New owner's information booklet

Mr A Olsson & Mrs K A Olsson
15 pasture lane
Sutton Bonington
Leicestershire
LE12 5PQ
01509672066

This Booklet was produced by K A Olsson
Holder of Diplomas in Canine Psychology, Canine Training and Canine breeding and genetics

Going home with a new puppy is an exciting time, we all have preconceived ideas on how things will span out and you may well have read many books on owning puppies and taking care of them, you have also probably already reared a puppy before.

I would ask you to take the time to read this booklet it is written and designed specifically for the Vizsla .

Hungarian Vizslas are not like other breeds of dog they are more demanding and rewarding their intelligence is far superior to most other breeds.

A few key point s are-

Your puppy is a baby he is young and learning he is not born trained!
You are the teacher you must correct wrong behavior and offer an acceptable alternative; it is not enough to chastise you must show him the right way to do things.

Your puppy has been part of a litter living a pack life and he now sees you as new pack members you must educate him how to behave appropriately within your family "pack"

Most of all love and cherish your puppy but don't allow yourselves to lose the definition between being a family member or being the family dog else you will be the one in the basket ☺

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Contents

Worming information and dosage chart
Docking and dew claw removal
Temperament test & socialisation
Getting home
Vizsla Traits
Crate training
Play biting
Teaching Bite inhibition
Vaccination
Feeding and food
Going out, exercise and behavioural problems
Separation anxiety
Basic training
Gundog training
Health screening
DNA profiling
Spaying and Neutering
KC registration
Endorsements
Microchipping
Showing
Breeding
Pedigrees and abbreviations
Training Services
If you need help

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Worming

All Gunfield puppies are wormed regularly to protect them from parasites.....

Roundworms

Roundworms are active in the intestines of puppies, often causing a pot-bellied appearance and poor growth. The worms may be seen in vomit or stool; a severe infestation can cause death by intestinal blockage.
This worm can grow to seven inches in length. Females can produce 200 thousand eggs in a day, eggs that are protected by a hard shell and can exist in the soil for years. Dogs become infected by ingesting worm eggs from contaminated soil. The eggs hatch in the intestine and the resulting larva are carried to the lungs by the bloodstream.
The larva then crawls up the windpipe and gets swallowed, often causing the pup to cough or gag. Once the larvae return to the intestine, they grow into adults.
Roundworms do not typically infest adults. However, as mentioned above, the larvae can encyst in body tissue of adult bitches and activate during the last stages of pregnancy to infest puppies. Worming the bitch has no effect on the encysted larvae and cannot prevent the worms from infecting the puppies.
Although roundworms can be treated with an over-the-counter wormer found in pet stores, a veterinarian is the best source of information and medication to deal with intestinal parasites. De wormers are poisonous to the worms and can make the dog sick, especially if not used in proper dosage.

Hookworms

These are small, thin worms that fasten to the wall of the small intestine and suck blood. Dogs get hookworm if they come in contact with the larvae in contaminated soil. As with roundworms, the hookworm larvae becomes an adult in the intestine. The pups can contract hookworms in the uterus and the dam can infest the pups through her milk.
A severe hookworm infestation can kill puppies, but chronic hookworm infection is usually not a problem in the older dog. When it does occur, the signs include diarrhoea, weight loss, anaemia, and progressive weakness. Diagnosis is made by examining the faeces for eggs under a microscope.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Tapeworms

Another small intestine parasite, the tapeworm is transmitted to dogs who ingest fleas or who hunt and eat wildlife infested with tapeworms or fleas. The dog sheds segments of the tapeworm containing the eggs in its faeces. These segments are flat and move about shortly after excretion. They look like grains of rice when dried and can be found either in the dog's stool or stuck to the hair around his anus. Tapeworms cannot be killed by the typical over-the-counter wormer; see the veterinarian for appropriate treatment.

Whipworms

Adult whipworms look like pieces of thread with one end enlarged. They live in the cecum, the first section of the dog's large intestine. Infestations are usually light, so an examination of faeces may not reveal the presence of eggs. Several checks may be necessary before a definitive diagnosis can be made.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Lung worm

A New threat!! There have recently been case of lung worm recorded in London and the south of the country. This parasite is normally associated with Europe rather than the UK, however we can not afford to ignore the threat as infection from lung worm can be fatal.

It is vital puppies and adult dogs are treated against all types of worms every three months, Panacur amongst other products is effective in preventing Lung worm if used at the correct dosage and intervals.
The lungworm parasite is carried by slugs and snails. The problem arises when dogs purposefully or accidentally eat these common garden pests when rummaging through undergrowth, eating grass, drinking from puddles or outdoor water bowls, or pick them up from their toys.
Foxes can also become infected with the lungworm, and have been implicated in the spread of the parasite across the country.

Symptoms of Lung worm include-

Lethargy
exercise intolerance
chronic cough.
Anaemia
Bleeding into the eye
Excessive bleeding from minor wounds
Nose bleeds
Weight loss
Poor appetite
Diarrhoea
Sickness
Seizures
Trembling

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Your puppy will have received four courses of worming treatment at age 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks of age.

Course 1

Date given	product & dosage rate used
	Drontol puppy liquid (1 ml per KG bw)

Course 2

Date given	Product & dosage rate used
	Drontol Puppy liquid (1 ml per KG bw)

Course 3

Date given	Product & dosage rate used
	Drontol Puppy liquid (1 ml per KG bw)

Course 4

Date given	Product & dosage rate used
	Drontol Puppy liquid (1 ml per KG bw)

Puppies should be wormed regularly but the exact program used depends on a number of factors surrounding the environment they live in, A kennel dog or a dog in multi pet household will need worming more often than a dog who lives in a home with no other pets.
We would recommend your puppy is wormed every 2 weeks till he or she is 12 weeks of age then every 4 weeks till he/she is 26 weeks of age and every 12 weeks thereafter.
You should only use veterinary quality wormer obtainable from your vet or chemist, pet shop bought products are not the same and in my experience ineffective.
We would recommend using Panacur Liquid or granules and Drontal Tablets or Liquid.
Please take this worming booklet along to your veterinary surgeon and he or she should be happy to advise you on a future worming program that suits your individual dog's needs.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Tail docking & Dew claw removal

All Gunfield puppies have their dew claws removed to prevent injury this procedure is done a two days of age .
The Claw forms no useful purpose but is easily snagged and can cause the dog pain and distress.
Removing the dew claw at two days old is a quick procedure and requires no stitches or further care other than keeping clean.
Removal of a dew claw in adult dog will require a general anaesthetic and surgery

Tail Docking and the puppy you have purchased.
You have been given a certificate proving that the puppy you have purchased was docked legally. You need to keep this certificate safe, as you may be called upon by the authorities to prove that the puppy was docked legally, at any time in the future.
If you need to transfer ownership to another person at any time, please ensure that the certificate accompanies the sale.
At the time of docking, the breeder believed that some, or all of the litter would be used or sold, with the intention of being worked in accordance with the regulations connected to the Animal Welfare Act 2007.
The law appreciates that not every puppy docked will grow up with the necessary attributes and may never eventually work.
It therefore follows that if you do not work your puppy, neither you as the owner, nor the breeder, will be liable for prosecution, provided you can produce the certificate.
Please bear in mind that your puppy is not sold as a "show" dog and the regulations covering this aspect, are shown below.
An overview of the regulations
The docking of dogs' tails is banned in England from 6 April 2007 and in Wales from 28 March 2007 but with exemptions from the ban for certain working dogs, and for medical treatment.
There will also be a ban on the showing of docked dogs (all dogs docked after the commencement date of 6 April/28 March) at events to which members of the public are admitted on payment of a fee. However, this ban does not apply to dogs shown for the purpose of demonstrating their working ability.
The exemption for working dogs allows a dog that is likely to perform certain specified types of work to have its tail docked by a veterinary surgeon.
The dog must be less than 5 days old and the veterinary surgeon must certify that he or she has seen specified evidence that the dog is likely to work in specified areas.
Puppies being docked must be microchipped, either at the time of docking or when the vet considers they are old enough.
The types of dog that can be docked and the types of evidence needed, is detailed below.
Puppies from certain working dogs may be docked if evidence is provided to the vet that it is likely to be worked in connection with law enforcement, activities of Her Majesty's Armed Forces, emergency rescue, lawful pest control, or the lawful shooting of animals.
It is accepted that in a litter, not all puppies docked will be found suitable for work.
The owner of the dog, or person representing the owner must make a signed statement that, the dam of the puppies to be docked is of a type which can be certified as set out below, the date on which the puppies were born and that it is intended that they will be used, or sold, for one of the working purposes set out in the regulations.
The vet must sign a declaration that the requirements of the regulations have been satisfied i.e. that he has been given the necessary declaration by the owner or person representing the owner and has seen the evidence required.
The vet must have a completed statement, signed and dated by the owner of the dog (or by another person whom the veterinary surgeon to whom it is presented reasonably believes to be representing the owner), made in the form set out in the regulations.

The vet must see the dam of the dog and a further piece of evidence such as: a current shotgun or firearm certificate issued to the owner of the dog, or to the agent or employee of the owner most likely to be using the dog for work in connection with the lawful shooting of animals OR a letter from a gamekeeper, a land occupier (or his agent), a person with shooting rights, a shoot organiser, a club official, a person representing the National Working Terrier Federation, or a person engaged in lawful pest control, stating that the breeder of the dog whose tail is to be docked is known to him and that dogs bred by that breeder have been used (as the case may be) on his land, or in his shoot, or for pest control.
Although the procedure is the same, the list of dogs which can be docked are different between England and Wales.
There is a total ban on docking in Scotland.
In England the following can be docked:

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

1. Hunt point retrieve breeds of any type or combination of types.
2. Spaniels of any type or combination of types.
3. Terriers of any type or combination of types.

