



# TRIFECTA

*Pembroke Welsh Corgis*

Jimanie - Stephanie Hedgepath

Vache - Denise Scott

Woodwynne - Linda Stoddard

Trifecta - Jimanie

The Pembroke Welsh Corgi Handbook



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## CHAPTER 1

### THE ORIGINS OF THE BREED, THE CHARACTER OF THE CORGI

The origins of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi are shrouded in mystery. That it is an ancient breed is most likely probable, as it seems as if it has been in existence in Wales forever. Many legends abound about this small drover of cattle and keeper of the farmer's livestock. The tale that intrigues me the most concerning the origins of the Corgi deal with two children who were in the hills of southwest Wales tending the family's cattle. The children found two puppies, which they thought were little foxes. They took the puppies home, and were told by the men of the family that the small dogs were left for them as a gift from the fairies. The "wee folk" of Welsh legend used the little dogs to pull their carriages or as fairy steeds. As the pups grew, they learned to help their masters by watching over their cattle, as some of them do to this day! If you doubt that this legend is true, you must only look upon the backs of the Welsh Corgi, as they still bear the marks on their shoulders of the little saddle used by their fairy masters - the Corgi's distinctive "fairy saddle!"

Some say that this gallant little dog hails back to the dogs portrayed in the decorations of Egyptian tombs. Some say proof of his origin is to be found in the Laws of Hywell Dda (Howell the Good), King of South Wales. These laws were written about 920 A.D. and were taken from the unwritten Welsh law. The Pembrokeshire Corgi's roots seem to go back to the Spitz Group, that Nordic group which is characterized by a sharp-pointed muzzle and foxy face, erect and point-tipped ears, and high-set and gaily carried tail. Obvious near relatives are the Swedish Vallhund, the Norwegian Buhund, the old-type Pomeranian and perhaps even the Schipperke. Unfortunately, there are so many different ideas on the origin of the Corgi that the true origin of this marvelous little dog is probably lost forever.

### THE CHARACTER OF THE CORGI

The Corgi was bred to drive cattle, to keep rats and other down around the farm, and to protect the homestead from intruders be they man or in the form of foxes or badgers or other animals that may pose a threat, etc. Although he is rarely used for the purpose of driving cattle today, there are many Corgis who show an instinctive aptitude to do just that. The Corgi is still excellent at earning his keep by serving as guardian of hearth and home. By using his keen sense of hearing and his uncommon alertness, he protects both owner and house by sounding a first alarm. Some Corgis have even been successfully used as a hunting companion! Many have been taught to find fallen birds and retrieve with a gentle mouth. Their thick, short coat aids them in retrieving game through thick cover. But the place a Corgi really shines is as a loving companion to man. The Corgi is an energetic dog, full of life, quick in movement and mind. But he is not one to wear you out with perpetual motion. He is just as ready to relax in quiet moments of companionship.

Corgis are extremely intelligent, and possess a persistence and curiosity not often seen. They are quick to sense your moods and often know, almost before you do, what you will do next. They are easy learners, but sometimes not so easily trained. (Sometimes they are just too busy to heed a command on the first go 'round.) They are somewhat independent in both spirit and mind and like to think for themselves. As long as you can break down what you want from them in small steps and make them think this is all their idea, you will find no dog smarter than the Pembroke Welsh Corgi. Their worst enemy is boredom, and they will think up clever things to do to amuse themselves. Most Corgis have a delightful, droll sense of humor, and

will devise many games to play with you or by themselves. They are very playful, both with humans and with other dogs. Many love to swim, and take great delight in the water.

A Corgi must be taught, much in the same way you would teach a child to have the proper manners to interact with society. If they are not checked as youngsters, they are very likely to turn into bossy little dogs that try to run the entire household. They are very watchful, and will "mind" things. An example of "minding": a brush used to groom one of my Corgis was knocked off of the table onto the floor. Penny took it upon herself to guard the brush and issued a low growl whenever anyone passed too close to "my" brush. She was "minding" it for me.

As with all dogs, the Corgi develops only so far as his human owner allows. If he is thought of as a much loved member of the family, and is allowed to be with his human companions much of the time, there is no limit to the depth of personality that this Corgi will develop. If he is left outside much of the time, with little or no human contact, he will remain just another dog.

Corgis are robust, healthy little dogs, with few hereditary problems. The exceptions include von Willebrand's Disease, an inherited bleeding disorder, hip dysplasia and Degenerative Myelopathy. For vWD and DM a question to the breeder will determine if the animal is a carrier of either of these disorders. vWD: The dog that is a carrier, but exhibits no symptoms of the disease (no bleeding episodes), or even one affected by the disorder should in no way interfere with its function as a pet and companion as long as you and your veterinarian are aware of the fact. There is also an incidence of hip dysplasia in the Corgi, but, thankfully, most Corgis who develop this problem, show few, if any symptoms. The only way to know for sure is by radiographic examination by your veterinarian. Several years ago, the PWCCA helped to fund research on the occurrence of Degenerative Myelopathy in the Pembroke Welsh Corgi. The researchers found the DNA marker for the mutated gene that can cause DM. From the University of Missouri-Columbia College of Veterinary Medicine:

"A DNA test is now available that identifies dogs that are clear, carriers or have two mutated copies of the gene, now termed "At Risk" for developing the disease. However, having two mutated copies of the gene does not necessarily result in disease. It is important to note that there are a large number of dogs that have tested as genetically affected, but are reported as clinically normal by their owners. It may be that many of these dogs will develop clinical signs as they get older or it is possible that symptoms will never manifest in these dogs. Research is still needed to determine the frequency of the mutation in breeds known to have DM. In the future, we may identify other risk factors in those dogs that have tested as genetically affected."

## CHAPTER 2

### The History of Jimanie and Trifecta Pembroke Welsh Corgis

I have always been fond of animals: dogs, cats and horses in particular. In 1969, I purchased my first "show" dog, a German Shepherd Dog by the name of Achtung's Jalk vom Sixtberg, C.D. The purchase of Jalk opened a whole new world to me - that of exhibiting, training, and breeding dogs. I was involved in breeding and showing German Shepherds for a number of years prior to my involvement with Corgis.

As to the origin of "Jimanie" it came about, almost by accident, in 1973. We were also exhibiting Siamese cats (yes, I said CATS) and wanted to register our cattery name with The Cat Fancier's Association. Our first choice was turned down, as someone had already registered it, so I just combined my husband's first name, Jim, with the last part of my first name, Stephanie, to form Jimanie. After a while, I got used to the sound of the name, and decided to make that my kennel name for the dogs, too. I had been using Adlerhaus (German for "the house of eagles"), which wouldn't quite do for the Corgis! The Trifecta name came along later. See below.

