RCMP Breeding Program and Management Techniques

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Dog Teams

- 138 General Duty Police Dog Teams Across Canada
- 21 Single Profile Teams
 - Narcotics, or
 - > Explosives
- 16 Outside Agency Teams
- 94% of all teams are from our Breeding Program









Multi Purpose Police Service Dog

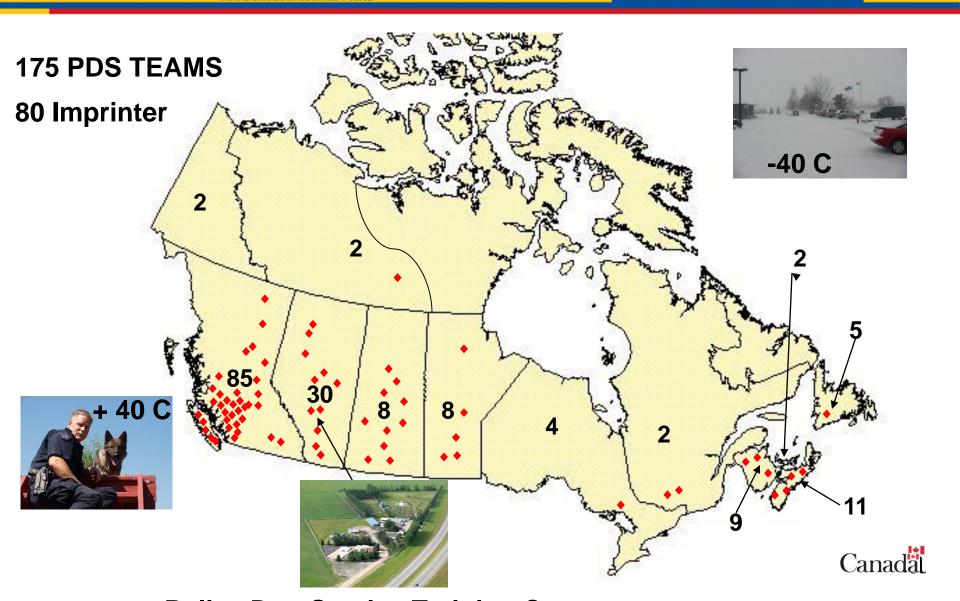


- Tracking Human Scent
- Searching Human Scented Evidence
- Narcotics / Explosives Searching
- Criminal Apprehension / Handler Protection
- Firearms Detection
- Cadaver Searching
- Obedience / Agility
- Avalanche





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



Police Dog Service Training Centre







- 25 Staff members
- 8 Whelping Units
- 42 Outdoor Kennels
- 21 Indoor Kennels
- 4 Quarantine Units
- 44 Acres





Dog Handler Training Courses

- New Dog Handler Course
- Retrain Dog Handler Course
- Re-Team Course
- Single Profile Detection Course
- Avalanche Searching Course
- On-site Explosive Searching Course
- Learning Assistance
- Yearly Validation for each team







Imprinting Program

- Pups are raised by Police Officers (Imprinters)
- Dogs are evaluated at regular intervals (4, 8, 12 mths of age) to determine suitability for police work
- Dogs are imprinted in tracking, bite work and they are socialized and familiarized in a variety of environments
- Currently have 80 pups in the imprinting program



Dogs are raised as police dogs not as pets







- Police Dog Service Training Staff
- Oversee the Imprinting Program
- Evaluation and Testing of all dogs
- Travel Canada to evaluate dogs and potential handlers
- Problem solving individual dogs
- When training unit needs a dog; pre train unit must have a dog ready





Evaluation and Testing

- Seven week Puppy Evaluation: identify poor pups only
- Four month Testing: confirms seven week test
- Eight month Testing: performance issues
 - ✓ major issues cull
- Twelve month Testing : final evaluation
 - ✓ only minor issues remaining
- Pre-Train Testing Prior to Training



Environment and Imprinting

- Higher success rate of dogs graduating with Imprinters who have raised > 1 pup
- 90% average success rate of dog handlers who raise their next working dog







Requiring a Breeding Program

- Breeding Program (current) initiated in 1999
- Global Demand for Working Line German Shepherds

Dilemma - No Dogs



- Getting more difficult to acquire sufficient supply of quality dogs
- 1998: 2/10 (20%) dogs that were acquired, graduated
- We require 30-35 dogs per year to complete training
- Goal of providing a consistent supply of top quality working line German Shepherds



Breeding Program

 Focused on producing superior dogs for police work (health and performance)

Importance is placed on careful planning and then

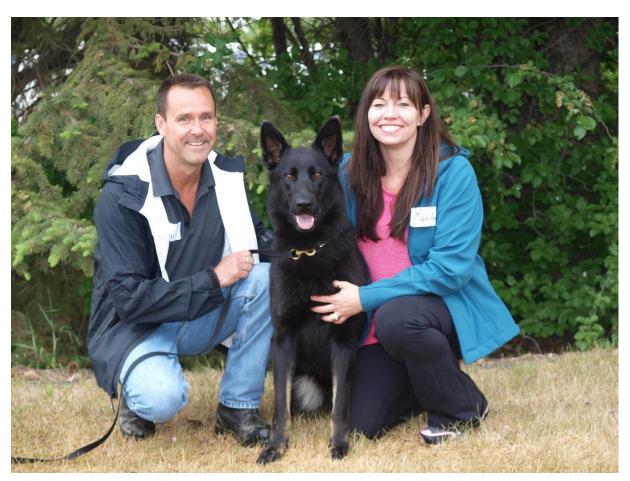
measuring and recording the results

 Information gathered is then used to make decisions into the future

- Behavior is the product of genes, environment and learning
- Our experience indicates that success the puppies is 35% genetics and 65% environment



Civilian Broodkeepers



- Breeding females stay with broodkeeper until whelping
- 18 Broodkeepers
- Annual Broodkeeper Training Workshop



Breeding Stock



55 Studs

- Frozen Genetics
- Proven Working Dogs

18 Breeding Females

- 90 over last 18 yrs
 - 62 from within the program
 - 28 purchased





Selection of Breeding Pairs

- Breeding is based on performance and health
- Phenotype (what you can see)
 - Performance and physical health
- Genotype (what you can't see)
 - Genes (dominant / recessive genes)
- Consider the animal itself but also take into account its genetic background: litter mates, parents, etc.
- 1 parent must be proven

