



AUSTRALIAN COBBERDOG SOCIETY

The Registry

One of the main tasks of the Australian Cobberdog Society is to manage the registry of the Australian Cobberdog in preparation for ANKC (FCI) recognition. We are delighted to announce that the ANKC is as excited as we are; to follow the progress of the Australian Cobberdog under the wings of our Society. It is our responsibility to collectively prepare our genepool to reach purebred status.

The Australian Cobberdog Society has created the Roadmap to Recognition to move members from foundation breeding through to a purebred Australian Cobberdog suitable for consideration of the National Kennel Club. The Roadmap to Recognition provides a structured pathway to develop dogs towards Purebred Australian Cobberdog status. While many dogs will progress through the Foundation and G Registry pathway, Purebred Australian Cobberdog status is determined by phenotype, genotype, health, temperament, documented lineage and the ability to breed true, rather than generation number alone.

The ACS provides guidelines to (re)store genetic diversity in the Australian Cobberdog and facilitates the development of new quality lines in a foundation registry. The F-registry is where breeders can introduce fresh genetics and infuse parent breeds to safeguard a vigorous future.

We welcome you and your dogs to the Australian Cobberdog Society's registry, by reciprocal registration of your current breeding dogs. The G-registry or Generation registry is where we'll take the last 3 steps (generations) towards the ACS breed standard. Three more generations on your pedigree, fully registered, health tested and documented, in the ACS database. Our roadmaps will help you to develop your own lines towards consistency, one of the G-registry's end goals.

The ACS will ensure all foundation dogs in our population are screened and meet the basic requirements to contribute to the genepool of the Australian Cobberdog. With science and experience on our side, this is a great time to develop a new dog breed. We have all the means to set

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up the Australian Cobberdog to a healthy and sound future. It's the ACS's mission to lay the best foundation possible, to build our breed upon.

1) REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY BY RECIPROCAL REGISTRATION

The ACS accepts registered breeding dogs or breeding prospects from other registries for reciprocal registration, when they meet following requirements:

- the dog is owned by an ACS Breeder.
- the dog is a minimum 4th generation (F4) from a parent breed. Lower generations may still be eligible under the Foundation Not Meeting Requirements (NMR) Registry
- the dog has a credible pedigree, showing at least 3 generations, with an extension in case the lineage further down the pedigree is not already known in the ACS database. *As an ACS breeder, you'll need at least 5 generations of ancestors for meaningful % calculations for your future offspring. Note that pedigrees with dubious lineage can be rejected.*
- the pedigree-based coefficient of inbreeding of the dog does not exceed 25% over 5 generations. This is consistent with ACS's ethics, rejecting inbreeding to the equivalent of a mating of full siblings. Note that the [COI Roadmap](#) must be followed in the following 3 generations to reduce the COI to no higher than 12.5% in 5 generations to be accepted into the purebred registry.
- pedigree analysis or genetic breed profiling shows that at least the 2 foundation breeds are represented in the dog's lineage, being Poodle and Labrador Retriever. If there is no sign of these 2 breeds, the dog can still be accepted as a Foundation Dog (Not Meeting Requirements [NMR]). The [Breed Profile Roadmap](#) will help you to achieve these goals in the next generation.
- the dog is at least 8 weeks old, sold with breeding rights or the option to buy breeding rights. We don't accept dogs with a 'Not for breeding' pedigree without the written permission of the dog's breeder.
- the dog has a fleece coat with furnishings and is homozygous for long hair. If this is not the case, the dog can still be accepted as a New Foundation (NMR) Australian Cobberdog. The [Coat Roadmap](#) will help you to achieve these goals in the next generation.
- the dog's colour is listed in the extended breed standard.
- the adult dog is not smaller than 30cm or weighs less than 8kg. He is not higher than 65cm or weighs more than 40kg. Note that all dogs that do not conform to the breed standard's size, should follow the [Size Roadmap](#) to make sure the size of its future offspring falls within the

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breed standard.