My first Corgi was Ch. Oldland's Pennywise, CD, (Penny) purchased from Christy Gordon-Creed. But the dog that I consider to be my true beginning in Corgis was Jimanie's Abracadabra, Penny's daughter. Abby was in the first litter of Corgis that I bred. She was born a week to the day after my daughter's birth in February, 1978. Abby really hated the show ring, and only garnered one point towards her championship. I could see no reason for making her continue doing something she so obviously hated, so I quit showing her. Showing the dogs has, and always will, come second to loving the dogs. Abby did become the mother of the first Champion Jimanie Corgi, as if to redeem herself for her dislike of showing. She is the dam of the first 3 Jimanie champions. In 1984, Canine Chronicle rated Abby as one of the top producing Pembroke Welsh Corgi dams in the country.

Four other dogs that were influential in the first Jimanie pedigrees were the males: Ch. Horoko Caralon Dickens and his sire, Ch. Schaferhaus Yul B of Quanda as well as Ch. Caralon's Q-T Sequoya (Punkin). Born in 1975, in 1987, Yul became the top Corgi sire of all time, having produced 70 Champions. Then in 1998, his son, Dickens (Born 1985), who now has 97 champions to his credit, surpassed Yul! Dickens is now the top sire of all time and Yul is in 3<sup>rd</sup> place. Both Yul and Punkin appeared in the one of the most influential bitches here at Jimanie, Ch. Caralon's Chelsey of Horoko (born 1985), who was also a full sister to Dickens. Another dog, CH Schaferhaus Kraghaus Jack (born 1977) was given to me as a gift by the owner of Schaferhaus Kennel, Dr. Charles Kruger, DVM. In 1984 Jack sired CH Jimanie Barden Billys Boy, CD. "Higgins" lived with his owner, Denise Mellard Scott, who graciously let me co-own him. Higgins became the first of only two Jimanie Pembrokes who won a coveted all breed Best in Show.

The year 1996 ushered in a new era at Jimanie, when I was fortunate enough to obtain the first of several male dogs who influenced my breeding program in a wonderful way. The first was the purchase of a co-ownership in Ch. Llyswen Foreign Affair at Rumney (born 1992), during a trip to the United Kingdom. I first laid eyes on "Merlin" when he stepped into the show ring at "Crufts." The largest dog show in the world is held in Birmingham, England each Spring. This stunning black-headed tricolor Corgi won his large class that day and five days later Linda Galphin (Foxllyn Corgis) and I journeyed by train to Bridgend, Wales to buy him and bring him home. The first time he stepped into the show ring in the US, he won his first points toward his US championship. He had a whirlwind show career, finishing his championship in less than 6 weeks by winning points not only at all-breed dog shows, but by winning the championship points

at two Specialties: The Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of the Potomac under English breeder/judge Simon Parsons (Deavitte) and Mayflower Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club under American breeder/judge Lynn Brooks (Busy B). Unfortunately, Merlin was lost as a sire after only a few litters, but one of his daughters carried on for him as did his only show quality son, Ch. Vache's Pendragon by Jimanie "Reggie" (born 1996), who is a Best in Show winning dog in his own right. The second of my influential males was CH Llandian Super Sweet "Kyle" (born 1996). I first saw him as an immature 15 month old dog being shown to me at a dog show in Florida. From that point on, I tried to purchase him and finally accomplished that goal after he had completed his AKC Championship. He contributed his sweet personality and beautiful head to his offspring. The third dog was my beloved "Hootie" Ch Sua Mah Always in Cahoots. Hootie lived a long, full life and died in 2014 at 15 years of age. From Hootie, his son, "Andrew" CH Jimanie's Phantom of the Opera, carried on and started the new adventure that is "Trifecta" - more about that below!

We average two to four litters per year here at Jimanie/Trifecta. The only time I breed a litter of Corgis is when I want something for myself, either to show or to continue on with my line. In 1999, I decided to show less due to my increasing commitments as a judge. Still, for those pups that are born here at Trifecta/Jimanie, I feel that a breeder has a responsibility for the animals they bring into this world, and I am always prepared to keep an entire litter for as long as it takes to find the proper home for each dog and I am always ALWAYS ready to take back any dog I have bred at any time in their lives for any reason! Each of my puppies is closely observed to give us a reasonable idea of the type of personality that dog will develop. The longer I keep a pup, the more I get to teach them, so an older pup may be more expensive than a younger one - especially those that I 'run on' longer to see if they are good enough to show. People have many different reasons for wanting a pet, and I try to screen carefully to make sure that the dog you get will be the correct one for you! Any dog that I have sold will always be welcomed back at Jimanie/Trifecta if the owner's situation changes and they can no longer keep a dog. If this ever happens to you, it is in your contract that you call me first before deciding to do anything else with your pet. Please put your contract with your other 'important' papers, so that you will know where it is and how to contact me if need be.

In 2010, I had a show quality dog that I had sold as a puppy returned to me when the senior owner was diagnosed with cancer and could no longer care for him. Jimanie's Phantom of the Opera, call name "Andrew" came home to Jimanie very confused but eventually bonded with me. He was seven years old at the time and a son of "Hootie" and grandson of "Merlin" and all three were black headed tricolor dogs. The minute I saw him again I knew I had to show him - he was such a lovely boy!. We went to a few shows and took a few 'reserves' (similar to first runner up in a beauty pageant) and then I decided to show him at the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America National Specialty Show in Lancaster, PA. This is a once a year gathering of the best Pembroke Welsh Corgis in the world (entries come from all over the US as well as many countries). He was going to be up against the best male Pembrokes in the world! My goal for this show was to earn a ribbon in the "Bred By Exhibitor Class". The show was dedicated to the memory of a friend, Michael J. Suave, who was a breeder of Pembrokes (Fox Covert) who went on to become a professional handler, a judge and then an Executive Field Representative for the AKC. Michael loved the BBE class. Instead of just getting one of the four places, we WON the class and I stood in the middle of the ring and cried like a baby. Not only did we win that class, we went Reserve Winners Dog at the national specialty, beaten only by the dog who went on to take Winners Dog. After the national, Andrew quickly became a champion, going Reserve Winners Dog at the 2010 PWCCA national specialty and finishing his

championship from the Bred by Exhibitor class in six shows after his appearance at the national. One of those wins (5 point major) accrued by going Winners Dog at our own club, the Palmetto Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club. This championship meant more to me than any of the previously earned titles in my long history showing dogs, as I earned the **Michael Suave Memorial Fox Covert** pin given by PWCCA for finishing a championship earning all points from the Bred by Exhibitor class. Andrew got me back into showing and breeding with two wonderful friends, Denise Scott (Vache) and Linda Stoddard (Woodwynne). Trifecta is now composed of myself, Denise Scott and Jane Will. The litters we breed as a trio are registered as Trifecta and a new era was started. To add to our wonderful line of sires, we recently (December 2016) imported an Australian Champion "AU CH Trehilyn Don't Hold Back" "Torrin" who is DM Clear, vWD Clear, eyes CAER certified, with OFA Good Hips and Elbows.

