

# SmartChart



## Tool #4: Selection

1. Select against incorrect temperament—do not use for breeding.

4. Don't purchase breeding stock that is less than 12 to 18 months old.

2. Shyness and aggression are quite highly heritable (50%)

5. Don't purchase stock without health and temperament scores.

3. Don't plan a breeding based on pedigrees. Base mating on individuals themselves.

5. For a breeding program, select quality individuals who are linebred.



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7. The individual dog is always more important than the pedigree.

8. Evaluate what the stud has already produced.

9. Don't breed to a brother or relative of a favored dog and think it is the same as the favored dog.

10. When mating a sire and dam, don't double up on faults.

11. Records of full siblings are more accurate than those of half siblings.

12. Don't breed dogs affected with inherited eye disease, incorrect temperament, epilepsy, severe hip dysplasia or bleeding disorders.

13. Frequently, the pick puppy in a litter is just average when compared to the breed standard.

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14. Don't do a repeat breeding within one year of the first breeding—some health scores won't be available.

15. Set extra high standards for selecting dogs that are inbred or closely linebred, since their traits will be fixed and more likely passed on to offspring

16. The are of breeding deals with the dogs selected for breeding.

17. An eye for a dog is the ability to easily recognize quality, balance and correctness in a dog.

18. A mentor can assist those who need help in developing an eye.

19. Many breeders have not studied their written and illustrated breed standards enough!

20. Understanding and recognizing the concept of balance is a key to breeding better dogs.