- before the dog can be used for breeding in the ACS registry, the dog must have completed all health testing to ACS's standards: DNA tested, hip and elbow scored by approved method (refer to [ACS Breeder Commitments Section 2.3](#)) and have a basic cardiac clearance. If test results are subject to interpretation, contact the ACS for written approval before mating the dog. You can upload all health results as pdf documents or images in the database. Once all health testing has been verified the dog will then be upgraded to ACS "Approved Breeding Dog".
- the dog does not show atypical Australian Cobberdog traits like extreme anxiety, aggression towards people or other animals, a strong hunting instinct, excessive barking, high sensitivity for sights/sounds or an extremely independent nature without the will to connect and please, under normal circumstances. For more information, refer to our [Behaviour Roadmap](#).

Dogs entering by Reciprocal Registration

- will enter as 'Foundation Breeding' with the same generation nomenclature as on their accompanying pedigree certificate.
- will be issued an ACS pedigree certificate and registration number allowing them to display the ACS 'Registered Dog' logo.
- once all health testing has been completed the breeding dog will be upgraded to "Approved Breeding Dog", representing that they meet the high standards of ACS, allowing them to display the ACS 'Approved Breeding Dog' logo.
- progeny from these dogs will be the first generation ACS Australian Cobberdogs, and will be registered in the database as 'Australian Cobberdog G1', issued ACS pedigree certificates, allowing them to display the ACS 'Registered Dog' logo.

2) REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY AS A FOUNDATION DOG (NMR)

Foundation Not Meeting Requirements (NMR)

The ACS is committed to the health and longevity of the breed and takes a modern approach to breed development by welcoming dogs into the F-registry or Foundation registry, where parent breeds and foundation dogs (NMR) can be introduced.

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The ACS accepts dogs or breeding prospects from other registries in the F-registry, when they meet following requirements:

- the dog is owned by an ACS Breeder.
- pedigree analysis or genetic breed profiling shows (accepted) breed/s in the dog's lineage, or
- In the case of a parent breed, the dog has a credible pedigree, showing at least 3 generations.
- the dog meets the high health standards set by the ACS.

Dogs entering in the F-registry as Foundation NMR

- will enter as 'Foundation Breeding' with the same generation grade as on its original pedigree certificate, or (if no certificate) in accordance with our F- to G-registry Roadmap.
- will be issued an ACS pedigree certificate and registration number allowing them to display the ACS 'Registered Dog' logo.
- Once all health testing has been completed the breeding dog will be upgraded to Approved ACS Breeding Dog, representing that they meet the high standards of ACS, allowing them to display the ACS 'Approved Breeding Dog' logo.
- Progeny from these dogs mated with a Reciprocal Registration entry or ACS G1+, will be registered as G1 Australian Cobberdogs in the ACS Database, or
- Progeny from these dogs will follow the same generation nomenclature as our F- G Registry Roadmap.

3) REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRY IN THE PUREBRED AUSTRALIAN COBBERDOG REGISTRY

The ACS will be the only organisation worldwide with a Purebred Australian Cobberdog registry, accepting Australian Cobberdogs when they meet following requirements:

- At least 3 generations bred in the ACS registry, with ancestry, health and other info collected in the ACS database
- At least 3 generations health tested conform with the ACS standards
- A genetic breed profile that consists of at least 85% of the basic parent breeds: the Poodle, the Labrador Retriever and/or the Cocker Spaniel. The remaining percentage can show SCWT, Golden Retriever, Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, Barbet, Lagotto, etc.
- The pedigree-based coefficient of inbreeding (COI) of the dog should be as low as practical and must not exceed 12.5% over 5 generations.
- A homozygous, fully furnished, straight fleece coat, with no visible undercoat or shedding

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- Consistent with the breed standard, in character, colour and conformation. No major faults
- Both parents are the same size as their puppies

** The breed standard will be revised at least every 6 years (2-3 generations), depending on the development of the breed and questions or issues we face. Our actual breed standard is written as an ideal image, with the 3 sizes in mind: mini, medium and standard size. Over time, it might be necessary to rewrite the breed standard for one (or each) of the different sizes. This will always be in consultation with all the active breeders.*

4) REGISTRY RULES

The following Registry Rules apply to all dogs, breeders, litters and registrations recorded within the Australian Cobberdog Society Registry.

