

The Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc.



MEMBERS HANDBOOK

(Updated December 2006)

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**Various forms are provided in this Members Handbook.
These forms are to be photocopied as required by Members.**



CODE OF ETHICS

All members of the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. are bound by the Code of Ethics and undertaking as set out by the Victorian Canine Association Inc.

As a member of the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc., I agree that I will abide by the following Code of Ethics and I clearly understand that to breach the Code could lead to disciplinary action under the By-Laws and Constitution of the Club.

1. I shall ensure that at all times all dogs under my control are properly housed, fed, watered, exercised and receive proper Veterinary attention, if and when required.
2. I shall not allow any dogs under my care to roam at large and when away from home will ensure they are kept fully leashed or under effective control at all times.
3. I shall breed only for the purpose of improving the standard of the breed, and not for the pet market or any other commercial purpose.
4. I shall not sell any dog to commercial dog wholesalers, retail pet dealers, or directly or indirectly allow a dog to be given as a prize or donation in a contest of any kind.
5. I shall not breed from any bitch used, owned, kept or leased by me nor shall I use a dog used owned, kept or leased by me that does not comply with the breeding requirements set out in this clause or as prescribed by the RCV Inc. from time to time. I shall ensure that the RCV Inc. is provided, prior to the publication of registration, with satisfactory hip, eye and dental certificates of each Rottweiler used in the breeding. The breeding requirements include:

Bitch: 22 months of age or has reached 24 months at whelping and less than 7 years 10 months of age or 8 years at whelping. Subsequent matings to be at least 9 months from previous whelping date. Provided however, that should it be necessary through extenuating circumstances to breed from the bitch within 12 months, I shall rest the bitch on the third season.

Dog: Not before reaching 18 months of age.

6. I shall not permit any of my pure bred dogs to be mated to a dog of a different breed, to a cross-breed dog, or to an unregistered dog of the same breed.
7. I shall not sell or otherwise transfer from my care any puppy under eight weeks of age, thus allowing for vaccination to be given at six weeks of age, and the necessary ten to fourteen days for the vaccine to take effect.
8. I shall ensure that all persons acquiring dogs from me clearly understand their responsibility or the care and welfare of the animal, and that they have the time and facilities (i.e., adequate fences, sufficient room and proper shelter, etc.) to perform their obligations.
9. I shall not knowingly misrepresent the characteristics of the breed nor falsely advertise, or mislead any person regarding the performance of any dog.
10. I shall provide to all purchasers of dogs sold or place by me written details of all dietary and immunisation requirements and/or an appropriate publication relating to such requirements and responsible dog ownership.
11. I shall ensure that when selling or transferring a dog to another person that documents as required by the V.C.A. Inc. Rules and Regulations will be provided to the purchaser or transferee.
12. I agree to keep accurate records of stock, matings and pedigrees and to register my breeding stock and puppies with the V.C.A. Inc.
13. Any member who has been in violation of the By-Laws and/or Code of Ethics shall have recourse to the Committee of the R.C.V. Inc.
14. Disqualifying faults are as listed in the current F.C.I Standard for the Rottweiler. All animals that display disqualifying faults are ineligible for breeding
15. In accordance with the accepted F.C.I. Standard **all** departures from the Standard as written shall be considered faults. The seriousness with which the fault is regarded should be considered with the possible effect breeding with such an animal may have on the progeny and the Rottweiler breed and in the exact proportion to its degree.



BY-LAWS

1. The Annual Subscription shall be determined in accordance with Clause 44 of the Constitution, and shall be in respect of the period 1st July to 30th June. A joining fee shall be charged for new memberships. That joining fee shall include the information book.

The Annual Subscription shall be:

- a) Single Member \$40.00
- b) Dual Member \$50.00
- c) Junior Member \$ 5.00
- d) Overseas/Interstate \$40.00

2. The Office Bearers shall consist of:

- a) President
- b) Two (2) Vice Presidents
- c) Secretary
- d) Assistant Secretary
- e) Treasurer;

The Committee of the Club shall consist of not more than twelve (12) persons.

3. The quorum for a meeting shall be:

- a) Committee Meeting - 50% of the members of the Executive Committee
- b) General Meeting of Members - ten (10) financial members

4. The Membership of the Club shall consist of:

- a) Ordinary Membership;
- b) Joint Membership
- c) Life Member (any person may be nominated as a Life Member of the Club, in recognition of services rendered to the Club, or services rendered towards any of the objects of the Club);
- d) Overseas and Interstate Membership;
- e) Junior Membership (any person under the age of 16 years of age may be a Junior Member of the Club, but shall cease to be a Junior Member at the end of the Financial Year in which he/she attains their sixteenth year).

5. To be President, Secretary or Treasurer of the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. a person must serve twelve (12) months on Committee prior.

6. Any person named on Dual Membership forms are each entitled to a vote.

7. All members other than Junior Members are entitled to a vote.

8. Any motion which affects or changes the Club Code of Ethics (or Code of Behaviour) or HD Scheme regulations or By-Laws of the Club or freedom of action of members in relation to breeding shall be subject to Notice of at least twenty-eight (28) days.

9. **Hip Dysplasia**

The National Rottweiler Council (Australia) approved Hip Scoring Scheme is the accepted method for evaluating Hip Status for the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc.

10. **Breeding** Age at Breeding:

Dog - Not younger than 18 months

Bitch - Not younger than 24 months at time of whelping

- a) Stud service will be refused to any bitch under 22 months or which is in poor health or has serious faults.
- b) Repeat service will be allowed within the following 12 months, where a bitch has failed to conceive after being bred, if the stud is still available and in good health and at such time and place as mutually agreed to by the owner of the bitch and the owner of the stud dog.

**11. Placement of Rottweilers**

Buyers of puppies or adult dogs will receive accurate health, breeding and registration records and a three generation pedigree. Registration papers may be withheld by adhering to V.C.A. Inc. Rules and Regulations.

12. Placement of Rottweilers

The Sales Agreement supplied by the Rottweiler Club of Victoria inc. will be used with any sale or purchase involving a Rottweiler. Where a written Sales Agreement is not prepared the conditions of the Sales Agreement are deemed to be included.

13. Enforcement

Upon receipt of sufficient written proof of violations of the Code of Ethics or By-Laws, the Committee of the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. may proceed with an investigation into the alleged violations and take appropriate action.

In all matters of Common Meeting Procedure the book -"Law and Procedure at Meetings- Australia and New Zealand" (Joske) shall be used.

**Passed by a special meeting of members 1/11/90.
Accepted by the V.C.A. Inc. (then K.C.C.) on 12/12/90.
Updated and passed by Members 12/5/94.**

DISCIPLINE PROCEDURE FOR BREACH OF CODE OF ETHICS

In the event of a breach of the Code of Ethics by a Member of the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc, the following will apply:

1. A letter is sent to the Member/s asking for an explanation or rectification of the alleged breach within 28 days. Should no response be received, the process will continue regardless.
2. After this 28-day period the Committee must consider the available information and determine whether there is a breach of the Code of Ethics, and, if so, whether the breach is minor or major.
3. If the committee determines that a breach has occurred, either minor or major, a fine of \$20 is imposed on the Member/s, and a letter will be sent to the member/s advising them of the committee decision. The Secretary will keep a record of the breach on file.
4. In addition, if the breach is deemed to be a major breach:
 - A. The Member is barred from advertising in any RCV publication for a period of 12 months from the date of the determination by the Committee that a breach has been committed. This includes Stud Dog Register, Litter Listing, Congratulations, and paid advertisements.
 - B. The following details will be published in On Guard: The member's name, names of dogs involved, details of the breach, date of the determination by the committee that a breach has been committed, whether it is a first, second or third breach, and the penalty imposed.