In Wales the following can be docked:

1. Spaniels of the following breeds: English Springer Spaniel, Welsh Springer Spaniel and Cocker Spaniel, but not combinations of breeds
2. Terriers of the following breeds: Jack Russell Terrier, Cairn Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Norfolk Terrier, but not combinations of breeds
3. Hunt point retrievers of the following breeds:

Braque Italian, Brittany, German Long Haired Pointer, German Short Haired Pointer, German Wire Haired Pointer, Hungarian Vizsla, Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla, Italian Spinone, Spanish Water Dog, Weimaraner, Korthals Griffon, Slovakian Rough Haired Pointer, Large Munsterlander, Small Munsterlander.

Showing of Docked Dogs

A dog docked before the 28 March 2007 in Wales and 6 April 2007 in England may continue to be shown at all shows in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland throughout its natural life.

A dog docked on, or after, the above dates, irrespective of where it was docked, may not be shown at shows in England and Wales where the public is charged a fee for admission. However, where a working dog has been docked in England and Wales under the respective regulations set out above, it may be shown where the public are charged a fee, so long as it is shown “only to demonstrate its working ability”. It will thus be necessary to show working dogs in such a way as ONLY to demonstrate their working ability and not conformity to a standard.

A dog legally docked in England, Wales, Northern Ireland or abroad may be shown at any show in Scotland or Northern Ireland.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Temperament testing-

Temperament testing for puppy microchip number

.....

Test	Result
Puppy placed a few feet away the tester , tester coaxes the pup to her/him by clapping hands gently and kneeling down.	1. Came readily, tail up, jumped, bit at hands 2. Came readily, tail up, pawed, liked at hands. 3. Came readily, tail up. 4. Came readily, tail down. 5. Came hesitantly, tail down. 6. Did not come at all.
Tester stands up and walks away from the pup in a normal manner. Make sure the pup sees you walk away.	1. Followed readily, tail up, got underfoot, bit at feet. 2. Followed readily, tail up, got underfoot. 3. Followed readily, tail up. 4. Followed readily, tail down. 5. Followed hesitantly, tail down. 6. No following, or went away.
Pup rolled on his back and hold it with one hand for a full 30 seconds	1. Struggled fiercely, flailed, bit. 2. Struggled fiercely, flailed. 3. Settled, struggled, settled with some eye contact. 4. Struggled, then settled. 5. No struggle. 6. No struggle, straining to avoid eye contact.
Pup stands up and tester gently stroke him from the head to back while crouching beside him. until a recognisable behaviour is established.	1. Jumped, pawed, bit growled. 2. Jumped, pawed. 3. Cuddles up to tester and tries to lick face. 4. Squirmed, licked at hands. 5. Rolled over, licked at hands. 6. Went away and stayed away.

Result .....

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

What do your results mean?

Your puppy has been given a score based on the average mark so if you puppy scored two 3`s and three 4`s the puppy would be a 4 (submissive and will adapt to most households)
There is no good or bad mark they just reflect subtle differences in nature, correct breeding and socialisation ensure we do not breed dogs with excessive characters, our aim when breeding a litter is to breed a balanced litter that all have the superb temperament which is desirable for this breed.

Score of mostly 1`s = This pup is extremely dominant only suitable for very experienced owner

Score of mostly 2`s = This pup is outgoing temperament: may be too active for elderly, and for small children

Score of mostly 3`s = accepts leadership and should adapt to most households.

Score of mostly 4`s =submissive and will adapt to most households

Score mostly 5`s = very submissive suited to a quieter household

Score mostly 6`s = very independent needs a quite home with a strong leader.

Most of your puppies future character is dictated by environmental stimulation and how well you socialise, train and interact with your dog.,
Socialisation is what lays the foundation for future training a un socialised puppy can be timid or express in appropriate behavior.
The damage done by poor socialisation is very hard to correct.
Gunfield puppies are handled daily from birth although reared in outdoor kenneling they each spend time in the family home and experience the normal day to day goings on of a home.
When you collect your puppy at 7-8 weeks of age they are like little sponges they know very little fear and soak up any lessons you wish them to learn. Unfortunately they will also easily learn undesirable things as well!.

You should begin the indoor socialisation activities immediately when your puppy gets home.
The socialisation activities that require leaving the confines of the home and garden should begin following the completion of a full course of vaccinations.

New experiences should be controlled and positive if a puppy seems afraid or intimidated do not comfort him you are reinforcing his fear just calmly leave the situation and try again another day.
Always finish a training or socialisation session on a good note.
One of the key factors of training and socialisation is a puppy needs to know his place in the pecking order, dogs are a pack animal and in the wild would strive to gain a higher position in the pack.

Here are few basic tips for ensuring you dog does not get above his station!

- Always greet other human family member before the dog when retuning home.
- Never allow a puppy on your bed or settee.
- Regularly remove chews and toys from your puppy then praise him and give it straight back.
- Allow your puppies crate or bed to be his area children should not pester him in there.
- When walking through a gate or door always walk through before your puppy.

Finally have fun and enjoy watching him grow and learn, make use of the socialisation table on the next page which

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

gives you details of some of the experiences your puppy has had and some ideas of what to expose him to

Type of Activity	Completed by breeder
Handled, stroked face and limbs touched	*YES*
Mouth opened and checked in preparation for cleaning teeth ifnecessary when older	*YES*
Ears cleaned	*YES*
Nails trimmed	*YES*
Met and been handled by children	*YES*
Experienced normal household noises i.e. washing machine , vacuum	*YES*
Been in a crate	*YES*
Seen people with glasses on	*YES*
Been in a car	*YES*
Been to the veterinary surgery	*YES*
Seen, tractors, bicycles and Lorries and other loud large vehicles	*NO*
Had food given and then taken off him	*YES*
Had toys given and taken off him	*YES*
Met older dogs or puppies	*YES*
Met other domestic animals	*YES*
Met young children	*YES*
Met babies	*NO*
Been bathed	*YES*
Walked on lead	*NO*

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Useful points for socialisation-

Experience different locations: other people's homes, school ,
lake, pond, river, lift, car, , kennel, vets

Experience different floor coverings: wood, woodchips, carpet, tile, laminate, cement, ,grass, dirt, mud, puddles, deep pea gravel,

Play with different objects fluffy toys, big & small balls, kongs, squeaky toys.

Meet people(outside of family): include children, adults (men and women) elderly adults, people in wheelchairs, walkers, people with canes, crutches, hats, glasses,

Expose him or her to noises
doorbell, children playing, big lorries or buses, motorcycles, skateboards, washing machine, shopping, clapping, loud singing, vacuums, lawnmowers

Moving objects (don't allow to chase): skateboards, roller-skates,, bicycles, motorcycles, cars, people running, cats running, scooters, vacuums, children running, children playing soccer, squirrels, cats, horses running, cows running,

Handling : hold under arm, hold to chest, hold on floor near owner, hold in-between owner's legs, hold head, look in ears, mouth, in-between toes, hold and take temperature (ask vet to do this), hold like a baby, trim toe nails.

Getting home-

Expect your puppy to be unsettled he has left his mum and his litter mates and has just been presented with a whole new world he may well be feeling nauseous from the car journey home.
Put him outside so he can do his motions then gently introduce him to the home don't over crowd him resist the temptation to have lots of people visiting him until he settles in.
Show him where his bed or crate is and where he can find food or water give him a toy but only one at a time else he will soon become bored of them.
Allow his bed or crate to be his area don't allow children to go in it or remove him from it.

Please remember The puppy is going through a huge turmoil he is now living with a family he doesn't know and away from his litter mates i for the first time in eight weeks, the environment is strange to him
. There are a few things you can do to help minimise the stress on your puppy:

- Do not make any dietary changes stick to the recommend diet sheet given in this booklet.
- Do not rush out or have oodles of visitors round the puppy needs some calm time to adjust to his new home
- Initialise crate training and let the crate be a quiet place where the puppy feels at home and safe
- Let the puppy enjoy the company of the family as much as possible but also allow him to spend time alone to avoid separation anxiety later.
- confine the puppy when to the crate when you go out so he is safe

VIZSLA BEHAVIOURAL TRAITS-

Your Vizsla is not like other breeds of dog and may do things you haven't seen before.
They are tremendously intelligent and very demonstratively affectionate.
They are very vocal and use their mouths to communicate they like to mouth hands to show there affection for you and are on happy carrying something round in their mouth.
They dislike being alone and will let you know about it!
They like to stalk and point this is seen in play.
They can play very rough but remember you are the teacher you much teach the correct behaviour it is not enough just to tell a puppy off.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

CRATE TRAINING -

Crate Training Is the most talked about new method of training dogs is crate training. More and more dog owners and their pets are learning the benefits of starting puppies on crate training as soon as they arrive in their new home. Crate training is the use of a plastic airline crate or a wire cage to confine a puppy when the family is not home or is unable to supervise the puppy's activities. The crate in effect, becomes the puppy's bed. Other terms used interchangeably with crate training are den and kennel.

You may feel that it is cruel to confine a dog to a crate. It would be cruel to just close him in the crate and leave. But if you introduce him to the crate properly, you will find that your puppy will quickly come to prefer it for sleeping and quiet time. Too many dogs are surrendered to animal shelters because of the damage done while they are unattended. Since over 85% of these puppies are euthanized, it is kind, NOT cruel, to crate train a puppy to prevent behavioural and housebreaking problems.

Why Crate Train?
Dogs in the wild live in dens. The den provides wild dogs protection from predators as well as the elements, and it allows for a feeling of security. That's why you often find dogs curling up under a table, chair, or bed. By giving dogs a secure place that is all their own, pet owners can take advantage of a dogs' natural instincts to help the dog feel safe, thus reducing isolation-induced stress.

