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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

On July 23 at the Piedmont Kennel Club show in Greenville, S.C. Judge Judy Webb gave a 3rd place ribbon to JB's Rockin' Rufus SR82313808 born 04-02-2014 from the 12 to 18 class. She withheld the second place ribbon. "Rufus" is owned by Joyce Bynum of Woodruff S.C. and was bred by Susan Griffin, according to the results posted on Infodog. JB's Rockin' Rufus is out of Silvertone Shine and Shimmer and Rock-in G's Peaches. On Saturday, this dog was marked SUCM (dog's color and/or markings is unacceptable) by Judge Ann F. Yuhasz, according to Infodog results.

Apparently those who were at these shows reported that this particular dog was what is known as a "silver" lab. The treatment of the dog at the hands of the judges who saw it caused a stir among the exhibitors and some of our members.

The entire incident brings into the open a number of issues which have concerned our members for a while:

According to AKC this entry is a purebred dog and according to the LRC it is not (and therefore not eligible to compete. Furthermore even if it is purebred, its coloring is such that it should be disqualified from conformation shows). This is a totally unacceptable dichotomy for everyone.

How can our parent club, which sets the conformation standard for all Labrador retriever shows be at odds with the AKC, which registers purebred dogs and enforces the LRC standard at all Labrador Retriever shows over what is a purebred dog? If this dog is not purebred why is it registered with the AKC? If it is purebred (and it is according to the AKC) why is the LRC saying that it is not?

How does the registry of purebred dogs allow the LRC to determine what is purebred and then what a purebred dog should look like?

Moreover, in the middle of this problem we have another. This dog's owner has attempted to exhibit her dog, in an AKC governed dog show, as a worthy purebred specimen of the breed, only to be rebuffed by one AKC licensed Judge enforcing the LRC standard and disqualified, but the also awarded a third place ribbon (out of 2 dogs) by another AKC licensed Judge, (who withheld second place) Its owner and all other exhibitors have the expectation that they will be treated fairly and uniformly. The inconsistency in enforcement of the standard by AKC judges happens more often than we would like. But to me there is rarely as glaring an example of the problems it causes as this show was. Either the dog should be uniformly disqualified or uniformly allowed.

(The LRC standard color disqualification in this case is also a determination that the dog is not purebred, in my opinion)

I am informed that the LRC apparently has looked at and discussed this issue often but has not done an-



anything recently to clarify the situation, since their position letter saying that these dogs were not purebred. (See the LRC website for their position on this issue). It has been suggested that doing something now to prevent these dogs from being registered as chocolate was a case of shutting the barn door after the horse was out. It was suggested that the LRC would have to change the standard to clarify what was chocolate, to eliminate all of these colored dogs. I do not see that refining the standard to exclude “silver” labs will do much, as long as AKC licensed judges are given this type of discretion to determine whether the standard is met, and as long as the AKC continues to register them as purebred.

I have seen Silver lab websites that quote the AKC for the proposition that these dogs are in fact purebred and will soon be recognized as a color category by themselves (perhaps including silver, champagne, white, carmel, slate, etc.)

The AKC has taken the position in a meeting on July 14, 1997 and referenced in a letter by AKC rep. Robert Young and attributed a date of March 27, 2000, that the AKC has already examined this issue going back to 1987 and as a result of their investigation, both the AKC and the LRC representatives were satisfied that there was no evidence to doubt that the dogs they examined were purebred. (The AKC reviewed the file and history and sent out a rep to photograph the dogs. The color pictures were forwarded to the AKC where the photos were examined. This examination involved looking at pictures of the dogs by the staff of the AKC and the representatives of the LRC.)

The AKC response by Mr. Young says they will treat any complaint about impure breeding on an individual basis but the complaint had to be based on something more than color alone. The AKC stated that purebred dogs were registered on the basis of parentage and not color. They state they should register all Labrador puppies from AKC registered purebred parents, but these colored dogs should be registered as chocolate and not silver. (You can google this at the dogbreedinfo.com.)

It seemed that this issue was resolved in favor of registration of all of these dogs as purebred but as chocolate rather than silver. According to the AKC the LRC agreed. That being the case, why should they not compete with all other yellow, black, and chocolate labs in AKC shows?

It appears to me, that upon further review, the LRC apparently either did not agree in the first place or has changed its mind.

