

Abbreviations used on Large Munsterlander Association of Canada (LMAC) pedigrees

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Breed Registries

1. **CLP** = Czech Longhair Club

- Member of the international kennel club *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* (FCI)

2. **DDR & KR** = dogs registered in the former East Germany

3. **LMAC** = Large Munsterlander Association of Canada

- Operates a breed registry for Canadian and participating U.S. breeders, incorporated under the Animal Pedigree Act of Canada since 1999.
- Traces its roots to 1977 when its precursor, LMCNA (1977-2011), was formed in Alberta, Canada.

3.1. LMAC “Cxx/yr” = Registration & Tattoo, placed near the base of the inside of the right ear.

- C stands for registered in compliance with the Animal Pedigree Act of Canada.
- xx/ sequentially numbered by whelp date, females then males, then alphabetically by name.
- /yr birth year.
- Tattoo abbreviated to Cxxyr when placed in right ear.

4. **LMCNA** = Large Munsterlander Club of North America, created in 1977 in Alberta

- - <http://www.lmcna.org>
- The LMCNA organizational structure (Bylaws) was changed slightly in 2012 when LMCNA became LMAC

5. **ÖHZB Gr. Mü.** = *Österreichisches Hunde Zuchtbuch Grosse Münsterländer*
 - LM registry for Austria
 - Member of the international kennel club *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* (FCI)
6. **ZGM** = *Zuchtbuch Grosse Münsterländer*
 - Studbook for the Large Munsterlander maintained by the Verband Grosse Münsterländer e.V. (VGM)
 - VGM was incorporated (= e.V.) in 1919 and owns the LM breed standard #118/b
 - Member of the international kennel club *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* (FCI)

Field Tests

7. **JGHV** = Jagdgebrauchshundverband. JGHV, founded in 1899, is the parent organization through which all German breed clubs have a voice in the national administration for dogs (Verband Deutsches Hundewesen, VDH) and in decisions by the international kennel club FCI. JGHV administers some of the upper level tests (VGP) while breed clubs in collaboration with JGHV administer VJP and HZP.ⁱ

In North America a fledgling companion to JGHV was created, called **JGV**. Dogs are only eligible to enter JGHV or JGV tests if they are registered by a German, Austrian or Czech breed club and thereby obtain the FCI stamp of approval. This limitation is an effort to maintain the versatile breeds' original performance standards. Outside of dogs, such a fragmentation would be an infringement of copyright and punishable by law.

7.1 VJP = Verbandsjugendprüfung, literally, the association's youth (Jugend) test.

7.2 HZP = Herbstzuchtpreufung (Dubbed the breeder's test for its central importance, hence Zucht or breeding. Typically, in the second autumn after a pup's birth, hence Herbst for autumn.)

7.3 VGP = Verbandsgebrauchsprüfung, in use since 1892. Gebrauch in this context means suitable to be used for hunting.

7.4 Sw = Schweißprüfung or blood tracking test.

7.4.1 TF = Tagesfährte or same-day track, or

7.4.2 UF = Über-Nacht-Fährte over-night track.

7.5 I-III = Prize I or Excellent, II Very Good and III Good.

For VJP and HZP only the score is reported and these speak for themselves. For VGP and Sw, score and Prize I-III are given.

8. **NAVHDA** = North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association (<http://www.navhda.org>), was started in 1969 in Canada as a tool for breeders to help maintain the field- and water-work characteristics of newly arriving and increasingly popular versatile hunting dogs. NAVHDA has since broadened it's focus from primarily a tool for breeders, by starting a for-fee registry. NAVHDA's additional shift to include a dog sport orientation (e.g. Aims, Programs and Tests and Rules p. iv) has been popular. NAVHDA offers over 200 tests in Canada and the U.S. each year.

NAVHDA uses approved judges for evaluating field work and a modest amount of conformation. Its scoring system employs a combination of raw scores multiplied by an index to give desirable traits more weight (= index selection) and also a pre-set range for

each of Prize I – III categories (= independent culling levels). In the advanced UT and INV tests, training and obedience are major factors being evaluated.

8.1 NAT = Natural Ability Test (up to 16 mos. of age)

8.2 UPT = Utility Preparatory Test

8.3 UT = Utility Test

8.4 INV = Invitational Test (predicated on earning a Prize I in UT)

9. VHDF = Versatile Hunting Dog Federation (<http://www.vhdf.org>) and (<http://vhdf-canada.ca>), was started in 2007 to provide a tool for hunters and breeders. Any breed or dog is eligible to run and no registration certificate is compromised. Approved judges must be hunters and are trained to evaluate the highly heritable hunting-ability traits, as distinct from trained attributes. VHDF also offers a blood tracking test following the German system. VHDF operates in Canada and the U.S. responding to minor differences between countries.

