

So you want to breed your dog?

You have a wonderful, well behaved, sweet, friendly dog and you would like another one "just like him/her?" As a veterinarian and breeder, I am not against breeding *good dogs* as I firmly believe good dogs should be bred -- to other good dogs and after meeting a variety of criteria. If you're going to breed, DO IT RIGHT. Don't be another puppy mill or backyard breeder or poor quality breeder. Here's how to do it right.

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1) Basic stuff -- SHOULD your dog actually be bred?

- Is your dog registered with a reputable registry?
 - If your dog is not registered, do not breed it.
 - Reputable registries have strict requirements about which dogs can be registered with them and which ones cannot. Some registries would let you register a mixed breed or a cat if you paid them! Generally speaking, we consider AKC, UKC, Canadian Kennel Club (not Continental!), FCI, ASCA, ABCA, and certain others to be reputable.
- Is your dog purebred?
 - If your dog is not purebred, in my opinion, do not breed it.
 - "Goldendoodle" and "Yorkipoo" are not breeds, they are mixed breeds. I personally don't agree with breeding doodles, but, because some people really like them -- if you really want to breed a mixed breed you need to get all health testing done and some type of performance or conformation titles done on both parents, so keep reading.
- Is your dog an accepted color for the breed (go to your national breed club's website to determine this)?
 - If your dog is a "fad" color like a silver Lab, parti Yorkie, merle Frenchie, white Doberman, or other unapproved color, do not breed it. I'm sure it's a wonderful, sweet dog, but do you want to be a GOOD breeder or a poor quality puppy producer?
- Where did you get your dog?
 - If you bought your dog from a pet store, rescue, or shelter, do not breed it.
- Does your dog's contract allow breeding? is your dog on "full" registration?

- If your dog is on limited registration or you bought it with a contract that does not permit breeding, do not breed it.
- Do you have your dog's 3-5 generation pedigree?
- If you don't have your dog's pedigree (its breeder should have provided this) then chances are your dog is not breeding quality. You can purchase a pedigree from the registry it is with to further evaluate if your dog should be bred.
- Does your dog's pedigree have dogs with conformation, agility, obedience, or working (herding/hunting/etc) titles in the first 2 generations (parents or grandparents)?
- Titles are things like CH, GCH, WTCH, HRCH, MACH, OTCH, FC, NAFC, CD, NA, OJP, UD, RE, OTDdc, RATN, TKI, OGM, RN, MH, GRHRCH, QA2, AX, etc.
 - If your dog does not have titled parents or grandparents, do not breed it without exceptional circumstances (eg it is your first competition dog and has achieved an AFC or OTCH -- this does happen, sometimes).
- Does your dog have a stable temperament appropriate to the breed?
- **If you or anyone else has ever described your dog as protective, shy, fearful, scared, "doesn't like _____", aggressive, or unpredictable, for the love of everything holy, PLEASE DO NOT BREED IT!**
 - There are a very few breeds where protective behavior is appropriate -- if you own one of them you probably are on many competition/working dog Facebook groups, and you already are aware of what is and is not appropriate behavior for your breed.
 - A brief time on the Animal Sense/Behavior page will reveal just how many owners are struggling with their fear aggressive, poorly behaved dogs, and just how many dogs are in danger of euthanasia because of temperament problems. Temperament is genetic. Do not add to the population of dogs that are genetically unstable.
- Has your dog passed health testing?
- "My vet said my dog is healthy" is NOT ever an appropriate health clearance or enough information to decide if your dog is breeding quality.
 - If your dog has been tested (OFA/PennHIP and genetic testing) and did not pass, do not breed it.
 - There are a few very rare circumstances where a dog that is incredible in every other way but fails one health test might still be bred carefully and on a limited basis; for instance a talented field champion or a specialty winning show champion that is a stunning example of its breed. Unless you own one of those, don't breed dogs that haven't passed health testing.
 - If your dog has not been tested, it needs breed-appropriate health screening to determine if it is breeding quality (more on that later).
- Has your dog been evaluated by unbiased people (judges) as to whether its conformation or performance abilities are worth passing on?
- If you want to be a *good breeder*, you really need to compete in some venue with your dog. How else will you know what areas of your dog need to be improved upon? We don't need more generic "pets." Show champions produce great pets for people who want to own pet quality dogs. If your dog's only claim to fame is being a nice pet, do not breed it.
 - Examples of things that we as breeders try to improve on -- topline, head conformation, front end angles (as viewed from the side), tail set or tail shape, feet and legs, -- or drive, trainability, confidence,

training attitude, jumping ability, retrieving talent, herding skills, bite, or perseverance. The "perfect dog" is elusive but we always try to achieve it!