Subsequent to that determination set forth in the AKC response, the LRC spoke again, stating on their website that as a result of looking at genetics it is their opinion that “silver” Labs are not purebred.

This debate both lingers and rages on and needs to be resolved so that breeders and exhibitors will know with certainty what they can expect is acceptable to the LRC standard in the conformation world. Both



sides are emotionally charged and claims and counterclaims appear on both sides of the issue. Rhetoric is abundant.

To the AKC who says they register based on parentage and not on color- one would ask what is going on? You say dogs that the LRC says are not purebred are in fact purebred. You take a registration fee and a show entry fee from owners and exhibitors. You also say that the LRC is the body who determines the conformation standard for Labrador Retriever. You then allow enforcement of a LRC standard at AKC shows that in effect says these dogs are to be disqualified because they are not purebred. If the dogs are purebred like you say then why are they disqualified for not being purebred? The old head in the sand line that the AKC is merely a registry is a myth. The AKC enforces the standard at dog shows which they grant the parent club to formulate. They require that AKC licensed Judges enforce the LRC standard and are subject judges to discipline if they do not.

The AKC then clothes these Judges with the discretion to determine how the standard is enforced. However, either these judges are not properly educated on the LRC standard by the AKC or when licensed choose to enforce it in a manner that is inconsistent. How does the same dog win a ribbon one day and the very next time it shows is disqualified for improper color. This result is not fair to the person who exhibits neither the dog nor the people who show dogs in competition to it.

This is just not acceptable.

If Judge Webb did not disqualify this dog and was required to under the standard, why is she not subject to discipline? If Judge Yuhasz improperly disqualified this dog and should not have under the standard, why is she not subject to discipline? This inconsistency is as troubling as the judging, because of the wording of the standard. Are we going to have 50 shades of grey? Who is going to decide what color a white Labrador is? Are differing shades of champagne acceptable? What about blue or yellow eyes?

It seems that the least we can expect is consistency in the standard and enforcement of the standard.

To Judge Judy Webb one might ask further- what were you thinking Ma'am? If the dog's color is unacceptable and requires disqualification, why only withhold a ribbon, give it a lesser ribbon and not disqualify it? If its color is acceptable to you why withhold the second place ribbon? If it is acceptable how then did it change overnight so that another judge simply disqualifies it for improper markings? Was the judge who disqualified this entry just wrong? What should the exhibitor take away from this in deciding what to do about showing this dog in future? What should other exhibitors expect in future?

Why is it that AKC licensed judges come up with different views on the standard and in particular what constitutes a disqualification? If you are showing or competing against a dog like this what are you to expect? Are local clubs hiring judges who either do not know what the Lab standard is or how it should be applied? We are after all not talking about which lab has a better head or tail or moves better than another.

Incidentally, if you competed against this dog in that show and did not think it conformed to the standard



you had the right to request a ruling on the color before the judging ended.

If we have to self-police the standard we ought to demand a ruling every time. We will get to know what is acceptable to the AKC licensed judge and/or AKC rep. what is not.

Perhaps they will get to know what is acceptable and what is not.

Here is what we can do.

Vote with your feet. Do not show to a judge that you feel is not doing a good job judging under the standard set by the LRC and the AKC rules. You are paying for that Judge's opinion of your dog on that day. You have only you to blame if you show to a Judge that you think is not going to do their job correctly.

Contact the LRC and ask them to require that the AKC through its licensed judges enforce the standard as written by the LRC or demand that the LRC amend its standard so it clearly clarifies the issue one way or the other. They seem to be willing to send out letters on what AKC all breed judges should do in interpreting the standard with regard to weight and height, so color ought to be no problem

Contact the AKC and ask them to require that all breed judges know what the LRC written standard requires and how to enforce it, and demand that the AKC discipline Judges who do not enforce it as written.

Contact the Club that hires judges who either inconsistently or improperly apply the standard. Let them know that this kind of inconsistency is not going to help their entry to do so in future. Suggest that they try to use Lab breeder judges.

Contact a judge whose enforcement of the standard you question and respectfully see if he or she will explain to you how her judging of this dog on that day was consistent with the written standard. This is not a question that can be answered by saying I liked the other dog better. Either the dog meets the standard or it does not. Relay the responses to exhibitors you know.