As previously mentioned, in 1988, I began a new chapter in my dog endeavors by being approved to judge my first three breeds (Pembroke and Cardigan Welsh Corgis and German Shepherd Dogs) by the American Kennel Club. My judging career progressed and in 1995 I was approved to judge the remainder of dogs in the Herding Group. Since then I have been given AKC approval to judge a three more groups: Sporting and Toy Groups and recently (2017) the Non-Sporting Group. I have been fortunate to have been able to judge dogs, and the Pembroke Welsh Corgi in particular, all over the world. I have made friends through my association with this wonderful little dog in Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, China, Ireland, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Mexico and of course, all over the United States. In 2011, I was accorded the supreme honor of being asked to judge the Welsh Corgi League show in the UK and in previous years both the Cardigan and Pembroke Nationals in the US and the Pembroke national in Canada. Judging the national specialty of your own breed in your own country is as high as most can ever wish to do. Judging your breed in its country of origin is the highest compliment that can be paid to any judge and very few get to do so. I was truly humbled by the invitation and thoroughly enjoyed the assignment. I have also had the honor of having judged many National and Regional Specialties for breeds I did not breed, own or show from the sporting, herding and toy groups throughout the years, an assignment I always enjoy! I look forward to building on this as I continue to progress in my judging career.

I have also been very active in the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc. since being invited to join that group in 1988 and have served that organization and, therefore, the breed I love so well, in the capacity of Director, Vice President, Show Chair of the national specialty, Chair of the Endowment committee and chair of the Committee for the revision of the Illustrated Standard for which I did all of the design, drawings, photo manipulation and layout. I also served as webmaster of the PWCCA from 1997-2013. I was a member of the now defunct Carolina Corgi Club and was one of the founders of the Palmetto Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club, Inc. and have served that club in many capacities and will continue to do so. I have been accorded the honor of lifetime membership in the Palmetto Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club. I am also a lifetime member of both the Greater Columbia Obedience Club and the Columbia Kennel Club. I am also a member of several organizations for dog show judges. It certainly has been an exciting ride - and continues to be so!

## INTERNET CONNECTIONS

Way back when, with the advent of the internet, Kathy Steele and I started a Corgi discussion list devoted to those who breed and show the Pembroke Welsh Corgi called ShowPem-L. **If you are buying a show quality puppy I'd strongly advise you to subscribe.** This list has now also migrated to Facebook.

To subscribe to ShowPem-L on Facebook, search for the "ShowPem-L Gateway" and follow the instructions. Or you can friend me, Stephanie Seabrook Hedgepath or Kathy Anne Steele and we will add your name to the page.

There are several Facebook pages for the Pembroke Welsh Corgi, but I would caution anyone joining or following them to realize that the majority of the people are not show breeders and only have the experience gathered from living with only a few or even only one dog. **Not a great place for information gathering.** Because of the inaccuracies touted on many Facebook pages as the "truth" about the Pembroke, I started a new page for those seeking information on the breed - "Pembroke Welsh Corgi Purebred Information". I invite you to join this group of long-time breeders for the answers to any questions you have about the breed. Of course, contact me first!

## CHAPTER 3

### SPAYING OR NEUTERING

Over the last 30 years or so with the concern about pet overpopulation, there has been a campaign to sterilize dogs and cats at earlier and earlier ages. If you go to a shelter now you can obtain an 8 week old pup that has already been sterilized. In recent years new information has been brought forward by animal health care experts that question whether early sterilization is good for every pet. In Europe it is against the law to sterilize a dog! No spaying or neutering is allowed except for medical reasons. A growing body of research is pointing to the early sterilization as the common denominator for development of several debilitating and life-threatening canine diseases!

<https://healthypets.mercola.com/sites/healthypets/archive/2011/02/17/dangers-of-early-pet-spaying-or-neutering.aspx>

I do not recommend early sterilization of any pet and my contract states that the pup may not be sterilized prior to 1 year of age and we prefer it to be done after 2 years of age, if at all. I have always thought that the pup should reach full sexual maturity before being sterilized and now there are studies which prove it, which is why I recommend that the sterilization take place **AFTER** the pup becomes *at least one (preferably two) years of age* whether male or female.

## CHAPTER 4

### THE STANDARD OF THE PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI

This is the written description of the ideal Pembroke Welsh Corgi. It was formulated by a committee of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Inc. and approved by the membership and by the American Kennel Club, Inc.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** - Low-set, strong, sturdily built and active, giving an impression of substance and stamina in a small space. Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy. Outlook bold, but kindly. Expression intelligent and interested. Never shy nor vicious. Correct type, including general balance and outline, attractiveness of headpiece, intelligent outlook and correct temperament, is of primary importance. Movement is especially important, particularly as viewed from the side. A dog with smooth and free gait has to be reasonably sound and must be highly regarded. A minor fault must never take precedence over the above desired qualities. A dog must be very seriously penalized for the following faults, regardless of whatever desirable qualities the dog may present: oversized or undersized; button rose or drop ears; overshot or undershot bite; fluffies, whitelies, msmarks or bluiies.

#### SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

**HEIGHT**- (from ground to highest point on withers) should be 10 to 12 inches.

**WEIGHT** is in proportion to size, not exceeding 30 pounds for dogs and 28 pounds for bitches. In show condition the preferred medium-sized dog of correct bone and substance will weigh approximately 27 pounds, with bitches approximately 25 pounds. Obvious oversized specimens and diminutive toylike individuals must be very seriously penalized.

**PROPORTIONS** - Moderately long and low. The distance from the withers to base of tail should be approximately 40 percent greater than the distance from the withers to the ground.

**SUBSTANCE** - Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy.

**HEAD AND SKULL** - Head to be foxy in shape and appearance. Expression - Intelligent and interested, but not sly. Skull should be fairly wide and flat between the ears. Moderate amount of stop. Very slight rounding of cheek, not filled in below the eyes, as foreface should be nicely chiseled to give a somewhat tapered muzzle. Distance from the occiput to center of stop to be greater than the distance from stop to nose tip. The proportion being five parts of total distance for the skull and three parts for the foreface. Muzzle should be neither dish-faced nor Roman-nosed.