- Are you emotionally/financially prepared for the things that can go wrong before, during, or after whelping?
 - Worst case scenario -- you could lose your bitch and the entire litter of puppies. Are you OK with that?
 - Csections alone may cost 1000-5000 depending on your area and whether it is planned or on emergency. Breeding isn't cheap.

- Will you sell your puppies on contracts and can you take back any dog, for any reason, at any time throughout its life?
 - Good breeders will always take their pups back or at least require first right of refusal. If you cannot do that or are not willing to do that, do not breed. We don't need more dogs in shelters.
 - I have performance dogs that frequently go to competition homes, and as I tell buyers -- in my particular breed, some dogs are sold because they are good, some because they are not, and some through no fault of their own. If the dog is really good and turns out to be really expensive, I may not be able to afford to buy the dog back, but I at least want the option. Are you prepared for not just taking the dog back, but *buying it back* if it turns out to be a really nice competition dog and the owner cannot/does not want to keep it?

Whew. OK -- so assuming you have a dog that DOES fit in the breeding quality category, let's move on to the actual details of breeding.

2. The first step: health clearances.

In order to determine what health testing your dog needs before breeding, you can go to either the national breed club's website for your breed, or the OFA website. Look for the section on health testing and see what is recommended. Good breeders do, at minimum, all of the recommended health testing.

National Breed Club (type that and the name of the breed you're looking for into a Google search)

Example: <https://thelabradorclub.com> or <http://www.theyorkshireterrierclubofamerica.org/>

OFA disease list by breed <https://www.ofa.org/browse-by-breed>

Depending on the breed, these tests will be things like OFA Hips or PennHIP, OFA elbows, OFA cardiac (echo or auscultation depending on the breed), BAER hearing testing, OFA thyroid, and maybe shoulders, patellas, dentition (teeth), or hocks. They should have genetic testing done if applicable, and depending on the breed this might be EIC, DM, HNPk, IVDD, CNM, PRA, MDR1, CAE, VWB, etc.

OFA hips and elbows are radiographs that can be done by your local veterinarian. Be sure to ask if they do many OFA radiographs, because some of us as veterinarians are really good at taking OFAs and some of us are... not. Always submit the radiographs to OFA regardless of what your vet thinks they'll grade. Prelims can be done after 4 months or posted on the OFA website after 12 months. Final OFA hip/elbow evaluations cannot be done until 24 months of age.

PennHIP evaluations can be done at or after 4 months of age. You can find a PennHIP certified veterinarian at this link: <https://antechimaging.com/antechweb/locate-a-pennhip-veterinarian>

OFA cardiac exams may be able to be done by your local veterinarian IF the breed requirement is for auscultation only and there is nothing in the health testing list about needing a cardiologist.

If the OFA cardiac exam requires a cardiologist or requires an echocardiogram, you're going to work a little harder for it. Some areas of the country have lots of cardiologists (the Denver area of Colorado has at least 6 options) and some have none (Salt Lake City, UT has 0 options and the nearest cardiologist is a 5 hour drive). Sometimes cardiologists can be found at large conformation shows doing OFA echos. You can search for board certified cardiologists here: <https://www.acvim.org/>

OFA/CAER eye exams require an ophthalmologist. You can ask your local veterinarian for the nearest ophthalmologist, or search for one online. <https://www.acvo.org/ophthalmologist-search> They are often found at dog shows doing OFA eye exams, and usually are much easier to locate than cardiologists.

BAER hearing tests require specialized equipment. This is one of the most complete lists but may or may not include all veterinarians who can perform the test. <https://www.lsu.edu/deafness/baersite.htm>

OFA thyroid testing is done by a select few laboratories around the country. It is not the same as the in-house thyroid test you may be accustomed to at your local veterinarian's clinic. Your vet can draw blood for it and send out the test, however.