Proof is in the Pudding







Puppies

- Whelp in Pods at the Training Centre
- Week by week progression of activities
- Puppy Socialization / Familiarization
- Exposure to a variety of environments









Puppy Evaluation 7 Weeks

Traits we look for:

- social
- dominant
- confident
- bold
- curious
- nerve stability
- energetic
- demonstrates chase / pursuit

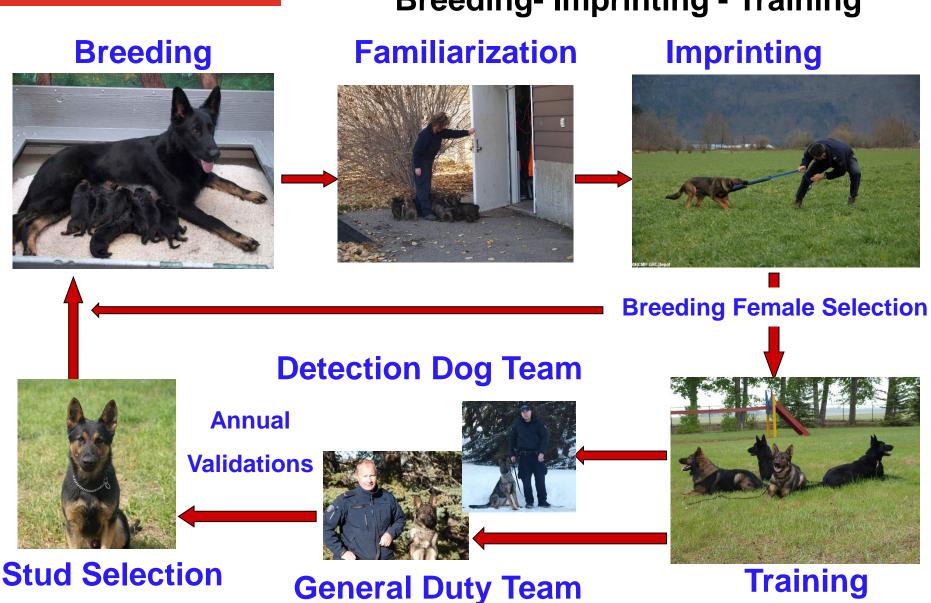


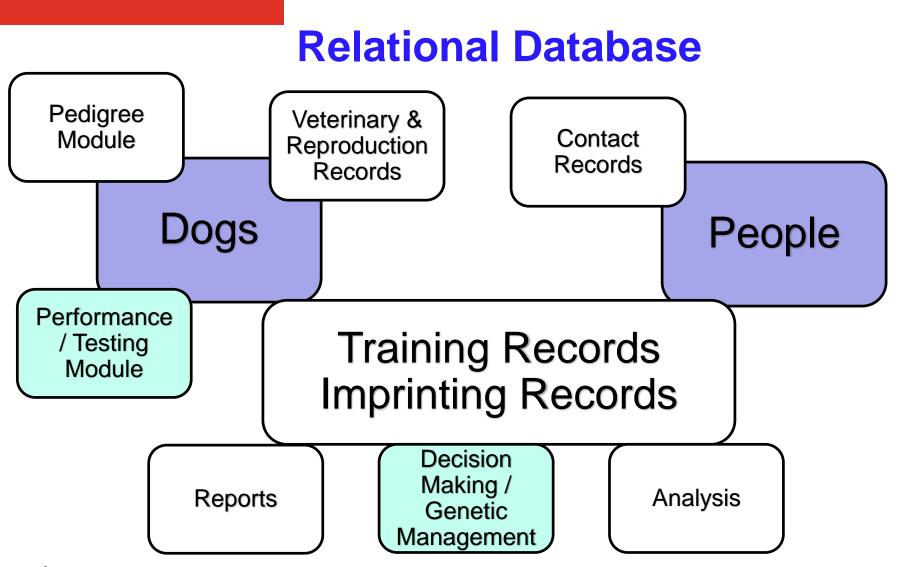




Developmental Flow:

Breeding-Imprinting - Training



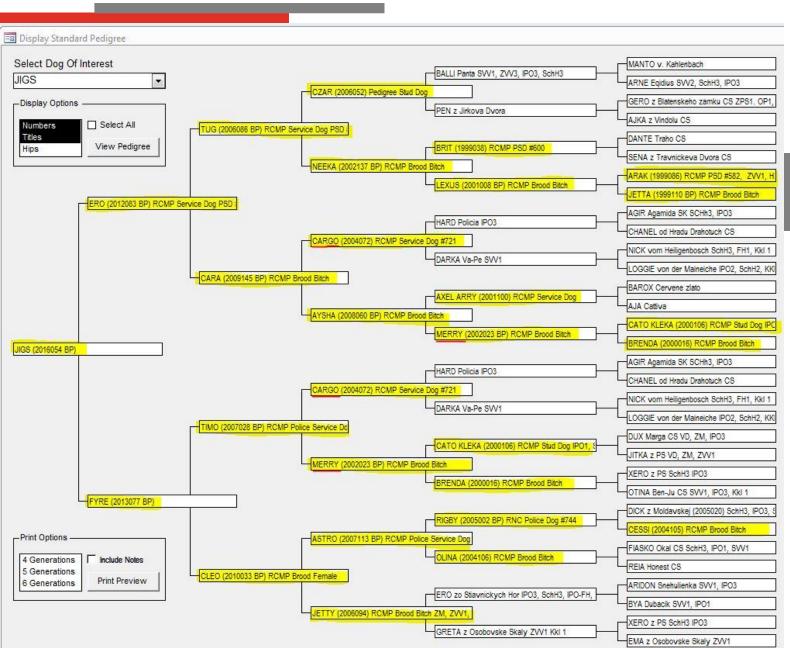






- √ > 300 Breeding Program Dogs Graduated from RCMP Training
 - √ > 60 Breeding Program Females Used
 - √ 50-60 % of dogs become Working Dogs
 - ✓ Genetic Improvement Through Health and Performance Data
- ✓ Increase in number of dogs that complete training (Performance)
 - ✓ Reduction of hip dysplasia (Health)