If you are in the ring and see a dog that you do not feel conforms to the standard ask the Judge for a ruling before the last dog is individually judged.

Communicate to other exhibitors your knowledge of what Judges are improperly interpreting the standard so exhibitors can determine whether they want to show to them in future.

In short let's just don't sit here and complain to one another; let's talk about it and do something to help resolve this problem for all concerned. Dog shows are supposed to be friendly competition. It's a lot friendlier when everyone knows what the rules are and can trust that they will be enforced uniformly.

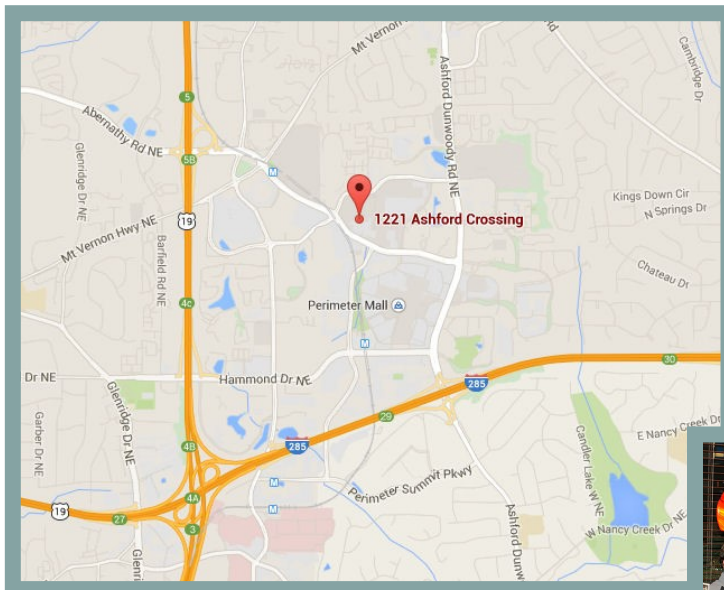


MONTHLY CLUB MEETING

OUR NEXT 2 MEETINGS WILL BE HELD ON AUGUST 27TH AND SEPTEMBER 24TH.

Location: Mimi's Café at the Perimeter Place.

Address: 1221 ASHFORD CROSSING. ATLANTA, GA 30346. (770) 351-8444



[Directions](#)



The regular monthly meeting of the Club will be held on the Fourth Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. As always, all club members are invited.

We hope to see you there!



MEMBERSHIP

Membership Dues Reminder

Our membership dues for 2015 are due on 11/1/14.

Please completely fill out this form and return it with your check so that we can keep our records up to date.

\$20.00 individual ~ \$25.00 family ~ \$15 Associate

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

Please make checks out to GALRC and mail to:

Jim Griffin

130 Hickory Pointe Dr.

Athens, Ga. 30605

**Remember to support our club by
renewing your membership!**

Member's breeder directory

To be included in the breeder's directory of the club's website, please e-mail the following information to our Website master: [Jean McLain](#)

Kennel name, Contact person, Website URL address, e-mail address, phone number and a brief description of your practices. You may include any updated information about current litters.



The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. - President's Membership Update 02-10-15

The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

To the Membership —

As President of The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. I want to share information on the status of the Club's attempts to respond to the problem regarding the registration of dogs as Labrador Retrievers with the dilute coat color identified as "silver."

In 1986 the Club attempted to have AKC deny registration of Labradors identified with the "silver" coat color. That did not happen after an AKC representative investigating the breeding facilities of the dogs exhibiting the dilute coat color made the decision to categorize the color as chocolate under the "other" option on the registration application. Subsequent generations of dogs carrying the dilute gene remain in breeding programs, many bred to recognized titled dogs.

Scientific evidence has shown us that there is no evidence of a dilute gene in the coat color background of the Labrador Retriever. Despite the Parent Club's multiple attempts to request that the American Kennel Club deny full registration to dogs exhibiting a dilute coat color, these dogs still remain in the breeding pool and kennels focusing on dilute coat colors proliferate. At this time, our best option to protect the gene pool for the Labrador Retriever is to encourage the use of the DNA test to identify carriers of the dilute gene. I want to urge each of you, especially those with active stud dogs, to have breeding stock tested for the dilute gene and include the information in your advertising. I am also suggesting that we add the test to the requirements for an LRC, Inc. Breeders' Directory listing.

