assistance to their dogs in need of re-homing, including taking dogs back and fostering them until they can relocate them to a new home.

The above serves to remind Puli people that each of us is responsible for our breed and that we are a reflection of the PCA, which is a worthy goal.

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## Swedish Vallhunds Breed Standards and Living History

In a breed like the Swedish Vallhund, it is dangerously easy for your experience of the breed and interpretation of the standard to become isolated to your own dogs or the dogs you are able to see regularly (sometimes these will be dogs you yourself have bred), or to dogs who do well in the breed ring.

Part of what makes contact with fellow fanciers, attending national specialties, and going to other events with numbers of the breed present so important to breeders and breed fanciers is the opportunity to see a variety of dogs, from a variety of bloodlines, and observe the similarities

and differences between them and your own stock.

Talking to other breed fanciers and learning judges' opinions can also help to fill in and define your own interpretation of your breed standard, as can comparing your country's standard to that of the breed's home country.

Trying to keep an open mind and being self-aware when it comes to your personal preferences is important. You may place a real emphasis on shoulders, for example, while someone else places a greater emphasis on heads; neither is empirically right or wrong, especially if neither person neglects the overall breed standard in service to their preferences, and more especially if neither person neglects the total dog, including temperament, health and working ability.

No matter how specific a breed standard is, its application to a real, living animal is essentially subjective to varying degrees. The breed standard defines an ideal, even when it is based upon a real individual animal—as the Swedish Vallhund standard is, being based on a bitch called Topsy.

Some aspects of a standard are less subject to differences of opinion, such as proper dentition or height at the withers, while others are more so, such as interpretation of the standard's use of the words *strong* or *small*.

The only well-known photograph of Topsy—the “model of the breed” used by the Swedish Vallhund's savior, Björn von Rosen, when creating the original breed standard—was taken when she was older, but we can still see that she is obviously a Vallhund. While her ears are quite large compared to many modern Vallhunds, her expression, proportions, markings, body shape, and overall type are clearly those of a Swedish Vallhund, and she would likely not look too terribly out of place in a Veterans class today.

While there is always room for improvement and refinement in some areas, comparing your dogs to well-regarded individuals from the past or even the breed's foundation stock is vital if you, as a breeder, intend to pre-