Some common laboratories used for genetic testing are:

- Pawprint Genetics - <http://pawprintgenetics.com/>
- DDC Veterinary - <https://dnacenter.com/testing-pets-vets/>
- Embark - <https://embarkvet.com/>
- Gensol - <https://www.gensoldx.com/>

A quick word on genetic testing. Most of the canine diseases we can test for come back as one of three results - clear, carrier, or affected. While it IS nice to have breeding stock that are clear for all diseases, genetic testing allows us to breed around diseases and not produce affected puppies. It is perfectly acceptable to breed carriers (only to clear dogs!) as eliminating all carriers from the population will severely bottleneck the genetic diversity of your breed.

3. "Prove" your dog in some area of conformation or performance.

If you want to be a *good breeder*, you really need to compete in some venue with your dog. How else will you know what areas of your dog need to be improved upon in the next generation? We don't need more generic "pets." Show champions produce great pets for people who want to own pet quality dogs. Field champions produce great hunting dogs.

Each competition venue has a list of shows available to compete in (this may or may not be a complete list).

- AKC - <https://webapps.akc.org/event-search/>
- UKC - <https://www.ukcdogs.com/show-ops-events-calendar>
- CanKC - <http://www.ckc.ca/event-calendar/default.aspx>
- ASCA - <https://www.asca.org/asca-calendar/>
- ABCA - <http://americanbordercollie.org/>
- IABCA - <https://www.iabca.com/calendar.html>
- NADAC - <https://www.nadac.com/trial-calendar/>
- USDAA - <https://www.usdaa.com/events/event-calendar.cfm>
- NACSW - <https://www.nacsw.net/>
- NADD - northamericadivingdogs.com

DockDogs - <http://www.dockdogs.com>

The AKC even has a few virtual options (through the end of 2020) due to COVID canceling shows.

Rally - <https://www.akc.org/sports/rally/rally-virtual-entry-pilot/>

Agility Course Test - <https://www.akc.org/sports/agility/act-program/act-virtual-program/>

Trick Dog Titles - <https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/>

NADAC also has virtual titling options.

Agility - <https://www.nadac.com/video-runs/>

4. You have a bitch? Finding a stud dog.

There are a variety of ways to find a stud dog.

- At competitions
- By asking the breeder you bought your dog from who they think would be a nice cross with your girl
- By looking at websites of breeders you admire and asking about using their stud dog
- By reading through publications put out by your registry or breed club
- By going to breed-specific websites that have a classifieds section
- By asking other breeders or competition owners within your breed

Places you won't find a good stud dog.... craigslist, your local newspaper, bulletin boards around town.

Things you need to know before committing to a stud dog.

1) His pedigree. Pedigrees are not state secrets. You need to see this in order to know if he is related to your bitch and if he is complimentary to your bitch. Some bloodlines mesh well and some do not. Having a mentor in your breed to help you navigate pedigrees is very helpful.

2) His health testing. You've done it for your female, please insist on any stud dog having the same health testing! Make sure to check the OFA website at www.ofa.org as some owners are not honest about what they have/have not done on their dog. Check the results of his siblings and offspring. The horizontal pedigree is just as important as the vertical pedigree. If your female carries any genetic diseases, make sure you see a copy of his CLEAR test results.

3) The breeding contract. Is there a service fee? is the entire balance due at the time of breeding? does the stud dog owner want a puppy back (1 puppy is normal, half the litter is definitely not)? if the stud owner wants a puppy, do they get first pick or do you get first pick? if you are boarding the bitch with the stud owner, what do they charge per day? You need to see this before breeding your bitch.

Some questions to ask stud dog owners:

1) Temperament. If you have a female that can be insecure in new situations, you don't want to breed to a dog that tends toward shy. If you have a bratty, high drive dog you may not want to breed to a confident, high drive stud unless you have lots of competition homes lined up. You don't want puppies returned to you so be very careful what you breed to!

2) All the health stuff you can't find on OFA -- allergies, epilepsy (especially in herding breeds!), cruciate tears, cryptorchidism, abnormal bites (in anything except brachycephalic/short nosed dogs), longevity, cancer, etc in the stud dog, littermates, or offspring. There are no perfect dogs so pick what you are willing to live with. Allergies are really expensive and a lifetime problem - please don't breed dogs with allergies. Cryptorchidism can limit what pup you will want to keep as the breeder, or you

may need to discount it to a pet home. Ask about health issues and then think about which are most important to you.