Crate training, if done properly, is a wonderful training tool with many benefits. Apart from the obvious uses for transporting dogs, a crate can be used for short-term confinement -- to keep your puppy out of mischief so he does not develop bad habits when you cannot give him your undivided attention.

A crate can also be used to develop good habits --to housetrain your puppy, to establish a chew-toy habit, and to reduce inappropriate barking and digging. Also, if your dog ever injures himself or becomes ill, the crate will be invaluable during recovery. If you move, your dog's adjustment to a new home will be quicker and less stressful if he is crate trained. If you stay in motels or visit relatives, your dog will be "damage-proof" if he travels with his crate. If you travel by car, placing the dog in the crate will keep him out from under your feet, away from the driver, and more safe in case of an accident.

Where Do You Put The Crate?
Dogs are pack animals and prefer to be with their pack/family, so keep the crate in a lived-in part of the house. A kitchen or family room is good -- never a garage or shed.

When the puppy is young it is recommended to have the crate near the door he will be going out to use the bathroom. Having the crate close to the door will help prevent any elimination accidents as the puppy leaves his crate and heads for the door to go out.
How Do You Crate Train?
Your dog should thoroughly enjoy spending time in his crate. This can be accomplished by introducing him to the crate properly, making it comfortable and fun to go into the crate, and by giving him something entertaining to do in the crate. Below is a step-by-step outline of the recommended process:

1. Set up the crate with the puppy out of the room, so as not to startle him.
2. Use old blankets, towels or sheets as bedding. Do not make the bedding material too absorbent because the puppy needs to be severely inconvenienced if he urinates in his crate. Note: Many puppies will chew bedding which can be very dangerous so take time to observe if he is trying to chew his bedding.
3. DO NOT use housebreaking pads in the crate because this will attract and encourage the puppy to eliminate in his crate.
4. DO use a bolt on water and food bowl so not to spill contents on bedding
5. DO put one or two safe chew toys in the crate with the puppy so he has something to occupy his time -- a Tuffy Kong toy is one of the best and safest toys to leave a puppy alone with. Stuffing a Kong toy with freeze-dried liver or a biscuit can keep the puppy entertained.
6. If you are using a wire crate, place an old blanket or sheet over the top and sides in order to create a den-like atmosphere. Tuck the ends of the covering under the crate so that the puppy cannot pull them inside to chew on them.
7. REMOVE YOUR PUPPIES COLLAR BEFORE PUTTING HIM IN THE CRATE

Introduction and Use of the Crate
1. When it is time for the puppy's meal, place the food just inside of the crate so the puppy has to stick his head into

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

the crate to eat.
2. Between feedings, you can make going into the crate a game by tossing in treats or toys. Allow your puppy to come and go at will --do not force your puppy into the crate.
3. When the puppy gets in the crate on his own or because there is a treat inside, this is your cue to start associating a command with the action. You can use statements such as "kennel up" or "go to bed." The most important thing to remember in giving commands is to be brief and consistent.
4. Always leave the crate door open when your puppy is out of the crate so he can get in it when he wants.
5. When you are home, make going into the crate a game. Give your chosen command, such as "go to bed," and throw a treat or toy into the crate. Let your puppy walk in and out of the crate at will. Whenever your puppy goes into the crate on his own, lavish him with praise!
6. Each time the puppy enters his crate for confinement, give him a tasty treat such as cheese.
7. ALWAYS use your chosen command when calling your dog to the crate for confinement. DO NOT simply call him to you, as he may become wary of approaching you when called.
8. NEVER USE THE CRATE AS PUNISHMENT! Your dog will pick up "vibes" from you if you put him in the crate when you are angry. The puppy's crate should be his secure place. It should not be associated with punishment, fear, or anything negative. If you treat the crate as a wonderful, gentle, lifesaving tool to prevent accidents, destruction, and behavior problems, your puppy will feel positive about the crate too.
9. Every time you let the puppy out of his crate, even if he has only been confined 30 minutes, take him straight outside to his "wee wee" area and give him your command such as "go potty" or "hurry up." Praise him when he eliminates outside. If the puppy does not eliminate within five minutes and you know it is time for him to do so, put him back in the crate. Wait approximately 30 minutes and then take him outside again. In the morning, be sure to take the puppy out the minute he starts to fuss.
10. If the puppy eliminates in his crate, clean it up immediately and thoroughly. After cleaning up the urine, wipe the bottom of the crate with a pet odor eliminating product or a solution of vinegar and water. It is necessary to clean up the odor completely so the puppy does not smell it later and urinate there again.
11. During all unsupervised times, the puppy should be in his crate with the door closed. Normal, healthy puppies will generally get into mischief if unattended. The tendency of puppies to "learn" about their surroundings is too strong for them to control --learning means chewing, scratching, and digging. If the puppy is unable to get into trouble, destructive habits will not be formed.
12. as your puppy gets older (probably close to 1 year old), you can start leaving him out of the crate unattended for short periods of time. When you first leave him unattended and out of the crate, restrict him to one or two rooms in the house. If the puppy behaves in your absence, gradually increase his time out of the crate with the ultimate goal being never having to close him in his crate. However, he should continue to have access to his crate whenever he wants. If the puppy gets into mischief in your absence, begin to crate him again whenever he is unsupervised and try again

When Problems Arise….

Elimination in the Crate could be due to a number of causes:
Was the puppy crated longer than he was able to "hold it"?
Did the puppy drink an excessive amount of water before he was crated?
Did you take him outside and give him a chance to eliminate before he was crated?
Is the crate too big, enabling the puppy to get away from his mess?
Is the bedding material too absorbing his mess so he is not severely inconvenienced when he urinates in the crate?
Never rule out medical problems when your pet's habits seem to change. Some dogs and breeds are easier to crate train than others, so keep trying and do not get discouraged if there are occasional mess-ups.

Barking in the Crate: Puppies may bark when they are first put in the crate. In most cases, if you ignore the barking, the puppy will stop because he is not getting what he wants -- attention. Do not allow family members let the puppy out of the crate when he barks. If you do, you run the risk of training him to bark so he will be let out.

If the barking persists over days or weeks, you can try covering the entire crate with a blanket or sheet. Try this method for a few days to see if it reduces the puppy's barking. You can also try leaving a radio playing to mask sounds and keep the puppy company when you are away. Surprisingly, yelling "be quiet" at a barking dog may actually reinforce its barking behavior. For many dogs any type of attention is rewarding --even reprimands.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Play biting

Puppies are notorious for play biting
Rest assured that this is a normal thing it doesn't mean that your pup is aggressive,.
If you watch a litter of puppies interacting with each other, you'll see them biting each other all the time.
The problem is that they often mistake our hands ,feet and clothing as being their littermates.
Some basic advice is.....
Don't wave your hands around the pup's face or grab at him/her. .
Do not play chase or tug a war games.
Vary the toys used to prevent boredom and keep the puppy stimulated
Work on basic commands such as sit and lay down to provide a positive learning process for which a puppy can be rewarded.

Don't allow a puppy to get worked up into a hyper state keep play controlled and calm.
When the puppy bites use a firm "NO" command and walk away play ends the moment the puppy over steps the boundaries, if this is not sufficient distraction such as a water squirter or a plastic bottle half filled with stones shaken can provide a instant distraction, in extreme case a tap on the nose I must emphasize this is a small tap enough to distract not injure and should only be used when necessary.

Make sure that your pup is getting lots of praise and attention when he is playing nicely.
When petting your puppy don't ruffle him or her up , make the affection calm and methodical stroking from the head back to the tail, if the puppy begins to bite again a firm NO and the petting stops.
Puppies can sometimes learn to bite you to get attention, so make sure that they are getting rewarded with attention when they're being *good*, not when they're being biting.
Young children and young puppies must be supervised when they are together as children often excite puppies once a puppy reaches a hyper state it is hard to return to normal play and teeth will start to fly.
Teach children to stand still with their arms folded if a puppy becomes to overzealous as screaming or throwing the hands in the air will excite the puppy more.
A crate can be used as a time out area for the puppy to return to a calm state, it shouldn't be used as punishment as by the time you have taken the pup to the crate he/she will have forgotten what he/she has done wrong, punishment should be instant.
Puppy biting is normal and most pups will grow out of it eventually, but take the time to teach them that humans do not put up with it.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Vaccination

The most important thing you will do for your puppy is vaccinate him against the diseases which could kill him
Vaccinations consist of a primary course of two vaccinations given at between 6 & 8 weeks and again between 8 & 10 weeks old this is followed by a annual booster to keep up your dogs immunity.
Some puppies suffer mild side effects from their vaccinations and may feel a little unwell and they can develop a small swelling on the injection site.
Puppies should not be exercised in area where other dogs have been until two weeks after there last vaccination.
All Gunfield puppies are given there first vaccination before going to their new homes, you will find a vaccination book in your puppy pack detailing the vaccine and date administered.

These are the killer diseases you are vaccinating against.....

Canine distemper is transmitted by droplets of moisture which the dog picks up by sniffing where the infected dog has been. The symptoms include coughing, diarrhoea, high temperature, vomiting, sore eyes and a runny nose. Sometimes the nose and foot pads can become hard and cracked. In severe cases pneumonia, fits, muscle spasms and paralysis can occur. Distemper is often fatal and those that do survive can be left with permanent disabilities, nervous twitches and epileptic fits.

