



image source: <http://www.elisanel.fi/yarracitta/CrossbreedingsENfinal.pdf>

Finnish Kennel Club – German Pinscher X Schnauzer Crossbreeding

OVERVIEW

Choosing a Compatible Cross.....	1
German Pinscher Registrations (Population)	
Brief History	2
Pinscher X Schnauzer - F1 – F4	3
Addendums	
I Coat Color and Type (Inheritance)	7
II GP meeting in Germany 9.-10. October, 2010, PINSCHER-SCHNAUZER CROSSBREEDING PROJECT,– SHORT TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH (2013)	10
Bibliography and Resources	11

This document was prepared for DogWellNet.

Thanks go to Katariina Mäki for supplying background information on the Finnish Kennel Club's crossbreeding programs and to Karoliina Suomalainen for providing resources and materials pertaining to the German Pinscher X Schnauzer Crossbreeding project.

Finnish Kennel Club – German Pinscher X Schnauzer Crossbreeding

Choosing a Compatible Race Cross - Breed Origins and History – Breed Standard

The German Pinscher breed's origin is Germany; the FCI breed standard (FCI German Pinscher Breed Standard (English) - <http://www.fci.be/Nomenclature/Standards/184g02-en.pdf>) is managed by the Pinscher-Schnauzer-Klub 1895 e. V. (<http://www.psk-pinscher-schnauzer.de/>).

Historically speaking the two breeds chosen for this crossbreeding, the smooth coated Pinscher and wire haired Schnauzer, were once interbred. It was not until 1917 the smooth coated German Pinscher became recognized as a distinct breed.¹ From the FCI Breed Standard: "The smooth haired Pinscher represents a very old breed which was mentioned in the German Stud Book for dogs in 1880 already. He has the same ancestors as the Schnauzer which was also called the rough coated Pinscher. From the beginning the smooth haired Pinschers differed from the rough haired specimen in their colour and their short coat. They were mostly black with light brown markings, self-coloured in various shades of brown to red, pepper and salt or simply blue-grey to black."²

The smooth-coated German Pinscher nearly became extinct during the Second World War. "There were no new litters registered in West Germany from 1949 to 1958."³ Today the genetic pool for German Pinschers remains very small which led to concerns among many German Pinscher fanciers over genetic diversity, the breed's vitality and breed health. These concerns were the primary reason for considering a crossbreeding. (See Addendum II.)

Registrations for the German Pinscher from several Kennel Clubs

FKC German Pinscher Registrations

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmEtusivu.aspx?R=184>

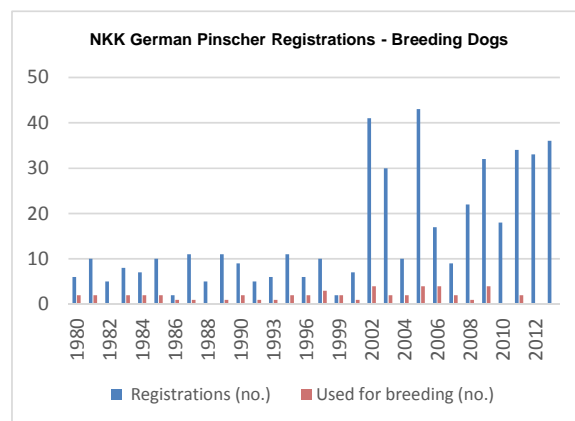
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
75	87	106	52	73

VDH German Pinscher Registrations

2013	2012	2011
413	336	407

SKK German Pinscher Registrations

2013	108
2012	159
2011	120
2010	173
2009	196
2008	162
2007	174
2006	173
2005	132
2004	148
2003	109
2002	89



AKC Breed Registrations 2001-2005

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
89	76	74	84	98

AKC Breed Rank 2016: 135th

German Pinschers 135 (2014)
130 (2013)
146 (2009)

UK KC Registrations German Pinscher

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
10	14	15	16	1	12	11	13	15	42

Brief History of German Pinscher Cross – Kennel Club involvement - 1990-1996

The Finnish Kennel Club is involved with breed clubs in managing and approving crossbreeding requests. See the FKC's article on policy: The Finnish Kennel Club: **Crosses Between Breeds** at <http://dogwellnet.com/content/health-and-breeding/breeding/breeding-for-health/cross-breeding/the-finnish-kennel-club-crosses-between-breeds-r280/> and **Instructions For Implementing And Monitoring Crosses Between Breeds** at <http://www.dogwellnet.com/files/file/142-fkk-instructions-for-implementing-and-monitoring-crosses-between-breeds> (Approved by the Finnish Kennel Club board 22.11.2013. Valid from 1.1.2014).

According to Katariina Maki (FKC), the FKC's Päivi Rantasalo researched minutes from the FKC's 1990's proceedings wherein it is represented that the German Pinscher breed club (Pinsarit Ry / Finnish German Pinscher Club <http://www.pinsarit.fi/english.html>) asked the FKC scientific commission for its principled opinion on breed crosses. A crossbreeding project was not approved by FKC in 1990. The feeling of Mrs. Porenne, the German Pinscher breeder (Yarracitta), who would eventually take on the execution of the crossbreeding project, was that the time was not right for approving such a plan citing crossbreeding two races was too new idea in pedigree dog world. Undoubtedly, crossbreeding is viewed by some purebred dog breeders as ill-advised if not completely unacceptable.

