

Pastoral

Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)

Of the two types of Corgi, the Cardigan is thought to be the older. The word Corgi is thought to be rooted in the Celtic 'cor' meaning dwarf and 'gi' – dog. They are both short legged which equips them well for the job of driving livestock forward.

The Cardigan has always been undocked, and was once known affectionately as the Yard Dog (Ci Llatharid), because the measurement from his nose to the end of his tail was a Welsh yard (102 cm/40 in). He is the longer bodied of the two breeds and his front legs are slightly bowed.

The two breeds have traditionally been used as heelers, driving cattle by day and guarding them at night. At one time the Cardigan and the Pembroke were allowed to interbreed freely but in 1934 the Kennel Club recognised them as two separate breeds.

Breed Group	Pastoral
Vulnerable Breed	Yes
Size	Small
How much exercise?	Up to 1 hour per day
Length of coat	Short
How much grooming?	More than once a week
Supposedly sheds?	Yes
Town or Country	Either
Type of home	Small or Large House
Minimum garden size	Small/Medium
Lifespan	Over 12 Years

Health Information

You may be aware that some breeds of dog and their crosses can be susceptible to inherited disease. Of course you want to be sure that the dog you choose is as healthy as possible, and you would like to know that it has not inherited any undesirable disease-causing genes from its parents. There is some help in that DNA tests for diseases in purebred dogs are available for some conditions in some breeds, but there are not very many such tests just yet! There are also, however, a number of clinical veterinary screening schemes that dog breeders can use to increase the probability of producing healthy puppies.

Details of the various screening schemes, both veterinary and DNA, that are available to breeders in the UK can be found at www.thekennelclub.org.uk/doghealth

Potential dog owners should be aware that, at present, the application of various health screening results to breeding programmes is not always straightforward, and breeders may make choices for various reasons. A responsible breeder though, will always be willing to discuss relevant health issues with you. Breed clubs are often useful sources of breed-specific information.

What Screening is relevant for the Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)?

Kennel Club Assured Breeders must use the following screening schemes for sires and dams BVA/KC

- DNA test - PRA (rcd3)

Kennel Club Assured Breeders are strongly recommended to use the following screening schemes and/or advice for sires and dams

- Eye testing

The list above is not necessarily comprehensive. Breed clubs and experienced breeders are useful sources of information on health issues in the breed. All breeds have a Breed Health Coordinator.

Breeding Restrictions

The Kennel Club will not accept an application to register a litter when:

- 1) The dam has already whelped 4 litters (as of the 1st January 2012 the limit changed from 6 litters to 4 litters). As of this date the Kennel Club will no longer register any further litters from any bitch which our records show has already whelped 4 litters. Therefore for any litter born on or after the 1st January 2012, the system will automatically check to see how many previous litters the Kennel Club has an account of. Where the number previously recorded is 4 or more, the application will be rejected, or
- 2) The dam has already reached the age of 8 years at the date of whelping, (relief from this restriction may be considered normally provided an application is made prior to the mating, the proposed dam has previously whelped at least one other registered litter, and the application is supported by veterinary evidence as to the suitability of the bitch involved in the proposed whelping), or
- 3) The dam was under one year old at the time of mating, or
- 4) The offspring are the result of any mating between father and daughter, mother and son or brother and sister, save in exceptional circumstances or for scientifically proven welfare reasons, or
- 5) (From 1st January 2012) The dam has already had two litters delivered by caesarean section, save for scientifically

proven welfare reasons and this only normally provided the application is made prior to the mating, or

6) The dam was not resident at a UK address at the date of whelping.

There are further Kennel Club Rules and Regulations that may prevent a litter from being registered; the full Kennel Club Rules and Regulations are contained in the Kennel Club Year Book.

Breed Specific Breeding Restrictions

With effect from 01 January 2013, the Kennel Club will not register puppies whelped from a merle to merle mating born on or after this date. This is due to associated health risks of impaired vision and hearing associated with the merle gene in this breed.

With effect from 01 January 2015, the Kennel Club will only register Welsh Corgis (Cardigan) that are proven to be clear, or hereditarily clear of PRA-rcd3 e.g. both parents are clear.

No carrier puppies will be registered after 1st January 2014.

This scheme has been put in place, at request of the Cardigan Welsh Corgi Clubs, to eliminate the condition within the breed.

Current Registration Colours

Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) Clubs

Name	Telephone
Cardigan Welsh Corgi Association	01269 844846
Devon & Cornwall Welsh Corgi Club	01209210582
Eastern Counties Welsh Corgi Club	01708 764 926
Euro Corgi Dog Show	01269 844846
Midland Welsh Corgi Club	01217 443493
Pennine & Yorkshire Welsh Corgi Association	07906 484191
South East Corgi Association	01489 860 463
South Wales Corgi Club	01792 773 544
Welsh Corgi Club	01792 850399
Welsh Corgi Club Of Cambria	01905 775243
Welsh Corgi Club Of Ulster	02892 611317
West Of England Corgi Association	07790 512662