9.1 HAE = Hunting Aptitude Evaluation (up to 18 months)

9.2 AHAE = Advanced Hunting Aptitude Evaluation

9.3 PE = Performance Evaluation

9.4 BT = Blood Tracking

The track is followed by a dog on the long leash, laid either with ungulate blood dabbed with sponge on stick, hoof attached to shoe, or in combination. 400 ml, 400 m, 4 hrs means 400 ml of blood was dabbed over 400 m and worked 4 hrs later.

Practice-based performance tests.

One unique feature of the JGHV testing is the possible recording of specific performances in an actual hunting setting, in addition to a dedicated test. The performance while hunting needs to be observed by an approved judge and reported via a signed letter kept on file. In LMAC, where these traits are not required for breeding and pose little or no conflict of interest, LMAC has accepted owner reports, supported by observers where possible.

10. Loud or voice on pursuit of game. Today hunters can use GPS units to track dogs. The voice selected for in versatile dogs and hounds did not only achieve locating, it allowed the hunter to distinguish mere following a track, from active chasing of an animal by sight or having brought an animal to stand. These traits have been in use for more than a hundred years. These uses are among the oldest uses of hunting dogs across cultures, including First Nations in North America.

10.1. spl = Spurlaut. Dog gives tongue while tracking rabbits, fox or ungulates, stops vocalizing when track is lost and resumes when track is re-found. Voice tends to be more subdued and with longer intervals between barks while tracking than when chasing by sight.

10.1.1. LoT = spl equivalent in English = Loud-on-Trail.

10.2. sil = Sichtlaut. Dog gives voice while chasing rabbits, foxes or ungulates.

10.2.1. LoS = Loud on Sight

10.3. Standlaut = Voice given when a pursuing dog has caused a game animal to stand to defend itself. It can be called sil or LoS but voice tends to be more aggressive in tone.

Lost or ‘blind’ retrieves. A versatile dog is expected to have enough independence when required to pursue crippled game out of sight with tenacity.

11. Vbr = *Verlorenbringer*, or retrieve of lost game, is typically understood to be a retrieve of a wounded hare or fox that the dog has not seen, tracks it far enough to be well out of sight of the hunter, finds, catches and retrieves. This kind of work can be observed in hunting practice, including on pheasants. The species so retrieved is given in parentheses.

11.1. RbT (Species) = retrieve by track.

12. Btr = *Bringtreue*, or retrieving commitment. The test involves a fox laid 2 hours prior in a thicket at least 200 m from where the dog is sent to search, find and retrieve. The assumption is that a dog that overcomes a natural aversion to carry a fox will be a reliable retriever in everyday hunting practice.

12.1. RR = reliable retrieving.

13. v.W. = vorm Walde. v.W. is a designation for an invitational test that frequently appears on LM pedigrees issued by the VGM. It is based on passing the slightly expanded *Herbstzuchtprüfung* by inviting those dogs and handlers that have already passed an ordinary HZP, have passed a conformation test and hip x-rays. It is intended to highlight the breeding promise of outstanding dogs. The family vorm Walde of northwestern Germany, notably two brothers Karl and Johann, were highly instrumental in founding the VGM in 1919. The first vorm Walde Zuchtpreufung was held in 1925.³

14. Härte (H) = refers to a degree of mental toughness or gumption that enables a dog to accept temporary harsh conditions, as in a retrieve from cold water or retrieve of an injured animal that resists. In Europe, dogs are used to manage small or medium-sized predators, to bring crippled big game to stand allowing a *coup de grâce*, or push wild boar from cover during a hunt. Wild boar in Europe, porcupines in North America and wolves in both places can present a danger for hunting dogs. One counts on the intelligence and experience of a dog to respond appropriately to such threats. A dog that has shown both gumption and intelligence in handling wild boar appropriately earns the designation “S.”

14.1. RtP (Species) = Response to Predators is a ranking from 0-3, based on how a dog responds to small predators, porcupines, or large geese or cranes trying to intimidate a dog in normal hunting situations. When it occurs during a hunt, the owner and observers are asked to submit a description of the dog’s behaviour. The species to which the dog responded is given in parentheses, RtP (Species).