Canine parvovirus is transmitted through contact with infected faeces. It can be carried by the dog via its hair and feet. It is an extremely difficult virus to get rid of and can stay in the environment for many months. Although dogs of all ages can become infected with parvo it is most commonly seen in puppies and dogs under one year old. The signs of this disease are depression, severe vomiting, high temperature, refusal of food and water, abdominal pain and profuse foul smelling bloody diarrhoea. As a result of these symptoms the dog can become severely dehydrated very quickly, it may collapse, and some can die within 24 hours even with veterinary treatment.

Canine hepatitis is a disease which attacks the liver, kidneys, eyes and lungs of the dog. It is transmitted by direct contact with infected urine, saliva and faeces. dogs of all ages can contract this disease but they are most commonly infected in their first year. The symptoms includes lack of appetite, high temperature, pale gums and conjunctiva, abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. . The disease can develop quickly, between 24 to 36 hours, and can sometimes cause respiratory failure and death.

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease which can be picked up from contact with
urine of infected animals. it can be picked up from the urine of infected rats. Dogs can get it from rats if they drink or swim in rivers canals or rivers it is also known as Weil's Disease. This disease affects the liver, sometimes the kidneys may be infected too. The symptoms are depression, high temperature, severe thirst, lethargy, increased urination, abdominal pain, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea and jaundice. In severe cases death can occur within a few hours, Dogs that recover from this can still excrete the bacteria in their urine for up to a year making them a source of infection.
.

Canine parainfluenza virus is an infectious agent which causes kennel cough. It can be contracted anywhere where dogs meet, for example, at the park, training classes, boarding kennels and dog shows. It is passed on by contaminated airborne droplets or direct contact with infected dogs. It is highly contagious and can spread rapidly. The symptoms are a dry, harsh cough, which may cause retching. Owners refer to it as though the dog has something stuck in its throat.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Feeding and Food-

Applying some basic meal time rules can help out with your obedience.
When feeding your puppy ask him to sit and wait for his food to be put in front of him, as he matures give him the wait command and then go on when you are ready for him to begin his meal.
Occasionally remove his meal from him and praise him for tolerating this then reward him by giving it straight back.
From a early age handle your puppy, stroking him ect.. while he eats to encourage him to be sociable while eating.

You should only ever feed your Vizsla premium foods they contain the best ingredients and are easily digested consequently you need to feed less and get less waste from the other end!!
Vizslas do not respond well to diets high in cereal.

Your puppy has been fed a diet formulised by ourselves to perfectly suit the needs of a growing puppy your puppy is currently being fed the following-

Meal	Time	Food given	Supplements
Breakfast	7.30am	¼ lb Raw chicken, turkey or lamb	1/2 tea spoon of cod liver oil
Dinner	12 pm	100 grams of pro plan puppy Chicken and rice plus two table spoons of pedigree puppy meat (tinned)	none
Tea	5 pm	¼ lb Raw chicken, turkey or lamb	1/2 teaspoon of kelp small pinch of granulated garlic

As the puppy matures his food intake will need increase so **if he clears his plate offer him more plain dry food**.
You will also need to drop his lunch time feed, this is done by slowly moving the lunch time feed later once he is receiving lunch at 3pm it should be replaced by his tea, the food he would have received at lunch should be divided between breakfast and tea.

By the time your puppy reaches 12 months he should be receiving a total of 1lb of raw chicken, turkey or lamb and 300 grams of purina proplan a day divided between 2 meals.

At the 12 month mark you may wish to consider changing the puppy to either proplan adult chicken and rice or Arden grange Lamb and rice.

Do not change your puppies diet suddenly else you may cause him to have an upset tummy.
Any changes of food should be done over a period of fourteen days.

Most importantly remember this is only a guide look with your eyes if he is thin increase his food, if he is fat reduce it. If his weight is normal and he is leaving food reduce the food accordingly.

Dogs should never be given chocolate or raisins as both can be highly toxic and can even cause death.
Do not give puppies dental rask type chews as they can cause a upset tummy.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Going out-

It is safe to take your puppy out one week after his second vaccination until this time he must not be taken to areas other dogs frequent or put down on a pavement or vets surgery floor.
It is ok for your puppy to go out in your own garden or socialise with your own dogs provided they are fully vaccinated themselves.
Be observant when your puppy is outside he or she will be drawn to ponds and poisonous plants.

Exercise-

Young puppies still have growing bones and shouldn't be over exercised.
a useful way of working out the amount of is to use the five minute rule! That's five minutes of exercise per month of life twice daily.
So a 8 week old puppy would require 10 minutes exercise twice a day.
A 12 week old 15 minutes twice a day
A 16 week old 20 minutes twice a day
You should follow this rule until your puppy is receiving 40 minutes twice daily this should be sufficient.
Once he reaches a year old his bones are mature and he can tolerate a much higher level of exercise if you wish to give it him.
Vizsla love off lead exercise they love to run and swim .
Your Vizslas exercise time should be used to socialise him with the sights and sounds of every day life a chance to meet other people, children and animals

Do not allow young puppies to jump in and out of cars, over fences or to run up and down stairs.

Behavioural problems.

Puppies will experience naughty phases, they will chew and bark and get over excited, structured play such as ball throwing opposed to tug of war or over excitable games are is an important , keeping the puppy in a safe environment while out can help and limit any damage that could be caused to property or the puppy!
Make sure your puppy is left for short periods of time right from day one to prevent separation anxiety developing
It is important to socialise you puppy with other humans and dogs as soon as he is old enough .

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Separation anxiety

What is Separation anxiety?

The label of separation anxiety can cover a broad range of behavior's all of which are associated with the owner leaving the dog alone either by leaving the house or simply leaving the room.
Separation anxiety can present itself in a variety of physical actions for example, chewing, and barking, fouling, manic behavior, aggressive behavior as the owner leaves and over excitable behavior when the owner returns.
These behaviors are often misconstrued as a dog's deliberate attempt to punish the owner for leaving them.
There is no real evidence to suggest a dog's breed or age has any real bearing on the likelihood of him developing separation anxiety although it is more common in rescue dogs; however I feel this is because many dogs may have originally been handed into rescue because of a separation issue, meaning we see a grouping of such dogs.

In order to understand these behavior's we need to look at where this behavior stems from
I believe the behavior stems back to early socialisation in the Puppy and the failure for the owner to correctly deal with leaving the dog alone.
Most puppies are born into a litter environment where they are consistently given company from siblings and their mother, if they become separated from the others they will vocalize to attract the mother's attention so they can be reunited
This pattern of behavior will continue into the dogs new home, often on the first few days of a puppies separation from his siblings and mother he will cry for attention if these cries are rewarded the owner has unintentionally taught the puppy that this behaviour is a means to obtain the response he wanted thus a behaviour pattern is formed.
This behavioural pattern will often escalate beyond control, leading to the dog becoming disturbed and to enter a state of panic when left alone, the damaged caused then leads to the owner becoming agitated and as dogs are very perceptive and notice the owners upset and associate it with the original act of being left, leading to a vicious circle of behaviour.
Dogs will often learn triggers for this behaviour such as the sound of keys being picked up or the owner putting on their coat

Curing separation anxiety

There is no quick fix for separation anxiety and rectification entails a huge amount of dedication from the owner.
The first thing the owner should do is have a full medical check of the dog by a veterinary surgeon to rule out a physical problem.
The second thing an owner needs to tackle is the triggers by using a process of desensitization, the owner frequently jangles keys or puts there coat on without this leading to the expected outcome of them leaving the house the dog will become less sensitive to these triggers.
Making the environment remain stable is important one of the things dogs notice when someone goes out is the house becomes quiet so leaving a radio playing will help , however the owner must play the radio at other times else it can itself become a trigger.
Leaving a light on is also beneficial.
Keeping a dog amused and channeling his thoughts into something constructive will prevent the dog from diving into immediate panic, food is a great source of entertainment the invention of "Kong's" balls with holes into that can be filled with tasty food, which takes time to get out and be consumed can provide hours of entertainment for a dog.

The owner should also change habitual acts try going out at different times for much shorter periods so on return the dog is till in a stable frame of mind.

Over all confidence building is beneficial to the dog structured play and a calm and secure environment will be the foundations of the dogs learning process. A patient and calm owner is essential punishing a dog on your return will only reinforce fears already harbored by the dog.
Dr B Frogel author of The complete dog training manual recommends the use of a "indoor kennel" or crate to reduce damage that can be caused by a dog while the owner is out, I disagree in part with this while dogs who have been used to a indoor kennel from puppy hood will find this beneficial as they may feel enclosed and safe a older larger dog who has not previously be caged could actually cause themselves injury attempting to escape for the indoor kennel as most indoor kennels are not of strong construction.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Exercise is also a contributory factor a dog with unspent energy is more likely to be destructive, where as a tired dog will be happier to sleep while the owner is out
So ensuring a dog is exercised before being left is important.
Diet is also important some dogs are intolerant of certain additives or cereals or when fed a to high protein diet become hyperactive.
Owners have found using a natural diet can help reduce the problems of over excitability facilitating the right state of mind for further training.

In conclusion

Separation anxiety is an exceptionally common issue which often goes undiagnosed or incorrectly deemed as simply bad behavior
As with many psychological issues in dogs prevention is better than a cure, purchasing a puppy from a reputable source where the correct socialisation has been carried out and ensuring the puppy is bought up in a correct and stable environment and given time along to build his self-confidence is important.
For those owners who have a dog with these psychological issues with professional support and absolute dedication separation anxiety can be cured or minimised to an acceptable level.

Basic training tips-

Vizsla puppies are very receptive and intelligent they are more than capable of beginning the basics of there training from the age of 7 weeks.
Little puppies need to only learn the basics such as SIT, when asking the puppy to sit give the simple sit command do not use the dogs name as well, then gently push his bottom to the floor.
COME when asking the puppy to come use the word come and change the tone of you voice so he wants to come! Even if it takes him twenty laps of the garden to come to you he has still come and should be praised.
NO the most commonly used command in puppy hood!
It should be used loudly, firmly and meaningfully if he doesn't comply! Remove him from the situation and give him time out!.