3) If you do performance sports, I would strongly recommend contacting people who have trained the dog (eg pro trainers are common in the retriever world) or people who have seen the dog or offspring compete. Ask about drive, training attitude, talent, tractability, and anything else specific to your breed. This will take a lot of research, but if you want to be proud of what you produce it is a necessary step. For a frame of reference, for every stud I choose to use I've contacted about 20 stud owners whose dogs I did not choose to use or were not available.

4) All of the breeding details. Has he sired litters before? has had a recent semen evaluation? Will you be doing a natural breeding or AI? Will you need to ship semen? will the stud owner collect him or their veterinarian? if shipping, which days of the week are they able to ship?

5. Or, you have a male -- finding a female.

Most of the time, unless you have a spectacular male, you will not have people lining up wanting to breed to your dog. There are so many excellent stud dog options in most breeds, that unless your dog is truly something special he will not get used.

That "spectacular" stud dog generally has conformation and/or performance titles, all health testing, may show at the national level, and has a stacked pedigree full of titled dogs. If your dog does not fit in that category you will likely have to buy or lease a bitch if you want puppies by your dog. If your dog does fit in that category, you can advertise in publications put out by the breed club, advertise on your website or kennel Facebook page if you have one, or advertise on breed-specific websites if your breed of choice has them.

Be picky about what your dog is bred to. Right or wrong, the stud gets blamed or praised for everything he produces. Ask the same questions of a potential bitch as listed in the previous section for owners to ask about stud dogs. It is OK to say no if you don't want your dog's name being attached to puppies produced by that female.

6. Heat cycle

The normal female comes in heat anywhere from 6-24 months of age depending on breed, size, when her dam reached puberty, her current activity level, and her body condition. Toy breeds may come in heat at 6 months whereas large breed, active sporting dogs in lean body condition may wait until 24 months or even later. In general, she should be bred no earlier than her second heat cycle. She should not be bred until her health clearances are done, which will be 24 months if she needs final OFA health clearances for hips or elbows.

Most bitches have an average 6 month interval between heat cycles, but due to individual variation she may wait anywhere from 4 to 18 months between heat cycles.

Estrus is identified by swelling of the vulva area and bleeding, which may or may not be easily noticeable depending on her color (eg black dog vs white dog) and how clean she keeps herself.

The canine heat cycle lasts approximately 21 days. In a textbook world, which most dogs follow and some do not, she will be interested in the male, standing, "flagging", and ready to breed between day 10 and day 14. The dogs that do not follow the textbook may be ready to breed between day 5 and day 35.

Make sure you contact the stud dog owner when she first comes into heat. They may be competing with their dog, traveling, working, or planning other breedings with him. Contact them early!

There are some excellent podcasts and articles on all reproductive issues put out by theriogenologists (reproductive specialists) and the AKC at: <https://www.akcchf.org/educational-resources/for-breeders/>

7. Breeding details and options

In order to find a veterinarian with an interest in repro (some are very anti-breeding), you can

- 1) Search the Society for Theriogenology website at <https://www.therio.org/search/custom.asp?id=1107>
- 2) Do a Google search
- 3) Ask other local breeders who they use

Gestation is 63 days *from ovulation* or 65 days *from the LH surge*. It may be 57-68 days from breeding, so the actual date of breeding or AI is irrelevant when trying to predict when she will whelp.

Options for determining when to breed your female are:

- Teaser stud dog - see when an experienced male thinks she is ready
- Cytology - vaginal swab evaluated under a microscope
- Progesterone testing - blood, urine, or saliva test evaluated by the breeder
- Progesterone testing - blood test evaluated at the clinic or sent to an outside laboratory

If you are using chilled or frozen semen, or taking off work to travel for a breeding, do not rely on stud dog opinions, cytology, or progesterone tests done at home. The most common cause of infertility in dogs is improper timing. If you want a litter of puppies, use progesterone testing. Some progesterone machines at vet clinics are good and some are not, so depending on the machine or your veterinarian's confidence in the results, you may be better off to request it be sent to an outside laboratory for accurate results.