What changed to make a crossbreeding of two races possible between 1990 and 1996? Mr. Tapio Eerola, Editor-in-Chief of the FKC's Koiramme magazine was very interested in the idea and wrote about the topic. Also between the 1990 inquiry and 1995 the favourable opinions on crossbreeding of Professor Bernard Denis (FCI scientific commission) and Dr. Hans Räber, an elected official in the Swiss Kennel Club, were expressed. Dr. Räber was the chair of the FCI breed standards commission, having a key role in the International Schnauzer Pinscher Union (ISPU). In 1995 the Yarracitta, Dorthonion kennels applied to the FKC for permission to cross breed a German Pinscher with a Schnauzer. The FKC approved the plan in 1996 as the breed club gave consent to proceed.

The German Pinscher X Schnauzer Crossbreeding

In this article primarily we will cover notable F1 through F4 generations as well as provide supportive information on the cross. The F1 – F3 litters were registered by the FKC under an "ER" designation.

Also see [Addendum II](#) (GP meeting in Germany 9.-10. October, 2010 PINSCHER-SCHNAUZER CROSSBREEDING PROJECT) 2013, short English translation.

The Yarracitta O-litter (F1) – from the mating of Balthasar v Achterplätzchen X Yarracitta Ipanapapanetta was born 24.5.1998

Sire: Balthasar v Achterplätzchen
(p & s schnauzer)

Dam: Yarracitta Ipanapapanetta
(red GP)

http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=SF31804/90&R=182_2

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN21805/95&R=184>



10.4.1997 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
8.4.1992 hip joint A/A
testicles normal





7.9.2003 eye examination
eye examination PHTVL/PHPV : open diagnosis
Undefined extra cilia/hair : found
22.1.2000 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye disease
9.3.1998 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye disease

4.2.1997
elbow joint 0/0
hip joint A/A

Notes: Health testing. The cross breeding project began with a mating in which both sire and dam were tested for hereditary conditions. "The biggest problem in Pinschers is the high frequency of hereditary cataract (HC) and adverse reactions to vaccinations," says Finnish researcher Katariina Maki. "Incidence of HC is estimated to be at least 16.5 per cent with adverse vaccine reactions seen in 20-25 per cent of the purebred Pinscher population in Finland."⁴

F1

Note Different Coat Color and Types*

male	Yarracitta Orhiehörhöpörhö	ER34187/98	
male	Yarracitta Ozzpipurimieli	ER34188/98	
female	Yarracitta Oiolenkaunokki	ER34189/98	Founder bitch of the crossbred line 

Additional litter members

male	Yarracitta Occobuccopepper	ER34185/98	red
male	Yarracitta Oliverpepperoni	ER34186/98	
female	Yarracitta Originellimolli	ER34190/98	red
female	Yarracitta Orrippuripimu	ER34191/98	
female	Yarracitta Outotummagimma	ER34192/98	

Going forward... from the

F1-generation bitch

Yarracitta Oiolenkaunokki

(Schnauzer sire Balthasar v Achterplätzchen – Pinscher dam Yarracitta Ipanapapanetta)

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER34189/98&R=184>

11.2.2007 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 27.11.2004 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 9.1.2002 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 22.1.2000 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 23.8.1999
 elbow joint 0/0
 hip joint A/A

* Additional information on Coat Color and Type Challenges – Inheritance: See [Addendum 1](#)

F2 – 2 litters

Dam: Yarracitta Oiolenkaunokki -- F1-generation bitch

Two backcross litters: Yarracitta E- and N-litters.

Yarracitta E-litter born 20.8.2000

Sire: Ceriinan Harris

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=SF30322/93&R=184>



22.6.2000 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 25.3.1996 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

12.10.1994 hip joint A/A
 testicles normal

male	Yarracitta Eppuhuippuheppu	ER36231/00	red
female	Yarracitta Effinamuffins	ER36232/00	red
female	Yarracitta Eleganzadanza	ER36233/00	red
female	Yarracitta Emmaepsanceicca	ER36234/00	red
female	Yarracitta Etusivunjutta	ER36235/00	red

Yarracitta N-litter born 25.4.2002

Sire: Fundora's Charmat

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN33407%2F98>



17.11.2006 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 12.9.2004 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 14.4.2003 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 5.11.2001 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 21.2.2000 hip joint B/B
 10.2.2000 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
 testicles normal

male	Yarracitta Nallenatunen	ER25798/02	red
male	Yarracitta Niilonamupala	ER25799/02	red
male	Yarracitta Nuuttinatiainen	ER25800/02	red
female	Yarracitta Neitineilicca	ER25801/02	red
female	Yarracitta Nellinonparelli	ER25802/02	red
female	Yarracitta Nettenättinen	ER25803/02	red
female	Yarracitta Nitaturelli	ER25804/02	red
female	Yarracitta Nöpöloppönen	ER25805/02	red