**EYES** - Oval, medium in size, not round nor protruding, nor deep-set and pig-like. Set somewhat obliquely. Variations of brown in harmony with coat color. Eye rims dark, preferably black. While dark eyes enhance the expression, true black eyes are most undesirable, as are yellow or bluish eyes.

**EARS** - Erect, firm, and of medium size, tapering slightly to a rounded point. Ears are mobile, and react sensitively to sounds. A line drawn from the nose tip through the eyes to the ear tips and across should form an approximate equilateral triangle. Bat ears, small cat-like ears, overly large weak ears, hooded ears, ears carried to high or too low are undesirable. Button, rose, or drop ears are very serious faults.

**NOSE** - Black and fully pigmented

**MOUTH** - Scissors bite, the inner side of the upper incisors touching the outer side of the lower incisors. Level bite is acceptable. Over-shot or undershot bite is a very serious fault.

**LIPS** - Black, tight, with little or no fullness.



## NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

**NECK** - Fairly long. Of sufficient length to provide over-all balance of the dog. Slightly arched, clean and blending well into the shoulders. A very short neck giving a stuffy appearance, and a long, thin or ewe neck, are faulty.

**TOPLINE** - Firm and level, neither riding up to nor falling away at the croup. a slight depression behind the shoulders caused by heavier neck coat meeting the shorter body coat is permissible.

**BODY** - Rib cage should be well sprung, slightly egg-shaped, and moderately long. Deep chest, well let down between forelegs. Exaggerated lowness interferes with the desired freedom of movement and should be penalized. Viewed from above, the body should taper slightly to end of the loin. Loin short. Round or flat rib cage, lack of brisket, extreme length or cobbiness are undesirable.

**TAIL** - Docked as short as possible without being indented. Occasionally a puppy is born with a natural dock, which if sufficiently short is acceptable. A tail up to two inches in length is allowed, but if carried high tends to spoil the contour of the topline.

**FOREQUARTERS** - Legs short; forearms turned slightly inward, with the distance between the wrists less than between the shoulder joints, so that the front does not appear absolutely straight. Ample bone carried right down into the feet. Pasterns firm and nearly straight when viewed from the side. Weak pasterns and knuckling over are serious faults. Shoulder blades long and well laid back along the rib cage. Upper arms nearly equal in length to shoulder blades. Elbows parallel to the body, not prominent, and well set back to allow a line perpendicular to the ground to be drawn from the tip of the shoulder blade through to elbow.

**FEET** - Oval, with the two center toes slightly in advance of the outer ones. Turning neither in nor out. Pads strong and feet arched. Nails short. Dewclaws on both forelegs and hind legs usually removed. Too round, long and narrow, or splayed feet are faulty.

**HINDQUARTERS** - Ample bone, strong and flexible, moderately angulated at stifle and hock. Exaggerated angulation is as faulty as too little. Thighs should be well muscled. Hocks short, parallel, and when viewed from the side are perpendicular to the ground. Barrel hocks or cowhocks are most objectionable. Slipped or double-jointed hocks are very faulty.

**COAT** - Medium length; short, thick, weather-resistant undercoat with a coarser, longer outer coat. Overall length varies, with slightly thicker and longer ruff around neck, chest and on the shoulders. The body coat lies flat. Hair is slightly longer on back of forelegs and underparts, and somewhat fuller and longer on rear of hindquarters. The coat is preferably straight, but some waviness is permitted. This breed has a shedding coat, and seasonal lack of undercoat should not be too severely penalized, providing the hair is glossy, healthy, and well groomed. A wiry, tightly marcelled coat is very faulty, as is an overly short, smooth and thin coat.

**Very Serious Fault - Fluffies** - A coat of extreme length with exaggerated feathering on ears, chest, legs and feet, underparts and hindquarters. Trimming such a coat does not make it any more acceptable.

The Corgi should be shown in its natural condition with no trimming permitted except to tidy the feet and, if desired, remove the whiskers.

**COLOR** - The outer coat is to be of self colors in red, sable, fawn, black and tan, with or without white markings. White is acceptable on legs, chest, neck (either in part or as a collar), muzzle, underparts, and as a narrow blaze on head.

**Very Serious Faults -**

**Whitelies** - Body color white with red or dark markings.

Mismarks - Self colors with any area of white on back between withers and tail, on sides between elbows and back of hindquarters, or on ears. Black with white markings and no tan present.

Bluies - Colored portions of the coat have a distinct bluish or smoky cast. This coloring is associated with extremely light or blue eyes and liver or gray eye rims, nose and lip pigment.

#### GAIT

Movement free and smooth. Forelegs should reach well forward, without too much lift, in unison with the driving action of hind legs. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow the long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward to compensate for shortness of leg and width of chest. Hind legs should drive well under the body and move on a line with the forelegs, with hocks turning neither in nor out. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over, or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming or going are incorrect. This is a herding dog which must have the agility, freedom of movement, and endurance to do the work for which he was developed.

#### TEMPERAMENT

Outlook bold, but kindly. Never shy nor vicious. The judge shall dismiss from the ring any Pembroke Welsh Corgi that is excessively shy.

## CHAPTER 5

### FEEDING YOUR JIMANIE/TRIFECTA CORGI

How many times a day you feed your pup depends upon his age when you acquire him. Below is my schedule of feeding.

- Feed a young pup (up to 12-16 weeks) three times daily. A good plan is to feed him when you first get up in the morning.
- Then feed him as soon as you get home from work (or about 5-7 hours after his first meal).
- His third meal around 8-10 at night. (This gives him enough time to eat his meal and relieve himself before you retire for the night.)
- My pups get fed between 8-9 am, 3-4 pm and 9-10 pm until 16-18 weeks of age when I switch them to twice daily.