If a Member commits a third Major breach of the Code of Ethics the Committee may suspend, expel or not renew their membership of the RCV.



F.C.I. Standard No 147 dated 11th September 1992

Adopted in Australia 1st January 1994

Amended May 2001

Country of Origin: Germany

Translated by - Mrs C. Seidler Country of Origin – Germany

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY – The Rottweiler is considered to be one of the oldest breeds of dog. Its origin goes back to Roman times. These dogs were kept as herder or driving dogs. They marched over the Alps with the Roman legions, protecting the humans and driving their cattle. In the region of Rottweil, these dogs met and mixed with the native dogs in a natural crossing.

The main task of the Rottweiler now became the driving and guarding of the herds of cattle and the defence of their masters and their property. This breed acquired its name from the old free city of Rottweil, and became known as the "Rottweil butchers dog". The butchers bred this type of dog purely for performance and usefulness. In due course, a first rate watch and driving dog evolved which could be used as a draught dog.

When, at the beginning of the twentieth century, various breeds were needed for police service, the Rottweiler was amongst those tested. It soon became evident that the breed was highly suitable for the tasks set by the police service and therefore they were officially recognised as police dogs in 1910.

GENERAL APPEARANCE – The Rottweiler is a medium to large size, stalwart dog, neither heavy nor light and neither leggy or weedy. His correctly proportioned, compact and powerful build leads to the conclusion of great strength, agility and endurance.

Important proportions – The length of the body measured from the point of the sternum (breast-bone) to the ischiatic tuberosity, should not exceed the height at the withers by, at the most, 15%.

CHARACTERISTICS – Rottweiler breeders aim at a dog of abundant strength, black coated with clearly defined rich tan markings, whose powerful appearance does not lack nobility and which is exceptionally well suited to being a Companion, Service and Working dog.

TEMPERAMENT – Behaviour and character. Being good natured, placid in basic disposition and fond of children, he is very devoted, obedient, biddable and eager to work. His appearance is natural and rustic, his behaviour self assured, steady and fearless. He reacts to his surroundings with great alertness.

HEAD AND SKULL

Cranial Region – Of medium length, the skull broad between the ears. Forehead line moderately arched as seen from the side. Occipital bone well developed without being conspicuous.

Stop: Well defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Well developed, more broad than round with relatively large nostrils, always black.

Muzzle: The foreface should appear neither elongated nor shortened in relation to the cranial region. Straight nasal bridge, broad at base, moderately tapered.

Lips: Black, close fitting, corner of mouth not visible, gums as dark as possible.

Jaw: Upper and lower jaw strong and broad.

Cheeks: Zygomatic arches pronounced.

Skin: Skin on the head overall is tight fitting. When the dog is alert, the forehead may be slightly wrinkled.



EYES - Of medium size, almond shaped, dark brown in colour. Eyelids close fitting.

EARS - Medium size, pendant, triangular, wide apart, set on high. With the ears laid forward close to the head, the skull appears to be broadened.

MOUTH – Teeth strong, complete dentition (42 teeth) with scissor bite, the upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors.

NECK – Strong, of fair length, well muscled, slightly arched, clean, free from throatiness, without dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS – Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and not placed too closely to each other. The forearm seen from the side, stands straight and vertical. The slope of the shoulder blade is about 45 degrees to the horizontal.

Shoulders: Well laid back

Upper Arm: Close fitting to the body

Forearm: Strongly developed and muscular

Pasterns: Slightly springy, strong, not steep.

BODY

Back: Straight, strong, firm.

Loins: Short, strong and deep

Croup: Broad, of medium length, slightly rounded. Neither flat nor falling away.

Chest: Roomy, broad and deep (approximately 50% of the shoulder height) with well developed fore-chest and well sprung ribs.

Belly: Flanks not tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS – Seen from behind, legs straight and not too close together. When standing free, obtuse angles are formed between the dog's upper thigh and the hip bone, the upper thigh and the lower thigh and the lower thigh and the rear pastern (metatarsal).

Upper Thigh: Moderately long, broad and strongly muscled.

Lower Thigh: Long, strong, broadly muscled at top and sinewy.

Hocks: Sturdy, well angulated, not steep.

FEET:

Front: Round, tight and well arched; pads hard, nails short, black and strong.

Hind: Slightly longer than the front feet. Toes strong and arched, as tight as front feet.

TAIL – Docked at the first or second joint, or left natural. The natural tail should be level, an extension of the upper line (top line); at ease may be hanging.

GAIT/MOVEMENT – The Rottweiler is a trotting dog. In movement the back remains firm and relatively stable. Movement harmonious, steady, full of energy and unrestricted, with good stride.

COAT – The coat consists of a top coat and an undercoat. The top coat is of medium length, coarse, dense and flat. The undercoat must not show through the top coat. The hair is a little longer on the hind legs.

COLOUR – Black with clearly defined markings of a rich tan on the cheeks, muzzle, throat, chest and legs, as well as over both eyes and under the base of the tail.

SIZE –



Height at withers for males is 61-68 cm (24-26 * ins)

61-62 cm is small

63-64 cm is medium height

65-66 cm is large – correct height

67-68 cm is very large

Weight approximately 50 kg (110lbs)

Height at withers for bitches is 56-63 cm (22-25 ins)

56-57 cm is small

58-59 cm is medium height

60-61 cm is large – correct height

62-63 cm is very large

Weight approximately 42 kg (95 lbs)

(**Note:** Imperial measurements in brackets are approximate only)

FAULTS - Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

- **General Appearance: Light , weedy, leggy appearance. Light in bone and muscle.**
- **Head:** Hound type head. Narrow, light, too short, too long or coarse head. Lack of stop or too little stop.
- **Foreface:** Long or pointed muzzle, split nose, Roman nose (convex nasal bridge) or dished faced (concave nasal bridge); aquiline nose, pale or spotted nose (butterfly nose).
- **Lips:** Pendulous, pink or patchy, corner of the lips visible.
- **Jaws:** Narrow lower jaw
- **Cheeks:** Strongly protruding cheeks
- **Skin:** Wrinkles on head.
- **Ears:** Set on low, heavy, long, slack or turned backwards. Flying ears or ears not carried forward symmetrically.
- **Eyes:** Light, deep set. Too full or round eyes. Loose eyelids (showing haw).
- **Bite:** Pincer bite.
- **Neck:** Too long, thin, lacking muscle. Showing dewlap or throat.
- **Forequarters:** Narrow or crooked front legs. Steep shoulder placement. Loose or out at elbow. Too long, too short or too straight in upper arm. Weak or steep pasterns. Splayed feet. Too flat or too arched toes. Deformed toes. Light coloured nails.
- **Body:** Too long, too short or too narrow.
- **Chest:** Flat ribbed or barrel shaped. Too narrow behind.
- **Back:** Too long, weak, sway back or roach back.
- **Croup:** Too sloping, too short, too flat or too long.
- **Hindquarters:** Flat thighs, hocks too close, cow hocks or barrel hocks. Joints with too little or too much angulation. Dewclaws.
- **Tail:** Set on too high or too low.
- **Coat:** Soft, too short or long. Wavy coat, lack of undercoat.
- **Colour:** Markings of incorrect colour, not clearly defined. Markings which are too spread out.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- **General:** Distinct reversal of sexual type, ie. feminine dogs or masculine bitches.
- **Behaviour:** Anxious, shy, cowardly, gun-shy, vicious, excessively suspicious, nervous animals.
- **Eyes:** Entropion, ectropion, yellow eyes, different coloured eyes.
- **Teeth:** Overshot or undershot bite, wry mouth. Missing incisors, canines, premolars or molars.
- **Tail:** In the case of an undocked Rottweiler a kink tail, ring tail or a tail with strong lateral deviation.
- **Coat Texture:** Definitely long or wavy coat.
- **Coat Colour:** Dogs that do not show the typical Rottweiler colouring of black with tan markings. White markings.

