



LMAC Total Dog Profile Form

Purpose of a Total Dog Profile (TDP): As outlined in the corporation's Bylaws, LMAC's strategy for a capable hunting/family dog includes "LM breeding practices to maximize the health of offspring, and the breadth and diversity of the gene pool." Toward that goal, the LMAC Registrar is to approve the mating of qualified Large Munsterlanders when they conform to the breed standard and upon proof of qualifications of both sire and dam. The purpose of this TDP document is to summarize those qualifications on one page, with supporting documentation and to provide information to breeders and sire owners to help ensure that mates selected for breeding not only qualify but also complement one another. This can be facilitated by mentioning the strengths and weaknesses of the dog, which will help improve and maintain the Large Munsterlander gene pool.

Documents needed to apply for eligibility to breed:

- 1) LMAC Total Dog Profile Form completed (below – for details on each item, see foot note number)
- 2) Copy of test score document(s)
- 3) Copy of registration certificate (front page) and pedigree (back page)
- 4) Copy of Hip Certification document.
- 5) Picture of your dog: The purpose of this picture is to identify the conformation/structure of the dog. Take the picture from the left or right side of the dog, including their legs and head. (Taking the picture in tall grass will obscure dog's conformation.)

Kennel application: If you are applying to become a kennel, contact the LMAC Registrar to obtain the kennel application.

Documents: Maintain original documents in your files and only email or mail copies.

Please fill out the form and email to hooch@teleport.com

Registration	
Dog's Registered Name:	
Sex: (male/female)	
Registration/Tattoo # ¹ :	

Coat Color/Markings	
Plated or Ticked ² :	
Percentage of Black, White and/or Roan ³ :	
Head Markings ² : (Blaze, snip, star, black head, Other)	
Color Genotype: (see registration)	

TDP Author	
First & Last Name of person(s) completing TDP:	

Health			
Height ⁷ :			
Length ⁷ :			
Weight ⁷ :		Ideal Weight ⁷ : (yes/no)	
HD Free/Elbow Free ⁴ :	Rating (see certification): (Fair/Good/Excellent, ect)		
	Certification used ⁴ :		
	Certification Number:		
Eyes & Teeth ⁸ : OK	If otherwise, explain below		
Date Born:			
General Health: (Excellent, no surgical corrections)	If otherwise, explain below:		

Breeder/Owner	
Breeder's First/Last Name:	
Breeder's City and Province/State:	
Owner's First/Last Name:	
Owner's Address, City, Province/State:	
Owner's Phone:	
Owner's email:	
Alternative/additional contact information:	

Test	
Tests Completed ⁹ : (NA, HAE, UPT, AHAE, UT, PE, Other.)	

Working Style: Describe the working/hunting style of the dog ⁵
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Training: Describe training methods used to compensate/facilitate the dog ⁵

Conformation: Describe the conformation/structure/coat of the dog ⁶

Temperament: Describe the dogs temperament

Once on a Pedigree
None. If otherwise, list dog name and reason below (this is indicated on the pedigree)

- **When the form is complete, select *File > Save As > name document with your dogs name.* (use a .doc file extension)**
- **Please email completed form and documentation to hooch@teleport.com. I will create the TDP and send back to you for review and the Registrar for approval to breed.**
- **Continue to next page for Notes, Additional Testing Information and How to Measure the size of a Dog”**

Notes:

¹ An LM’s registration number, written with a slash mark as for example “99/09,” is also an LM’s tattoo. The tattoo is found in the right ear where the slash mark is omitted, “9909.” Since LMAC uses the same numbering system as the German and Austrian breed clubs a registration number is strictly speaking not a unique identifier and must be accompanied by the registry that issued it to make it unique, thus “LMAC 99/09.” The other acronyms commonly found on a N. American LM’s pedigree are: ZGM, Zuchtbuch Grosse Münsterländer, maintained by the German Verband Grosse Münsterländer (VGM); or ÖHZB, Österreichisches Hundezuchtbuch. The Austrian breeders number consecutively across years, not starting with 1 for each new year. They typically do not include the year in the registration number, but this year designation has been added for easy information access when Austrian dogs appear on LMAC pedigrees.

² Refer to the Registration certificate for this information. The type of color distribution a pup has is recorded at birth, before pups darken with age. Even if the white areas of a dog have darkened considerably with age, use the designation that is inherited from pup to pup. Same comment goes with head description.

³ Look at the dog, both sides, and estimate in your own mind the proportions of black patches on body (solid black plates and solid black ticks only), roan areas (those with mixture of white and black hairs), and white areas.

⁴ LMAC currently accepts three bodies that certify an LM’s hips using the radiographic method. The common denominator is that the personnel making the designation are ‘board certified’ to do so by the North American Association of Board Certified Radiologists. These organizations are OFA (Orthopedic Foundations for Animals, MO), WCVM (Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon), and Farrow’s VMI (Dr. Farrow’s Veterinary Medical Imaging, formerly at WCVM). LMAC accepts these ratings at 18 months minimum age, OFA will certify at 24 mos., and WCVM & Farrow’s VMI at 18 months minimum age.