Progesterone will be reported in ng/ml or nmol/ml. If ng/ml, then ovulation occurs around 5 ng/ml. You should plan on testing starting around day 5-7, and then every 2-3 days until ovulation is confirmed (generally by a result over 10 ng/ml). This may be as few as 2 tests or as many as 6 tests (or sometimes more).

Canine eggs take 48 hours to mature so they can be fertilized. Because of that, breeding should happen between 48 and 96 hours (2-4 days) after ovulation. Earlier is fine for fresh semen since it can live 7 days in the reproductive tract. Frozen semen is much more fragile, so breeding at 60-96 hours is much more likely to result in pregnancy.

Important details about progesterone...

- Please progesterone test even if you're doing a natural breeding. It really helps us as veterinarians when you call and think your bitch is overdue.
- Absolutely progesterone test if you have a breed that may need a csection (e.g. French Bulldogs). You cannot schedule a csection from the breeding date, and puppies do not survive if they are taken out too early, so please do progesterone testing if your dog is going to need a scheduled csection!

There are several breeding options.

- Natural breeding
- Vaginal insemination
- Transcervical insemination (TCI)
- Surgical insemination

The type of semen (fresh, chilled, frozen) and quality of semen will dictate the best choice. This from a review article with free online access (feel free to read the entire article, although most of it is not layman friendly):

"TCI is recommended for fresh semen with poor quality or a low count to introduce an acceptable breeding dose into the uterus. It is recommended for all breeds, but particularly for large and giant breed bitches when using either fresh or chilled semen to ensure an adequate breeding dose reaches the oviductal reservoirs. It is recommended if the bitch owner can only do one insemination using any type of semen (although it is always advised to inseminate twice). TCI is particularly beneficial for bitches over 25 kg body weight compared with vaginal AI where large numbers of sperm may be lost in the vaginal folds. It is preferred for frozen semen over vaginal AI (which has a very poor success rate). TCI has a comparable (or higher) success rate with frozen semen compared to surgical insemination, depending on the experience of the operator."

S Romagnoli, C Lopate. Transcervical Artificial Insemination in Dogs and Cats: Review of the Technique and Practical Aspects. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/rda.12395>(2014)

If you are doing a breeding with frozen semen, be prepared to travel. Some areas of the country (east coast) have many more reproductive options than rural areas in the mid west or western U.S. I have a 2 hour drive to the reproductive specialist I use for TCIs. Be in contact with your veterinarian early so they can make sure to keep an appointment spot open for your bitch.

If you are doing a natural breeding, you will also need a negative brucellosis test on your bitch (and ideally the stud dog also) within 14 days of the expected breeding. Most stud owners require this, so contact your veterinarian when your female first comes in heat, since it make take a couple days for results.

8. Finding homes for puppies.

Just because you've put two titled dogs with health clearances together does not mean you will have people lined up waiting for your puppies. Good breeders do not sell to pet stores or on craigslist, and usually not in the local newspaper or bulletin boards around town. If you are looking for competition or performance homes, then don't expect to find all/any of them local. Reputation helps -- if you are on your first litter you may struggle finding homes for them. Referrals help -- if you produce a quality litter of puppies and other breeders send you buyers then finding homes becomes much, much easier.

If you do not have a reputation in your breed -- or your dog is not well known and does not have a reputation - - and you haven't networked with other quality breeders in your breed to the point you can get referrals, then be very cautious about breeding. It will make you very anxious when you have 10 large breed puppies at 7 weeks of age and you've had no interest in them. In an ideal world, you'd have homes lined up for all puppies before the breeding even takes place. In reality, especially in a popular breed, that rarely happens. People are impulsive buyers and find a pup from another breeder with the same type of dogs, or they don't want to wait 6 months because they need a puppy *now* for someone's birthday or Christmas, or your bitch has puppies of the wrong color/sex and the buyers look somewhere else.

Places to get your name out... (Remember to screen buyers carefully.)

National Breed Club - become a member of your national breed club.

Example: <https://thelabradorclub.com> or <http://www.theyorkshireterrierclubofamerica.org/>

Local Breed Club - become a member of a local breed club.

Example: <http://www.dpccharlotte.org/>

Local Performance or Conformation Clubs - become a member of a local performance or conformation club.

Example: <http://www.nwrrc.net/>

AKC Marketplace <https://marketplace.akc.org/>

List your AKC registered puppies on the AKC Marketplace.