6 Generations of Breeding

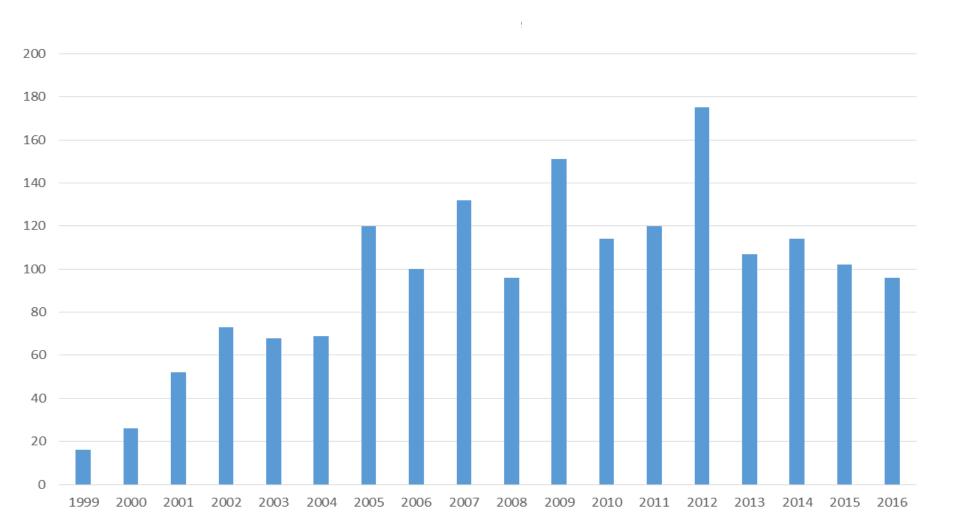


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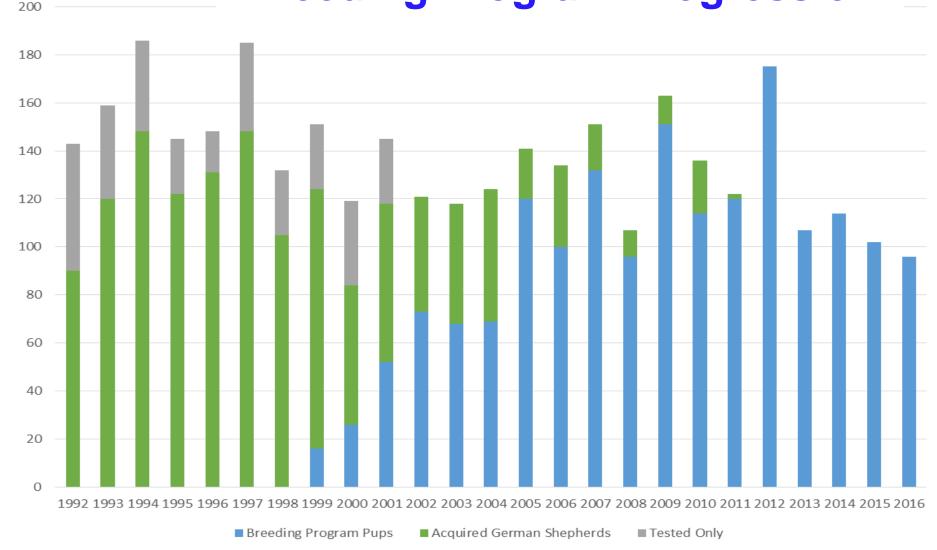


Total Puppies Born

Average of 78% have gone into the Imprinting Program

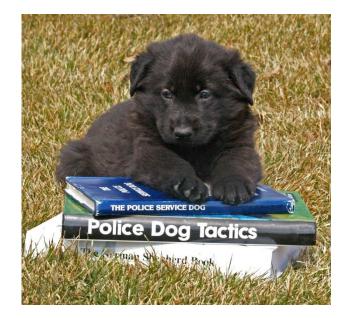


Breeding Program Progression



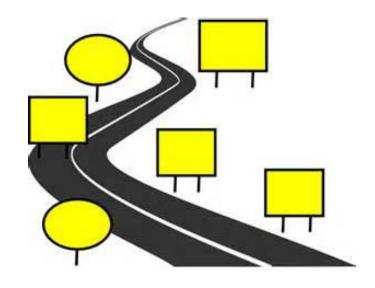
Summary of the Program

- Long term vision
- Self sufficient for the last 6 years
- Each year brings new issues and challenges
- Genetics exchange with other agencies
 - RAAF Australia (frozen semen 2004)
 - New Zealand Police Dog Training Centre (brood bitch 2006 and Frozen Semen 2008)



18 Year Journey — Making Use of Data Dr. Ken Hubbard

- What we have experienced
- How we have responded
- What we have learned
- The future







Reproduction and Health Management

- Cedarwood Veterinary Hospital
 - Ken Hubbard DVM, Dagmar Schouten DVM, Ronnel Palmer RVT
 - Breeding Program based on Frozen Semen
- Facility is 40 minutes away

· Broods are housed off site



Reproduction Process

- Brood Keepers
- Brought to PDSTC
- Insemination
 - Trans-cervical Insemination (TCI) Frozen Semen---two 24 hrs. apart
- Ultrasound: 26-30 days from breeding
- X-ray 5 days prior to whelping (into PDSTC to stay)



Reproduction Management Goals

Conception >80%

Litter Size > 6

• Stillborn < 5%

Neonatal Deaths < 5%

Resorptions incidental



Factors Affecting Conception

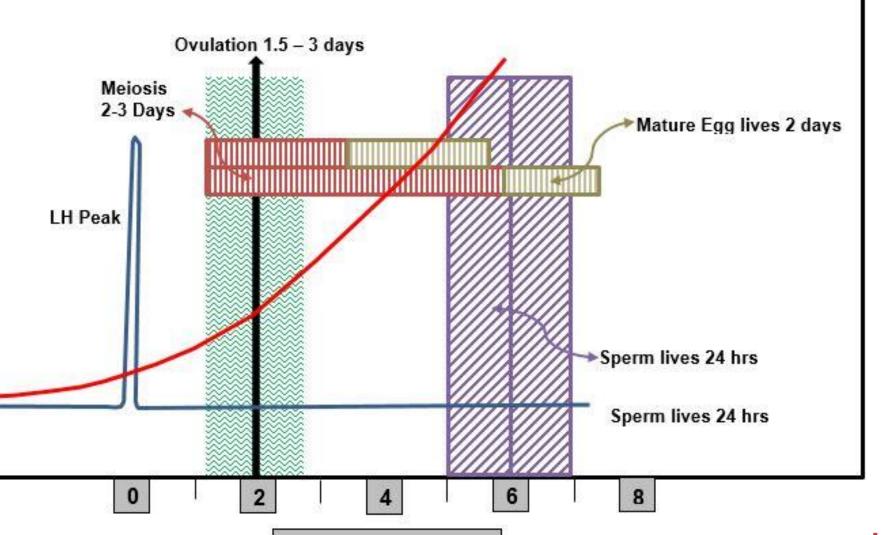
- Insemination Timing
- Fertility of Broods / lines of Broods
- Resorptions
- Semen quality—freezing center