F3 – 3 litters

Yarracitta J-litter - 2003

Sire: Yarracitta Eppuhiippuheppu

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER36231%2F00&R=184>



1.11.2006 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

Finnish Kennel Club's panel

28.11.2001

elbow joint 0/0
hip joint B/A

male	Yarracitta Jakemegamagee
male	Yarracitta Jeppejäppinen
male	Yarracitta Juccacuccanen
female	Yarracitta Jeppanapoppanen
female	Yarracitta Justinellajust

Dam: Of Leijliden Unra-Eliza

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN42767/96&R=184>



27.11.2004 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

11.12.2002 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

23.8.1999

elbow joint 0/0
hip joint A/A

ER24754/03	wolf colour / wild boar
ER24755/03	red
ER24756/03	red
ER24757/03	wolf colour / wild boar
ER24758/03	wolf colour / wild boar

Yarracitta L-litter - 2007

Sire: FIN CH WALDWEG MILLENIUM



<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN32040%2F99>

13.8.2007 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

22.9.2006 hip joint A/A

3.4.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

12.10.2002 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

testicles normal

male	YARRACITTA LALLILAPANEN
female	YARRACITTA LOISTOLYYLI

Dam: Yarracitta Nitanaturelli



<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER25804%2F02&R=184>

17.8.2007 hip joint A/A

7.8.2007 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

3.4.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

ER12175/08	red
ER12176/08	red

Yarracitta K-litter - 2006

Sire: Aron Arming Harmony Star

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN41314%2F04>



Dam: Yarracitta Nöpöläppönen

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER25805%2F02&R=184>



15.11.2007 eye examination Cataract without further localisation : found

27.9.2006 eye examination Posterior polar cataract : found

14.3.2006 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

26.7.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

11.8.2004 hip joint A/A
testicles normal

11.11.2005

elbow joint 0/0

hip joint A/A

16.10.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

female	YARRACITTA KAAKAOKAUNOTAR	ER33710/06	red
female	YARRACITTA KANELIPRINSESSA	ER33711/06	red
male	YARRACITTA KARISMAATTINEN	ER33706/06	red
male	YARRACITTA KAUHEENKOMEE	ER33707/06	red
female	YARRACITTA KETSCHUPPIBABY	ER33712/06	red
female	YARRACITTA KIRPPUKIWAKIWA	ER33713/06	red
female	YARRACITTA KORISTEELLINEN	ER33714/06	red
male	YARRACITTA KYLLMÄONMAKEE	ER33708/06	red
male	YARRACITTA KÄHEENVILLEE	ER33709/06	red

NOTES:

In addition to health tests, temperament tests and evaluations were done on dogs used for breeding; 'pet dogs' were tested and evaluated as well.

According to Karoliina Suomalainen (Megamagee) "Dogs are evaluated by eye checks and hip x-rays and mental tests but also in ways that are not shown in official records. Dogs with unwanted issues (such as allergies etc.) are eliminated from breeding by breeders themselves."

- Records for the German Pinschers, including the crossbred GP X Schnauzer dogs in Finland can be located in the FKC's Database, KoiraNet-jalostustietojärjestelmä - Suomen Kennelliitto, at <http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/>
- In 2010 a presentation was prepared on the cross – the presentation was updated in 2013. Please see [Addendum II](#) -- GP meeting in Germany 9.-10. October, 2010 PINSCHER-SCHNAUZER CROSSBREEDING PROJECT (2013, EN) for report, results and comments.

Note on the F4 generation dogs: the Megamagee M- Litter born in 2009, and the Yarracitta S-Litter and D-Litters born in 2011 and 2012 respectively are registered with the FKC under the FI designation.

F4 – 3 litters

Megamagee – M-litter - 2009

Sire: CERIINAN GILBERT

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=FIN29312/04&R=184>



24.1.2008 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
22.9.2006 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
30.11.2005

elbow joint 0/0
hip joint B/B

8.10.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
testicles normal

Dam: YARRACITTA JEPPANAPOPPANEN

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER24757/03&R=184>



29.2.2008 hip joint A/A
2.11.2007 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases
1.10.2006 eye examination Cataract without further localisation: suspected

16.10.2005 eye examination no evidence of inherited eye diseases

FI34550/09	female	MEGAMAGEE MARUZELLA MUMALUGA	black & tan
FI34551/09	female	MEGAMAGEE MELIZA MUFLONE	wolf colour / wild boar
FI34548/09	male	MEGAMAGEE METAL THE DEVIL	black & tan
FI34549/09	male	MEGAMAGEE MEZMERIZE MONTALBANO	black & tan

Yarracitta – S-litter born 2011

Sire: Rattenjäger Karat24

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=N14876%2F06>



testicles normal

Dam: YARRACITTA KANELIPRINSESSA

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER33711/06&R=184>



22.8.2008
elbow joint 0/0
hip joint A/A

FI49444/11	male	YARRACITTA SARJAHURMAAJA	red
FI49447/11	female	YARRACITTA SERENADI SAWONMUALLE	red
FI49450/11	female	YARRACITTA SHAMPPANJAPRINSESSA	red
FI49449/11	female	YARRACITTA SIEVISTELEVÄ HUPSU	red
FI49448/11	female	YARRACITTA SIMPSAKKA POHJANAKKA	red
FI49445/11	male	YARRACITTA SMARTTI MORTTI	red
FI49446/11	male	YARRACITTA STADIKAN SKIDI	red

