



Raad van Beheer Organisation Profile



Introducing the Raad van Beheer

- Master-organisation in the Netherlands for all (pedigree) dogs, in other countries often called 'Kennel Club'
- Founded in 1902
- 246 Members (associated clubs)
 - * 153 Breed clubs
 - * 70 Regional clubs
 - * 13 Sighthound (Coursing) clubs
 - * 10 'special' clubs
- 246 Members represent more than 122.000 individual members
- Founding member and member of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI)
- 7 Board members
- 35 Employees at the Raad van Beheer office
- About 47.000 purebred puppies registered annually
- Registrations are divided over approximately 260 of the recognized breeds
- About 12 international CAC-CACIB all breed championship shows annually
- About 5 national CAC championship breed group shows
- Total amount of (inter)national show entries 36.000 dogs
- More than 260 show judges
- 22 Behavioural tests for dogs (because of legislation regarding Aggressive Animals)
- 29 Judges for dog behaviour
- More than 1.250 entries at Obedience trials
- 12 Obedience judges
- More than 11.000 entries at Agility trials
- More than 850 entries at Flyball trials
- More than 3.600 entries at Sighthound trials
- 93 Hunting trial judges
- More than 485 Working trials
- 29 Working trial judges

Introducing the Netherlands



- Surface: 41.526 km²
- Population: 16.4 million – 7 million households
- Population density: 482 per km²
- Capital : Amsterdam
- Constitutional monarchy (since 1815) with representative parliamentary system
- Official language: Dutch
- Climate : oceanic climate
- Provinces: 12
- Currency: Euro €
- Highest point: Vaalserberg 323 meters above sea level
- Estimated number of dogs: 1,7 million
- Estimated number of purebred dogs: 0,9 million

Registration

For each dog registered in the Dutch pedigree book (Nederlands Honden Stamboek, NHSB) two documents are issued (situation since November 1, 2006).

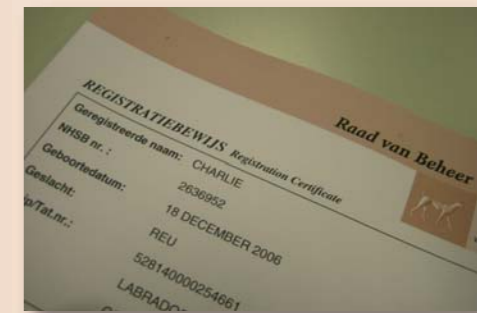
The Pedigree



Detail of the pedigree

On the Pedigree: the breed, the name of the dog, its NHSB registration number, the ancestors of the dog (sire and dam, grandparents and great-grandparents), the registration number of the litter, its sex, chip registration number, colour and date of birth, and name and address of the breeder.

The Registration Certificate



Detail of the Registration Certificate

On the Registration Certificate: the concise details of the dog plus name and address of the owner. When the dog is sold or the owner moves, a new Registration Certificate is issued.

An export pedigree is issued for dogs registered in the NHSB who are exported. Imported dogs who must be registered in the NHSB need an export pedigree from the Kennel Club in the country of origin.

Top 25 Registrations NHSB 2005

Ranking	Breed	Number
1	Labrador Retriever	4.973
2	German Shepherd Dog	4.230
3	Golden Retriever	2.715
4	Bernese Mountain Dog	1.976
5	Boxer	1.548
6	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	1.481
7	Staffordshire Bull Terrier	1.305
8	Bulldog	1.174
9	Border Collie	1.094
10	Bouvier des Flandres	924
11	English Cocker Spaniel	908
12	Rhodesian Ridgeback	907
13	Flatcoated Retriever	863
14	Dachshund Standard, wire-haired	843
15	French Bulldog	815
16	Belgian Shepherd Dog, Malinois	810
17	West Highland White Terrier	721
18	Chihuahua (smooth- and long-haired)	718
19	Cairn Terrier	714
20	Newfoundland	709
21	Great Dane	699
22	White Swiss Shepherd Dog	656
23	Miniature Schauzer	638
24	Jack Russell Terrier	624
25	Bullmastiff	615
Total all 264 registered breeds in 2005*		57.425

The Labrador Retriever is number 1 since 1999. The number of registrations reflects the number of pedigrees issued in that year (including import). This does not reflect the number of puppies born in that year. Due to the new procedure and workflow the number of pedigrees issued in 2005 is significantly higher than usual.





Hollandse Herdershond / Dutch Shepherd Dog

The Dutch Shepherd Dog was highly valued as an independently working herd. He kept the large flocks of sheep, which up to the end of the nineteenth century roamed in rural Netherlands, on their place of grazing. The breed club, the next to the oldest in The Netherlands, was founded in 1898 by citizens aiming to preserve this breed as a part of the national cultural heritage. The standard limited the coat varieties to short, long and rough, and the coat colour to gold or silver brindle (also blue-grey and pepper and salt in the rough). Its ability to work nowadays shows mainly in dog sports, but a few still assist a shepherd.

Height at the withers for dogs 57-62 centimeters, bitches 55-60 centimeters.



