AUSTRALIAN LABRADOODLE ASSOCIATION GRADING SCHEME

This grading scheme has been developed to best facilitate a correct generational counting system for reaching (what is considered by the ANKC) PUREBRED status. The primary purpose of the ALA grading scheme is to allow the ALA and our member breeders to track the development of the Australian Labradoodle as an emerging breed.

DEFINITIONS:

AL=   Australian Labradoodle Purebred. (No numerical generational notations used as the following grading scheme is based on the correct generational count of all National Breed Associations worldwide).

ALF=   Australian Labradoodle Foundation dogs (when all three of the required parent breed types have been combined and have a fleece/wool coat).

LO=   Labradoodle Origin (Labrador x Poodle, parent breed cross of the Australian Labradoodle).

Parent Breed Types in current use; notated by letter in parenthesis in pedigrees:
1. Labrador (L)
2. Poodle (P)
3. Cocker Spaniel (C) (both English & American granted under the same notation).
4. Spoodles will be recognized as (S)

GRADING RULES:

1. ALF generational count does not begin until all three parent breed types are combined in a dog.
   Example: LO5 x ALF1,2,3,4 or AL = ALF1
   LO2 x ALF1,2,3,4 or AL = ALF1
   LO3 x Cocker= ALF1c
   LO3 x Spoodle=ALF1s
   LO2p x Cocker = ALF1c
   LO2p x Spoodle = ALF1s

2. When counting grading/generations and parent breed uses, both the sire's and dam's lines in each pedigree will be evaluated.

3. An ALF can only advance in generational count by mating to another ALF of equal or higher generation in order to advance.

> **Example:** ALF1 x ALF1,2,3 or AL = ALF2
> ALF2 x ALF2,3 or AL = ALF3
> ALF3 x ALF3 or AL = AL (Purebred per AKC)

4. Whenever any Parent Breed is used across an ALF (LO, Labrador, Cocker, Poodle), it resets the ALF generation count of the resulting offspring back to ALF1.

> **Example:** ALF1,2,3 or AL x Poodle = ALF1p
> ALF1,2,3 or AL x Cocker = ALF1c
> ALF 1,2,3 or AL x Spoodle = ALF1s
> ALF1,2,3 or AL x Labrador = ALF1L
> ALF1,2,3 or AL x LO = ALF1

5. No back to back Parent breed is allowed in ALF graded dogs.

> **Example:** AFL2 x LO5 = ALF1, the resulting offspring may not go back to Parent Breed dog for the next generation
> ALF2 x Spoodle = ALF1s, the resulting offspring may not go back to Spoodle dog for the next generation.
> ALF2 x Poodle = ALF1p, the resulting offspring may not go back to Poodle dog for the next generation.

This is to ensure over use of one type of Parent breed does not happen. Dogs found to have 15/16 ratio of one type of breed will be classed as that breed in their grading.

> **Example:** Labrador x Poodle = LO1, LO1 x Poodle=LO2p, LO2p x Poodle = LO3p, LO3p x Poodle = dog recognized as a POODLE and therefore looses their "LO" grading as the resulting litter is 15/16 poodle and therefore recognized as a POODLES in their breed notation.

GRADINGS:

LO=   LO1,2,3,4 infinite; LO's will advance every generation, as now, with no more than three poodle infusions allowed in the sire or dam line of 5 generation pedigree.

> **Example:** Labrador x Poodle = LO1
> LO1 x Poodle = LO2p
> LO2p x LO5 = LO3

LO's will only be able to advance to ALF by mating LO with ALF or a mating that combines all three parent breed types.

Example: LO5 x ALF3 = ALF1

LO2 x ALF2 = ALF1

LO4 x Cocker= ALF1c

LO3 x Spoodle = ALF1s

ALF1=   ALF x LO,P,C,L, S **or** the result from combination of all three required parent breed types that have fleece/wool coats.

    Example: ALF1,2,3 or AL x LO(infinite) = ALF1

    ALF1,2,3 or AL x Any Parent breed or combination thereof =

    LO4 x Cocker = ALF1c (Or any combination of any two parent breed types x remaining parent breed type/combination thereof, resulting in all three breed types represented in the resulting offspring = ALF1)

ALF2=   ALF1 x ALF1,2,3 or AL with fleece/ wool coat

ALF3=   ALF2 x ALF2,3 or AL with fleece/wool coat

AL/ALF4=   Australian Labradoodle Purebred; has met the generational requirement of 3 generations of ALF to ALF for purebred status.