Yarracitta – D-litter born 2012

Sire: Gangland Wolfrider's Bearclaw

Dam: YARRACITTA LOISTOLYYLI

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=S18069/2008&R=184>

<http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/frmKoira.aspx?RekNo=ER12176/08&R=184>



1.9.2009 foreign hip joint examination A
testicles normal

11.10.2011 hip joint C/B

FI39142/12	male	FI CH YARRACITTA DESANTTI DIMITRI	red
FI39144/12	female	FI CH SE CH FIW-15 YARRACITTA DHALMA PILCCUNE	red
FI39145/12	female	YARRACITTA DRAAMAKUNINGATAR	red
FI39146/12	female	YARRACITTA DUBBUCYLÄN DESIREE	red
FI39147/12	female	YARRACITTA DUHMA DONITSI	red
FI39143/12	male	FI CH SE CH EE CH YARRACITTA DYLY DOHVELI	red
FI39148/12	female	YARRACITTA DYYRIS DRYFFELI	red

Show records for the 3rd and 4th and subsequent generations reflect the qualities present.

- Yarracitta Kaneliprinsessa, 3rd gen., FI, SE, NO, LT CH FIW-09 FIW-11 LTW-10, 2 times Breed Club's best show bitch (2009 & 2010)
- Megamagee Sham-And-A-Lie, 3rd gen., FI, LV, EE CH HEW-12, Club's best show bitch in 2013
- Yarracitta Dyly Dohveli, 4th gen., FI & SE CH, Club's best show dog in 2015
- Megamagee Saxon Stolzite, 3rd gen., FI, EE, LV, LT & BALT CH
- Yarracitta Loistolyyli, 3rd gen., FI CH
- Yarracitta Juccacuccanen, 3rd gen., FI CH
- Yarracitta Ketschuppibaby, 3rd gen., FI CH
- Yarracitta Desantti Dimitri, 4th gen., FI CH
- Yarracitta Dubbucylän Desiree, 4th gen., NO CH (lives in Norway)
- Megamagee Legato Lungo, 5th gen., C.I.B. (first crossbred line Int. Ch) NO, DK, SE CH (lives in Norway)

Additional pedigree and GP X Schnauzer crossbreed information is available. See the Yarracitta website. Mrs. Porenne. <http://www.elisanet.fi/yarracitta/>

Addendum I

Coat Color and Type

Comments made in the GPCA's Judges Education presentation indicate consistency issues during the early 1900's pertaining to coat color and type in smooth-coated Pinschers. "The Pinscher took a long time to breed true as litters continued to produce all types of coats, both smooth and rough-haired."⁵ Further called for in the smooth-coated Pinscher was "a coat that is short, dense, smooth, close and shiny for three generations in a row."⁶ Perhaps the low number of Pinschers can be attributed to the fact that since the races were split "many of these dogs were removed from breeding because they were not considered a real smooth pinscher as they had schnauzer coats or coloring."⁷

Today we know a great deal about coat color and coat type inheritance. In fact lately it has become possible to test A-locus for wild boar (aw) or black & tan (at)-allele. Earlier these tests could only tell if the dog is carrier for red (ay-allele) or either one of two other alleles. Dogs are evaluated as a whole, not by their color. A wire coated dog can always produce wire coated puppies; short coat is a recessive and wire coat a dominant trait. Two short coated dogs can produce only short coated puppies.

For the purpose of discussing the crossbred litters, according to Karoliina Suomalainen who became involved with the cross bred GP's in the mid 2000's (Megamagee), "all F1-generation dogs had more or less wire coats, but they are genetically speaking wire-coated. When the wire-coated are bred to a pure Pinscher, some of the offspring have pinscher coats, some have wire coats. So every time a wire coated crossbred dog is used, some wire coated puppies can be expected. Colour (or coat type) is not a health issue and doesn't affect dog's life at all, so that hasn't been a priority except that certain coat colors are not permitted to be shown." Further, "dogs that are not show quality because of their coat or colour are being 'breeding inspected', where approved show judges very carefully go over the dogs part by part, and write down all the dog's qualities and point out the possible problems." As a matter of interest, Karoliina Suomalainen also commented that the "FKC does wonderful job letting us use wrong coloured and dogs with wrong coat. Karoliina points out that "in Germany this would not be possible."

**The information below on coat color was provided by: Karoliina Suomalainen
WILD BOAR GENE ("aw") USED IN BREEDING ©KS**

First, for reading the charts, we must know the genetic codes for different colors. For making it super easy we concentrate only to A-locus, and forget D-locus dilution and B-locus:

		dog 1	
		aw	at
at	aw at	at at	
at	aw at	at at	
dog 2	puppies		

ay ay = red, not carrying other colors
 ay at = red, carrying black&tan
 at at = black&tan (b&t cannot carry other colors ever)
 aw at = wild boar (cannot ever carry red but always carries b&t)
 ay aw = red carrying wild boar (cannot ever produce b&t even with b&t partner)
 aw aw = "double wild boar", never carries other colors – these don't exist yet

This is how you read the chart

And then we can go to charts. All possible combinations listed below.