⁵ **Working Style:** In your own words to describe the kind of hunter your dog is. Here is a chance to be candid for most effective information exchange and mate selection – list strength and also the weaknesses which should be balanced in the selection of a mate. Consider for example the dog’s search as in range, pace, coverage and endurance. If you hunt only dense cover where the dog naturally hunts close simply say so, and vice versa. Does the dog typically return cripples alive with a soft mouth, or kill these with a crunch, or crunch all birds once or repeatedly with ribs broken and skin torn upon delivery? Some dogs are harsh on their first bird of the day and soften throughout day, season and age/experience. Does your dog back naturally or when encouraged? Does your dog hunt waterfowl or upland birds mainly? Does it show independence in searching the water or marking distant falls in water?

Training: Describe any training used to compensate and/or facilitate the dogs abilities. Consider the nature of the retrieve. Virtually all LMs will retrieve naturally - that is run out, pick up and return - but not all hold obediently ‘to hand’ which can be added through training. Describe the training method used to correct this issue. Was the dog sent to a professional trainer and if so what method of training did they use.

⁶ **Conformation:** LMAC accepts three ways to show that an LM conforms to the international breed standard, a 1) LMAC conformation test, 2) VHDF conformation test, and 3) Owner reported conformation combined with a veterinarian's size assessment.

1) Submit a copy of the LMAC or former LMCNA conformation test. Since 2007, over 60 LMs have been conformation tested and more tests are planned in the future.

2) VHDF offers conformation tests alongside field tests, see www.vhdf.org.

3) For owner reported conformation, ask your veterinarian to conduct height, length and weight measurements as outlined on the attached form, and have it signed. This can be done at the same time as the dog is taken for hip x-rays, and could be done by the technician employed at the clinic. In addition, provide a description in your own words, comparing the conformation of your dog to the breed standard (see attached). Describe the dog's body structure, is it heavy-, medium- or fine-boned; this might help explain your dog's weight in relation to recorded size. Are there any anomalies that should be considered in selecting a mate for this dog. Is it's back straight, level or sloping-up going forward. Are paws tight, with a gently slope of pasterns, or splayed. Is the chest cavity tending to be barrel-shaped in cross-section or pear-shaped. Is the rear abdomen tucked up? All LMs have long hair but the actual length can vary. Does hair lie flat to body, apart from feathering, or does it curl. All LM coats are 'soft' but there are important differences in texture that relate to the coat's functionality – some LM's have rather coarse guard hairs especially at the withers, some tend toward silky to touch. Is the belly and groin well covered or groin open, this is also influenced by climate, season and wear and tear on the coat. Feathering, should be present on ears, fore- and hind-legs, belly and tail, present but not 'show-dog' excessively long.

Finally, If your LM does not completely conform as outlined, contact the T-dP compiler and explain the variance. LMAC employs a Once-on-a-Pedigree strategy to certain heritable traits and your T-dP compiler will be able to evaluate this and explain the process.

⁷ Height and Length: Indicate if inches or centimeters were used. Weight: Indicate if pounds or kilograms were used. 'How to Measure the size of a dog' details are located at end of this document. Ideal weight details are also described at the end of this document.

⁸ Eyes and Teeth: If there is an extra tooth, any missing or an issue with the bite it will be listed on your field test certificate. Note that information here. If there is any issue with the eyes, note that too otherwise both will be listed as OK.

⁹ List the test(s) the dog has completed along with the total score(s). Listing the breakdown of the score is optional since I can include the score breakdown on the TDP based on the documents you provide. **Remember to Email a copy of the test score documentation for all tests the dog has completed or provide the date the test was run so it can be looked up online.**

Additional Testing Information:

To completely assess the dogs' ability it is highly encouraged to test above the first level of testing (HAE or NA). With a first level 'puppy' test (HAE or NA), your hunting experiences and an upper level test considered, you will have a complete assessment of the breeding qualities of your dog. This will help you select an eligible mate to compliment and enhance the abilities of your dog. This careful selection will help maintain the LM breed we all know and love.

Below is some additional information about testing. If you have any questions at all don't hesitate to contact any LMAC officer, Registrar, TDP Organizer, Breeder, or anyone involved in the LMAC club. We are all here to share knowledge.

VHDF – Versatile Hunting Dog Federation www.vhdf.org

HAE = Hunting Aptitude Evaluation

Details: N=Nose, S=Search, P=Pointing, T=Tracking, W=Water, D=Desire, C=Cooperation.

-Maximum HAE points per item = XXX. This test is to record the level of hunting in the young dog up to 1.5 years old.

AHAE = Advanced Hunting Aptitude Evaluation

Details: F=Field Search, P=Pointing, SB=Search behind duck, N=Nose, D=Desire, C=Cooperation, SM=Steadiness and manners, R=Retrieve of shot bird, M=Marked water retrieve, B=Blind water retrieve, G=Retrieve of Game drag, O=Obedience,
-Maximum AHAE points per item = XXX. This test is to record the level of hunting aptitude and trainability in the young dog up to approx 2.5 years old ideally.