Conformation

15. Conformation yy/zz = Evaluations approved and maintained by LMAC.

15.1. yy/ (before /) pertains to body

15.2. /zz (after /) pertains to coat

15.3. Ratings are: Excellent (exc.), Very Good (v.g.), Good (g.), Adequate (adeq.), Not adequate (not adeq.)

(Evaluation follows VGM criteria, taken from VGM Form dated May 2007) The conformation test also evaluates temperament by considering the dog’s reaction to being examined in a neutral setting, i.e. without the distracting scent of game or the field setting.

Inbreeding Coefficient

Genetic diversity is firstly determined by the number and diversity of the founding dogs; 83 LMs in 1922. Secondly, mates should not be too closely related.

16. Wright'sⁱⁱ coefficient F is used to measure inbreeding. For example, for an offspring from a cousin-to-cousin mating $F = 6.25\%$. Normally the inbreeding coefficient is much lower, caused by sharing a few distant ancestors. The coefficient for your dog is based on four generations of ancestors.

Health

17. HD = hip dysplasia. This is evaluated by a board-certified radiologist describing the ball-and-socket fit and bone deformation, if any, visible on x-ray films.

17.1. Farrow's VMI = Dr. Farrow's veterinary medical imaging in Saskatoon requires radiographs at ≥ 18 months.

17.1.1. Ratings for HD-free hips by both Farrow's VMI and OFA are Excellent, Good or Poor.

17.2. OFA = Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Missouri, minimum age is 24 months.

17.3. In Europe radiographs can be taken as early as 12 months. Ratings are A = HD-free, B = Borderline HD, $\geq C$ = HD with varying severity.

17.4. PennHip® provides examinations based on the degree of displacement of ball & socket that can be achieved under pressure. LMAC has not yet considered this method as an option.

18. Elbow-D = Elbow dysplasia. As of 2020, elbow certification is required for eligibility to breed.

19. OCD = *osteochondrosis dessicans*, a cartilage anomaly in the shoulder joint appearing in young dogs.

Genotype yy, yy = gene 1, gene 2 etc.

20. B = B locus Tyrosinase Related Protein 1 (TYRP1).ⁱⁱⁱ Where:

20.1. BB – is a black (& white) dog homozygous for black hair, or

20.2. Bb – is black but a carrier of brown colour (heterozygous), or

20.3. bb – is a brown dog, $\sim 1.5\%$ LM puppies. Reflecting common origins with German Longhaired Pointer.

21. D = a dilution of black colour caused by the melanophilin gene (MLPH).^{iv} This blue, or grey appearing colour is a characteristic of some breeds such as the Weimaraner. In the LM and some other breeds, it constitutes a disease characterized by hair loss and skin problems, variously called Black Hair Follicular Dysplasia or Color Dilution Alopecia.

21.1. DD – unaffected homozygous

21.2. Dd – unaffected carrier

21.3. dd – suffers from Black Hair Follicular Dysplasia.

22. Spotting gene. All LMs, by virtue of having a breed standard that calls for black & white and not either or, have the identical genotype for spotting. Spotting can greatly vary in extent

of pigment on body (plated, ticked) and its mix of black & white hairs (roan). White spotting is influenced by the gene MITF (microphthalmia associated transcription factor). Therefore, there is no need to mention this gene on the pedigree (<http://homepage.usask.ca/~schmutz/dogspots.html#Spotted>).

23. Progeny Performance Award (PPA) is awarded to dam and sire when four or more of its offspring have passed a hunting aptitude evaluation.

ⁱ Uhde, Heinrich (1999). "Das Jagdgebrauchshundewesen: 100 Jahre Jagdgebrauchshundverband e.V. (JGHV)." Landbuch-Verlag, Hannover, Germany; 527 pp.

ⁱⁱ Willis, Malcolm B. (1989). "Genetics of the dog." Howell Book House, NY

ⁱⁱⁱ Schmutz, Sheila M., T. G. Berryere, and A. D. Goldfinch (2002). TYRP1 and MC1r genotypes and their effects on coat color in dogs. Mammalian Genome 13:380-387.

^{iv} Philipp, U, H. Hamann, L. Mecklenburg, S. Nishino, E. Mignot, S.M. Schmutz and T. Leeb (2005). Polymorphisms within the canine MLPH gene are associated with dilute coat color in dogs. BMC Genetics 6:34, accessible online at <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2156/6/34>.