<p>1. When another parent is wild boar (aw at), combined with other possibilities:</p> <p>Combined with ay ay – red:</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2" style="color: red;">dog 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">aw</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">at</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">at</td> <td style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px;">aw at</td> <td colspan="2" style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px;">at at</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">at</td> <td style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px;">aw at</td> <td colspan="2" style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px;">at at</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="color: blue;">dog 2</td> <td colspan="3" style="color: green;">puppies</td> </tr> </table> <p>Result: 50% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar) 50% ay at = red (carrying black & tan)</p> <p><i>Problem with this breeding is that we cannot know which puppies carry wild boar and which carry b & t.</i></p>			dog 1				aw	at	at	aw at	at at		at	aw at	at at		dog 2	puppies			<p>2. When another parent is red carrying wild boar (ay aw), combined with other possibilities:</p> <p>Combined with ay ay – red:</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">aw</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay ay</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay aw</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay ay</td> <td style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">ay aw</td> </tr> </table> <p>50% ay ay = red (not carrying other colors) 50% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)</p>		ay	aw	ay	ay ay	ay aw	ay	ay ay	ay aw
		dog 1																												
		aw	at																											
at	aw at	at at																												
at	aw at	at at																												
dog 2	puppies																													
	ay	aw																												
ay	ay ay	ay aw																												
ay	ay ay	ay aw																												

Combined with ay at – red carrying b & t:

	aw	at
ay	ay aw	ay at
at	aw at	at at

25% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)
 25% ay at = red (carrying black & tan)
 25% aw at = wild boar
 25% at at = black & tan

Combined with ay at – red carrying b & t:

	ay	aw
ay	ay ay	ay aw
at	ay at	aw at

25% ay ay = red (not carrying other colors)
 25% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)
 25% ay at = red (carrying black & tan)
 25% aw at = wild boar

Combined with at at – black & tan:

	aw	at
at	aw at	at at
at	aw at	at at

50% aw at = wild boar
 50% at at = black & tan

This would be the optimal breeding because 50% of puppies are black & tan and cannot produce wild boar anymore.

Combined with at at – black & tan:

	ay	aw
at	ay at	aw at
at	ay at	aw at

50% ay at = black & tan (not carrying other colors)
 50% aw at = wild boar

Combined with aw at – another wild boar:

	aw	at
aw	aw aw	aw at
at	aw at	at at

25% aw aw = "double wild boar"
 25% at at = black & tan
 50% aw at = wild boar

Combined with aw at – wild boar:

	ay	aw
aw	ay aw	aw aw
at	ay at	aw at

25% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)
 25% aw aw = "double wild boar"
 25% ay at = red (carrying b&t)
 25% aw at = wild boar

Combined with ay aw = red carrying wild boar:

	aw	at
ay	ay aw	ay at
aw	aw aw	aw at

25% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)
 25% ay at = red (carrying b&t)
 25% aw aw = "double wild boar"
 25% aw at = wild boar

Combined with ay aw = another red carrying wild boar:

	ay	aw
ay	ay ay	ay aw
aw	ay aw	aw aw

25% ay ay = red (not carrying other colors)
 50% ay aw = red (carrying wild boar)
 25% aw aw = "double wild boar"

And last, couple things to remember:

- black & tan cannot ever carry red or wild boar
- wild boar always carries black tan
- wild boar never carries red
- red can carry wild boar or black & tan

Addendum II

© Pirjo Porenne 2010, translation Karoliina Suomalainen 2013

GP meeting in Germany 9.-10. October, 2010

PINSCHER-SCHNAUZER CROSSBREEDING PROJECT

– SHORT TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH



All texts written in cursive are 2013 updates to original text, with permission of original writer.

INTRO

Back in the 1980's we were very concerned about the health situation of the German Pinscher and had discussions about an idea of crossbreeding and it's goals with each other (kennels Dorthonion, Waldschatz, Yarracitta = undersigned). The first application for crossbreeding permission was made by us in 1990. At that time our application was rejected. Next application was made in 1995 (by kennels Dorthonion and Yarracitta), and this time it was approved by the Finnish Kennel Club in 1996.

Back then, and of course still today, the goal is to widen the gene pool of our small breed, to get new blood into it after generations of inbreeding, and through that to decrease the health issues in the breed. Another aim was to improve some of German Pinscher's conformational weaknesses.

CROSSBRED LITTERS

• F1-generation

- a. Yarracitta P-litter 6-9-1997sire: Yarracitta
Reticcarudolf (red GP) dam: Argenta's Pollyanna
(p&s Schnauzer)
2 puppies (2+0)
Coat: long, rough
Color: "red" (carries wild boar)
Unfortunately both had cryptorchidism, not used for breeding.
- b. Yarracitta O-litter 24.5.1998sire: Balthasar v
Achterplätzchen (p&s Schnauzer) dam:
Yarracitta Ipanapapanetta (red GP)
8 puppies (4+4)
Coat: 7 long, 1 short
Color: 3 "red" (carries wild boar) and 5 wild boars
- c. Yarracitta U-litter 4.12.2010 *sire: Ceriinan*
Gilbert (b&t Pinscher) *dam: Ankor*
Kurazh Eparhia (p&s Schnauzer)
5 puppies (5+0)
Coat: long, rough
Color: all wild boar
Not used for breeding yet, due to age.