We recommend taking you puppy to training classes the moment he is able to go out
Following his course of vaccinations.

The kennel Club www.the-kennel-club.org.uk Can give details of you local dog training club.
A very important point to remember is that whether you wish to show, do agility, working test ,hunting or just enjoy companionship basic training is the foundation of it all!
Hand biting and puppy nipping should not be tolerated it is a form of dominant play and as sweet as it may seem at 8 weeks old it will cause big problems later on.
Young puppies are easily bored so keep training sessions brief and fun.
Involve the whole family and be consistent it doesn't take a Vizsla long to spot the weakest link.

BASIC GUNDOG TRAINING

Extra training with your dog can be done with an aim in mind, for example being able to take your dog out shooting, but for many it is simply a way to increase the bond between you and your dog, and also to give some additional mental stimulation to your Vizsla because they are finding basic obedience a bit boring. Basic gundog training does not involve going out shooting, or having to handle and form of dead animal, it is simply a way to harness your Vizslas natural instinct, and have a bit of fun at the same time.

Items you will need to get started

A Whistle - the best kind is a plastic acme gundog whistle, this is because once you have trained your dog to the whistle, if you lose it, you can get another with exactly the same pitch. The recommended pitch is 2101/2

A Dummy - gundog training dummies are weighted and stuffed to give a soft feel like game, however you can stuff an old sock, . Whatever your dog likes to get you started. Gundog dummies come it different weights, starting with a

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

1/2lb puppy dummy, ideal for beginners, and then a 1lb dummy, fine for the adult Vizsla.

Slip Lead - most gundog trainers use a rope slip lead to work their dogs, it is not essential, but one thing I find handy is that when I use the rope slip my dogs know what to expect. same as when I use a half check for showing.

Something to simulate gunshot, We use a starting pistol.

Whistle Training

Training your dog to some basic commands in response to the whistle is not complicated if we think that the dog simply sees it as another command that you are introducing. With both a puppy and older dog food is a great motivator and when introducing the whistle why not start when you are calling your Vizsla for its dinner, use its name and follow immediately with 3 pips on the whistle, in no time at all the dog will be rushing to you with just the whistle signal, his is basic positive reinforcement, your Vizsla realises that to respond to the whistle will always equal a reward. Now move to your garden, and reward your dog when it responds to the whistle with some form of reward, either a titbit or praise. In no time you will find your dog has picked up the first of your whistle signals.

Secondly you may wish to start introducing a stop whistle. Call your dog, tell it to sit and then follow the command immediately with a single pip on the whistle, then praise your dog. Tell the dog to stay, take a few steps away and call the dog, trying again, to tell the dog sit, followed immediately with a single long pip. Try this about 5 times, and then on the next go leave out the sit command, call the dog and just give the single pip. It the dog sits then give it lots of praise and a reward, if not give the sit command, followed by the whistle. Don't swamp the dog if it doesn't get it first time, try again later or tomorrow. If your dog sat for the whistle when training the next day still give the verbal command the first few times just to make it clearer to the dog, and hopefully by the end of the week the dog will sit whenever you give a single pip.

Hand Signals

This is also a good time to introduce hand signals to your dog, they are used in the field to guide the dog, but there is no point introducing advanced directional hand signals until you have the basics. Once your Vizsla is familiar with the whistle command to sit you can follow the same routine as above, but when the dog comes to you command to sit (voice or whistle) and raise your left hand. Like the whistle try the 2 commands a few times until you are confident the dog has been paying attention and then try calling the dog and just raising your hand, if the dog sits you've got it, lots of praise, but if not don't worry, you just need to keep trying, your dog may not have been paying much attention and you need to try and give them time to work it out.

The Stop Whistle

This is a very useful command, even if you are not intending to do any form of gundog training. There are instances when we are working our dogs, or just playing when we may need to stop the dog in its tracks, whether that be to stop it chasing something, or stop it from going onto a road.

You have already got the dog sitting to a single blast of the whistle when it is beside you, well the stop whistle is simply an extension of that piece of training. Allow your dog to romp about around you and when it is about 5 metres away from you, give a single blast of the whistle and raise your left hand at the same time. If your Vizsla stops and sits, go over to it and give lots of praise and reward, don't call it to you for the praise. If your Vizsla did not stop then you have rushed a bit ahead of it and you should take things a bit slower, try getting somebody to help you by holding the lead, let the dog romp about at the end of the lead, then as you are about 5 metres away blow your whistle and raise your hand, if the dog doesn't sit get the assistant to put the dog in the sit and step back, keep trying this until the dog sits on your single whistle and hand signal, then progress to a long lead or try off lead as before. Take your time with the stop whistle, don't try and perfect it in a few days, and don't be tempted to rush, slowly and gradually increase your distances from the dog and making sure that if your dog doesn't stop you take him back to the point you asked him to stop.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Gunshot

It is useful to get your dog used to the sound of gunshot, firstly in case you decide to have a go at some field trials or shooting once you have finished your training, but also if properly introduced it becomes part of your dogs socialisation and may help prevent fears of thunder and fireworks. At this stage your dog is so excited about going out and enjoying their training that they will accept a new sound or experience more easily, especially if the sound is followed by something fun. You can either get your Vizsla used to gunshot by using food rewards and praise, or allow them to make the association between the bang and something needing retrieved. At a gundog training display recently we were shown some young puppies, and whenever the handler threw something for them he would clap his hands, obviously the puppies quickly associated the noise with the item being thrown and this would make a gunshot less frightening later on. I like to start with the object being launched with the shot because if they are spooked by the shot sometimes the act of reassuring them can make them more fearful, whereas if they are immediately allowed to retrieve an article then they forget about the shot and have fun retrieving. Its best to try this with a friend, who can take the gun about 40 metres away from you, as you throw your retrieve article (start with a toy) get your friend to fire the gun, hidden and pointing away from you, then send your dog for the article and reward it when it returns, Don't make a big fuss of the noise, just reward the retrieve. Most Vizslas love the retrieve so once they figure out the noise means their toy then they will become used to it very quickly. Gradually let the dog get closer to the sound and you should then be able to get your dog to stay still when the toy is thrown, the shot fired, until you give the command to retrieve.

Health screening

The parents of your puppy have been hip scored and have achieved acceptable results to find them suitable for breeding.
Hip scoring involves taking a x-ray of the adult dog hip joint this x-ray is then submitted to the BVA for scoring.
The best possible result is 0/0 and the worst is 53/53 ideally Vizslas should possess a hip score (two hips combined) of no higher than 12.
Some of our dogs have European hip scores this involves a similar process but the x-rays are graded with the grades A (0) B (1) or C (3) with A being the best, B being good and C being breedable but only to a dog with a better score and no history of dysplasia in his lines.
Any dog with a FDB number is breedable
However there are several factors which effect the score of a
individual dogs hips not all are hereditary
Factors such as hormones, diet, exercise also play a vital role.
Sadly even a puppy from screened parents with good scores can still develop hip dysplasia thankfully cases are rare and to date with have been blessed with having no occurrences within dogs of our breeding.
If you wish to breed from your Vizsla later on he or she should be hip scored upon obtaining 12 months of age.

DNA profiling

All Gunfield Vizslas have been DNA profiled meaning there individual DNA code is held on the Kennel club database meaning the parentage of any puppy can be confirmed without doubt.
Should you wish to breed from your Vizsla in the future you will be required to have him or her DNA profiled as well.
The DNA is taken from a check swab and is easy to do and painless.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Spaying and neutering

A female dog is spayed and a male is neutered. The operation is a removal of the animal's reproductive organs. The operation tends to be a little more expensive for female dogs as the veterinarian has to make an incision and sew up the animal's lower abdomen. In a male dog, however, the scrotum is opened and the reproductive organs are removed. The operation is also a little quicker for male dogs. The age and health of your dog will cause recovery time to vary.

There are several myths surrounding spaying and neutering such as neutering causes obesity! Over feeding causes obesity! Although spaying can slightly slow the bodies metabolism.

Spaying to early has been linked to urinary incontinence in bitches no bitch should be spayed before obtaining 12 months of age.

Some male dogs benefit from neutering but many do not, neutering can calm overzealous libidos but is not guaranteed and shouldn't be seen as a replacement for basic training!! Again neutering should not be done before a dog reaches maturity.

Years of experience of the Vizsla breed has taught us that no dog male or female should be spayed or neutered before they obtain 12 months of age

Spaying and Neutering does not cure bad behaviour or calm a young dog down.

KC registration-

All Gunfield Vizsla are registered with the UK kennel club as pedigree and unless otherwise agreed you will have received a Kennel club registration document with your puppy detailing your puppies Kennel club name and the names of his or hers parents.

Why are the puppies carrying breeding endorsements?-

Since 2002 all our puppies have carried the (R) breeding endorsement on their KC registration to prevent unethical or unsuitable breeding.
Should our puppy owners wish to breed from their puppies at a later date they must comply with the following-

Bitches-
Must be aged over 2 years at whelping
Must be hip scored and achieve an acceptable result, preferably less than a combined total of 12.
Possess excellent temperament.
Have good conformation
Be mated to an appropriate mate approved by us.
All resulting puppies must be registered with the UKKC and endorsed (R) and reared using correct practices.

Dogs-
Dogs must be shown or worked to prove their worth as a stud dog
Must be aged over 18 months
Must be hip scored and achieve an acceptable result.
Possess excellent temperament.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Have good conformation
Be mated to an appropriate mate approved by us.
All resulting puppies must be registered with the UKKC and endorsed (R)

These rules help safe guard the health temperament and conformation of our bloodlines and the Vizsla breed.