NB: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.



FEEDING YOUR ROTTWEILER

The Rottweiler is a slow maturing animal and you need to keep your puppy slim during its growth stages. Look for the slight indentation behind the ribs - this is the waistline. The ribs should be easily felt under the skin if the dog is in correct condition and the waistline should be present. Individuals vary in their requirements - if your Rottweiler is leaving food, you are feeding too much.

FAT DOGS ARE THE RESULT OF THE OWNERS LACK OF THOUGHT.

RULES FOR FEEDING

- Clean fresh water available at all times.
- Use clean feeding bowls
- Feed at regular times and in the same place if possible.
- Never feed the dog from the table.
- Sudden changes in diet may upset your dog.
- **Supplements are not usually necessary unless the diet is lacking.**

DRY FOOD

Feed a good quality dry food.

MEAT

Should only be 20% of your dog's diet. Suitable meats are lamb, chicken, ox cheek, beef, kangaroo. However if you are using a complete meat diet (not recommended) you will need to add Calcium to balance the Calcium /Potassium levels.

CALCIUM

Calcium is only necessary if you are feeding an all meat diet. Balance the meat with 2 teaspoons of calcium with each 500 gram of meat.

TIN FOOD

It is not recommended to feed a total tin food diet, however it is useful when your dog is being 'picky' as it can encourage the dog to eat it's meal when a small quantity is added to the meal.

BONES

Suitable bones to chew are marrow and brisket bones, never give cooked bones these can splinter and pierce the dog's stomach.

You may wish to add fresh or cooked vegetables, rice, oatmeal, garlic and fruit.

Much research has been done on canine nutrition over the years with many varying opinions being held on the correct way to feed your dog. The information on this page is to be used as a guide only, many Breeders will have specific requirements when it comes to the diet they wish their puppies to have.

SUGGESTED DIET

8 WEEKS Three meals a day plus a bone or hard biscuit to chew. (Always check with the Breeder to determine what the puppies diet was pre 8 weeks of age.)

BREAKFAST

Oatmeal porridge with two tablespoons of milk. (Powdered milk may prevent loose motions) **OR** Slice of wholegrain bread, honey or vegemite, plus a cup or milk, **OR** Half a cup of puppy dry food and milk to drink.

LUNCH

Half a cup of stew - made of mutton, vegetables and pasta. **OR** Half a cup of meat plus dry food.

DINNER

Half a cup of dry puppy food plus meat. Finely chopped parsley and grated carrot. Brisket bone to chew.

NOTE Yoghurt or cottage cheese can be used instead of milk.

10 WEEKS Double quantities previously given

16 WEEKS Feed three meals a day while keeping the waistline. (Indentation behind the ribs).

6 MONTHS Change to feeding twice per day, slightly larger amounts at each meal time.

12 MONTHS Fast growing period is over. Change over to Adult dry food.



CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS THAT CAN AFFECT ROTTWEILERS

HIP DYSPLASIA

The term refers to the shape and fit of the Ball of the Femur with the Socket in the Hip. Believed to be part inherited and part environmental. Hip Dysplasia is evidenced by signs of discomfort when running, standing or rising. The dog may be reluctant to rise or rises with difficulty, swaggers or sways its rear end while walking and may avoid excessive exercise, jumping or other use of its hind legs.

The Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. insists that only those dogs who fit the criteria for satisfactory hips can be bred from. This scheme has been successful in lowering the incidence of Hip Dysplasia, but not eliminating it. If your dog is reluctant to jump up into cars or is slow moving you may have to consider Hip Dysplasia. X-ray is done at 12 months to enter the Club Scheme and at the same time a tattoo is placed in the ear of the dog. Refer H.D. Scheme section in this book.

OSTEOCONDritis (OCD)

This is a term covering several conditions in the legs. Usually seen between 4 and 8 months in the rapidly growing puppy. Mainly in the shoulder, hock or elbow. Presents as a reluctance to get up with lameness and pain in the affected joint. A frustrating disease that is sometimes difficult to diagnose as it may not be present on x-ray. Consult your vet. Do not rush from vet to vet, or rush into surgery.

CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

Limping in the rear end does not always indicate hip dysplasia. The anterior cruciate ligament is an important structure in the stifle (knee) joint of the dog because it helps stabilise and strengthen the knee during movement. When the ligament ruptures (tears), it causes instability in the knee which in turn causes inflammation and damage to the joint.

The rupture can occur after a period of gradual degenerative changes in the ligament or by a traumatic accident. Surgery is required to repair the damage. The surgically repaired knee may never be as strong as it was before the rupture, and it is not uncommon for the cruciate ligament in the other knee to rupture later.

TEETH PROBLEMS

The correct bite is a scissor bite. Upper teeth closely fitting over the bottom teeth. Many variations on this can occur, undershot, overshot, wry etc. A bite problem does not affect the dog in any way except to render it a non breeding animal.

MISSING TEETH

Correct dentition is 42 teeth. 20 on the upper jaw, 22 on the lower jaw. Missing teeth do not cause the dog any problems but again renders it not suitable for breeding. Refer to breed standard for clarification.

ENTROPIAN & ECTROPIAN

Entropion, where the eyelid, along with the eyelashes, rolls into the eye, leading to possible ulcerations of the cornea and Ectropion, where the eyelid rolls outward and also causes irritation to the cornea are conditions that must be corrected surgically. They are also disqualifications under the Rottweiler Breed Standard and animals exhibiting entropion or ectropion should not be used as breeding stock.

SUBAORTIC STENOSIS (SAS)

SAS is a congenital defect of the heart that impedes blood flow and is inherited in several breeds including the Rottweiler. Among the clinical signs are exercise intolerance, fainting or collapse. Shortened life span and sudden unexpected deaths are also associated with SAS. Detection is determined by a Specialist listening to the heart.

BLOAT

Bloat is a condition where the stomach over-distends with gas and can actually flip upon itself (torsion). It is a condition especially prevalent in large, deep-chested breeds, including the Rottweiler. Early signs of bloat are restlessness and abdominal discomfort. Vomiting or retching commence, although nothing appears except saliva or mucus. As the retching and abdominal distress increase, the dog becomes weaker, breathing is laboured, the tongue becomes blue, until finally the dog collapses and dies.

OTHER CONDITIONS

Immune Deficiency

Hypothyroidism

Umbilical Hernia

Progressive Retinal Atrophy

Cataracts

Cancer

Neurological conditions

Vitiligo



STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIALISATION

A dog is not a toy, a plaything, an ego trip, or a child substitute. The dog has been the companion of man for thousands of years but he retains all the instinctive behaviour of his wild ancestors. Today with our changing society and subsequent stress we tend to forget that dogs are not humans but a different species. A species that comes from a social structure similar to man and hence can adapt to living with man provided that certain needs are met.