• F2-generation

- a. Yarracitta E-litter 20.8.2000
sire: Ceriinan Harris (red GP)
dam: Yarracitta Oiolenkaunokki (*F1*, "red", carries wild boar)
5 puppies (1+4)
Coat: 2 long- and rough coated, 3 short coated
Color: 1 "red" (carries wild boar), 4 red (*carried colors unknown*)
- b. Yarracitta N-litter 25.4.2002
sire: Fundora's Charmat (red GP)
dam: Yarracitta Oiolenkaunokki (*F1*, "red", carries wild boar)
8 puppies (3+5)
Coat: 3 slightly longer coat, 5 short coated
Color: 7 red, 1 wild boar

Summary F2-generation: 2 litters = 13 dogs
Coats: 5 longer coat, 8 short coat
Colors: 12 red, 1 wild boar

• F3-generation

- a. Yarracitta J-litter 17.4.2003 sire: Yarracitta Eppuhuippuheppu (*F2*, "red", carries wild boar) dam: Of Leijliden Unra-Eliza (red GP)
5 puppies (3+2)
Coat: short
Color: 3 wild boar, 2 red
- b. Yarracitta K-litter 26.5.2006 sire: Aron Arming Harmony Star (red GP) dam: Yarracitta Nöpölöppönen (*F2*, red)
9 puppies (4+5)
Coat: short
Color: red
- c. Yarracitta L-litter 8.12.2009 sire: Waldweg Millenium (red GP) dam: Yarracitta Nitaturelli (*F2*, wild boar)
2 puppies (1+1)
Coat: short
Color: red
- d. *Megamagee S-litter 25.4.2011*
sire: Yarracitta Eppuhuippuheppu (*F2*, "red", carries wild boar) dam: Rattenjäger Minne Für Megamagee (red GP)
11 puppies (5+6)

Coat: 4 longer and rough, 7 short

Color: 4 wild boar, 7 red

Summary F3-generation: 3 litters, 27 dogs

Coats: 23 short, 4 longer

• F4-generation (to normal register)

- a. Megamagee M-litter 30.5.2009
sire: Cerinan Gilbert (b&t GP)
dam: Yarracitta Jeppanapoppanen (F3, wild boar)
4 puppies (2+2)
Coat: short
Color: 3 black&tan, 1 wild boar
- b. Sawonmuan A-litter 18.11.2009 sire:
Rattenjäger Ewig Eine Eins (red GP)
dam: Yarracitta Kirppukiwakiwa (F3, red)
7 puppies (5+2)
Coat: short
Color: red
- c. Megamagee R-litter 17.2.2010 sire:
Windläufer Weise Waltzer (b&t GP) dam:
Yarracitta Ketschuppibaby (F3, red)
8 puppies (2+6)
Coat: short
Color: red
- d. *Yarracitta D-litter 1.6.2012 sire:
Gangland Wolfrider's Bearclaw (red GP)
dam: Yarracitta Loistolyyli (F3, red)
7 puppies (2+5)
Coat: short
Color: red*

Summary F4-generation: 4 litters, 26 dogs

Coats: all short

Colors: 22 red, 3 black&tan, 1 wild boar

• F5-generation – general information

To date there have been one (1) F5-litter in Finland, four (4) in Germany and one (1) in Sweden.

RESULTS

1. Temperaments

For me, the temperament is the most important thing in dog breeding, and always the main priority in my small scale breeding hobby. The fate of this breed is depending on it's temperament in the first place. German Pinschers still have a bad reputation from "the old times", that we all know. Even one shy or aggressive Pinscher is too much, it destroys the breed's reputation. German Pinscher's original duty as countryside ratter or stable guard practically exists no more. Today the Pinscher is mostly a companion, often also a family pet, that lives in cities with children and this is the position this breed needs to be adjusted to, otherwise there is no place for it.

Generally it can be noted that the German Pinscher's temperaments have got very much better in Finland over the last 20-30 years. The reason for this is that most breeders have understood how important thing the temperament is and also have worked for better temperaments in their breeding. On my own behalf I have been trying to do my best to improve temperaments by using only dogs with absolutely good temperaments: in other words dogs that are social, open and kind to people.

14 crossbred dogs have been participating in Finnish mental tests between years 2003-2009 and attained the average of 124,6 points. In the same time period "purebred" Pinschers' (56 dogs tested) average was 121,9 points. The percentage of dogs reacted to shooting in crossbreds was 14,3% and in purebreds 16,1%. The differences aren't big. These average numbers of course don't tell much about German Pinscher's temperament, but they are directional info. The most important thing in mental test results are different features of the test and their results.

2. Coat types

Long and rough coat is partially left out already in F2-generation and mostly also in F3-generation, so it has not been any real problem.

One F3- generation litter contains 4 longer- and rough coated dogs. We have gained more knowledge about this coat type inheritance (autosomal dominant), so it can be controlled.

3. Colours

Wild boar- colour is caused by combination of p&s Schnauzer's colour allele aw and Pinscher's colour allele at. Wild boars have been born to crossbred lines, also later than only F1- generation. Actually all F1- generation "red" dogs are also carriers of wild boar, because they have inherited this aw- allele from their Schnauzer-parent, and red colour allele ay from their Pinscher parent.