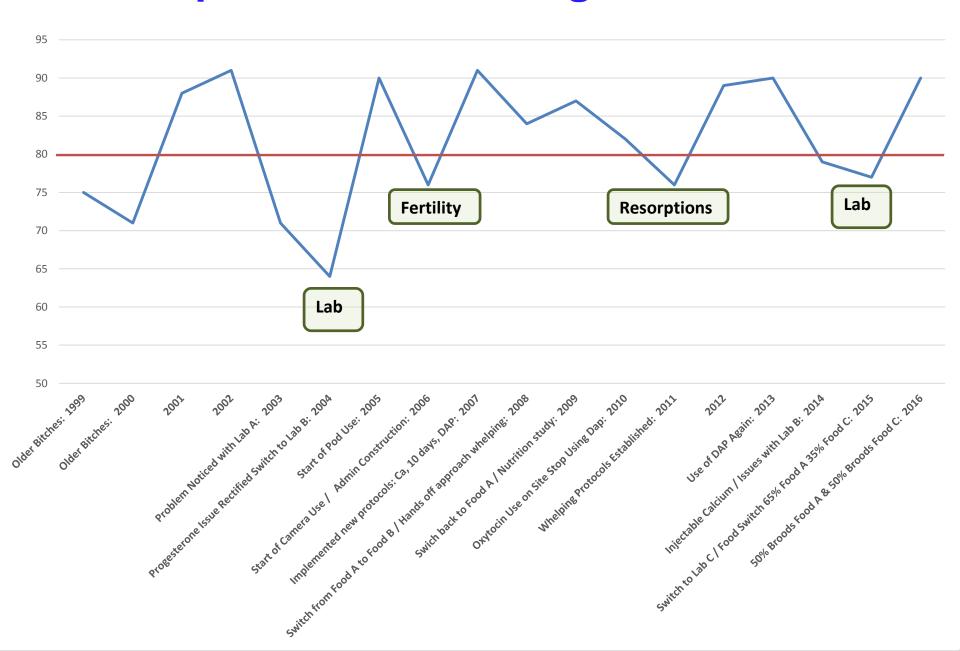






Days from LH Peak

Conception Rates and Significant Events



Double Sire Insemination 2011/2016

Method

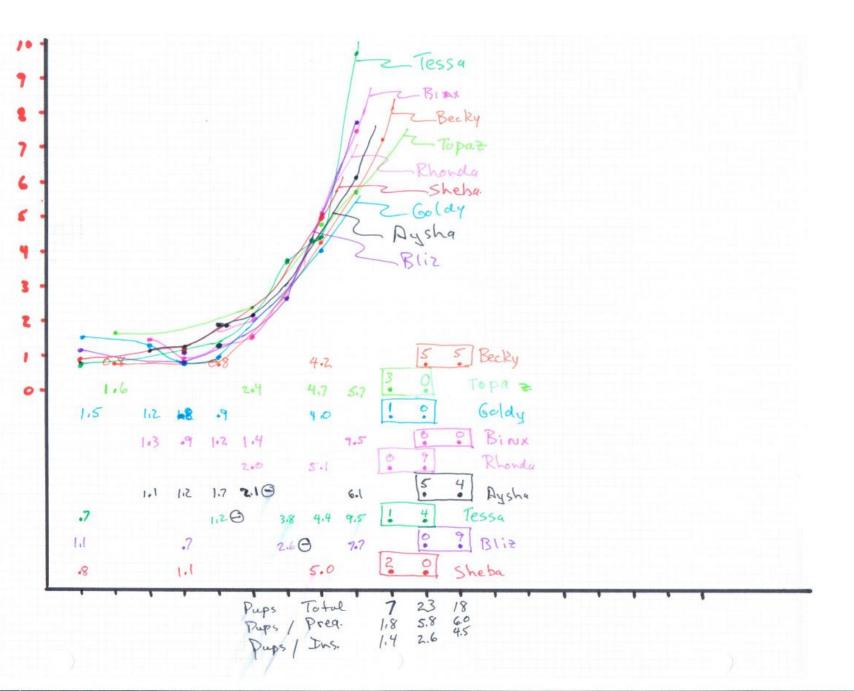
- 2011--9 breedings using 2 sires
- 2016-11 breedings
- DNA testing on each pup to determine the sire

Purpose of the study

- Timing of breeding
- Progesterone curves
- Litter Size
- Insights into two inseminations
 - Cost
 - Preserving supply of frozen genetics