It is vital, if you are to have a happy rewarding relationship with your dog that YOU are the pack leader. A dog sees a weak person as one who is not worthy of respect and he will take over the lead position. We all know dogs that run their various households - the dog wants a walk, the dog want his dinner, the dog does not like you to sit there, the dog does not like Auntie Jessie etc. These dogs have taken the leadership in their households, This may not be a problem. BUT allow a ROTTWEILER to call the tune and you are asking for trouble.

If you are in the habit of allowing the dog to dictate to you, e.g., who sits where. You cannot blame the dog when, if he is pulled off his chair and dragged outside, he challenges your right to demand this action of him. You say "The dog growled at me". Of course he did; you have given him every reason to believe that he is in charge so why shouldn't he challenge a threat to his position.

The size of a Rottweiler coupled with his strength of character will cause problems right from the time you take your puppy home if you do not establish yourself as the pack leader in your household. The dog will be quite happy with what ever position he is allotted. For household harmony that position should be at the bottom of the human pack. Then the dog respects you and all the family. Current problems overseas are mainly caused by lack of understanding of the above concept. The Rottweiler is a wonderful companion / guard, providing he is in the hands of a responsible caring owner who has taken the trouble to investigate the Character of the Breed and to learn about the drives and instincts that all dogs are born with, i.e., inherited drives and behaviour. This is set and cannot be changed by man, only modified for man's use.

THE AIM OF SOCIALISATION

To teach the dog those things he would not learn unless instructed, i.e., not to wet in the house and all other social activities which are not inherent in the dog but necessary for him to fit into our society.

To inhibit and channel those natural activities that are instinctive to the dog. Again so he can become a useful member of society and contented to use his instinct in a positive way, i.e., to fetch articles on command and bring them to his owner, not to drag the washing off the line and bury them.

Socialisation is continuous throughout the life of the dog, but the first 16 weeks is vital. Miss taking the time during this period to introduce your pup to various situations in a non stressful way and you will never have the dog you could have had.

CRITICAL PERIOD

Birth to 7 weeks. Puppies learn to accept discipline from their Dam and to interact with their litter mates. They learn to be functional animals within the pack. To give correct signals and responses to other dogs.

SOCIALISATION PERIOD

7 to 12 weeks. At this age the dog is capable of learning anything as its brain has the capacity of an adult dog. This is a valuable period and should not be wasted. Spend as much time as you can introducing your dog to all the things he will encounter during his lifetime. Introduce him to other animals that are non-threatening. Things that are learned at this time are retained. Concentration is limited so teaching should be short and happy.

FEAR PERIOD

This period occurs sometime between **8 and 16 weeks.** Things that a pup happily accepted before, may or a short time appear threatening and produce fear in the puppy. Recognise that this is just a stage and will pass. Do not force the puppy to confront the thing he fears. Just be calm and non fearful yourself, treat the thing that puppy fears with disdain and he will take his cue from you. Do not over protect or display too much concern..

FITTING INTO POSITION IN YOUR FAMILY GROUP

12 to 16 weeks This is the testing period when the puppy decides whether he is number two in your family or comes after all the other family members. The puppy will test you and the other family members to find his place. Things like biting at the lead or his owner should be discouraged and firmly corrected. All family members should be able to direct the puppy and expect him to comply. Puppy should now be sleeping all night quietly in his own bed and be walking well on a lead. He should know his name by now and be able to stay quietly by himself without howling or barking and should not destroy things.

At this stage you might believe that your puppy has all of a sudden become deaf. They attempt to ignore you, make sure that you are in a position to make the puppy listen. This period only lasts a short time but is always sometime around the 4th to 6th month.

SECOND FEAR PERIOD

6 to 14 months Your puppy may suddenly become terror stricken about something he has seen many times before. This is illogical behaviour and like a child having a nightmare. Just be calm and reassuring and avoid confrontation while the puppy is unable to cope. This will soon pass if you don't make an issue of the fear. Work on having the puppy learn to



rely on you for guidance and support, while learning to be independent. Rottweilers are naturally aware of changes in their surrounding and may act as if they are wary of new things and people. **Do not reassure the pup in these circumstances.** Just act as if the object is of no consequence to you and the pup will take the cue from you. If you pat and cosset the puppy when it acts afraid the message the dog will get is that it is okay to act in this manner. Far from it, we want our pups to grow into self confident adults.

ADOLESCENCE

12 to 24 months Your puppy begins to assert himself and to regard all other dogs as potential rivals. This behaviour is not cute and is not socially acceptable. Do not applaud or condone it. Concentrate on reinforcing your earlier training and demand respect and attention from your dog.

Be firm, fair and consistent with your discipline. Distract the dog and avoid confrontations with other dogs which will only reinforce the behaviour. This behaviour will settle if not reinforced.



OBEDIENCE TRAINING

Obedience Training is held at KCC Park, Dandenong-Hastings Road, Cranbourne.
7.30 pm start on Wednesday nights.

Classes are for approximately one hour. Vaccination certificates are required.

Please be on time for classes. People wishing to train their dogs should be at the ground approximately 15 to 30 minutes before training to ensure that check-in is completed in time for classes to begin.

Classes range from Beginners to advanced. Classes operate in five week blocks with Testing night for promotion into the next class at the end of every five weeks. A sausage sizzle is also provided on Testing nights.

Generally it is better to start training a dog while it is young but some excellent results have been achieved with older dogs. The results achieved depend upon regular training and the care with which the advice given by the Instructor is applied.

The more advanced handlers and dogs are encouraged to enter Obedience Trials in which they compete against dogs of all breeds from all over the state and even interstate. Not only do they compete against each other, dogs who receive qualifying scores can obtain Obedience Titles, e.g. C.C.D. (Community Companion Dog), C.D. (Companion Dog), C.D.X. (Companion Dog Excellent), U.D. (Utility Dog) and U.D.X (Utility Dog Excellent).

Although we encourage Trialling, this is not essential. The fact that you are willing to attend training and socialise your dog is commendable.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask your Instructor or the Obedience Coordinators, they are there to help.

OBEDIENCE TRAINING RULES

- Bitches in season are not permitted on the ground.
- All dogs must be on lead at all times unless in class under supervision.
- Dogs must not be left unattended at any time.
- Children are not permitted to be in charge of a Rottweiler.
- Handlers are not permitted to smoke while training.
- Handlers must present their membership cards on request.
- Sick dogs are not to attend class.
- Aggressive dogs may be requested to wear a muzzle.
- Dogs who have received training elsewhere in aggression to man are unable to participate in R.C.V. Inc. training. Our aim is to produce well-socialised dogs that are safe with the public.



ACTIVITIES FOR ROTTWEILER OWNERS

Showing

Open to pedigreed, full register Rottweilers belonging to VCA Members. The Show ring is the window on the breed. Learning to show your dog is not easy but it has many rewards. Dog shows were evolved so that the best conformation dogs were known and were then chosen for breeding. Many people show for social reasons and enjoy the day out with their dogs. If sufficient points are gained the dog is eligible to become a Champion. The name of your dog then has "CH" in front of it.