Wild Boar is supposed to be one of the original colours of German Pinscher, which was removed from the Breed Standard in 1973 with many other colours.

Wild boar colour's inheritance is also well known, so by focusing to get rid of the colour it would be quite easy. Anyhow, we have felt that dogs that are used in breeding must be picked for their other qualities than colour. The German Pinscher population is not so wide that we could keep a colour as a main principle when working with crossbred lines. The close relationships in Finnish Pinscher population already set limitations. The main principles must be temperament, health and conformation; healthy and correct structure. Colour is a minor point considering breeding as a whole.

4. Hip dysplasia

Hip dysplasia is more common in p&s Schnauzers than in Pinschers. In the last 10 years there have been about 10% of dysplastic findings in Pinschers (FCI grades C and D), where as in the same time range p&s Schnauzer's dysplastic findings are as high as 40% (FCI grades C, D and E).

All breeding dogs are hip examined. To this date all hip examined crossbred dogs have been healthy. The following numbers include the hip results of three first crossbred generations, totally 11 dogs:

8 dogs A/A, 2 dogs A/B, 1 dog B/B.

That was the situation in 2010. To this date, year 2013, 17 crossbred dogs have been hip examined, with the following results:

A/A: 13 dogs, B/A: 2 dogs, B/B: 1 dog, C/B: 1 dog.

5. Eyes

All breeding dogs must have their eyes examined, and the eye certificate is only valid for 8 months. So the breeding dogs must be eye checked quite often (practically every time when they are used). Below are some statistics between years 1999-2009:

Examined Pinschers, total: 387 dogs

HC affected: 64 dogs, = 16,5%

Age group 1-5 years, examined 199 dogs, HC 24 dogs = 12,1%

Age group 5-9 years, examined 154 dogs, HC 33 dogs = 21,4%

Age group 9-13 years, examined 34 dogs, HC 7 dogs, = 20,6%

Suspected HC: 23 dogs

As you can see, there are way less affected dogs in the age group of 1 to 5 years, than in other age groups. This is understandable as usually HC will develop at older age. Taking this into consideration, it's quite obvious that our breed's real eye situation is a bit worse than the percentage, 16,5%, shows.

At this moment, the HC situation in crossbred lines (first 3 generations):

Examined: 19 dogs

Healthy: 13 dogs

HC: 2 dogs = 10,5%

HC suspected: 3 dogs

PHTVL/PHPV 2-6: 1 dog

Although 19 dogs is a very small sampling for reliable statistics, we can say that the situation with crossbred lines haven't at least gone worse than in purebred Pinschers. Still we must keep following the situation in future, so that statistics can be made with better sampling.

The biggest problem with eye examinations are the very different interpretations of different ophthalmologists, even with one single individual. As an example I mention one crossbred dog bred by me, who is now 7,5 years old. It's eyes have now been examined 5 times, with very different diagnosis:

1 st examination year 2004, age bit under 2 years:	affected HC
2 nd examination year 2005, age bit over 2 years:	free from eye diseases
3 rd examination year 2006, age 3,5 years:	affected HC (in Kennel Club's eye panel)
4 th examination year 2009, age almost 6 years:	suspected HC
5 th examination year 2010, age 7 years:	free from eye diseases (in KC's eye panel)

So, after all these different diagnoses this dog is now considered having Clear eyes. What should be thought of all this?

I really don't know. After latest KC's eye panel I had a discussion with the Finnish Kennel Club about this matter. The FKC has placed an Eye Committee consisting of ophthalmologists to screen and follow different eye sicknesses in all breeds. The Committee today has the opinion that some types of HC can disappear from the eye with age (for example floss-like changes in Y-sutures of the eye).

6. Vaccination reactions (usually after first distemper shot)

About 20-25% of Finnish Pinschers have some kind of vaccination reactions, from mild to more severe, about 8 to 14 days after first vaccination.

Also some of the crossbred dogs have had vaccination reactions, but those have been VERY mild with short duration and could be treated with cortisone tablets only. Some puppies haven't had any treatment, because their owners have forgotten all I have told them about the vacc. reactions. Some crossbreds have been taken to vet and reactions have stopped immediately afterwards, and some haven't needed any treatment because the reactions have stopped before they have got to the vet office.

In crossbreeding's three first generations (39 dogs) about 7 or 8 dogs have had vaccination reactions (= about 20%). The symptoms have been very short lasting and

mild, if I remember right. I haven't collected any statistics about them. I assume that widening of the gene pool has somewhat helped, *as there haven't been any severe reactions*. The vaccination reactions are generally considered to be an autoimmune problem caused by long lasting inbreeding. The mildness of reactions in crossbreds could perhaps be a sign in this direction.

7. Shows

Not all are interested in showing their dogs. These days shows aren't so very important to me, but they are entertaining happenings. Of course I am happy if dogs bred by me are taken to showings, and even more if they succeed. From crossbred lines so far 4 dogs have finished their Finnish Champion-titles, and some dogs that have CAC's, and some dogs who have been awarded with "Excellent". A special joy has been the success of 3rd generation crossbred bitch Yarracitta Kaneliprinsessa, with her titles: FI & SE & NO & LT CH, Finnish Winner-2009 & 2011, Lithuanian Winner-2010, who also achieved the title "Showdog of the Year 2009 & 2010" by the Finnish Pinscher Club. This is especially nice because she is still in the appendix registry and only 3rd generation of actual crossbreeding. Other crossbreds to date that have achieved their Champion titles are: FI CH ISPUJW-04 Yarracitta Juccacuccanen, FI CH Yarracitta Ketschuppibaby and FI CH Yarracitta Loistolyyli, all 3rd generation dogs.