If you are wishing to breed your first step should always be to contact us we can advise you further and support you through the process

Micro chipping-

All Gunfield puppies are micro chipped and logged on the Petlog or Pet trac database so should your puppy be found by the police or a rescue they should soon be reunited with you; don't forget to keep your correct address details up to date.

Showing

When showing a dog is judged against its peers for conformation to the Kennel club breed description, there is no such thing as a perfect dog but those closer to perfect are the ones who take the highest honours at the shows.
This is copy of the UK kennel club breed description which describes the "ideal dog"

General Appearance
Medium-sized, of distinguished appearance, robust and medium boned.
Characteristics
Lively, intelligent, obedient, sensitive, very affectionate and easily trained. Bred for hunting fur and feather, pointing and retrieving from land and water.
Temperament
Lively, gentle-mannered and demonstratively affectionate, fearless and with well developed protective instinct.
Head and Skull
Head lean and noble. Skull moderately wide between ears with median line down forehead and a moderate stop. Skull a little longer than muzzle. Muzzle, although tapering, well squared at the end. Nostrils well developed, broad and wide. Jaws strong and powerful. Lips covering jaws completely and neither loose nor pendulous. Nose brown.
Eyes
Neither deep nor prominent, of medium size, a shade darker in colour than coat. Slightly oval in shape, eyelids fitting tightly. Yellow or black eye undesirable.
Ears
Moderately low set, proportionately long with a thin skin and hanging down close to cheeks. Rounded 'V' shape; not fleshy.
Mouth
Sound and strong white teeth. Jaws strong with perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Full dentition desirable.
Neck
Strong, smooth and muscular; moderately long, arched and devoid of dewlap.
Forequarters
Shoulders well laid and muscular, elbows close to body and straight, forearm long, pasterns upright.
Body
Back level, short, well muscled, withers high. Chest moderately broad and deep with prominent breast bone. Distance from withers to lowest part of chest equal to distance from chest to ground. Ribs well sprung and belly with a slight tuck-up beneath loin. Croup well muscled.
Hindquarters
Straight when viewed from rear, thighs well developed with moderate angulation, hocks well let down.
Feet
Rounded with toes short, arched and tight. Cat-like foot is required, hare foot undesirable. Nails short, strong and a shade darker in colour than coat, dewclaws should be removed.
Tail
Previously customarily docked.
Docked: Customarily docked by one third of length. Moderately thick, rather low set. When moving carried horizontally.
Undocked: Rather low set. Moderately thick, slightly curved. Tapering towards the end, reaching to hocks. When moving carried horizontally.
Gait/Movement
Graceful, elegant with a lively trot and ground-covering gallop.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Coat
Short, straight, dense, smooth and shiny, feeling greasy to the touch.
Colour
Russet gold, small white marks on chest and feet, though acceptable, undesirable.
Size
Height at withers: dogs: 57-64 cms (221/2-25 ins); bitches: 53-60 cms (21-2311/2 ins). Weight: 20-30 kgs (44-66 lbs).
Faults
Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

There are three main types of shows, Limit, Open, and Championship.
Limit shows are smaller, less competitive shows, which are good to attend to gain experience and knowledge before competing in the larger shows.
Open shows are usually inexpensive and local, probably the next best place to go after gaining confidence at the smaller Limit shows.
Championship shows are large, expensive and usually situated in large cities; can be a bit daunting for the beginner to dog showing.

To enter a show an entry form has to be filled in giving details of the dog being entered and for which class, the forms can be obtained from your local ringcraft classes, dog shows or directly from the show secretary. The forms have to be filled in and sent off with the entry fee some time before the actual show date. The form will have a closing date on it and any entries received after the closing date will not be allowed. Once the secretary has received the entries, a catalogue of all the dogs entered is compiled. This is made available to everyone on the show day.

Puppies must be Kennel Club registered and be at least six months of age before they can be entered into their first show, so when you get your new puppy remember to send off the registration forms given to you by the breeder transferring the puppy over to you. In the run up to your first show a lot of preparation must take place in the form of general socialisation and ringcraft classes, so the earlier you start the better.
The shows are based on classes and the winner of each class goes through to a final to become "best in show". The usual classes offered are minor puppy, puppy, junior, maiden, novice, undergraduate, graduate, post graduate, limit, open and veteran.
The dog has to meet certain conditions before it can be entered into a class. More than one class can be entered at one show. The number of placings per class is decided by the show committee and will therefore vary from show to show.
Showing a dog is a very time consuming and expensive hobby. There is the travelling to and from shows, accommodation and entry fees. Most shows take place on a weekend, however some championship shows start on a Thursday or Friday and continue over the weekend. The open shows are a lot less expensive to enter than the other types of shows, and probably nearer to home too.
At the end of the day it is just a fun day out so enjoy it whether you win or lose!
There is a long process of hard work before entering a dog show. You and the puppy must both be well prepared.
Ringcraft classes are the ideal place to start. Most classes will let you attend once the puppy has been vaccinated, usually about 12 weeks of age.
Experienced breeders will have started their training long before this time. The ringcraft classes will allow your puppy to socialise with a wide range of other breeds, and you can both practice the showing stances. These classes are only a small part of the preparation you must continue to train your puppy at home every day. You must get your puppy used to having his teeth examined and set up in the show stance. At the classes, and at home, your puppy will be approached by strangers, this all helps in getting the puppy prepared for the show ring when the judges approach to assess your puppy.
Most shows are usually split into dogs and bitches, with the dogs being shown first, however in the less popular breeds dogs and bitches will be shown together.
Before you enter your first show it is always best to attend a few shows without your puppy, you will be able to see what will be expected of you and your puppy when you do attend your first show. You can watch and pick up lots of hints and as most people love to talk especially about their own dogs you can gain a lot of information as well.

Limit Shows, Open shows and Championships shows are all held under Kennel Club rules and regulations that are always printed on the entry schedule, or can be obtained directly from the Kennel Club.

Most shows will present the first few placings (sometimes from 1st to 5th) with a prize card indicating place, at some shows you may also receive a rosette.

Limit Shows

Limit shows are run by individual dog clubs, and are restricted to the members of that club. These shows are probably the best place to start your showing career as you will be given a lot of help and advice without the pressures of the larger, more competitive shows. The classes at these shows are quite small making it an ideal place to start.

Open Shows

These shows have a broader range of classes and tend to be more competitive. In some classes you will be up against

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

dogs of other breeds. Open Shows can also be purely for one specific breed. The top prize at this is The Best in Show, which is judged from the Best of Breed. The Best in Breed is the best dog and bitch of that one breed.

Championship Shows

These shows can be breed specific, group specific, for example gundogs, working etc, or for all breeds. These shows offer the widest range of classes and winning at these can gain the ultimate award of qualifying for Crufts, the most prestigious dog show in Britain.

The dogs that win each class compete for Challenge Certificates (C.C.'s), dogs and bitches separately.

Once you have three C.C.'s from three separate judges your dog is made up to a Champion. After the C.C's have been awarded the Best of Breed winners from each group (gundogs, working, hounds etc) are judged to find Best of Group. These are then judged for Best in Show. The dog declared the Best in Show has competed and is unbeaten by any other dog exhibited at the same show.

The other award that can be obtained is a Junior Warrant, which is based on a points system. These points can only be obtained by placings at Open and Championship shows. The points have to add up to 25 and must be collected in the dogs first year of showing, the dog will then be 18 months old.

The larger Open and Championship shows can be benched or unbenched. Benched means that on entering the show the dogs are allocated an open cage where it has to be left when not being shown. Unbenched shows have no facilities for leaving your dog unattended so they can stay with their owner or handler at all times.

The classes that can be entered at dog shows are dependent upon age, number of first places and C.C.'s won.

Minor Puppy	For dogs of six and not exceeding nine calendar months of age on the first day of the show.
Puppy	For dogs of six and not exceeding twelve calendar months of age on the first day of the show.
Junior	For dogs of six and not exceeding eighteen calendar months of age on the first day of the show.
Special Yearling	For dogs of six and not exceeding twenty four months of age on the first day of the show.
Maiden	For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or a first prize at an Open or Championship Show (Minor puppy, Special Minor Puppy, Puppy and Special Puppy classes excepted, whether restricted or not).
Novice	For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or three or more first prizes at Open and Championship Shows (Minor puppy, Special Minor Puppy, Puppy and Special Puppy classes excepted, whether restricted or not).
Undergraduate	For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or three or more first prizes at Championship Shows (Minor puppy, Special Minor Puppy, Puppy and Special Puppy classes excepted, whether restricted or not).
Graduate	For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or four or more first prizes at Championship Shows in Graduate, Post Graduate, Minor Limit, Mid Limit, Limit and Open Classes, whether restricted or not.
Post Graduate	For dogs which have not won a Challenge Certificate or five or more first prizes at Championship Shows in Post Graduate, Minor Limit, Mid Limit, Limit and Open Classes, whether restricted or not.
Mid Limit	For dogs which have not won three Challenge Certificates or five or more first prizes in all at Championship Shows in Mid Limit, Limit and open classes, confined to the breed, whether restricted or not, at shows where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.
Limit	For dogs which have not won three Challenge Certificates under three different judges or seven or more first prizes in all, at Championship Shows in Limit and Open classes, confined to the breed, whether restricted or not, at shows where Challenge Certificates were offered for the breed.
Open	For all dogs of the breed for which the class is provided and eligible for entry at the show.
Veteran	For dogs of seven years of age and over on the first day of the show.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

So you would like to breed?

Firstly we are not anti breeding and we will help anyone who wishes to breed ethically to make informed choices to get the best out of there dog or bitch. We pride ourselves on being approachable and offering honest down to earth advice.