There are two main types of "all breed shows" - Open and Championship Shows. All breed shows are where all different types of breeds attend. As a member of your Canine body you will receive a monthly magazine with the schedules of forthcoming shows. The Schedule will provide all details necessary to complete your show entry. Entry forms are available from the VCA Inc., 655 Westernport Hwy, Skye 3977. Postal address Locked Bag K9, Cranbourne 3977. Details of the age groups are on the back of the entry forms. Go along and watch a few shows before you enter so you will have an idea of how they operate and what you will be required to do.

Another type of show is the Specialty Show. This is a German style show. It is very different to an all breeds show. Your dog is expected to be much fitter, as you will be running many laps in a much larger ring. The dress is generally much more casual as the emphasis is on the dog itself, rather than the presentation of the handler. Judges are Rottweiler specialists, and a detailed written critique is provided on each dog. During the individual critique you are expected to show your dog's teeth, each and every tooth is counted, not just checked for a scissor bite. You may have another person call your dog from outside the ring to have the dog as alert as possible, something which is a real "no-no" in the all breeds ring!

In the older classes you will be expected to run many laps, and you may have an alternate runner to assist you in this. Gradings are given to each exhibit – possible gradings are V – excellent, SG – very good, G – good, S – Satisfactory, or U – unsatisfactory.

A conformation show will give you an evaluation of your dogs physical beauty, but it will tell you nothing of the dogs character, working ability or of its ability to provide pleasure in your life. No matter what your critique says, enjoy yourself, enjoy your dog, and be a good sport. We're here to have fun, and that's what our dogs are all about.

Obedience Trialling

Associate registration is available for those who do not have the registration papers with their dog. Titles can be gained in Obedience Trials. Titles available are CD - Companion Dog, CDX - Companion Dog Excellent, UD - Utility Dog and OC - Obedience Champion. Obedience Titles go after the dogs name. At a Trial it is you and your dog competing according to the Rules. Rule books with full explanations are available from the local Obedience Club or direct from the VCA. There are in excess of 35 Obedience Clubs affiliated with the VCA Inc. The social side of Obedience is great, the big plus is that while enjoying the competition, you will also have a well trained, well behaved obedient dog as a bonus!



Agility

Open to all VCA Inc. Members with registered or associate dogs. Dogs are required to complete an obstacle course within a specified time, the fastest wins. Titles available are AD – Agility Dog, ADX – Agility Dog Excellent, ADM – Agility Dog Master. The Rules are available from the VCA Inc. in booklet form. Speed and control are the necessary ingredients.

Tracking

Any registered dog is able to enter Tracking. First Track is a Preliminary Track of 300 metres with one turn. The tracklayer is to be found at the end of the Track. After this, possible titles are TD (Tracking Dog), TDX (Tracking Dog Excellent) and T Ch (Tracking Champion). The degree of difficulty increases with each tracking test. Tracking rules are available from the VCA Inc. in booklet form. More information can be found on the Tracking Club of Victoria Inc website at <http://www.trackingclubvic.org.au/>.

Carting

Anyone with a large good-natured dog can enjoy carting. Rottweilers have a history of use as carting dogs. Great for the breed and the dogs love to be the centre of attention. Learn from our Members who are experienced in this sport. Carts can be plain or extremely elaborate. Rottweilers love to show off when pulling a cart.

Herding

Herding was one of the original uses for this breed, and just recently has become a recognised activity by the ANKC. It is envisaged that in the future there will be regular trials available for Rottweilers to compete in.



Hip Dysplasia

This term refers to the shape and fit of the ball of the Femur with the Socket of the Hip. It is believed to be part inherited and part environmental. Breeders must stress to their puppy people the environmental aspect of Hip Dysplasia. Allowing pups to become overweight and/or run about on slippery surfaces is inviting trouble. These are fast growing animals and care must be taken during the formative stages.

The Rottweiler Club of Victoria expects that Members will X-ray their dogs to ascertain their hip status so that information useful to the breed can be accumulated. The Code of Ethics (5) states that before breeding all Rottweilers must conform to the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. requirements re hip, eye and mouth status.

The Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. accepts two types of hip results, those that been scored through The National Rottweiler Council (Australia) Hip Dysplasia Scheme and those that have been scored by the Australian Veterinary Association. The requirements for a satisfactory result are the same, Rottweilers with a total score of 20 or under are suitable for breeding. The score, plus a Lawson/Willis score are allocated to each X-ray. The Lawson/Willis score only becomes relevant when considering a breeding pair. The National Rottweiler Council (Australia) Hip Dysplasia Scheme allows that the combined score of a breeding pair must not exceed 20. Results achieved through the National Rottweiler Council Hip Dysplasia Scheme are deemed to be participating in the National Hip Dysplasia Scheme. AVA results and NRC Hip Dysplasia Scheme results are included on the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. Hip Dysplasia Register and both are acceptable to the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. Those wishing to have their dogs x-rayed must indicate initially which assessment (AVA or Wyburn) they wish to have and the appropriate paperwork will be forwarded to them.

To qualify as suitable for breeding the Rottweiler must have a satisfactory hip assessment from either the Australian Veterinary Association Panel of Readers or from Professor Wyburn that meets all the National Rottweiler Council (Australia) Hip Dysplasia Scheme requirements (see below) and a satisfactory Eye and Mouth Certificate. It is wise to remember that good hips do not necessarily mean a well constructed animal and that a Rottweiler is more than a set of hips. Particular attention should be paid to other aspects of the dog, especially the temperament. Good hips should be considered as only part of the whole dog when deciding on the breed worthiness of a particular animal.

The Hip Dysplasia Scheme

1. To obtain a satisfactory x-ray result the Rottweiler must be 12 months or older.
2. Tattoo application must be completed and signed. Puppy tattoo is acceptable as identification provided that the litter tattoo numbers have been applied for and recorded in club register. A microchip is also an acceptable form of identification.
3. The appropriate NRC(A) Hip Dysplasia Evaluation Report Sheet or Australian Veterinary Association Canine Hip & Elbow Dysplasia Report bearing the allocated tattoo number/microchip number and Dental and Eye form will be forwarded to the applicant.
4. **The x-ray must be taken while the dog is under General Anaesthetic. This is a specific requirement. Dental and Eye form is best completed while the dog is awake.**
5. X-ray plate must be marked with identifying tattoo number or microchip number.
6. The x-ray and paperwork are sent to the appropriate body who assesses the hip status of the Rottweiler.
7. Results are printed in the R.C.V. Inc. "On Guard" magazine and become part of the breed statistics.
8. All animals complying with the above are acceptable to be listed with the R.C.V. Inc. plus any imported animals who have complied with the relevant HD Scheme in their country of origin, plus any animals from interstate who have complied with the requirements of the National scheme. (The club appreciates a copy of the result for reference in this case).
9. If either you or your Veterinarian feel that the result achieved for your dog is incorrect you may appeal to the independent assessor chosen by our State Club to have the result reassessed. (Only results reassessed by the appointed assessor will be acceptable, AVA results reassessed by Wyburn or vice versa will not be acceptable.) Notify the Breed Recorder that you are appealing your result so that the original result may be held until the x-ray is reassessed. The reassessed result will then be the result accepted by the Club.



Elbow Dysplasia

Currently there are no restrictions placed on Rottweilers with regard to their Elbow Gradings. Elbow x-raying is compulsory for Rottweilers x-rayed after 1 June 1998. This is a major problem in the breed. Responsible breeders are attending to this problem by also having the elbows x-rayed at the same time as the hips.