Nederlandse Schapendoes / Dutch Schapendoes

The Dutch Schapendoes has the same native breed origin as the Dutch Shepherd dog, being the smaller variety, whose task was to herd the flock when moving. The breed club, founded in 1947, successfully reconstructed the breed, which was virtually extinct at that time.

The Schapendoes is very much a working breed, agile and active, in no way nervous. It is light in bone, and has a thick, slightly wavy medium long coat, protecting the dog against bad weather conditions. All colours are permitted, but greyish to black is preferred.

Height at the withers for dogs 43-50 centimeters, for bitches 40-47 centimeters



Saarlooswolfhond / Saarloos Wolfdog

The Saarloos Wolfdog was created in the 1930s by Leendert Saarloos who aimed to improve the qualities of his beloved breed the German Shepherd Dog. He started by introducing wolf blood and then focussed on behavioural characteristics. Exterior was not important to him. At the time the breed won the Raad van Beheer recognition (six years after Saarloos' death in 1969), fate had it that the wolflike exterior of the Saarlooswolfhond formed an important part of the breed's profile, together with a rather reserved, highly reliable, sociable and independent temperament, which is also reminiscent to the wolf in his early ancestry.

Height for dogs 65-75 centimeters, for bitches 60-70 centimeters.



Hollandse Smoushond / Dutch Smoushond

The Dutch Smoushond, a breed of the Pinscher and Schnauzer type, was well known especially in Amsterdam in the middle of the nineteenth century. A companion dog, at home also in stables with the horses; cities had many stables at that time. Initiatives to establish the breed in the first half of the twentieth century did not succeed and the breed became extinct. In 1973 a breeding program was started aiming to reconstruct the Smoushond. Physical and mental health always had priority in this program, as well as creating a wide gene pool. The reconstructed Smoushond is, like his predecessor, an active companion, with a rough coat in a straw colour.

Height dogs 37-42 centimeters, bitches 35-40 centimeters.



Drentsche Patrijshond / Drentsche Partridge Dog

The Partridge Dog from the Drenthe province in the north-east of the Netherlands is a pointing and retrieving dog that works at a relatively low speed in close proximity to its owner. It has a natural working ability in combination with a friendly disposition, and needs a gentle hand in training. Only since 1943 has this breed been recognized by the Raad van Beheer, due to a growing awareness regarding the value of national heritage during World War II. Breeding for hunting ability remained important, even nowadays when the majority of Drentsche Partridge Dogs live as companion dogs. The coat is white with brown marks.

Height at the withers 55 to 63 centimeters.



Kooikerhondje / Small Dutch Waterfowl Dog

The Small Dutch Waterfowl Dog is an old breed, as is to be seen on several paintings of Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, where it is portrayed as the companion dog of a family. It was a temperamental working breed as well, used in the decoy. By waving his tail with the white point the dog arouses the curiosity of the ducks and herds the ducks to the end of the wickerwork tunnel, where they can be caught. Formerly this type of hunting was done on a large scale for the duck's meat. In present time decoys are mainly used to ring ducks. The majority of Kooikerhondjes nowadays are companion dogs, who need to live an active life. The coat colour is orange red plates on a white fond. Height at the withers 35 - 40 centimeters.



Stabijhoun / Frisian Pointing Dog

The Frisian Pointing Dog is a general utility hunting dog, with excellent skills to catch moles. Its origins are in the province of Friesland, where for centuries it was popular among farmers and working people alike. In the first half of the twentieth century the Stabijhoun was often crossed with the Wetterhoun, to improve the qualities for hunting polecats. This crossbreeding endangered the existence of dogs with the traits of the original types. To preserve them, in the thirties initiatives were taken to breed the two separately. In 1942 the breeds were recognised by the Raad van Beheer. The Frisian Pointing Dog is black, or brown, with white. The ideal height at the withers is 53 centimeters for dogs, 49 for bitches.



Wetterhoun / Frisian Water Dog

The Frisian Water Dog has its roots in the northern province of Friesland, a region famous for its many lakes. The breed was specialised for hunting otters, for which task it needed a certain courage and toughness. The thick and water resistant curly coat (black, brown, black with white or brown with white) is an excellent equipment for long days at the rough and cold water side. As the Frisian Pointing Dog, the Wetterhoun was also used for hunting moles and polecats. His temperament is rather aloof, which made him a good guard dog on the farm. The modern Wetterhoun is mainly a companion and when trained as a working gundog, he is used as a retriever. Height at the withers for dogs 59 centimeters, for bitches 55.



Markiesje

The Markiesje, Dutch companion dog for ladies of noble birth in the eighteenth century, was forgotten by official cynology. When it was realised that Markiesje type dogs could be lost through inactivity, a breed club was founded in 1979 to aim for restoration. In the reconstruction phase the breed club screens the whole population, for that reason Markiesjes are not exported. After twenty years the results of the breeding program warranted the recognition by the Raad van Beheer of the Markiesje as Dutch breed number nine, in the companion dog group, and the approval of a standard. The Markiesje is elegant and small but in no way a toy. The colour is black, small white markings are accepted. Height at the withers about 35 centimeters. The breed is not yet recognized by the FCI.



Dutch Breeds



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