PE = Performance Evaluation

Details: W=Independent water search, SB= Search behind duck, F=Field Search, P=Pointing, B=Backing, N=Nose, D=Desire, C=Cooperation, B=Blind water retrieve, SM=Steadiness and manners, R=Retrieve of shot bird, G= Retrieve of Game drag, O=Obedience
Maximum PE points per item = XXX.

NAVHDA – North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association www.navhda.org

NA = Natural Ability

Details: N=Use of nose, S=Search, W=Water, P=Pointing, T=Tracking, D=Desire to work, C=Cooperation.

-Maximum NA points = 112. Dog must be <=16 months old. If dog is >16 months old only an Evaluation (Eval.) is listed.

UPT = Utility Preparatory Test

Details: S=Search for duck, W=walking at heel, RB=Remain by blind, SB=Steady by blind, RD=Retrieve of duck, S=Search, P=Pointing, S=Steady Wing/Shot, RB=Retrieve of bird, RD=Retrieve of drag, N=Nose, D=Desire to work, S=Stamina, C=Cooperation, O=Obedience

-Maximum UPT points= 184.

UT = Utility Test

Details: S=Search for duck, W=walking at heel, RB=Remain by blind, SB=Steady by blind, RD=Retrieve of duck, S=Search, P=Pointing, S=Steady Wing/Shot, RB=Retrieve of bird, RD=Retrieve of drag, N=Nose, D=Desire to work, S=Stamina, C=Cooperation, O=Obedience

-Maximum UT points= 204.

Verband Grosse Münsterländer & JGHV (German Testing System)

VJP = Verbands-Jugend-Prüfung

Details: Spurarbeit (Tracking of hare), Nase (Nose), Suche (Search), Vorstehen (Pointing), Führigkeit (Cooperation), Art des Jagens (Describe: loud on trail, on chase or silent). A score of 9 throughout is required to pass. Maximum score, with Index # 2 for tracking and nose, is 84.

HZP = Verbands-Herbstzucht-Prüfung

Details. Ability tasks (Requires score of 9 to pass): Spurarbeit (Tracking), Nasengebrauch (Nose), Suche (Search), Vorstehen (Pointing), Führigkeit (Cooperation), Arbeitsfreude (Desire), Stöbern mit Ente (Search behind duck); Largely-trained tasks (Requires score of 3 to pass): Verlorensuchen / Wasser (Search without duck), Verlorensuchen (Land), Haarwildschleppe (Drag of fur), Art des Bringens (Retrieving style/obedience), Gehorsam (Obedience overall). Scores are 1-12, but Maximum is variable since not all tasks are required here.

VGP = Verbands-Gebrauchs-Prüfung

Details: This test is the third in the sequence and includes more work after the shot. The test shows that a dog that has hunting abilities as outlined above and also has the intelligence and temperament in balance to function as a valuable member in a hunting team. For details see <http://www.jghv.de>

Pudelpointer Club of North America (PCNA) www.pcna.org

NAE = Natural Ability Evaluation

BIT = Breed Improvement Test

Measuring the size of a Large Munsterlander

Dog's Reg. Name: _____ Sex: _____

Height: _____ Length: _____ Weight: _____ Condition: _____

Signature: _____

Measurement Date: _____

Contact info: _____

For an LM to be approved for breeding, it has to conform to the breed standard. Please report height, length, weight and condition and sign.

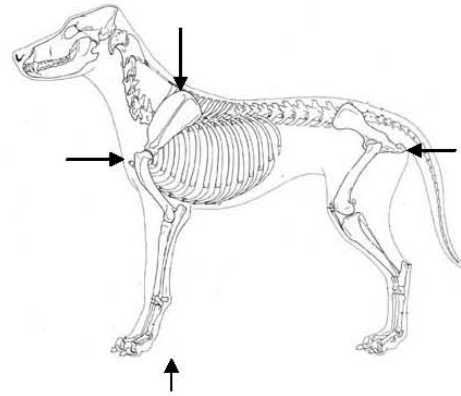
****Height:** Females 58 – 63 cm (22.8 - 24.8 “)

Males: 60 - 67 cm (23.6 – 26.4 “)

(Ensure dog does not crouch, have another person hold dog's head high. Find curved tip of shoulder blade e.g. drawing, flatten hair over blade and backbone, and project across to a straight ruler.)

****Length.** (No cutoff, except dog must not be shorter than tall, and, ideally, should be no more than 2 cm longer than tall)

****Weight / Condition category (A – E):**



A) Very Thin

- Ribs, lower backbone and hip bones easily visible.
- No fat felt
- Small loss of muscle mass



B) Lean

- Ribs with minimal fat covering easily felt
- Waist easily noted from above
- Abdominal tuck evident



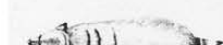
C) Good

- Ribs easily felt without excess fat covering
- Waist visible from above
- Abdomen tucked up viewing from side



D) Overweight

- Ribs easily felt with slight excess fat covering
- Waist not prominent
- Abdominal tuck slight



E) Obese

- Ribs under fat not to be felt
- Fat deposits over backbone
- Waist absent



Adapted from Ralston Purina