A flexed elbow x-ray is required, clearly indicating Left and Right and the tattoo/microchip number of the animal. This x-ray is taken at the same time as the hip x-ray and forwarded to the appropriate body along with hip x-ray and the completed paperwork. Gradings are those used by the International Elbow Working Group, 0, Borderline, 1, 2, 3. The A.V.A. recommends that Normal, Borderline and Grade 1 are acceptable for breeding, Grade 2 and 3 are unacceptable.

Hip Dysplasia Register

The Hip Dysplasia Register is printed from a Computer Database containing records of all Rottweilers tattooed and/or x-rayed in Victoria plus many other results sent to us from interstate. Information in the Register includes Tattoo Number, Registered Name, Date of Birth, V.C.A. Pedigree Endorsement, R.C.V. qualification, Hip Scores and Grades, Eye and Mouth Status, Elbow Gradings and Sire and Dam. The Database also lists all Rottweilers issued a tattoo number and has Owners name, address and phone number and Breeder recorded. The Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. holds copies of all records listed on the database and at any time information from those records can be supplied to members. The list is periodically made available to members. There is also a National Council Hip Dysplasia Register which includes results from all other member clubs. **Enquiries to the Secretary**



BREEDING - THE BITCH

**Before contemplating Breeding, talk to other Breeders.
The Bitch owner has all the work and most of the responsibility and expense.**

Allow your bitch to mature. The R.C.V. Inc. requires that bitches be at least 22 months of age at time of mating, This is to allow for maturity and to make sure that any inherited diseases are not present.

First, check the FCI Standard included in this handbook to determine conformation and temperament faults that may be apparent in your bitch. Learn about the Breed.

ASK YOURSELF:

- Have you the time and space to breed a litter?
- Have you the cash for the stud fee? (Stud fees vary from \$500 to \$1000 with Imports being dearer but not necessarily better)
- Have you sufficient ready money to pay vets? (Vets fees for a normal litter range from \$400 upwards to \$2000 if complications occur)
- Will you be able to find suitable homes for all the puppies? (Remember the bitch may have a large litter)
- Are you prepared to take back puppies that may have become problems? Are you prepared to refund money?
- (The bitch owner is responsible for advertising the puppies and replacing any problem puppies and refunding monies where problems have occurred.)

STEPS TO TAKE:

- Apply to the Club for the necessary forms to have your bitches hips x-rayed and the results read by Professor Wyburn.
- Obtain an eye and mouth certificate.
- Satisfactory for breeding are all Rottweilers of good temperament with none of the following: Hip Dysplasia, Entropion, Ectropion or other eye abnormalities. Undershot, overshot or wry mouth. Incomplete dentition, extreme shyness or viciousness towards people, total absence of tan markings, yellow or bird of prey eyes or eyes not of the same colour. White marks and OCD.
- Contact the VCA Inc. and have them send you the form required for registering a Kennel Name, plus a Litter Registration form.
- Keep your VCA Inc. Membership up to date and make sure you have transferred ownership of the bitch from the breeder to yourself prior to the mating.
- Having decided that your bitch is breed worthy, her character is that of a correct Rottweiler (calm and stable), she has no disqualifying faults and no inherited problems and you have the time, space and money to raise a litter, you can progress to the next step.

SELECTING A SIRE:

- The sire should compliment the bitch. As well as having acceptable Hip, Eye and Mouth Certificates he should have correct Rottweiler Character - calm and stable.
- Pedigree, conformation and temperament should all be considered.
- Make a booking with the Stud Dog owner giving the possible time of the bitches heat. Do not wait until the bitch is in season before contacting the Stud Dog owner. Some dogs are booked up in advance and you may not be able to use your first choice.
- Have another dog in reserve in case the dog you have chosen is not available when required.
- Read and discuss the Stud Dog Agreement with the Stud Dog owner.

WHAT NEXT:

- Keep your bitch fit and healthy and trim off any extra weight.
- Make sure worming and vaccination is up to date prior to mating.
- Wait approximately 63 days for whelping. Now you are a "breeder". Your actions from this time will determine whether you are a responsible, ethical and caring breeder. A lot of heartache is the norm for breeders.

PLEASE CONSIDER CAREFULLY BEFORE BREEDING



BREEDING - THE STUD DOG

Before considering using your dog at stud read carefully the FCI Standard. Be honest with yourself, does your dog have anything to offer the breed? The bitch owner should be looking for a dog with good breed type and correct demeanour. Is your dog a Champion? Does he have working titles? The bitch owner is looking for a selling point for puppies. Generally, to be a successful Stud Dog the dog must have something special above other dogs, such as Conformation or Working titles or an excellent pedigree. Why use your dog if others are better qualified?

TEMPERAMENT IS A VITAL PART OF THE CORRECT ROTTWEILER. A CALM, STABLE SELF CONFIDENT DOG IS DESIRED.

THE STUD DOG:

- ❑ Must have Hip Eye and Mouth Certificates that meet the standard required by the RCV Inc.
- ❑ The bitch owner will require a copy of your dog's pedigree, hip, eye and mouth certificates and possibly a photo to show prospective puppy buyers.
- ❑ The Stud Dog must be fit and healthy. (Failure to disclose any corrective operation or known fault to the bitch owner is dishonest and will rebound on you and your dog.)
- ❑ The Stud Dog owner must have some knowledge of canine reproduction and be able to tell if a bitch is ready for mating. The owner must also be able to assist in the mating.
- ❑ If the bitch is coming from a fair distance the Stud Dog owner may be required to accommodate her over the period when the mating will take place.
- ❑ The Stud Dog Owner would be wise to use some kind of Stud Service Agreement to avoid any misunderstanding about the terms of the mating agreement.
- ❑ Normally the payment for a stud dog is for the mating only, not for puppies. The stud fee is paid at time of mating and the blue litter registration form is signed by the stud dog owner and dated. The stud dog owner must be a VCA Inc. member, or if the dog is owned by persons interstate, the dog must be on the V.C.A. Inc. register.

THE STUD DOG OWNER SHOULD:

- ❑ See the bitch. Obtain copies of her hip, eye and mouth certificates.
- ❑ See her registration certificate. Check to see who is her registered owner.
- ❑ Check the age of the bitch. She should be at least 22 months at time of mating for the first time to comply with RCV Inc. guidelines.
- ❑ Check with Breed Recorder when the bitch had her last litter. There should be at least 12 months between previous litter and subsequent mating.
- ❑ Check with the owner of the bitch to see if they know the amount of time and expense involved in bringing up a litter. There is more to it than putting food down for the pups.

Think about the mating carefully. The number of poor quality Rottweiler puppies today is the fruit of past poor matings. Do not add to the number just because the bitch is there and her owner is offering you money.

It is not advisable to accept a puppy in lieu of payment. There may not be enough puppies to fulfil breeders requirements or the puppies may not be what you want after you see them. You can always put in an order to buy a puppy in the usual way.

Whilst it is the bitch owner's responsibility to raise and find suitable homes for the puppies, the Stud Dog owner would be wise to remember that he is also responsible for the existence of the puppies. The Stud Dog owners' obligation and responsibility continues long after the mating is completed.



Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc.
LITTER EXPECTED / WHELPED NOTICE
 Complete form and forward to the Secretary with \$50 levy



Sire:.....