*You must adjust the feeding schedule to YOUR schedule. The important thing is to have a routine and stick to it. It makes housebreaking much easier on everyone.*

*All dogs should be fed a dry dog food as the basic food.* I have used both Nutro Ultra Puppy Food and Eukanuba Puppy Food (the one with the Dalmatians on the front) and am now using Purina Pro Plan Focus Puppy Chicken and Rice to feed my puppies. Feed according to the directions on the bag of food. I feed my adults Purina Pro Plan dog food. *Never use a generic brand of dog food.* I also urge you not to use Blue Buffalo brand since they were caught lying about what was in their food. A good quality dog food is a must! *It is much better to invest in a good dog food and feed your dog well,* than to spend the money with your veterinarian solving problems caused by feeding inferior food. New studies have proven that many dogs suffer from ailments brought on by the food they eat - and don't think feeding raw solves the problems as it is listed as problematic as well! *"It's not just grain-free. This does not appear to be just an issue with grain-free diets. I am calling the suspected diets, "BEG" diets - boutique companies, exotic ingredients, or grain-free diets. The apparent link between BEG diets and DCM may be due to ingredients used to replace grains in grain-free diets, such as lentils or chickpeas, but also may be due to other common ingredients commonly found in BEG diets, such as exotic meats, vegetables, and fruits. In addition, not all pet food manufacturers have the same level of nutritional expertise and quality control, and this variability could introduce potential issues with some products."* (Lisa M. Freeman, DVM, PhD, DACVN, [vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/11/dcm-update](https://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/11/dcm-update)) (Also see "A broken heart: Risk of heart disease in boutique or grain-free diets and exotic ingredients" by the same author at <https://vetnutrition.tufts.edu/2018/06/a-broken-heart-risk-of-heart-disease-in-boutique-or-grain-free-diets-and-exotic-ingredients/>) My reason for including all of this is because there are so many 'exotic' and 'boutique' foods on the market now it is mindboggling. I have chosen to feed my dogs with a food produced by a company that has a long and excellent record that also continues to research to bring even better foods to the market, such as Purina's Bright Mind for veteran dogs.

Several years ago, I switched my adult dogs using one or more of the Purina Pro Plan foods. I had a mixed breed dog, Max, whom I loved dearly. Max always had allergy problems resulting in itchy and oily skin. He had many allergies, to fleas and, as it turned out, food allergies, as well. One flea bite wrecked

havoc on his entire system. I switched him to **Purina Pro Plan Sensitive Skin and Stomach** (a salmon based food) free of corn, wheat and soy. I could not believe the difference it made in his coat! Max looked like a new dog, with less itching and way less dandruff-like scales and oil in his coat. He lived for 13-14 years (we were not sure of his age when he wandered up) and my vet always referred to him as the miracle dog as she did not expect him to last a year (he had a very bad heart murmur). Please don't let people make you believe that the mixed breed dog is healthier than the purebred. Max was living proof that is just not so (as well as a study on the health of mixed-breed compared to purebred dogs by UC Davis <https://www.ucdavis.edu/news/purebred-dogs-not-always-higher-risk-genetic-disorders-study-finds> ). When he died, he was on five medications for his heart - the only dog I have ever had needing such support.

I am currently feeding my adult dogs **Purina Pro Select** foods. For now, I have stayed with the grain free Salmon based food or a mix of that and the Sport 30/20 for my more active dogs and for dogs being shown. Sometimes I mix the Turkey and Barley along with the 30/20. I try to tailor a feeding plan for the individual dog. My adult Corgis generally get a total of **1 1/2** to 2 cups of dry food with warm water poured over it one time daily in the morning during the summer months with a bit more than that spread over two feedings daily in the winter. The amount is scaled to the physical activity of the dog. The oldest gets 1 to 1 1/2 cups daily while the more active dogs get 1 1/2 to 2 cups daily. I have also recently started feeding my older dogs Purina Pro Plan Bright Minds and found it to be as advertised - it brings an older dog who has perhaps started to withdraw from the activities of play back to their youthful frame of mind and I HIGHLY recommend it. O

You will get a small supply of the dry food that your pup has been eating when you take your puppy home. You should feed this for at least a couple of days after you bring him home. If you do decide to change him to another food (***I don't recommend it!***) then do so in 25% increments over a four day period. First day, add 1/4 new food to 3/4 present food. Second day, 1/2 to 1/2; third day, 3/4 to 1/4, fourth day, all new food. Again, I have been feeding dogs for 50 years and I would urge you to feed him as I recommend. I decided years ago to stick with the dog food companies that have the best track record for producing wholesome kibble for dogs. Purina Pro Plan has many different varieties from which to choose and their foods are one of the few now recommended by Veterinary Cardiologists.

Feeding times should be done on a **7-day schedule**. I try to feed my pups approximately every 5-6 hours during the day.

- **Morning Feeding:** Feed the amount stated on the package directions. Usually around **1/2 to 2/3 cup in a 10-12 week old puppy**. Mix with warm water. ***I do add one Tablespoon of whole milk plain yogurt (live culture) to the food of my pups and adult dogs.*** This is mostly to help keep their digestive tract calm with the changes they are experiencing in routine, feeding and water. Walmart has a Power Yogurt made from whole milk with much higher protein (25gm). Let mixture sit for 5 minutes at room temperature before feeding. Do this when you first get up, as you will have to give the pup time to eat and relieve himself before you go to work
- **Daytime Feeding (5-6 hours after breakfast feeding):** leave an appropriate amount of dry kibble down during the day if you are not going to be there to feed him yourself. Or feed as above, leaving off the yogurt. Leave this feeding off at four to 6 months of age and continue to feed the same amount daily but in two feedings per day instead of three.

- Evening Feeding: feed as for morning feeding, leaving off the yogurt. You may add one hard boiled or scrambled egg on occasion or simply as a treat for the dog on occasion. This last feeding is done 5-6 hours after the daytime feeding. Add heartworm preventative, either one of the daily kind or the once a month wormer - you can also get the once a month heartworm medication with flea control, but **I would only give this if you are continually finding fleas on your dog.** All dogs should be kept on heartworm preventative medication for the rest of their lives.
- **Again, changing the times around your routine is what you want to do as soon as you get the pup home. Your puppy must learn to fit into YOUR lifestyle, not mine.**

USE COMMON SENSE! Alter the amount you are feeding your pup if he begins to gain weight - feed less! **A Corgi should always have an easily discernible "waist" right behind the ribcage in the loin area.** Leave off one of the feedings earlier than called for if you see he is becoming too heavy.

After a year of age, you may wish to feed only one time daily (or if your pup is one that leans to the pudgy side!), but I recommend feeding twice a day to spread the dog's nutrition throughout the day. Just be sure to divide the recommended feeding amount in half.

**Please do not let a Corgi 'free feed' by leaving down their entire day's food all day.** Put the food down or feed your dog in his crate (a good idea as the dog won't have to guard it from others and if he has to spend time at the vet, he will be used to eating in a confined space). Give your dog a maximum of 15-20 minutes to eat his food. If he doesn't PICK THE UNEATEN FOOD UP and DO NOT FEED HIM AGAIN until his regular feeding time. He must learn to eat when the food is offered, period. One of the very first signs that a Corgi (or any dog) is not feeling well is that they "go off" their feed - either refusing to eat or not eating it all. If you have a dog trained to eat the food when you put it down, you can often catch an illness much quicker than if you let them free feed or become picky eaters. A dog may hold out for 3 days without eating. I promise you if you don't give in, he won't starve to death in those three days. If he refuses to eat after 3-4 days, get him to the vet (or if a good eater quits eating - don't wait - run to the vet!)