Please share this with your local specialty club members. Comments can be posted on the Club's *Members Only* Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/groups/LRCinc/>.

Fred Kampo, Jr.

President, The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

Thank You,

The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

announcement@thelabradorclub.com



Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. - Dilute Coat Color Position Statement

Dear members of the Labrador Retriever Club,

Included in this e-mail is a copy of the LRC position statement on dogs with dilute coat colors identified as Labradors. This statement is also available on the Club website at http://thelabradorclub.com/subpages/show_contents.php?page=Silver+Labradors.

The Issue of the Silver Labrador

Frances O Smith, DVM, PhD Chair, Labrador Retriever Club, Inc. Genetics Committee

It is the opinion of the Labrador Retriever Club, Inc., the AKC parent club for the breed, that a *silver* Labrador is not a purebred Labrador retriever. The pet owning public is being duped into believing that animals with this dilute coat color are desirable, purebred and rare and, therefore, warrant special notoriety or a premium purchase price.

Over the past few years a limited number of breeders have advertised and sold dogs they represent to be purebred Labrador Retrievers with a dilute or gray coat color—hence the term “silver labs.” The AKC has accepted some of these “silver labs” for registration. Apparently, the rationale for this decision is that the silver coat color is a shade of chocolate. Interestingly, the original breeders of “silver” Labradors were also involved in the Weimaraner breed.

Although we cannot conclusively prove that the silver Labrador is a product of crossbreeding the Weimaraner to a Labrador, there is good evidence in scientific literature indicating that the Labrador has never been identified as carrying the dilute gene *dd*. The Weimaraner is the only known breed in which the universality of *dd* is a characteristic.

From the website for Vetgen:

The D locus is the primary locus associated with diluted pigment, which results in coats that would otherwise be black or brown instead showing up as gray or blue, in the case of black, and pale brown in the case of brown. The melanophilin gene has recently been shown to be responsible, but not all of the dilute causing mutations have been identified yet.

Recognized coat colors for purebred Labradors are black, yellow and chocolate. No shadings of coat color are recognized for black or chocolate Labradors in either the Labrador Standard or the current research into genetic coat colors. The shadings recognized in yellow Labrador Retrievers do not depend on the presence of the dilute gene *dd*, but are modifiers acting on the *ee* gene. The identified coat color genes in the Labrador include:



A	B	C	D	E	g	in	s	i
a	b	c		e		t		

The omission of “d,” and thus the impossibility of a dd dilute gene resulting from a pure Labrador breeding, is certainly persuasive evidence that the *silver* Labrador is not a purebred.

It's a bit of a problem when it comes to breeding because recessive traits, such as [recessives] and dilution, can remain hidden in lines for many generations, then suddenly crop up when a dog carrying the trait is bred to another with it (if the gene is very rare in the breed then it can be a long time until this happens, if it ever does). This is why breedings sometimes throw complete surprises, like silver (blue) Labrador puppies in a breed, which, to all intents and purposes, contains no *silver* at all. That one lone recessive *silver* gene (d, on the D locus) has been passed down from generation to generation, completely unknown to the breeders, until finally it's met another one. It might have come from a cross-breeding with another breed many years ago, which doesn't show up on the pedigrees and no longer has any effect on the look of the dog (so all the dogs in the line look exactly like normal Labradors, not a crossbred), but they still carry one gene left over from the cross-breeding). Such rare recessive traits can be impossible to eradicate from a breed, simply because you can't tell which dogs carry them. However, in recent years, genetic testing has helped to identify the carriers.

Please share this information with your local club and fellow Labrador Retriever enthusiasts

Fred Kampo

President

The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

Thank You,

The Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

announcement@thelabradorclub.com



AKC LABRADOR RETRIEVER STANDARD

Page 1 of 4 Official Standard for the Labrador Retriever

General Appearance:

The Labrador Retriever is a strongly built, medium-sized, short-coupled, dog possessing a sound, athletic, well-balanced conformation that enables it to function as a retrieving gun dog; the substance and soundness to hunt waterfowl or upland game for long hours under difficult conditions; the character and quality to win in the show ring; and the temperament to be a family companion. Physical features and mental characteristics should denote a dog bred to perform as an efficient Retriever of game with a stable temperament suitable for a variety of pursuits beyond the hunting environment. The most distinguishing characteristics of the Labrador Retriever are its short, dense, weather resistant coat; an "otter" tail; a clean-cut head with broad back skull and moderate stop; powerful jaws; and its "kind," friendly eyes, expressing character, intelligence and good temperament. Above all, a Labrador Retriever must be well balanced, enabling it to move in the show ring or work in the field with little or no effort. The typical Labrador possesses style and quality without over refinement, and substance without lumber or cloddiness. The Labrador is bred primarily as a working gun dog; structure and soundness are of great importance.