Rego No.....Date Of Birth:.....Hips:.....Total.....

Elbows:Mouth:Eyes:RCV -TT / NRCA -Breed Survey.....Y/N

Dam:.....

Rego No.:.....Date Of Birth:.....Hips:.....Total.....

Elbows:.....Mouth:.....Eyes:RCV -TT / NRCA -Breed Survey.....Y/N

Date Litter Expected / Whelped:.....Dogs.....Bitches.....

To the best of my knowledge the above Sire and Dam comply with the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. Breeding Guidelines and do not have any of the faults listed below:

- **Hip Dysplasia**
- **Entropion or Ectropion**
- **Yellow Eyes or eyes of a different colour**
- **Undershot, Overshot or wry mouth.**
- **Incomplete dentition**
- **Anxious, shy, vicious, excessively suspicious or nervous demeanour**
- **Exceptionally long or curly coat**
- **Other than black background colour with correctly placed brown markings**
- **White Markings**
- **Osteochondrosis**

I/We certify that the above statement is completely accurate to the best of my knowledge. I/We undertake to inform the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. weekly of the number of puppies still available for sale and will also advise if another litter is born coinciding with this litter.

Name of Breeder.....

Kennel Prefix:..... VCA Membership Number:

Address:.....

Postcode:.....Phone:.....Email:

Signed:.....Date:

PLEASE NOTE

Before any puppies can be advertised verbally or appear in any publication of the RCV Inc.:

1. Both Sire and Dam must meet the Club requirements re Hip, Eye and Mouth Certification
2. Hip, Eye and Mouth Certificates must be on file with the RCV Inc. Secretary or be forwarded with this application.
3. The Breeder must have been a member of the RCV Inc. for 18 continuous months prior to the mating.
4. The \$50 Litter Levy is enclosed with the Litter Expected / Whelped Form.
5. The statement from the breeder is signed. Breeders should be aware of the Trade Practices Act and any claim should be accurate and not worded in such a way as to mislead the buying public.

The information contained in this Notice must be correct. If the Committee of the RCV considers, with reasonable grounds, that any such information is incorrect, I/We will, upon provision of reasons, provide evidence to the Committee to the contrary. Publications in the Litter Listing will not occur until, in the reasonable opinion of the Committee, satisfactory evidence has been provided.



LITTER RECORD

Sire:.....

Dam:.....

Date Litter Whelped:.....

Born alive - Dogs.....Bitches.....Stillborn - Dogs.....Bitches:.....

Any natural "bob" tails? yes / no How many?.....

Number with rear dew claws.....Double rear dew claws.....

Number with white on body.....

Indicate where on body - Chest.....Toes.....Any other place.....

Number Culled.....Reason.....

Weight at birth:.....grams to.....grams

Weight at 8 weeks:.....kilograms to.....kilograms

Any abnormalities or malformations? Yes / No

What malformation?.....

Present at 8 weeks:

Umbilical Hernias.....Cataracts.....

Persistent Pupillary Membrane.....

Overshot bite.....Undershot bite.....

Problems that eventuated within the first 12 months or after: (State number affected)

Overshot bite.....Undershot bite.....

Wry Mouth.....Missing Teeth.....

Osteochondritis.....Hip Dysplasia.....

Entropion.....Other.....

This record is to be kept by the breeder as an accurate record for the above litter. Only by sharing our knowledge will we advance. If the breeder acknowledges that we can only learn from accurate information, the above information should be shared with other breeders and owners. This information can be passed on to the Breed Recorder.



STUD SERVICE AGREEMENT

Name of Dog:.....

Reg. No.:.....Date of Birth:.....

We the undersigned agree to the use of the above named dog over the bitch named below.

Name of Bitch:.....

Reg. No.:.....Date of Birth:.....

Date of Birth of last litter whelped to the above named bitch:.....

UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

The stud fee shall be \$..... and will be paid after mating is completed.

If fewer than three live puppies are born a return service shall be provided by the same stud to the same bitch providing the sire is alive and in good health.

Provided that the dog is a proven sire there will be no refund of cash fee if neither service results in a pregnancy for the bitch.

THE OWNER/S OF THE ABOVE NAMED BITCH DECLARE THAT:

- To his / her knowledge the bitch has no major or disqualifying faults. e.g. Hip Dysplasia, Entropian, Ectropian, Undershot or Overshot Jaw, Missing teeth, OCD, is shy, nervous or timid, is unreliable or aggressive.
- A vet clearance has been obtained proving the bitch free of vaginal infection. (If required)
- Copies of Hip, Eye and Mouth Certificates and a copy of her original pedigree have been provided to the owner of the Stud Dog.

THE OWNER/S OF THE ABOVE NAMED DOG DECLARE THAT:

- To his / her knowledge the dog has no major or disqualifying faults. e.g. Hip Dysplasia, Entropian, Ectropian, Undershot or Overshot Jaw, Missing teeth, OCD, is shy, nervous or timid, is unreliable or aggressive.
- The dog is free from infection.
- Copies of Hip, Eye and Mouth Certificates and a copy of his original pedigree have been provided to the owner of the bitch.
- By affixing their signature to this document, the owner/s of the bitch and stud dog agree to the above mentioned terms.

Signature:.....Owner of Bitch

Signature:.....Owner of Dog

Date:.....



ROTTWEILER CLUB OF VICTORIA INC.

SALES AGREEMENT

NAME:.....REG NO:.....

DATE OF BIRTH:.....SEX:.....

1. The Breeder has endeavoured by good breeding practice to reduce the risk that the Rottweiler may suffer from the following defects; Hip Dysplasia (greater than that accepted under the current Rottweiler Club of Victoria Hip Dysplasia Scheme), Entropian, Ectropian, faulty bite (Undershot, Overshot or Wry), monorchidism, cryptorchidism or O.C.D. ("the Defects").
2. The purchasers are purchasing the Rottweiler as a **BREEDING / SHOW PROSPECT** or **DOMESTIC PET**.
(delete whichever is not applicable)
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 1 above, if within twenty-four (24) months of the date of birth of the Rottweiler:
 - a) if purchased as a BREEDING / SHOW PROSPECT, it suffers from any of the Defects; or any other condition that renders the dog unsuitable for breeding e.g. missing teeth.
 - b) if purchased as a DOMESTIC PET, it suffers from Hip Dysplasia, Entropian or Ectropian; or Osteocondritis.

It is agreed by the BREEDER and THE PURCHASER that the liability of the Breeder to the Purchaser shall be limited to the following when the existence of a defect has been established.

(i) The refund to the **purchaser** of such portion of the purchase price not exceeding 50% thereof as the breeder in his absolute discretion may determine on return of the registration papers and proof of desexing **if the purchaser wishes to keep the dog.**

OR

(ii) The provision of a **DOMESTIC PET / SHOW PROSPECT** replacement animal from the Breeder's stock on the delivery of the original animal to the Breeder or upon the death of the animal.

OR

(iii)The **Breeder** may offer at his absolute discretion a cash refund of up to no more than 100% of the purchase price on return of the animal.

4. It is the responsibility of the PURCHASER to notify the breeder within 28 days when a defect is suspected and PRIOR TO ANY SURGERY, so that Clause 4 (i) can be implemented.

