

WALA Generation Definition Summary and Infusion Guidelines

WALA is committed to registering all Labradoodle Origin and Australian Labradoodles currently recognized by other Labradoodle Clubs and Associations*. In addition, WALA will register dogs that are fully traceable to any other accepted club within six generations of pedigree evaluation. As the dog is entered into the WALA Database, each dog will be registered according to the WALA Grading Scheme.

The WALA Grading Scheme is based on the two Foundation Parent Breeds and the one Parent Infusion Breed, widely recognized in the US, Australia and Europe, in the development of the Australian Labradoodle. The two Foundation Parent Breeds are considered to be the Labrador Retriever and the Poodle (including Mini, Moyen, and Standard sizes) with the Infusion Parent Breed being the Cocker Spaniel (either English Cocker or American Cocker). To comply with the WALA Infusion standards, at this point in time these are the only three breeds that may be used in the development of the Australian Labradoodle.

I. Definitions of Generations in use for Development of the Australian Labradoodle (ALD):

- A. **Infusion Generation** - Parent generations including, Poodle, Labrador Retriever, Cocker Spaniel and mixtures of two parent breeds thereof.
- B. **Labradoodle Origin (LO)** - The most often used infusion currently and a dog with any combination of pedigree that includes only Labrador Retriever and Poodle ancestry.
- C. **Foundation Australian Labradoodle (Foundation ALD)** - Any dog with an Infusion Parent which also has ancestry containing at least three of any of the historically approved foundation breeds included in the ALD.
- D. **Australian Labradoodle (ALD)** - A generation where both parents are an ALD generation but at least one of the parents are a Foundation ALD.
- E. **Multigenerational (Multigen ALD)** - A generation where both parents are an ALD generation and neither one of the parents are a Foundation ALD.

NOTE: Any pedigree containing more than two CP/SL Infusions and/or more than one C infusion in a 6-generation pedigree reverts to Foundation ALD.

II. Further Explanation of Generations. The following classification of generations is used within the WALA Database.

- A. **Labradoodle Origin (LO) Generations** - A dog with pedigree that includes only Labrador Retriever and Poodle ancestry.
 - 1. LO-F1 - First Generation of 50% Labrador Retriever and 50% Poodle ancestry.
 - 2. LO-F1b - Second Generation of 25% Labrador Retriever and 75% Poodle ancestry
 - 3. LO-F1bb - Third Generation: One parent is a LO-F1b and one parent is a Poodle.
 - 4. LO-F2 - Second Generation: The parents are any combination of the two following generations - LO-F1, LO-F1b, LO-F1bb or LO-F2 (other than two LO-F2 parents - see LO-Multi-gen).
 - 5. LO-Multi-gen - LO-F2 X LO-F2 or higher = Multigenerational. The parents are any combination of the following generations - LO-F2 and/or LO-Multi-gen.
- B. **Australian Labradoodle (ALD) Generations** - Any dog with ancestry containing three of the historically approved foundation Parent Breeds.

1. Foundation Australian Labradoodle - (Foundation ALD) - A generation where the parents are any combination of the following:
 - i. CP, C or SL Infusion x LO (any generation)
 - ii. CP, C or SL Infusion x ALD (any generation)
 - iii. Parent Infusion (Lab, Poodle) x ALD (any generation)
 - iv. LO Infusion x ALD (any generation)
 - v. CP x Labrador Retriever
2. Australian Labradoodle - (ALD) - A generation where the parents are a combination as follows:
 - i. Foundation ALD x Foundation ALD,
 - ii. Foundation ALD x ALD
 - iii. Foundation ALD x Multi-gen ALD
3. Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle - (Multi-gen ALD) - A generation where the parents are a combination as follows:
 - i. ALD X ALD
 - ii. ALD X Multi-gen ALD
 - iii. Multi-gen ALD X Multi-gen ALD

NOTE: A pedigree containing more than two CP or SL Infusions OR more than one C infusion in a 6-generation pedigree reverts to the Foundation ALD generation.