Size, Proportion and Substance:

Size-The height at the withers for a dog is 22½ to 24½ inches; for a bitch is 21½ to 23½ inches. Any variance greater than ½ inch above or below these heights is a disqualification. Approximate weight of dogs and bitches in working condition: dogs 65 to 80 pounds; bitches 55 to 70 pounds. The minimum height ranges set forth in the paragraph above shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age. **Proportion**-Short-coupled; length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the rump is equal to or slightly longer than the distance from the withers to the ground. Distance from the elbow to the ground should be equal to one half of the height at the withers. The brisket should extend to the elbows, but not perceptibly deeper. The body must be of sufficient length to permit a straight, free and efficient stride; but the dog should never appear low and long or tall and leggy in outline. **Substance**: Substance and bone proportionate to the overall dog. Light, "weedy" individuals are definitely incorrect; equally objectionable are cloddy lumbering specimens. Labrador Retrievers shall be shown in working condition well-muscled and without excess fat.



Head:

Skull-The skull should be wide; well developed but without exaggeration. The skull and foreface should be on parallel planes and of approximately equal length. There should be a moderate stop-the brow slightly pronounced so that the skull is not absolutely in a straight line with the nose. The brow ridges aid in defining the stop. The head should be clean-cut and free from fleshy cheeks; the bony structure of the skull chiseled beneath the eye with no prominence in the cheek. The skull may show some median line; the occipital bone is not conspicuous in mature dogs. Lips should not be squared off or pendulous, but fall away in a curve toward the throat. A wedge-shape head, or a head long and narrow in muzzle and back skull is incorrect as are massive, cheeky heads. The jaws are powerful and free from snippiness - the muzzle neither long and narrow nor short and stubby. Nose-The nose should be wide and the nostrils well developed. The nose should be black on black or yellow dogs, and brown on chocolates. Nose color fading to a lighter shade is not a fault. A thoroughly pink nose or one lacking in any pigment is a disqualification. Teeth-The teeth should be strong and regular with a scissors bite; the lower teeth just behind, but touching the inner side of the upper incisors. A level bite is acceptable, but not desirable. Undershot, overshot, or misaligned teeth are serious faults. Full dentition is preferred. Missing molars or pre-molars are serious faults. Ears-The ears should Page 2 of 4 hang moderately close to the head, set rather far back, and somewhat low on the skull; slightly above eye level. Ears should not be large and heavy, but in proportion with the skull and reach to the inside of the eye when pulled forward. Eyes-Kind, friendly eyes imparting good temperament, intelligence and alertness are a hallmark of the breed. They should be of medium size, set well apart, and neither protruding nor deep set. **Eye color should be brown in black and yellow Labradors, and brown or hazel in chocolates.** Black, or yellow eyes give a harsh expression and are undesirable. Small eyes, set close together or round prominent eyes are not typical of the breed. **Eye rims are black in black and yellow Labradors; and brown in chocolates. Eye rims without pigmentation is a disqualification.**

Neck, Topline and Body:

Neck-The neck should be of proper length to allow the dog to retrieve game easily. It should be muscular and free from throatiness. The neck should rise strongly from the shoulders with a moderate arch. A short, thick neck or a "ewe" neck is incorrect. Topline-The back is strong and the topline is level from the withers to the croup when standing or moving. However, the loin should show evidence of flexibility for athletic endeavor. Body-The Labrador should be short-coupled, with good spring of ribs tapering to a moderately wide chest. The Labrador should not be narrow chested; giving the appearance of hollow-