(i) The Breeder shall have the right to have the animal examined by a Veterinary Surgeon of their choice to verify the existence of and the extent of any Defect complained of by the Purchaser.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH NOTIFICATION THE PROVISIONS OF CLAUSE 3 DO NOT APPLY

5. In the event of both parties failing to reach a satisfactory agreement the R.C.V. Breed Panel will act as an independent mediator to resolve the dispute. All appeals to the Breed Panel are to be in writing.

6. It is a condition of this agreement that if at any time the Purchaser wishes to dispose of the animal, the Purchaser shall first offer the animal for sale to the Breeder at a mutually agreed price. If the Breeder elects not to buy the Rottweiler, the Purchaser shall allow the Breeder to participate in the selection of a new owner for the Rottweiler.

Signed.....BREEDER

Signed.....PURCHASER

DATE:.....



TARQUINIAN APACHE AOC HONOUR ROLL

(Formerly the John Stewart Honour Roll)

Presented by the Rottweiler Club of Victoria
Awarded at the Rottweiler Club of Victoria's March Championship Show

1. To be awarded each year to the dog or bitch that has achieved the highest level of working that year.
2. This is a perpetual trophy and is presented at the Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. Trial following the closing date of the competition. The trophy was renamed Tarquinian Apache AOC Honour Roll in honour of the first Australian Obedience Champion Rottweiler, owned by John Stewart.
3. The **first three passes** towards any title are eligible.
4. Competition year is from 1st January to 31st December.
5. If two dogs have the same level of achievement then the highest passing score will determine the winner. If a tie still exists then the scores will be averaged and the average will be the deciding factor.
6. The Committee's decision is final.

ORDER OF ACHIEVEMENT

ORDER OF ACHIEVEMENT IS CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED DUE TO THE ADDITIONAL WORKING TITLES NOW AVAILABLE.

POINTSORE COMPETITIONS

Trophies for Best Rottweiler Dog; Best Rottweiler Bitch, and Best Young Rottweiler will be presented annually at the RCV March Championship Shows.



1st - 3

Adults:

points; 2nd - 2 points; 3rd - 1 point, BOB - 2 points; RUBOB - 1 point; Challenge - 2 pts; Reserve Challenge - 1 point, Age of Class - 1 point.

At double point score shows (Specialty Shows) Best of Breed, Runner Up Best of Breed, Challenge, Reserve Challenge and Age of Class will receive double points and 2 points for a V. Placings of 1st to 6th place will be recognised with 1st place receiving 6 points, down to 6th place receiving 1 point.

Young Rottweiler: (6 - 18 months only)

As per adults with a trophy awarded for Best Young Rottweiler

Note:

In order for a dog or bitch to be eligible to compete for these awards all registered owners must be financial members of the RCV at the time points are allocated. Points cannot be claimed retrospectively.

In the event of a tie a count back of Specialty Show placings will be the decider.

The Rottweiler Club of Victoria Inc. donates sashes for Challenge Dog and Challenge Bitch at twelve nominated Championship Shows held between January 1 and December 31.

The nominated shows and trials are selected by the Committee and published prior to the end of the preceding year. They are also published in the "Dates to Remember" page of the On Guard Newsletter and the Rottweiler Club of Victoria website at www.rotweilerclubofvictoria.com.

Every attempt is made to have the sashes available to the Club hosting the show or trial prior to the event but this is not always possible. If you should happen to win one of the above awards at a nominated show or trial and there is no sash available, please contact the Secretary. Updates scores for these competitions will be published in On Guard throughout the year.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS



- ANGULATION** - When viewed from the side, the angles produced by the shoulder, hip, stifle and hock joints are referred to as angulation. For correct balance front angulation (shoulder) should be similar to rear angulation.
- ANKC** - Australian National Kennel Control. This is the controlling body for canine affairs in Australia. Each State Kennel Control is affiliated with this body.
- BALANCE** - Symmetry and Proportion. Every part of the dog is in correct proportion to each other.
- BONE** - Usually refers to the structure and strength of the bone in the legs. Well boned - good strong bones.
- CD** - Companion Dog Title. Awarded after three passes at Trials under at least two different judges have been gained. A total of 170 points out of the possible 200 points is a qualifying score.
- CDX** - Companion Dog Excellent Title. Next title after CD. Involves retrieve with dumbbell and jumping. Same scoring requirements as CD.
- CONDITION** - General health. Good condition - dog of correct weight whose coat is healthy, who is vital and alert.
- CONFORMATION** - The form and structure, its overall framework and appearance.
- CRYPTORCHID** - A male dog whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.
- DEWCLAWS** - The first digit, found on the inside of legs above foot. It is often absent on the rear legs. It performs no function. Required to be removed if found on the rear legs of Rottweilers.
- ECTROPIAN** - Turning out of the eyelid. Opens the eye to dirt and grit. Not acceptable in a working dog.
- ENTROPIAN** - Turning inward of the eyelid. Can be corrected surgically, but often needs repeated surgery. Animals with Entropian are considered not suitable for breeding.
- F.C.I.** - Federation Cynologique International. Controlling body for World Standards. (Except USA and UK)
- GAIT** - Any of the co-ordinated leg actions of movement. The gait accepted in the show ring for the Rottweiler is the "Trot".
- GENOTYPE** - The hereditary assortment of genes of an individual.
- H D GRADING** - Score and grading of individual animal after x-ray and assessment of hips.
- HEAT** - The period in which the bitch can be bred. Also called "In Season". Lasts approximately 21 days. Occurs one to three times a year in normal bitches.
- HEREDITARY** - Any condition that is passed on from generation to generation. Not always evident at birth.
- HIP DYSPLASIA** - Polygenetic condition believed to be 40% inherited and 60% environmental in which the Hip Joint is malformed. Diagnosed by x-ray. Condition can vary from mild to severe.
- LEVEL BITE** - Front incisors top and bottom meet edge to edge.
- MILK TEETH** - The first baby teeth. Adult teeth start to appear between four to six months old.
- MONORCHID** - Male dog with only one testicle descended into the scrotum.



MOVEMENT - Gait of the animal. Used to assess balance and soundness.

NEUTERED - Dog rendered incapable of breeding.

OSTEOCHONDRITIS - Inflammation of bone and cartilage resulting in splitting of pieces of cartilage into the joint. Common in the elbow joint in Rottweilers, also found in the hock and shoulder.

OVERSHOT - Upper jaw overlaps the bottom jaw leaving a gap, so that the teeth do not meet.

PHENOTYPE - The outward expression of hereditary make-up.

SCISSOR BITE - Shearing action of teeth, where upper front teeth fit over bottom front teeth (Incisors). The correct bite for a Rottweiler.

SPAYED - Female dog rendered incapable of reproducing.

SUBSTANCE - Usually refers to density of bone structure.

TEMPERAMENT - The sum total of all innate and acquired qualities that determine the dog's behaviour and responses to its environment.

TOPLINE - The dogs entire upper outline as seen in profile, starting at the ears and ending at the tail. Often confused with the Backline.

TYPE - Combination of all characteristics that make it possible to distinguish one breed from another.

UNDERSHOT - The bottom teeth protrude in front of upper front teeth.

WRY MOUTH - Twisted jaw. So that the front incisors do not meet in a scissor bite as desired.

The contents of this booklet may be copied or photocopied at your convenience.

We suggest that you photocopy the documents you require then the book is always complete for further use.

Members who wish to use the Club Litter Service **MUST** have been members for 18 continuous months prior to the mating before their litter application will be accepted for listing on the Club Litter Listing.

Membership expires each year on June 30th.