

Documents/Process for DKV Breeding/Litter Registration

Live Cover

1. Upon the breeding
 - a. Breeder notifies the Breed Warden (BW) of the breeding.
 - b. BW sends to Germany a note listing the two dogs bred, the kennel name, and the breeder's name.
 - c. BW sends to the breeder a **Deck** form and a **Litter Registration** form.
2. Two weeks after whelping
 - a. Breeder returns the completed **Deck** form and **Litter Registration** form to the BW.
 - a. The **Litter Registration** form must include the name and address of the vet who will inspect the litter, because that is where the Ahnentafels will be sent.
 - b. BW sends to Germany the **Deck** form and the **Litter Registration** (signed by the BW) form.
 - c. BW reports to the club treasurer the number of puppies registered, and the treasurer sends an **invoice** for the registration fees to the breeder.
 - d. BW sends to the breeder the **Litter Inspection** form.

--Germany then creates and sends the Ahnentafels to the veterinarian doing the Litter inspection, and sends the microchips directly to the breeder—

3. 8 weeks after whelping
 - a. The veterinarian inspects and vaccinates the puppies, completes the **Litter Inspection** form, and inserts microchips.
 - b. Breeder sends the completed **Litter Inspection** form to the BW.
 - c. BW sends the **Litter Inspection** form to Germany.

Artificial Insemination Breeding

1. Prior to breeding, the breeder collects DNA info on the parents
 - a. Male is typically DNA'd when the semen is collected but can be done before.
 - b. Female is typically DNA'd at the time of breeding but can be done before.
2. Upon the breeding
 - a. Breeder notifies the BW of the AI breeding, and sends the **sire and dam's DNA reports** to the BW.
 - b. BW notifies Germany of the AI breeding, listing the two dogs bred, the kennel name, and the breeder's name, and forwards the **sire and dam's DNA reports** to Germany.
 - c. BW sends to the breeder a **Deck** form and a **Litter Registration** form.
3. 2 weeks after whelping

- a. Breeder has each puppy DNA'd, and the DNA testing facilities generates the reports on whether the puppies' DAN matches that of the parents.
- b. Breeder returns the completed **Deck** form, the **Litter Registration** form, and the **parentage DNA report** to the BW.
 - a. The **Litter Registration** form must include the name and address of the vet who will inspect the litter, because that is where the Ahnentafels will be sent.
- c. BW sends to Germany the **Deck** form, the **Litter Registration** (signed by the BW) form, and the **parentage DNA report** to Germany.
- d. BW sends to the breeder the **Litter Inspection** form.
- e. BW reports to the club treasurer the number of puppies registered, and the treasurer sends an **invoice** for the registration fees to the breeder.

--Germany then creates and sends the Ahnentafels to the veterinarian doing the Litter inspection, and sends the microchips directly to the breeder—

4. 8 weeks after whelping
 - a. The veterinarian inspects and vaccinates the puppies, completes the **Litter Inspection** form, and inserts microchips.
 - b. Breeder sends the completed **Litter Inspection** form to the BW.
 - c. BW sends the **Litter Inspection** form to Germany.

If you are Breeding with a 9000 numbered dog

1. You must notify the DKGNA BW 30 days prior to the breeding. Breeder must supply copies of the Ahnentafels and test scores for both dogs being mated and their parents.
2. DKGNA BW will submit the information to DKV BW for approval of the breeding.
3. When approval is received, the DKGNA BW will notify the breeder.
4. Failure to receive prior approval for the breeding will result in a fine and/or inability to register the litter with the DKV.