Results

Prog 1.4-2.4

DAY

4 5 6

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

5 5

0 0

5

0 9

0 9

3 0

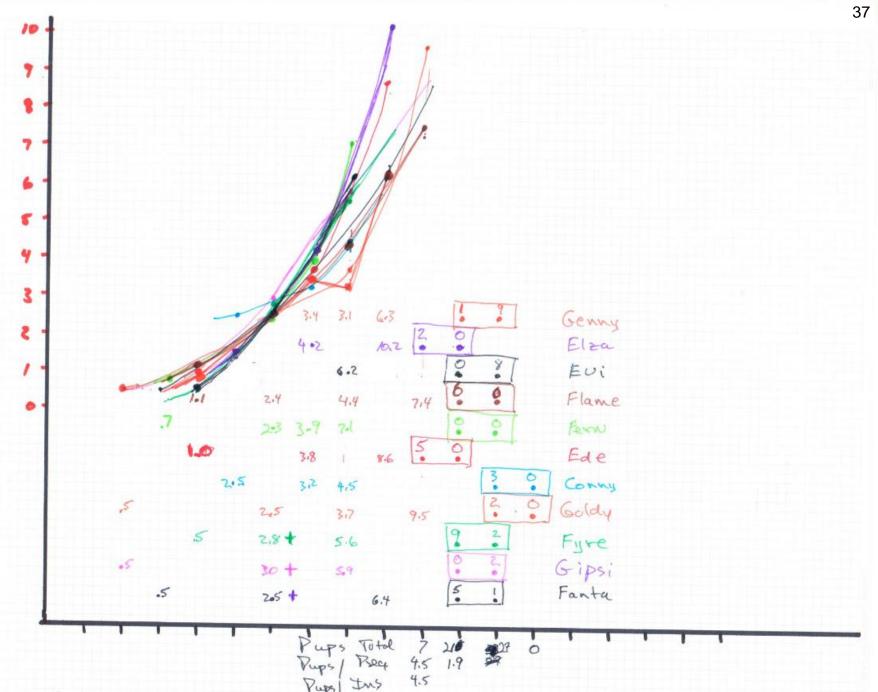
1 4

1 0

2 0







Results

Prog 2.5—2.75

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

DAY

4 5 6 7

1 9

0** 8

6 0**

0 0

9 2

0 2

5 1

5 0**

2 0**

3 0

2 0



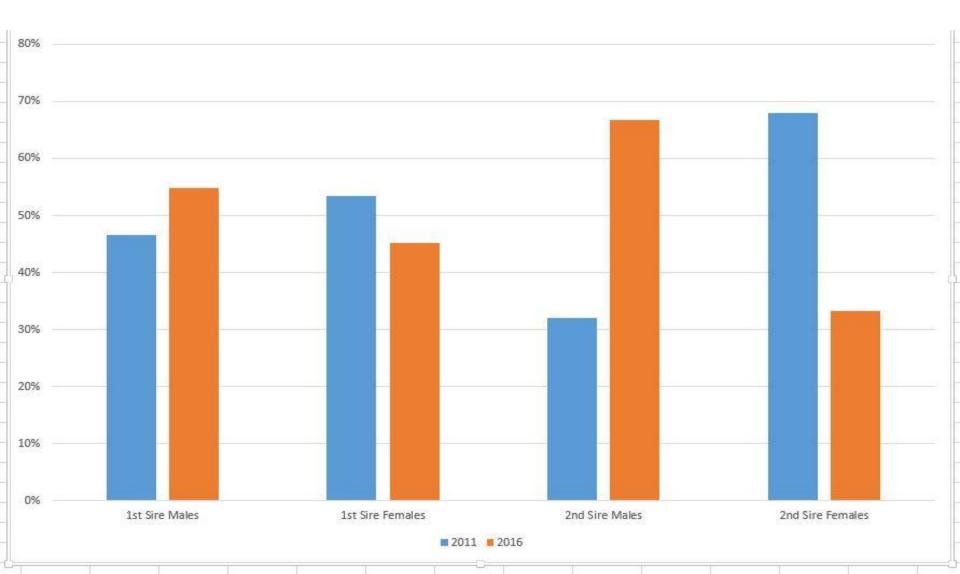
Double Sire Insemination - Conclusions

- Conception Rates were good --89%, 91%
- Progesterone curves appeared very good
- Largest litters with day 5 + 6 insemination
- Double inseminations important
- Progesterones appear adequate to predict
- Imported semen a factor ??
- Litter size good 6





Double Sire Inseminations Males vs Females



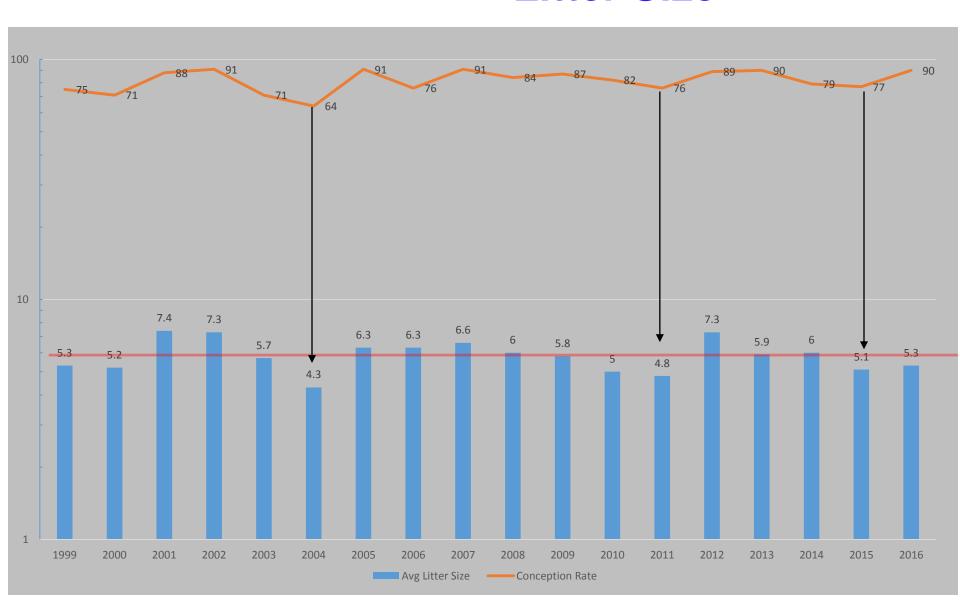
Factors affecting Litter Size

- Goal is >6 pups
- Timing of insemination
- Fertility of Female
 - Age
 - Lines
- Fetal Resorptions





Litter Size



Fetal Resorptions

- 30 day U/S—several resorption sites
- Some entire litter
- Pursued aggressively
 - Nothing confirmed diagnostically
 - Suspicious of infection??
- 2-3 week course of antibiotics post TCI
- Resorptions decreased ?????