III. WALA's Infusion Generation Guidelines for the Australian Labradoodle

- A. **Foundation Parent Breed Infusion** - Breeding of either a Labrador Retriever or Poodle to an ALD (any generation). Note: Infusions of the two Parent Breeds to the ALD are limited to two within a six-generation pedigree (not including Foundation Parent Breeds in LO generations). This limitation has been historically accepted by the recognized and established Labradoodle Breed Organizations in the US, Australia, and Europe. The Parent Breed Infusion count limit does not include Labradoodle Origin dogs that may be in the six-generation pedigree.
- B. **LO Infusion** - Breeding a LO (any generation) to an ALD (any generation).
- C. **Cockapoo (CP) and Spanador (SL) Infusion** - Breeding a CP or SL to a LO (any generation) or an ALD (any generation) NOTE - CP and SL infusions are limited to two within a six-generation pedigree. This limitation has been historically accepted by the recognized and established Labradoodle Breed Organizations in the US, Australia, and Europe*. WALA is concerned about the increased use of the Two Parent Breed Mix Infusion Dogs and has added this caveat to these broadly accepted rules. Additionally, only one CP or SL is allowed in the first three generations.
- D. **Cocker Spaniel (C) Infusion** - Breeding a Cocker Spaniel (English or American) to a LO (any generation) or an ALD (any generation)

NOTE: Infusions of Cocker Spaniels are limited to one within a six-generation pedigree. This limitation has been historically accepted by the recognized and established Labradoodle Breed Organizations in the US, Australia, and Europe. WALA is concerned about the increased use of the Cocker Spaniel and Cockapoo in the development and future of the Australian Labradoodle and has added this caveat to

these broadly accepted rules. C Infusion is only allowed when there is no other C and CP infusions in 6 generations.

NOTE: Any pedigree containing more than two CP/SL Infusions and/or more than one C infusion in a 6-generation pedigree reverts to Foundation ALD.

IV. For Breeders.

Currently the accepted Australian Labradoodle Foundation Parent Breeds are the Labrador Retriever and the Poodle (Mini, Moyen, and Standard). The currently acceptable Infusion Parent Breed is the Cocker Spaniel (English or American). The Australian Labradoodle is considered to be a blend of the Poodle, Cocker Spaniel, and Labrador Retriever, while the Labradoodle Origin is a blend of the Labrador Retriever and Poodle only.

WALA is dedicated to protecting the future development of the Australian Labradoodle, and guidelines for the continued introduction of English and American Cocker Spaniel and Poodles are being evaluated carefully. A WALA Infusion Committee will be formed to continue to monitor the evolution of the Australian Labradoodle and evaluate recommendations and guidelines for the future growth and development of new lines. We welcome those interested in participating in this exciting time for our beloved Breed's development.

In an effort to protect our breed until more is known about the potential impact of oversaturation of the Cocker and Cockapoo into the ALD bloodlines, WALA would like to offer the following consideration to those actively pursuing new lines and infusions:

Due to what many term as "popular sire syndrome", breeders using Parent Breed or Mixed Parent Breed Dogs (male or female) should try to limit their total breeding offspring retained from a particular dog during its breeding career to 10 or less. The introduction of strong parent breed traits carry the capacity to change the look, temperament, and/or health of the ALD which has been carefully developed through the years. Also, as foundational dogs in our genetic base, having too many of the same dogs overrun the gene pool makes it difficult to build new lines without overlapping of pedigrees and increasing COI for many generations to come.

*WALA shall recognize pedigrees from the following accepted Clubs and Associations for purposes of registering breeder owned dogs with WALA (to be reviewed and updated periodically):

- A. Australian Labradoodle Association (ALA)
- B. Australian Labradoodle Association of America (ALAA)
- C. Australian Labradoodle Club of America (ALCA)
- D. Australian Labradoodle Association Europe (ALAEU)
- E. American Kennel Club (AKC) and all kennel clubs recognized by the AKC.
<https://www.akc.org/rules/special-registry-services/>
- F. Canadian Kennel Club (CKC)
- G. The Fédération Cynologique Internationale FCI