Bitch owners..

The decision to breed a litter should not be undertaken lightly & needs careful thought about all the responsibilities involved. The would-be breeder needs to ask themselves the following questions:

Can I afford the costs involved & do I have the time to rear a litter successfully? Breeding a litter & caring for Mum & her puppies is expensive and very time consuming. You have to have the funds available for the stud fee, hip scoring, vet fees (these can be costly particularly if a caesarean section is needed), quality food for Mum & pups once weaned, set up equipment (eg whelping box, bedding, heating, puppy pen), Kennel Club registration fees etc. Bear in mind, if you have a small litter or incur high veterinary expenses, you may make a loss on your litter - breeding puppies is not an easy way to make money unless you cut corners or mass produce pups on a commercial scale as puppy farmers do. Sometimes, it may be necessary to keep puppies for longer than 8 weeks if the right homes are not forthcoming, so you need to be prepared for this & for the extra costs involved in feeding & vaccinating older pups.

If you can bear the financial costs, **do you have the time available?** Looking after a Mum with a newborn litter requires round the clock attention initially - it is not something you can do if you work long hours. Once puppies are weaned, the hard work really begins: It is very rewarding raising a litter properly, but it takes countless hours in feeding, cleaning up followed by more feeding & more cleaning up! The breeder must also make the effort to socialise puppies by introducing them to common household noises & letting them meet all different kinds of people, including children, all under careful supervision of course. Time also needs to be spent on vetting potential owners, making sure that your precious puppies only go the most suitable homes - this can be one of the most difficult aspects of breeding a litter as enquirers are not always what they seem when they first make contact with a breeder. Sadly not all enquirers can offer a good home environment for a puppy.

Could I cope if things go wrong? Whilst it is true that most Vizsla bitches make good Mums & have trouble free pregnancies, there are also occasions when things do go disastrously wrong. Sometimes caesarean section surgery is required to deliver puppies safely & rarely, a breeder can lose both the bitch & all her puppies. Other problems that could arise include a failure of the bitch to produce milk, meaning her puppies have to be hand-reared (requiring bottle feeding every 2 hours round the clock).

Can I provide after sales help & advice to any puppy owners who might need it? A responsible breeder will always be happy to answer questions & provide advice to new puppy owners should they need it. This means having good knowledge on subjects like puppy training & common health issues. A responsible breeder also has a lifetime responsibility to the puppies they produce. This means being prepared to take back one of their puppies (however old he/she might be) for rehoming should the need arise (unfortunately people's circumstances do change), even if the timing is not convenient for the breeder. A breeder must also bear the moral responsibility if any of their puppies develops a hereditary defect. It needs to be noted that sometimes the courts will make breeders legally responsible for such defects - buyers are now much more aware of their consumer rights & puppies are treated like any other "goods" under current consumer legislation.

If after considering the above, you decide that you are ready for the responsibility of breeding a litter, then you should consult us Tel 01509672066 as the bitch's breeder we are happy to give advice and help you find a suitable stud dog.

You will also need to read as much as possible about breeding, with your first essential purchase being "The Book Of The Bitch" by Evans & White (available from most good book shops or from internet book suppliers such as Amazon.co.uk).

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

This book is regarded by many as "The Breeders Bible" & covers every aspect of breeding & rearing a litter you are likely to need.

Dog owners...

Allowing a dog to sire a litter is a big decision & needs a lot of thought about the responsibilities involved & the amount of knowledge needed.

The responsible owner of a potential stud dog must have in depth knowledge on a range of subjects including:

The owner must know what hereditary problems exist in the breed & which lines have produced problems in the past to be able to make an educated decision about whether their dog should be used at all & if so, which bitches he would suit. It is never just a case of letting any bitch mate any dog - this could lead to disaster!

The Bitch's Cycle. The stud dog owner must be able to advise novice bitch owners when to bring their bitch for mating as all bitches differ. The stud dog owner must know from just looking at a bitch whether she is receptive to mating or not - introducing a stud dog to a bitch who is not ready for mating could lead to the dog being injured as bitches may be aggressive to males if they are not ready. The stud dog owner must also be prepared to board an in season bitch for a few days or longer if she arrives before she is receptive to mating.

Mating Techniques. Contrary to popular belief, not all male dogs know instinctively what to do with an in season bitch - many need careful tutoring & the stud dog owner must know how to do this & how to assist a dog to achieve a successful mating. Some matings can be technically difficult for example if the dog & bitch vary in size too much or if the bitch is reluctant to stand still to be mated. Again, the stud dog owner needs to know what to do to achieve a good result without injury or distress being caused to either party.

Managing the Stud Dog. Once a dog is used at stud, it is not unusual for his personality to alter to some extent. Some have a tendency to mark their territory indoors (cocking legs on furniture etc) and may be more likely to wander off the lead in search of in season bitches. Once a dog has been allowed to mate one bitch, they will generally want others! Some may also become more aggressive to other male dogs (due to sexual competitiveness). The potential stud dog owner needs to decide whether they can cope with these possible behavioural changes.

Responsibility for Puppies. Once a dog has been used at stud, the owner cannot just take the money & forget about it. The stud dog owner must be prepared to give advice on rearing puppies to the bitch owner (if a first time breeder) & must also take responsibility for any hereditary defects produced by their dog. They are also morally responsible for helping with the rehoming of any of their dog's offspring should the need arise at any time. This responsibility also means the stud dog owner must vet bitch owners that contact them to ensure that the breeder is reputable (not a puppy farmer for instance!) & that the bitch is old enough to be mated (or not too old) & has passed all the recommended health tests (hip score for example).

If after reading this, you feel you can undertake the responsibilities of offering your dog at stud, then you need to get him seen by reputable breeders. This means showing him (if a show-type dog) or competing at Field Trials / Working Trials (if a Working dog) If other breeders can see that he is an excellent example of the breed, then they may ask to use him at stud, but the key word is "may" - there are already a large number of experienced stud dogs in the country for the reputable breeder to choose from. It goes without saying that your dog should also have had the recommended health screening tests which means as an absolute minimum, he should be hip scored.

As you can see, owning a stud dog is not for the fainthearted - it's not an easy way to make some extra cash & is never just a case of putting together any dog with any bitch & leaving them to get on with it - doing this could cause one or both parties to be injured and could also result in pups with health or temperament problems. If you would like to offer your dog at stud simply because you would like another puppy with his personality & looks, then it would be easier to buy another puppy from your dog's breeder!

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Breeding, Pedigrees and what's behind them-

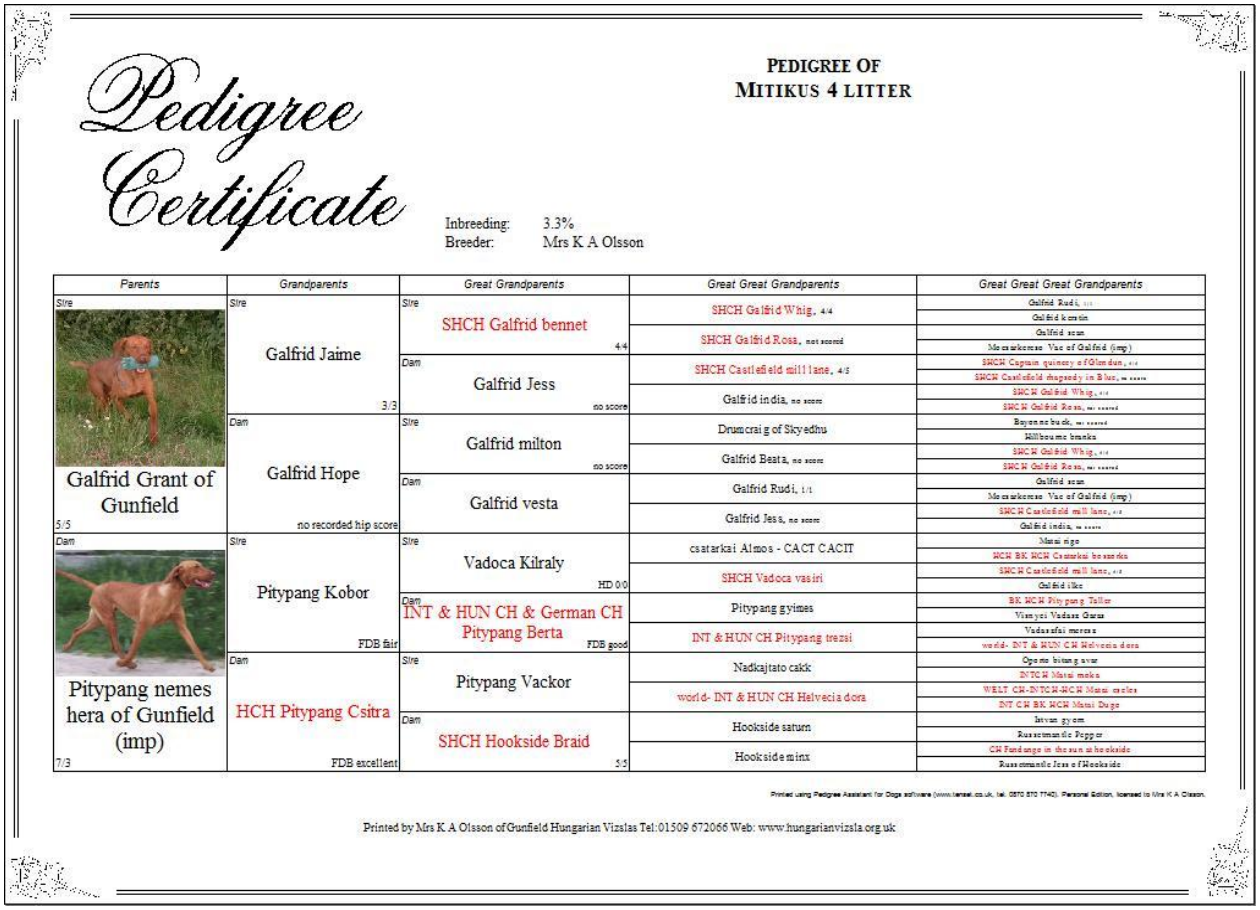
One of the reasons you have selected a pedigree breed of dog will be because you know what your puppy will look like, behave like and grow up to be.
When planning a litter preparations for breeding start far ahead of your puppy actually being conceived.
We look at pedigrees of the two parents and with a critical eye, no dog is perfect and we must carefully consider each dogs strengths and weaknesses, however certain faults we find completely unacceptable and should never be allowed into a breeding program, such as poor temperament or ill health , no dog with temperament issues or who is in ill health is ever used for breeding by us.