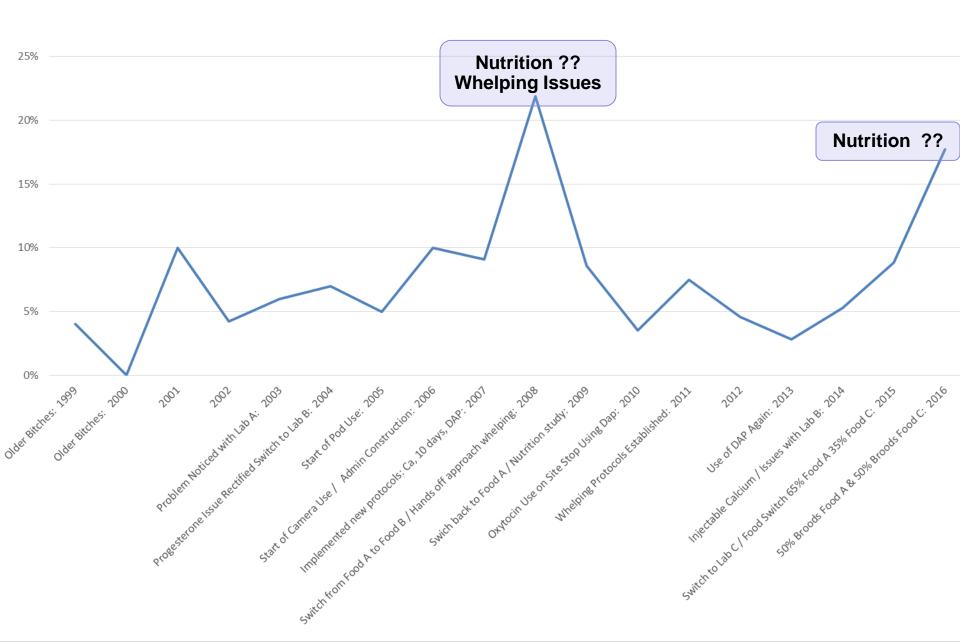
Factors Affecting Stillborn Births

- Goal is < 5% SB
- Whelping Issues
- Nutrition
- Pregnancy Issues





Stillborn Births and Timeline



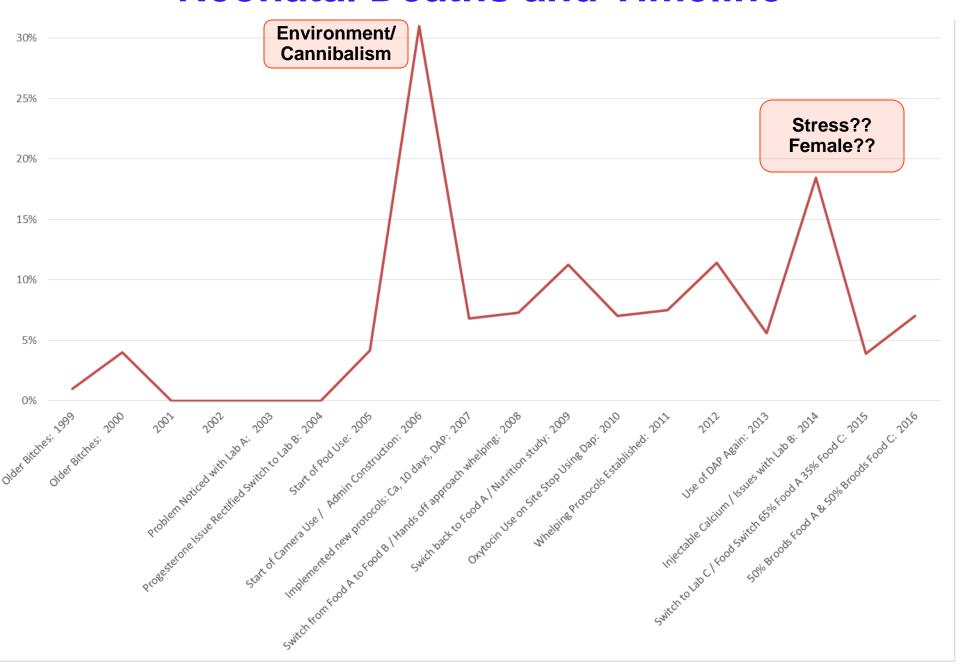
Neonatal Deaths

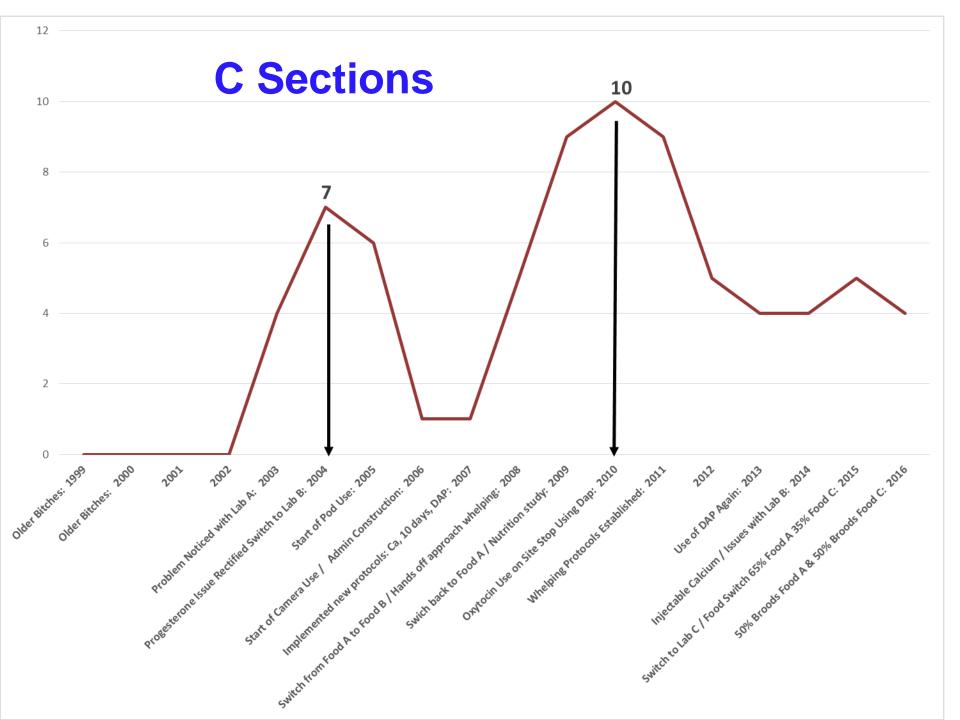
- Goal is < 5% Neonatal deaths
- Female Factors
 - High prey Drive
 - Stress
- Mothering Ability---hereditary????
- Environmental Factors