ness between the front legs, nor should it have a wide spreading, bulldog-like front. Correct chest conformation will result in tapering between the front legs that allows unrestricted forelimb movement. Chest breadth that is either too wide or too narrow for efficient movement and stamina is incorrect. Slab-sided individuals are not typical of the breed; equally objectionable are rotund or barrel chested specimens. The underline is almost straight, with little or no tuck-up in mature animals. Loins should be short, wide and strong; extending to well developed, powerful hindquarters. When viewed from the side, the Labrador Retriever shows a well-developed, but not exaggerated forechest. Tail-The tail is a distinguishing feature of the breed. It should be very thick at the base, gradually tapering toward the tip, of medium length, and extending no longer than to the hock. The tail should be free from feathering and clothed thickly all around with the Labrador's short, dense coat, thus having that peculiar rounded appearance that has been described as the "otter" tail. The tail should follow the topline in repose or when in motion. It may be carried gaily, but should not curl over the back. Extremely short tails or long thin tails are serious faults. The tail completes the balance of the Labrador by giving it a flowing line from the top of the head to the tip of the tail. Docking or otherwise altering the length or natural carriage of the tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters:

Forequarters should be muscular, well coordinated and balanced with the hindquarters. Shoulders-The shoulders are well laid-back, long and sloping, forming an angle with the upper arm of approximately 90 degrees that permits the dog to move his forelegs in an easy manner with strong forward reach. Ideally, the length of the shoulder blade should equal the length of the upper arm. Straight shoulder blades, short upper arms or heavily muscled or loaded shoulders, all restricting free movement, are incorrect. Front Legs-When viewed from the front, the legs should be straight with good strong bone. Too much bone is as undesirable as too little bone, and short legged, heavy boned individuals are not typical of the breed. Viewed from the side, the elbows should be directly under the withers, and the front legs should be perpendicular to the ground and well under the body. The elbows should be close to the ribs without looseness. Tied-in elbows or being "out at the elbows" interfere with free movement and are serious faults. Pasterns should be strong and short and should slope slightly from the perpendicular line of the Page 3 of 4 leg. Feet are strong and compact, with well-arched toes and well-developed pads. Dew claws may be removed. Splayed feet, hare feet, knuckling over, or feet turning in or out are serious faults.

Hindquarters:

The Labrador's hindquarters are broad, muscular and well-developed from the hip to the hock with well-



turned stifles and strong short hocks. Viewed from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel. Viewed from the side, the angulation of the rear legs is in balance with the front. The hind legs are strongly boned, muscled with moderate angulation at the stifle, and powerful, clearly defined thighs. The stifle is strong and there is no slippage of the patellae while in motion or when standing. The hock joints are strong, well let down and do not slip or hyper-extend while in motion or when standing. Angulation of both stifle and hock joint is such as to achieve the optimal balance of drive and traction. When standing the rear toes are only slightly behind the point of the rump. Over angulation produces a sloping topline not typical of the breed. Feet are strong and compact, with well-arched toes and well-developed pads. Cowhocks, spread hocks, sickle hocks and over-angulation are serious structural defects and are to be faulted.

Coat:

The coat is a distinctive feature of the Labrador Retriever. It should be short, straight and very dense, giving a fairly hard feeling to the hand. The Labrador should have a soft, weatherresistant undercoat that provides protection from water, cold and all types of ground cover. A slight wave down the back is permissible. Woolly coats, soft silky coats, and sparse slick coats are not typical of the breed, and should be severely penalized.

Color:

The Labrador Retriever coat colors are black, yellow and chocolate. Any other color or a combination of colors is a disqualification. A small white spot on the chest is permissible, but not desirable. White hairs from aging or scarring are not to be misinterpreted as brindling. Black- Blacks are all black. A black with brindle markings or a black with tan markings is a disqualification. Yellow-Yellows may range in color from fox-red to light cream, with variations in shading on the ears, back, and underparts of the dog. Chocolate-Chocolates can vary in shade from light to dark chocolate. Chocolate with brindle or tan markings is a disqualification.

Movement:

Movement of the Labrador Retriever should be free and effortless. When watching a dog move toward oneself, there should be no sign of elbows out. Rather, the elbows should be held neatly to the body with the legs not too close together. Moving straight forward without pacing or weaving, the legs should form straight lines, with all parts moving in the same plane. Upon viewing the dog from the rear, one should have the impression that the hind legs move as nearly as possible in a parallel line with the front



legs. The hocks should do their full share of the work, flexing well, giving the appearance of power and strength. When viewed from the side, the shoulders should move freely and effortlessly, and the foreleg should reach forward close to the ground with extension. A short, choppy movement or high knee action indicates a straight shoulder; paddling indicates long, weak pasterns; and a short, stilted rear gait indicates a straight rear assembly; all are serious faults. Movement faults interfering with performance including weaving; side-winding; crossing over; high knee action; paddling; and short, choppy movement, should be severely penalized.