When planning a mating we use a pedigree database which can tell us how high the percentage of inbreeding is within a litter this helps prevent breeding litters with two higher percentage of inbreeding which could potentially have future problems.

Reading a pedigree-

A pedigree is basically a family tree; It will look something like this...

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!



Pedigree Certificate

PEDIGREE OF
MITIKUS 4 LITTER

Inbreeding: 3.3%
Breeder: Mrs K A Olsson

Parents	Grandparents	Great Grandparents	Great Great Grandparents	Great Great Great Grandparents
Sire: Galfrid Grant of Gunfield 5/5	Sire: Galfrid Jaime 3/3	Sire: SHCH Galfrid bennet 4/4	SHCH Galfrid Whig, 4/4	Galfrid Rudi, 1/1
				Galfrid kerstin
			SHCH Galfrid Rosa, not scored	Galfrid scan
				Mecsekcsemse Vac of Galfrid (imp)
		Dam: Galfrid Jess no score	SHCH Castlefield millane, 4/5	SHCH Captain quincey of Glendun, 4/4
				SHCH Castlefield rhapsody in Blue, no score
			Galfrid india, no score	SHCH Galfrid Whig, 4/4
				SHCH Galfrid Rosa, not scored
	Dam: Galfrid Hope no recorded hip score	Sire: Galfrid milton no score	Druncraig of Skyedhu	Bayennebuck, not scored
				Hillbourne branka
			Galfrid Beata, no score	SHCH Galfrid Whig, 4/4
				SHCH Galfrid Rosa, not scored
		Dam: Galfrid vesta	Galfrid Rudi, 1/1	Galfrid scan
				Mecsekcsemse Vac of Galfrid (imp)
			Galfrid Jess, no score	SHCH Castlefield millane, 4/5
				Galfrid india, no score
Dam: Pitypang nemes hera of Gunfield (imp) 7/3	Sire: Pitypang Kobor FDB fair	Sire: Vadoca Kilraly HD 0/0	csatarkai Almos - CACT CACIT	Matsi nigo
				HCH BK HCH Csatarkai benszerda
			SHCH Vadoca vasiri	SHCH Castlefield millane, 4/5
				Galfrid ilke
		Dam: INT & HUN CH & German CH Pitypang Berta FDB good	Pitypang gyimes	BK HCH Pitypang Tallér
				Vizsnyei Vadász Gazsa
			INT & HUN CH Pitypang trezsi	Vadászfai mercsa
				world- INT & HUN CH Helvecia dora
	Dam: HCH Pitypang Csitra FDB excellent	Sire: Pitypang Vackor	Nadkajtato cakk	Opemo bitang avar
				INTCH Matsi meka
			world- INT & HUN CH Helvecia dora	WELT CH-INTCH-HCH Matsi merles
				INT CH BK HCH Matsi Duge
		Dam: SHCH Hookside Braid 5/5	Hookside saturn	Istvan gyom
				Russetmantle Pepper
			Hookside minx	CH Fandange in the sun at hookside
				Russetmantle Jess of Hookside

Printed using Pedigree Assistant for Dogs software (www.lensel.co.uk, tel. 0870 870 7742). Personal Edition, licensed to Mrs K A Olsson.

Printed by Mrs K A Olsson of Gunfield Hungarian Vizslas Tel:01509 672066 Web: www.hungarianvizsla.org.uk

It shows details of the name show winnings and Hip scores of five generations of you dogs ancestors

Dogs shown in red are champions either in the show ring or the shooting field

Here is a key of the abbreviations used...

SHCH- show champion
FTCH - field trial champion
HSHCH- Hungarian show champion
HGCH- Hungarian grand champion
HMCH- Hungarian working Champion
BKCH- Hungarian champion of champions
INTCH - International champion
AMCH- American champion
AUSCH- Australian champion
BiH CH - Bosnian champion
NZCH- New Zealand champion
World CH- World champion
Lux CH- Luxemburg Champion
HJCH- Hungarian Junior champion
HVCH- Hungarian Veteran Champion

In addition to champion titles you will find the following abbreviations on pedigrees.

MH- Master Hunter
JH- Junior Hunter
AV -Basic Hunting test

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

BIS -Best in Show
BOG /FCSGY -Best of Group / Fajtacsoport-gyoztes
CAC -At national or international shows: Winner of the open / intermediate / working / champion or veteran class.
CACIB -International winner: It is chosen from the CAC winners of the Intermediate, Open, Working and Champion classes. Only 1 female and 1 male get this title in an international show.
CACIT -Winner of an international working trial that have completed in 1 st prize (category). Only 1 per competition regardless to the breed.
CACT -Winner of a national working trial that have completed in 1 st prize (category). Only 1 per competition regardless to the breed.
CQN -Special price on a field trial for dogs with exceptional ability that have made a fault of training.
DGY -Derby-winner. In a special 'derby-Show' in Hungary : the best male and female born the year before.
FT. EU.Ch . -Hungarian Vizsla Field Trial European Cup winner, in team or individual
HFGY or BOB -Best of Breed
KV -Ability test
MAM -Slovakian Field-Water trial "Mészáros Alexander Memorial"
MVV -All round (HPR) hunting Trial
OTV / VM -Vízi Mezei vizsga, Field-water hunting test
Res CAC -At national or international shows: 2nd in the open / intermediate / working / champion or veteran class. It can be awarded in classes and in sex.
Res CACIB -International reserve-winner(2 nd): It is chosen from the CAC winners of the Intermediate, Open, Working and Champion classes. Only 1 female and 1 male get this title in an international show.
Res CACT -Reserve-winner (2 nd) of a national working trial that have completed in 1 st prize (category). Only 1 per competition regardless to the breed..
Res. CACIT -Reserve-winner (2 nd) of an international working trial that have completed in 1 st prize (category). Only 1 per competition regardless to the breed.
SMV -Special All-round Hunting Competition for Hungarian Vizslas.
Somogyi Kupa gyoztese
The most successful shorthaired Hungarian vizsla of the year in hunting competitions.
TSZ -Special breeding-show: they award no prices, just "breedable – not breedable" mark in terms of exterior.
VMV -Field-Water competition.
BVA- British veterinary association- official hip scoring program in the UK
FDB -Independent Dysplasia Committee- official Hip Dysplasia ranking body in Hungary
Penn- official hip scoring body in the USA
OFA- Official hip scoring body in the USA

Services

Gunfield Vizslas offer the following training services which you may find useful-

Puppy basic training course

This is a two week residential course during the two weeks your puppy will be taught to sit, stay, recall and walk to heel on lead.
He or she will also be given intensive socialisation , Many owners find this course useful option when going on holiday themselves.
This course is suited to puppies aged 4-9 months
Cost of the two weeks is £200 inclusive of all training and food.

Introduction to gundog work

This is a 4 - 6 week residential course suitable for Vizslas with a basic level of obedience
Your Vizsla will learn to sit and recall to the whistle, turn on the whistle.
we will begin retrieving work using dummies and move on to game should the do be "ready"
The Vizsla will also be introduced to gunshot. By use of a starting pistol , dummy launcher and finally shot gun.
Cost of the course is £120 per week including all training and food.

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no "steal" the content and pretend you wrote it!

Household behavioral problems

This service is offered to those who have problems with their Vizsla , we will have you Vizsla living in our home and work to overcome any issues, type and duration of the training is dependent on the problem and how severe it is.
Cost of this service is initial psychological assessment £60.00
Training £140 per week including all food .

We are qualified and fully insured to care for you dogs

Telephone 01509672066

You need help with your Vizsla?-

Gunfield puppies and their owners benefit from having us here as a backup for them if you are experiencing problems.

Both Kate and Andrew have years of experience in owning and training the Vizsla breed.
Kate is a qualified canine psychologist and has experience in behavioral training and Andrew has spent many years training dogs to work in the field, so together they can offer you an experienced ear and point you in the right direction.
you can contact them by phone 01509672066
or email vizsla@gunfield.freeserve.co.uk

you will also find lots of information on our website www.hungarianvizsla.org.uk .

There is a forum run by ourselves www.vizslaforum.co.uk where you can ask questions to other Vizsla owners.

Should your situation change and you need to rehome your puppy/adult Vizsla we will do this for you, as agreed in your sales agreement. We prefer to rehome our progeny ourselves so we can assess suitable homes for suitability and avoid

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!

Vizslas of our breeding ending up in rescue shelters or in the hands of un reputable breeders.
You will be required to sign all ownership over to us and you will need to accept you will not be reimbursed the purchase price of your puppy.

Enjoy your puppy and keep us updated on his or her progress
If you can think of anything else you would like to see in this booklet please let us know!

To fellow Vizsla breeders -this booklet was written edited and produced by Gunfield Vizslas while you are welcome to print it out and use it please do no “steal” the content and pretend you wrote it!