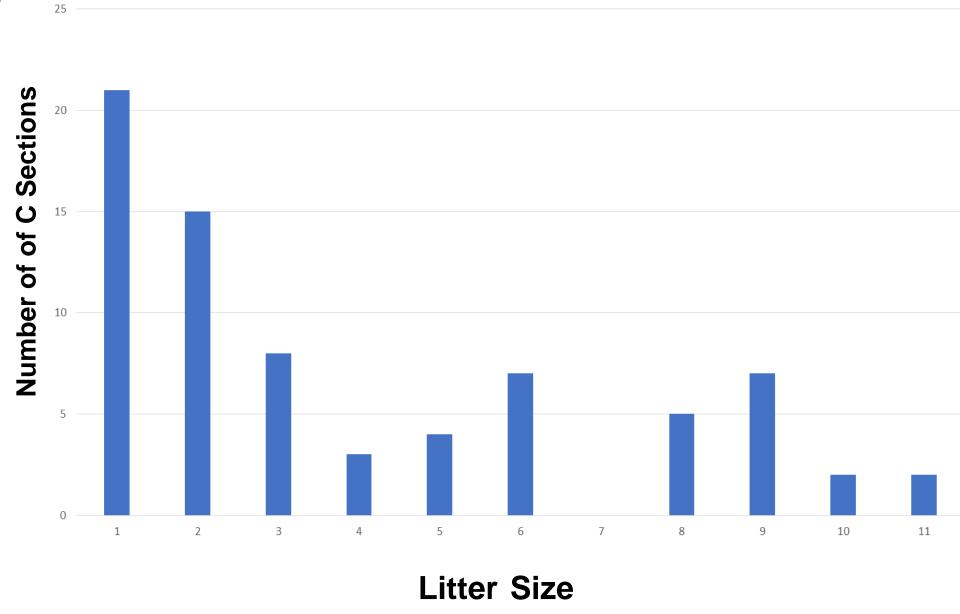


Neonatal Deaths and Timeline

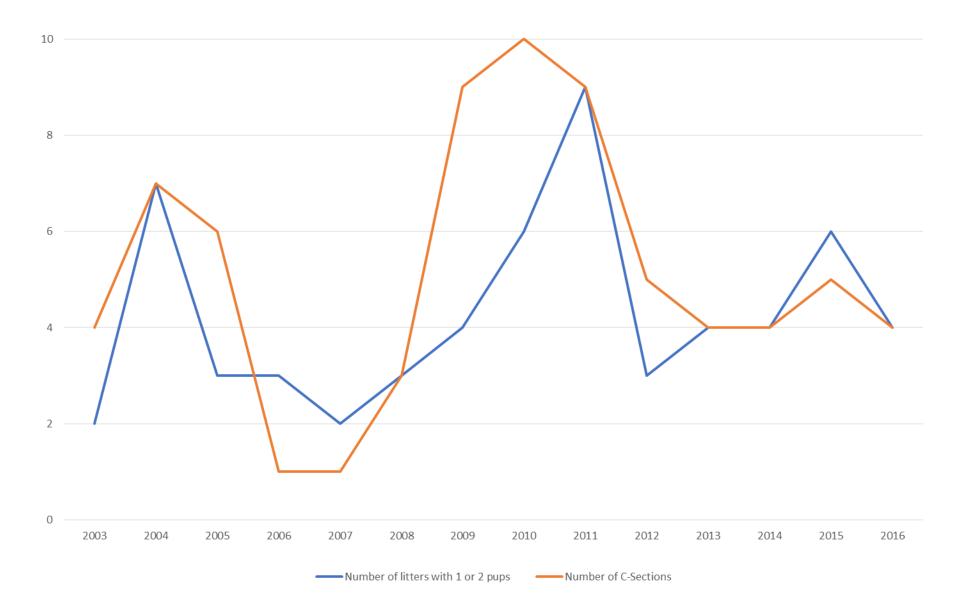




Number of C Sections and Litters Size

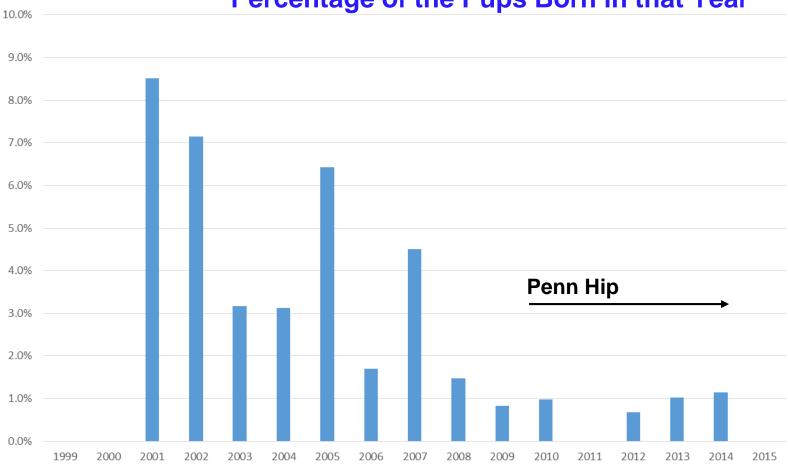


C Sections and Litters with 1 or 2 Pups



Hip Dysplasia

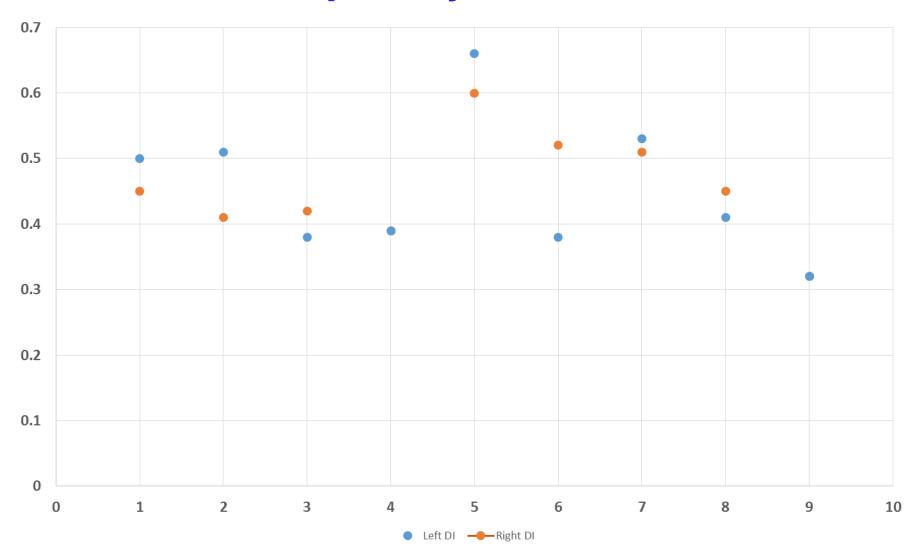
Percentage of the Pups Born in that Year



