

PRE - BREEDING EXAMINATION FOR THE STUD DOG

IF YOU DO NOT PLAN ON BREEDING YOUR DOG PLEASE SPAY/NEUTER YOUR DOG.

REASONS TO SPAY/NEUTER DOGS

- Reduces dog's need to roam.
- Reduces and/or eliminates certain reproductive cancers.
- Disburdens female dog of heat cycle and discomforts which accompany.
- Lessens dominance and mounting activity.
- Increases general lifespan of dog.
- Eliminates owner's concern of unwanted puppies, runaway stud dogs, stained furniture, nervous, and aggressive mood swings in pets.
- Relieves community of homeless dogs and property damage.

Breeder's may or may not require all or some of the tests mentioned below.

1. Semen examination, full report to be sent to the breeder. A verbal report by either the stud dog's owner or by the stud dog's veterinarian is not sufficient.
2. Semen aerobic culture and sensitivity. Required after the last natural breeding, or approximately 2-3 weeks prior to the anticipated breeding. The actual laboratory result must be sent to the breeder. A report of "clean" will not suffice.
3. Mycoplasma culture. After the last natural breeding or 3-4 weeks prior to our anticipated breeding.
4. Brucella titer.
5. Physical findings of the dog's reproductive exam, reported by the stud dog's veterinarian (e.g. Size and consistency of testes, Prostate palpation,)

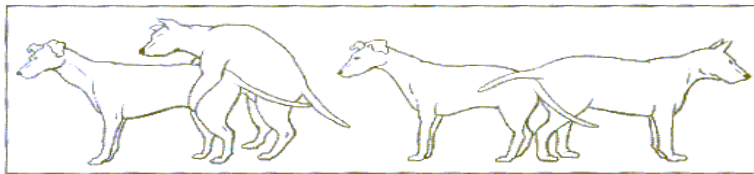
Just as it is possible for a bitch to be infected or infertile, it is also possible for the stud dog to be infertile or to transfer an infection to the bitch. An active stud dog, which is infected, may cover several bitches, transmitting the infection to each, before the resulting infection in a bitch prompts testing of the male. It is wise for the stud dog's owner to require a workup of each bitch to be bred, and to periodically and regularly test her male, even though all of the visiting bitches were reported to be "clean". The reliability of the culture results collected on each bitch is affected dramatically by the procedures used by the bitch's vet. The reliability of the culture results of the stud dog is more likely to be acceptable.

The stud needs a balanced diet, clean quarters and plenty of exercise, but no special care, as does the brood bitch. Puppy becomes fertile by 6 months of age but not fully mature until at least 12 months of age. Males can continue sexual activity until they're 8-10 years old, and they can mate anytime. Use the stud for breeding for the first time when he is about 18 months old. He should be bred to a steady, knowing bitch that has been bred before, and when she is entirely ready to accept him. Aid him if necessary this first time. See that nothing disturbs him during copulation. If you succeed in this aim, the young dog will be a willing and eager stud for the rest of his life, the kind of stud that it is a pleasure to own and use.

After the first breeding, use him sparingly until he has reached 2 years of age. After that, if he is in good health, there is no reason why he cannot be used at least once a week or more during his best and most fertile years.

It is often a good idea to feed the dog a light meal before he is used, particularly if he is a reluctant stud. Young, or virgin, studs often regurgitate due to excitement, but it does them no harm. After the tie has broken, allow both dog and bitch to drink moderately.

The dog and bitch are **tied, or “hung”**, and the active part of the breeding is completed. The owner of the bitch should then stand at her head and hold her by the collar. The stud’s owner should kneel next to the animals with his arm or knee under the bitch’s stomach, directly in front of her hindquarters, to prevent her from suddenly sitting while still tied. The stud owner should talk soothingly to the stud and gently prevent him from attempting to leave the bitch for a while. Presently the stud owner should turn the dog around off the bitch’s back by first lifting the front legs off and to the ground and then lifting one hind leg over the back of the bitch until dog and bitch are standing tail to tail, if they have not done so themselves already.



Canine mating usually ends in a tie, where the dogs stand back to back while they're still joined.

Dogs remain in this position for various lengths of time after copulation, but 15-30 minutes is generally average. When the congestion of blood leaves the penis, the bulb shrinks and the animals part.

The stud owner should **keep a muzzle handy** to be used on **snappy bitches**. Many bitches, due to temperament, environment or fright may cause injury to the stud by biting. Should she continue to attempt to bite for any length of time, it is generally because it is either too early or too late in the estrus cycle to consummate breeding. If the bitch is small, sinks down when mounted or won't stand, she must be held up.

DO NOT USE DRUGS TO MAKE THE STUD EAGER TO MATE OR MORE FERTILE.

The number of puppies born in any litter is not dependent upon the healthy and fertile male's sperm, but upon the number of eggs the bitch gives off.

COULD THE STUD BE STERILE:

If the bitch did not get pregnant, one cause could be that the stud may be sterile. Look for basic causes first. If there seems to be no physical reason for his sterility, then a series of injections by your veterinarian might prove efficacious.