- 1. Mandatory Litter Registration** All litters produced by ACS Breeder Members from ACS Approved Breeding females must be registered with the Australian Cobberdog Society. Registration of litters is a condition of ACS Breeder Membership and supports pedigree accuracy, breed development, health monitoring and maintenance of the ACS Studbook.
- 2. Generation Registry Parent Eligibility** To be eligible for Generation Registry classification, a litter must have at least one parent with documented Australian Cobberdog lineage recorded within the ACS Registry. Litters without traceable Australian Cobberdog lineage will generally be recorded within the Foundation Registry pathway.
- 3. Coefficient of Inbreeding (COI)** The Australian Cobberdog Society supports the development of a genetically diverse and sustainable breeding population. Breeders should utilise the lowest practical coefficient of inbreeding when planning matings and are encouraged to target a pedigree-based COI below 5% over five generations wherever reasonably achievable. Matings resulting in a pedigree-based COI exceeding 12.5% over five generations are not eligible for registration within the ACS Registry.
- 4. Legacy Frozen Semen** Frozen semen collected prior to 1 January 2025 may be utilised within the ACS breeding program where:
 - The semen can be adequately verified.
 - Current dam health requirements are met.
 - Current welfare standards are met.
 - Any declarations required by the Society have been completed.

Offspring resulting from such matings will generally be recorded within the Foundation Registry unless otherwise determined by the Society.

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- 5. Exceptional Mating Applications** The Society recognises that circumstances may occasionally arise where a proposed mating falls outside standard registry requirements. Breeders may apply for consideration through the Exceptional Mating Application process. Approval is not automatic and all applications will be assessed on their individual merits.
- 6. Colour & Pigment Recording** For registry purposes, coat colour and pigment colour shall be recorded separately. Coat colour refers to the visible coat colour and pattern of the dog. Pigment refers to the underlying pigmentation of the nose, eye rims, lips, skin and associated features.
- 7. Recognised Colours & Patterns** Only colours and patterns consistent with the documented development of the Australian Cobberdog may be recognised within the Generation Registry.
- 8. Merle-patterned** dogs are not eligible for Generation Registry classification. Merle-patterned dogs may be recorded within the Foundation Registry where appropriate for documentation and transparency purposes. Cryptic merle carriers may be recorded within the Registry; however, breeders are encouraged to progressively breed away from cryptic merle within the Australian Cobberdog population.
- 9. Registry Classification Decisions** The Australian Cobberdog Society retains authority to determine the most appropriate registry classification for any dog, litter, semen introduction, or breeding program recorded within the ACS Registry.

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TERMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

Accepted Breeds = Poodle plus, max. 85% from Australian National Kennel Club (ANKC) Group 3 (Gundogs), and a **max.** of 5% from Australian National Kennel Club Group 1 (Toys) and Group 2 (Terriers). No other breeds in the background permissible.

ANKC = Australian National Kennel Club the only Australian Breed Registry affiliated with the Federation of Cynologique FCI also known as Dogs Australia.

Australian Cobberdog = a purebred Australian Cobberdog in the registry of the Australian Cobberdog Society, with both parents being at least G3 Australian Cobberdogs, and bred by an ACS registered breeder.

Foundation Australian Cobberdog = a foundation dog of the Australian Cobberdog Society. Founder in the genepool of the purebred in development Australian Cobberdog, meeting the minimal ACS standards and health requirements, owned by an ACS Breeder Member.

Foundation NMR = a foundation dog, not meeting the requirements for a Foundation Australian Cobberdog yet, but owned by an ACS Breeder Member; or a dog registered with any society, meeting all the standards of a Foundation Australian Cobberdog, but not owned by an ACS Breeder Member.

G1 Australian Cobberdog = a first generation Australian Cobberdog in the registry of the Australian Cobberdog Society. Bred by an ACS foundation breeder, conform with the vision, ethical standards and health requirements of the Australian Cobberdog Society.

G2 Australian Cobberdog = a second generation Australian Cobberdog in the registry of the Australian Cobberdog Society, with both parents being at least G1 Australian Cobberdogs, and bred by an ACS registered breeder.

G3 Australian Cobberdog = a third generation Australian Cobberdog in the registry of the Australian Cobberdog Society, with both parents being at least G2 Australian Cobberdogs, and bred by an ACS registered breeder.

Parent Breed = any pure breed dog that makes up the core breeds of the Australian Cobberdog. For

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example: Labrador Retriever, Poodle, Cocker Spaniel.

Every G3 Australian Cobberdog selected for breeding, has to fit the actual Breed Standard*, representing the ideal image of the Australian Cobberdog. A purebred Australian Cobberdog (min. G3 x G3) breeds true and is predictable in type and character.

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