Temperament:

True Labrador Retriever temperament is as much a hallmark of the breed as the "otter" tail. The ideal disposition is one of a kindly, outgoing, tractable nature; eager to please and non-aggressive towards man or animal. The Labrador has much that appeals to people; his Page 4 of 4 gentle ways, intelligence and adaptability make him an ideal dog. Aggressiveness towards humans or other animals, or any evidence of shyness in an adult should be severely penalized.

Disqualifications:

1. Any deviation from the height prescribed in the Standard.
2. **A thoroughly pink nose or one lacking in any pigment.**
3. **Eye rims without pigment.**
4. Docking or otherwise altering the length or natural carriage of the tail.
5. **Any other color or a combination of colors other than black, yellow or chocolate as described in the Standard.**

Approved February 12, 1994 Effective March 31, 1994



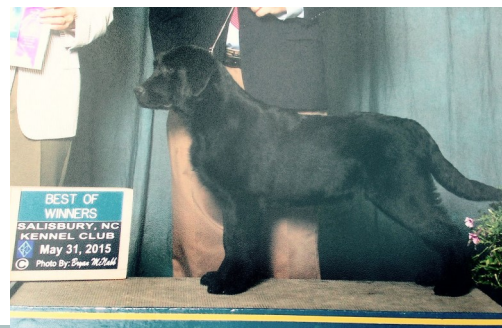
BRAGS

LACHLAN'S LOW RYEDER

Lachlan's Low Ryeder had a great start to his show career. At his first shows after just turning 6 months in Concord North Carolina, he went Reserve Winners dog on Saturday and Winners Dog on Sunday. The next Weekend in Asheville he followed it up with Reserve Winners Dog, Best Puppy under Breeder Judge Pluis Davern and then onto a Puppy Group 2. Then on Sunday, he went Winners Dog, Best of Winners and Best of Breed for a Major under Barbara Pepper. Looking forward to bringing Ryeder out to the Specialties this fall



Tom O'Hern— Lachlan Labradors





BRAGS

U-CD GRANDQUEST LEGEND'S LAST WORD CD PCDX GN RA CGC ASCA-CD

Linda Rehkopf and her black Lab, Story, participated in the 2nd Annual AKC Rally National Championship. The event, held at Purina Farms in St. Louis, is an invitation-only championship based on qualifying scores. "Team Story" competed in the Rally Advanced competition, and completed their two runs with a total score that put them squarely in the middle of the pack of 70 teams in RA.

"I was very proud of my girl, because she can get over whelmed in large trials with lots of people and dogs. She was awesome, and knew she did good."



Photo credit: Pix 'n Pages; permission granted to re-publish in club announcements.

Linda Rehkopf with U-CD Grandquest Legend's Last Word
CD PCDX GN RA CGC ASCA-CD



BRAGS

Forge Page After Page-In Macland Manor

Forge Page After Page-In Macland Manor, yellow bitch, took Reserve Winner's Bitch from the 9-12 month class at the Asheville Kennel Club June 6. The judge was Ms. Pluis Davern.

"Page" (ELHID Van Dalen Gamemaster's Ego-Forge Paging Doctor Brown) was owner-handled by Linda Rehkopf.



BRAGS

VAN DALEN FINDERS KEEPERS

[van Dalen Forget about the Price Tag](#) & [Valcar MoonDance Hunt at van Dalen](#)

Penny went Winners Bitch at the Asheville Kennel Club, Inc. on 06/06/15 for her first 2 points under respected judge Ms. Pluis Davern.

Expertly handled by Amy Wall.





ANNOUNCEMENTS

20% discount on all website design/redesign – marketing/internet marketing to GALRC members/friends. Personal or Business

It's more important than ever for Google search results that websites are responsive (resize for smartphones and tablets) as over 50% of searches are now done on mobile devices. Very reasonably priced.

Please email me, Jean McLain, jean@Business-Solutions-Center.com and let me know how I can help.

Thanks,

Jean

jean@emailjrm.com



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