FEED NO BONES (especially from the table!) Bones can cause intestinal impactions. The only exception to this rule is the raw marrow bones available at the meat department of your grocery store. I keep these on hand in my freezer and my adult dogs get one weekly. They are often in the freezer section in the meat department - again, I find mine at Publix. Feed no milk or raw eggs. Your dog cannot digest milk or raw egg whites. You may give your dog 100% rawhide chew bones (Made in USA and **only under your direct supervision**) or Nylabones but I really have come to like the 'rawhide' made from chicken - one of which is **"Better Belly"** found at Petco and on Chewy.

I start the puppies off on the softer puppy Nylabones, so they are used to those. I also like the beef knee caps available at some pet stores (Tractor Supply has them, too) and also at Chewy.com. I actually pick up the kneecaps that my older dogs have chewed off the meaty parts and give them to the young pups. I would remove any of the meaty part before giving them to a puppy under the age of 9 months. Again, give rawhide or any kind of chewy **ONLY** under supervision to avoid a trip to the veterinarian when they decide to eat the entire chewy at one time!!! **Avoid ANY food, treat or chewy made in China, especially rawhide.** They may also safely be given the packaged, natural sterilized bones often filled with a snack in the marrow part of the bone available your favorite pet store - they have lots from which to

pick these days with no real rawhide in them. *The chew hooves that are so popular can cause slab fractures of the teeth, so do not let your dog have them.* The elk antlers are expensive, but excellent for adult dogs to chew and they last a long time. If they are too aggressive chewing them, don't let them have them. I do not recommend giving your dog pig's ears or any of the other exotic body parts available simply because they can easily carry unhealthy bacteria. **NEVER let your dog eat xylitol (in candy, gum, toothpaste, baked goods, diet foods and even liquid baby vitamins!)\_avocado, caffeine (coffee, tea colas and energy drinks and some pain killers). Xylitol is extremely toxic to dogs. Even small amounts of xylitol can cause hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), seizures, liver failure or even death in dogs. Check the label on anything you plan to give to your dog - dxylitol is now even in Pepto Bismal! Also avoid feeding milk and ice cream (dairy can cause diarrhea) grapes or raisins, onions, chocolate (especially DARK chocolate), cocoa or macadamia nuts and never let them drink alcohol. All of these can be fatal to a dog!** Also to avoid are fat trimmings, bones, whole persimmons, peaches and plums (due to the pits), Raw meat and fish (bacteria or parasites), salt, sugary foods and drinks (weight gain, may cause diabetes), yeast dough, "people" medicine. Be aware that many food ingredients can be harmful to a dog (baking powder, baking soda, nutmeg and other spices, etc.) so store this food where the dog cannot reach. If you think your dog has eaten something toxic, the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center is (888) 526-4435. For more information on what you can give your dog, I suggest you visit <https://pets.webmd.com>

TREATS: I keep a regular supply of dog biscuits (small) on hand to use as training rewards and treats (and often as a bribe). All the Jimanie/Trifecta Corgis are attuned to the rattle of the biscuit tin or if they hear the word "cookie" they all come running! Give treats only when rewarding the dog for correct behavior (after they sit or down or come, etc.). Basically, you should make your dog sit for EVERYTHING - such as before you give them permission to go outside or to put on their lead, or whenever they get any kind of reward. Only give small bites of the treat, please don't let "cookie" become another meal. My young pups love Temptations Cat Treats (Seafood Medley) - they are small bits and they will do just about anything for them. My adult dogs love them, too, but I vary their treats to find what each dog likes best. I have been buying my dog food from Chewy.com - they deliver it to your door, are WONDERFUL with which to work and charge no shipping if you sign up for regular delivery and your order is over a set amount of money. I highly recommend them for their customer service in the past. Since they have been bought out by Petsmart, I have decided to keep using them unless the service lessens.

## CHAPTER 6 PLAYTIME, TRAINING

**PLAYTIME** - when you first take your new puppy home, set aside about 10 minutes a day, just to play with him. Get down on the floor and play with a toy - get him interested by dragging the toy across the floor and work from there. Toss it a small distance away and see if the pup will chase it. If you have a pocket with kitty treats, you can reward him if he brings the toy back to you. Corgis catch on quickly to just about anything if food is involved.

**TOYS** - Just as with children, make sure that the toys you leave with your puppy cannot be taken apart or eaten, or he will, with gusto! Be sure that you do leave him some toys to play with during the day. As I have said before, a Corgi will invent games to amuse himself, especially if he has the toys with which to do it. There has been a literal explosion of dog toys in the last several years, so you will surely find one or two that will become favorites. Just make sure that those little teeth cannot tear it apart (or work the squeaker out of it) or that there are no hard plastic eyes or noses on the toys.

The pup should have separate toys for when he is crated and those that you can play along with him. There are some really wonderful new toys out there that are interactive and the dog actually has to figure out the puzzle to get to the treats.

A good variety of toys should be kept on hand. Do not give them to the pup all at once, but rotate them every few days. Good toys for solo play include a large soccer type ball, such as a "Boomer Ball"; "Kong" which is a great self-motivator as it bounces crazily when he drops it and it can be stuffed with peanut butter to keep them engaged; soft toys for teething and security such as the "Booda-Bone" or the numerous plush-type toys; a large rawhide or faux rawhide toy (large to prevent choking); and a hard toy. Do not give the pup anything with rope strings on it unless you are going to supervise his play and remove the toy when you are through playing. The strings can be pulled out and wreak havoc in his intestines.

For supervised play you will want small balls, latex toys or Frisbee-types for retrieving games, and tug toys, but play gently with these to prevent damaging incoming teeth or encouraging aggression. You will just have to experiment to see what your pup likes best. The *very best thing* you can do is to teach your pup to retrieve a ball or toy. That way you can play endless games with them without having to kill yourself doing it.

**Schedule a regular time to play with your Corgi EVERY DAY.** He needs the exercise and the companionship. This will help keep him in good shape, mentally and physically. If you jog, take him with you, as long as you keep in mind his age and the conditions of the day. (Jogging is *only* for dogs over 12 months of age, and limit it to an easy, short distance, until he is at least 2 years old.) Daily walks are beneficial to both dog and owner. Dogs can easily suffer from heat stroke on a hot day so be cautious when the thermometer gets above 85 or so.