Some breeds have websites dedicated to litter listings of working/performance dogs, eg Working Aussie Source, Hunting Lab Pedigree, etc.

Example: <https://workingaussiesource.com/>

Make sure you have a contract when selling your puppies that covers things like breeding (good breeders don't sell pups to just anyone for breeding purposes), first right of refusal, and your health guarantee.

9. Doodles and other mixed breeds.

Breeding mixed breed puppies for a performance or working purpose, such as herding, flyball, or agility is much more palatable than breeding mixed breed puppies for pet homes. There's thousands of mixed breed dogs in shelters looking for nice pet homes; we don't need more mixed breed pets.

The **ONLY** way to be considered a reputable breeder of mixed breeds is to do all health testing that both breeds require. For example, if you have a Golden Retriever, it should have OFA hips, elbows, eyes, cardiac echo, and various genetic testing including PRA, NCL, Icthyosis, and DM. If you have a Poodle, it should have OFA hips and eyes, cardiac and thyroid as well as genetic testing for DM, PRA, and VWD.

Parents should have stable temperaments and compete in at least one venue. As veterinarians, the biggest issue with see with "doodles," are dogs with "sketchy," poor temperaments, and fear aggression. Please don't breed dogs with poor temperaments.

If breeding for working dogs, as is frequently done with herding breeds such as Border Collies, Kelpies, Heelers, Aussies, and others, keep in mind that different breeds have different working styles. Combining two breeds (eg Aussie x BC) with opposite working styles may yield a high energy dog with no talent or skill. Breeds with similar working styles (eg Kelpie x BC) may be complimentary.

10. Costs

Breeding isn't cheap when it is done right.

Health clearances

OFA hips/elbows -- 180-800 depending on your location and veterinarian

OFA eyes (annual exam) - 30-115 again depending on your location and veterinarian

OFA cardiac echo - 125-600

OFA thyroid - usually about 180-250

Genetic health testing - 50-90/test

Etc

Competition

Conformation 20-30/entry

Agility entries usually 10-30/entry

Obedience entries 20-30/entry

Hunt tests 75-100/entry

Rally 20-30/entry

Field trials 80-100/entry

Dock jumping, lure coursing, herding, and others seem to fall somewhere in the middle of those ranges.
Etc

You'll need anywhere from 3 to 6 passes for a title in the pass/fail venues. Others are based on a points/placement system and titles may be achieved in a single weekend or take years depending on the quality of your dog, available shows, and available competition (have to beat other dogs to win!).

Breeding

Progesterone testing 50-150/test

Brucellosis test 40-100

Shipping semen 150-500

Collecting semen if necessary 150-300

TCl or surgical 250-400

Stud fee 1000-5000 depending on breed and quality (titles, health clearances, pedigree)

Usually a portion of this is due up front and the balance due after pups are whelped.

Ultrasound to confirm pregnancy - 40-100

Radiographs to count puppies - 50-150

Csection 1000-5000 depending on location and whether it is emergency or scheduled

I usually plan on being into the breeding itself (not including health tests or competition) about 1500-2500 by the time AI is done. I think that's on the low end since I've heard many other people talk about 2500-3500 being typical for them. Spend the money on progesterone testing and TCl with a specialist, because once you're 2000 into the litter, what's another couple hundred?

11. Final Checklist

1-2 months prior to expected heat

- Make sure all applicable health testing is completed
- Make sure the bitch is current on vaccinations -- this is how her puppies are protected
- Make sure the bitch is in an appropriate weight, not too fat or too thin, and on a good quality adult or all life stages dog food from Purina, Hills, Iams, Eukanuba, or Royal Canin.
- Finalize your search for a stud dog (pedigree, temperament, conformation and/or performance ability, etc)

When heat cycle starts

- Contact stud owner
- Get brucellosis testing done
- Contact your reproductive veterinarian if planning a TCl or surgical AI
- Contact semen storage location if shipping frozen semen

Around day 5 of heat cycle

- Start progesterone testing and/or cytology -- and remember to contact the stud owner and collection/shipping facility with all results!

Good luck! Breeding dogs runs the gamut between incredibly frustrating and incredibly rewarding. Make sure it's a commitment you want to make, and do your best to produce good quality puppies without temperament or health issues. Your buyers will thank you for it.

C. Klatt DVM

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