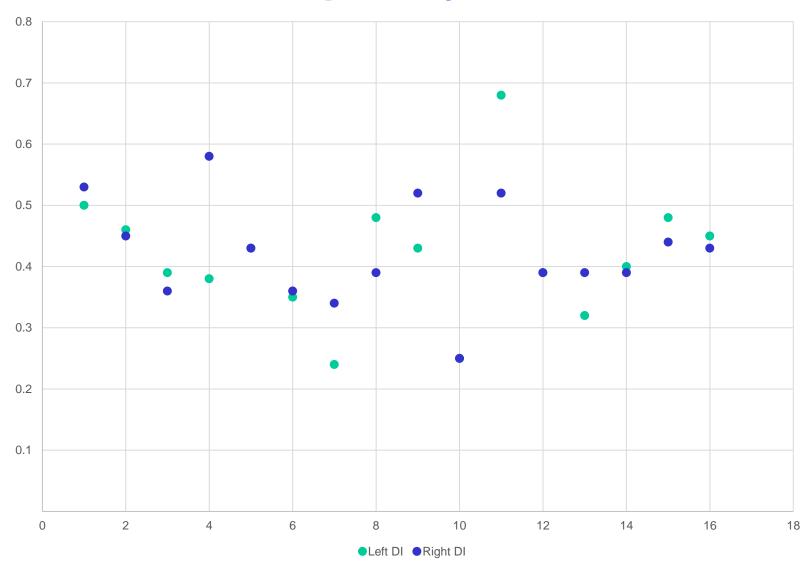




VD Hip X-rays ``Good-Excellent"

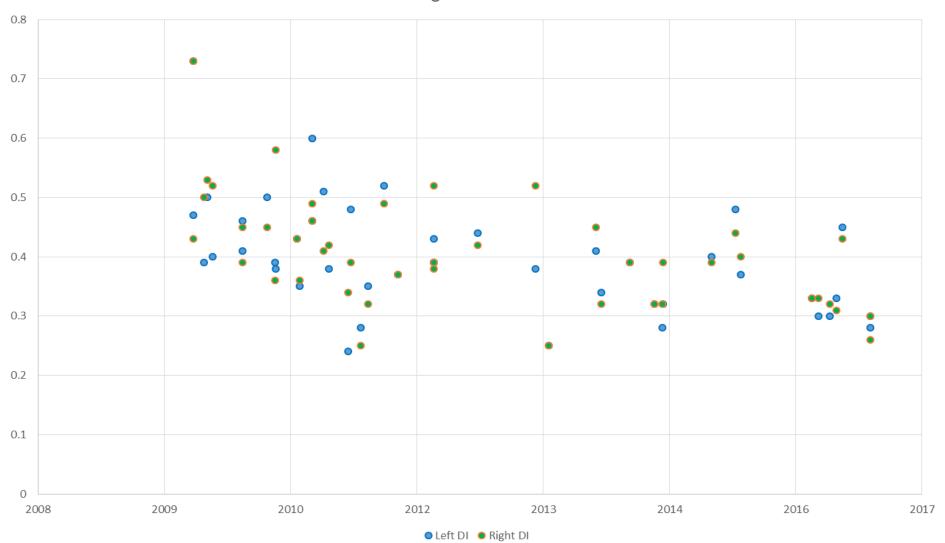


VD Hip X-rays ``Good``

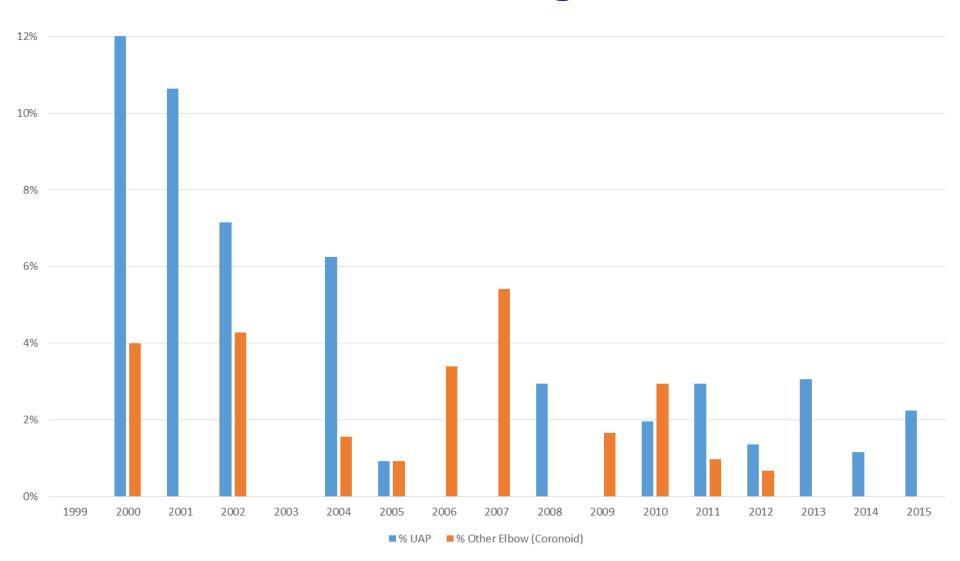


Penn Hip Values 2009-2016

Left and Right Distraction Indices



Elbow Dysplasia UAP-----Coronoid----Grades I,II,III,IV 2007-Changed



Summary

- CONCEPTION—timing—progesterones
- RESORPTIONS--???
- NEONATAL Deaths---environment
- STILLBORN—whelping—nutrition??
- C-SECTIONS---size of litter—whelping
- Hip Dysplasia---PennHip
- Elbows