**TRAINING** - Your Corgi would greatly benefit from obedience training, as would any dog. Jimanie/Trifecta pups are started on lead training at 8 weeks of age. You should continue walking him on a lead as soon as you get him. To leash break, buy a flat nylon or leather collar or a martingale collar (preferred and I give one lead martingale combo to each pup when it leaves for its new home) if you walk regularly in the neighborhood and not just the back yard. A puppy cannot "back out" of a martingale collar. Add a small nylon or leather lead or get the all in one martingale with lead. (Do not get a chain lead, as

this is murder on your hands.) NEVER put a choke chain or nylon slip collar on a dog and leave it on him. These are for training only, and can easily hang a dog up on an object or another dog while playing, and literally choke him to death. When buying the flat collar, keep it loose enough so that you can slip at least two fingers between the collar and the neck. I recommend that you have a flat collar with ID tags on it, even when your pup is microchipped. Some people don't know about microchipping! All Trifecta puppies are microchipped before leaving to their new homes. Your pup's number \_\_\_\_\_

Leash break the pup by attaching the lead to the collar and carrying him outside, away from the house. Put him down, and then follow him around for a while. If you use a longer lead (6'), the pup can wander away while maintaining contact with you. Then try gently leading him in the direction that you want him to go. As a general rule, you want eventually to teach the pup to walk at your left side - without pulling. If he resists, tug, do not pull, on the lead. Call his name, tug, and start walking. He'll get the idea soon enough. By taking the dog on a walk daily, you will quickly leash break him, and he will soon be looking forward to his walks, and will rush to the door when he sees his leash in your hand. Of course, he must sit before going out the door. Please, never use a harness on a Corgi, unless there is a medical reason that he cannot have a collar. There is very little control over a dog when they are in a harness and since a harness was designed for pulling - it teaches the dog all of the wrong things to do and can actually damage the dog's shoulders. The harness fad is disturbing to me and I have nothing good to say about it.

Work with your pup at random times with down, sit and stay or wait, and come. These are the vital lessons any dog should learn. Again, kitty food is a great incentive for your pup to continue his training in these areas. Every time you feed him, before putting his bowl down, get him to sit or down and stay. Put the food down, hold the pup by the collar and tell him wait. His eyes will be glued on the food. After about 15 seconds, say OK or Get It or whatever you want (we call this the release command) while letting go of the collar. Slowly extend the time he must wait. Training does not have to be done in 15 minute increments, but is best learned in a minute or two spread throughout the day. I have been working with them since their eyes opened, so they already have a great start, it is up to YOU to keep up this training. Tricks are another great way to work with your dog. AKC even offers a Trick Dog Title! Go to <https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/> for more information. You can go to YouTube to see how to train for tricks. Avoid any methods that use punishment instead of praise or treats!

I strongly recommend that you enroll your Corgi in an obedience class. If he is young, many obedience clubs offer a Kindergarten Puppy Class. Hopefully, you can find an AKC Star Puppy class nearby. If you are from this area, the Greater Columbia Obedience Club offers classes almost year 'round. For more information concerning obedience classes, check the GCOC website at [www.gcoc.net](http://www.gcoc.net). If you are from an area other than Greater Columbia, SC, your veterinarian will usually know someone in obedience or kennel club in your area or google 'obedience club' and the name of the nearest city.



## CHAPTER 7

### HOUSEBREAKING

The easiest way to housebreak a pup is by establishing a routine and not give him the opportunity to go in the house. A routine is paramount to success in housebreaking. Prevention, not punishment, is the key to painlessly housebreaking the newest member of the household. A pup needs to "go" when he first wakes up in the morning, after naps, after eating, drinking, playing or other stimulation, and just before bedding down for the night. This sounds like he needs to go every minute, as this is just about all a puppy does all day! Just be sure that if it has been two or three hours since he last went out, give him a chance to relieve himself.

When you first get home with him, take him on lead to the area in your back yard that you want him to use to potty. Let the pup eliminate outside and then let him explore the entire house or apartment, room by room, with you by his side. This helps him to establish the entire house as his territory, and he is less likely to soil an area in this territory. Let him do this with your supervision; don't just let him wander off alone. Try a little light play activity, such as fetching or playing with a toy.

**CRATE TRAINING** - I firmly believe that every dog needs his own "place" where he can go and get out of the way when he wants to. I use a dog crate. Get one that is large enough to house the animal when he is full grown, but not too large. For a small pup, a #200 airline crate is usually just right or you can get an adult size crate and put a box or something else in the back to limit the space. For an adult Pembroke, I strongly recommend a 300 or Intermediate crate measuring approximately 28" - 32"L x 22"W x 26"H. This is where he will sleep until he is completely housebroken and my adult dogs actually like their crates and often retire there voluntarily for naps during the day. If you are going to leave him for any length of time alone, then you can confine him to his crate with a chew or favorite toy and rest assured that he is safe. Once the pup is completely housebroken (usually they are trustworthy after one year of age), you can move him into his own bed in your bedroom or wherever you think is best. We have found that our dogs really love the beanbag beds for dogs. But there is a plethora of beds from which to choose

If you work during the day, do not place him in his crate all day, instead, place the crate in a small area, such a bathroom or a sectioned off part of the kitchen. Leave the door of the crate open, and spread newspapers or puppy pee pads over the entire exposed floor area. Place his food and water near the entrance of the crate. This will give him a place to sleep (the crate) and a place to eliminate (the newspapers). As the pup ages, you reduce the area the papers cover. Most baby pups wake up, take a few steps from their sleeping area or bed and pee. Simple observation will lead you to place the paper at the best location. Eventually, you will gradually eliminate the papers and train the dog to go entirely out of doors. This is a gradual process, especially with a very young puppy. When you are home, do not leave the papers down, as the pup may simply use the papers on which to eliminate, instead of waiting to be taken outside.

When you are unable to supervise the pup for short periods of time, you should place him in the crate. He may protest at first- quite loudly, but don't give in! He will really learn to love the security his crate

offers. Do not let him out if he is fussing. Only let him out when he has accepted the crate and is quiet. Keep him out of the crate as much as possible, so that he will learn to fit into the household routine. By crate training your dog, no matter where you travel, they have their 'den' with them. It also helps ease the stress of having to stay at the vet for treatment. If they are crate trained, they don't feel so separated there.

**HOUSEBREAKING TO THE OUTSIDE:** This is by far the best method of housebreaking a pup. As mentioned above, the young pup needs to go often, especially after he has been asleep and within an hour of eating. Other signs include an excessive sniffing of the floor, and circling as if starting to squat. Be alert to these signs. Newspapers are great for protecting your floors and preventing the pup from developing a preference for other surfaces, just remember that the habit of eliminating in the house is strengthened every time the pup uses the papers in the house. **Therefore, every effort should be made to reduce as soon as possible the number of times the pup eliminates indoors.**

At first, always take the pup **on a lead** to the same spot outside, so that he knows by smell what is expected of him. Generally, a dog will urinate first, and then defecate. Be patient. Walk him around a little, but don't let him get distracted from the task at hand. Praise him lavishly when he has performed. The first couple of weeks, be sure and take him where you want him to go and **stay with him**. Don't just push him out the door and hope he does the job. Remember, the only way you can reinforce the correct action is by praising him at the moment he is performing what you want him to do. Be consistent!

If you should catch him in the act, scold him with a disapproving tone of voice and immediately take him outside to the proper location. Tone of voice is most important in praising and scolding your dog. He really doesn't understand the words yet, but he sure understands the tone of voice. Do not discipline the pup if you find an accident later - only if you catch him in the act (and then only scolding and taking outside to go). No rubbing his nose in the mess, no hitting him with rolled up newspapers - just use your voice to scold!

If you do find an accident, clean it up with a 25% solution of white vinegar and water and any household disinfectant you choose (other than ammonia) or one of the numerous products on the market for pet accidents and odor control. I like "OUT", a commercial spray that can be found at Walmart or Nature's Miracle. Then block off the area with an overturned chair or other object until it is dry. **DO NOT** let your pet watch you cleaning up a mess. Letting the dog observe can be confusing for some and encouraging to the bossy, dominant types.

Once he has learned what is expected of him, take him to different places to eliminate on different surfaces and always on lead at first. Dogs can become "fixed" on a particular spot or surface and refuse to go anywhere else! Let the pup know that he can relieve himself outside wherever he is led: on grass, dirt, gravel, or concrete. Remember, be alert to signs that he needs to go, and be consistent in his training.

I have done all that I can to give you a healthy, happy dog or puppy. What happens now is up to you! I am always available to help or answer any questions that you might have - no matter what it is. WE serve as your 24/7/365 tech service for life! There are no silly questions as far as I am concerned, so if you are uncertain about anything, ask. After all you are a member of the "Jimanie/Trifecta Family" now!

Stephanie S. Hedgepath

JIMANIE/TRIFECTA

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# PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI CLUB OF AMERICA

## Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics is established in accordance with the objectives of the PWCCA to protect and advance the interests of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi. It is written to provide guidelines for responsible ownership and ethical breeding practices, and it is dedicated to the preservation and welfare of the Pembroke Welsh Corgi.

### All Members:

- PWCCA and Affiliate Club members shall be responsible for adherence to the Code of Ethics.
- Individual members of the PWCCA and an Officer of each Affiliate Club shall re-affirm acceptance of the Code of Ethics on an annual basis, by written confirmation accompanying the PWCCA dues notice.
- Shall maintain the best possible standard of health, cleanliness, safety and care of their Pembroke Welsh Corgi.
- Shall consider breeding a litter only if the breeder is prepared to keep the resultant offspring for as long as it takes to suitably place each puppy.
- Shall take lifetime responsibility to ensure that Pembrokes of their breeding are cared for in a safe and healthy environment.
- Shall not release Pembroke Welsh Corgi litters, puppies or adults to pet dealers, commercial retailers or distributors or to any party for the purpose of resale, auction, lottery or raffle prize.
- Shall sell puppies and adults in a manner that reflects the member's care, concern and integrity, by selling puppies or adults in good condition, good health, and of sound temperament.
- Shall display good sportsmanship and conduct at all times and in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves, the PWCCA, and the breed.
- Shall bear responsibility for truth and accuracy of any photographs or information personally used for breeding or advertisement.
- Shall be accountable for the actions of a handler in their employ as they pertain to the Code of Ethics.
- A Pembroke bred by a member of the PWCCA or sired by a stud dog owned by a member of the PWCCA that is turned into rescue shall be provided for, financially or in fact, by the breeder or stud dog owner.

### Breeders and Owners of Bitches and Stud Dogs, Alike, Should:

- Agree that the prime objective for breeding the Pembroke Welsh Corgi is to produce animals of exceptional quality. To that end, only breed dogs and bitches of sound temperament and structure, good health, and characteristic type as described in the American Kennel Club's (AKC) approved Official Standard for the Pembroke Welsh Corgi.
- Be informed of and work diligently toward the elimination of hereditary health problems of the breed by refraining from breeding a dog or bitch if they have, in 2 litters to different partners, produced offspring with the same serious genetic defect,

such as: blindness, deafness, PDA, lameness, or impairment of vital functions which prevent these offspring from living a normal, healthy life without major surgical or significant medical intervention.

- Ensure that bitches and dogs to be bred are in robust health. Eyes and hips should be checked by accredited veterinarians and declared to be within normal limits. Members should make an effort to submit all health tests performed to the Canine Health Information Center (CHIC), for inclusion in their database.
- Not breed a bitch prior to 1 year of age or older than 8 years; not permit more than 6 litters in her lifetime; not breed a bitch more than 2 out of 3 consecutive seasons.
- Not breed to an unregistered Pembroke Welsh Corgi.
- Honor all contracts regarding sales, co-ownerships, breeding rights, agreements, compensations, leases, stud service and/or any other written agreements set forth.
- Acknowledge that the owner of the sire is as responsible as the owner of the dam in all matters of the welfare of the offspring. Anyone standing a Pembroke at stud bears great responsibility to the future of the breed; therefore, a stud owner should use the dog discriminately and with the paramount intention of advancing and protecting the breed.
- Release puppies only at or over the age of 10 weeks.
- Furnish written instructions on the care, feeding and health care to the new owner, as well as a written health record of immunizations or medical treatments.
- Sell puppies and adults with a Health Certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian within a month prior to sale or request that the puppy or adult be examined by the new owner's veterinarian within two weeks of the transfer.
- Provide accurate and valid documentation of the AKC registration and pedigree.
- Use a spay/neuter contract in the sale of a puppy or adult that shows a health issue or very serious fault as described in the Standard. Members are encouraged to use the limited registration option offered by the AKC.
- Be prepared to accept and provide care for any puppy/adult returned directly to the breeder.

**It Is Strongly Recommended That:**

- Written agreements be used in all practices of co-ownerships, breeding and/or selling of Pembroke Welsh Corgis.
- PWCCA members serve as ongoing ambassadors to all individuals interested in our breed.
- A copy of the Code of Ethics be given to each buyer at the time of sale.

Violations of the Code of Ethics shall be considered prejudicial to the best interest of the Club or the breed. As such, charges are addressed in Article VI – Discipline, Section 2, of the PWCCA Constitution and By-Laws.

*Voted and Accepted by PWCCA Membership , March 4, 2007  
Effective January 1, 2008*