CROSSBREEDING PROJECT AND FUTURE PLANS

The Finnish Pinscher Club has set various criteria and aims for breeding to widen Pinscher's gene pool. The main points are: As many individuals from as many litters as possible should be used for breeding; Inbreeding Coefficient shall not be higher than 6,25% (counted with 6 generations); male can have only 4 litters in Finland and bitch only 3; same combinations shall not be repeated. Crossbreedings and imports aim of course at the same goal, widening of the gene pool.

When two other of the original applicants of crossbreeding permissions quit breeding, I had to proceed alone. This has of course slowed down the progress. I am only a small scale breeder, and breeding is only a hobby for me, not a business, and that is the way I have always wanted to keep it.

When in the early 2000's there were some cases of HC found also in crossbred dogs, I seriously considered to quit the project. I made a decision to keep a long break for monitoring the HC developments. Today I have decided to proceed with the project. Hereditary Cataract is obviously so rooted in our breed, that I doubt we will ever get totally rid of it. In our breed HC has affected the dog's life only very little, and there are only a few that have gone totally blind (maybe under 10 individuals, the exact numbers are not known). In my breedings there are none, so far.

Many experts say that HC is not the biggest problem of this breed. The most severe problem would be too narrow gene base as well as very small genetic variation within the breed.

Because of these reasons I have finally made the decision to use the rest crossbreeding permissions (2) there are left, and hope that in future they would become helpful for the breed. The possible benefits of the crossbreeding may not be even seen these days. So, the project will continue.

The first crossbred combination will be actualized this autumn:

Sire: FI CH Ceriinan Gilbert, 6 years old black&tan Pinscher male

Dam: Ankor Kurazh Eparhia, 5,5 years old p&s Schnauzer bitch, import from Russia

Both of these dogs have very good temperaments and they are healthy. First generation offspring will most likely be wild boar colored bearded dogs. With combining them in next generation again to black&tan Pinscher, the theoretical outcome will be 50% black&tan puppies (free from wild boar-color) and 50% wild boar colored puppies.

This litter was born in 2010, and there were 5 wild boar males, Yarracitta U-litter.

Plans for the last permission also exist already. As soon as I am able to find the suitable dogs, this last combination will be actualized. But it is not easy to find suitable dogs, as both breeds have their own faults and then both dogs should also comply with each other as good as possible. Also one thing to be noted is that there are not so many dogs offered for use; you have to take what you can get.

Besides these plans, I am going to use two 3rd generation crossbred bitches for breeding. Their puppies will be registered as "purebred" Pinschers, not anymore in appendix registry. These bitches are:

FI & SE & NO & LT CH FW-09 & -11 LTW-10 "Showdog Of The Year 2009 & 2010"
Yarracitta Kaneliprinsessa

and

FI CH Yarracitta Loistolyyli.

Yarracitta Kaneliprinsessa's litter was born in 2011, 3 males and 4 bitches, all red, Yarracitta S-litter.

Yarracitta Loistolyyli's litter was born in 2012, 2 males and 5 bitches, all red, Yarracitta D-litter.

I am very happy that some of the new breeders are interested in taking the crossbred lines forward. It makes sure that these lines will go forward and hopefully give the breeders useful gene material for future.

Anyway, the future breeder generations will be facing many challenges.

This was it, thank you for your interest.

Bibliography

- ¹ GPCA, Judges Education Presentation, 2014. (accessed on February 25, 2016); available from <http://www.german-pinscher.com/acrobat/7-2015%20JBEC%20powerpoint.pdf>
- ² FCI. FCI-Standard N° 184 German Pinscher. (accessed on February 25, 2016); available from <http://www.fci.be/Nomenclature/Standards/184g02-en.pdf>
- ³ GPCA, Judges Education Presentation, 2014.
- ⁴ Pedigreed Dogs Exposed. So What do you get if, 2011. (accessed on February 20, 2016); available from <http://pedigreedogsexposed.blogspot.com/2011/08/so-what-do-you-get-if.html>
- ⁵ GPCA, Judges Education Presentation, 2014.
- ⁶ Ibid.
- ⁷ Ibid., 8

References

KoiraNet-jalostustietojärjestelmä - Suomen Kennelliitto, <http://jalostus.kennelliitto.fi/>

Pinscher-Schnauzer-Klub 1895 e. V. <http://www.psk-pinscher-schnauzer.de/>

Suomen Kennelliitto-Finska Kennelklubben ry. Rodun JTO
<http://www.kennelliitto.fi/sites/default/files/attachments/jto/pinseri.pdf>

Pinserit Ry / Finnish German Pinscher Club <http://www.pinserit.fi/english.html>

Email correspondence with Katariina Maki.

Email correspondence with Karoliina Suomalainen (Megamagee).

Yarracitta website. Mrs. Porenne. <http://www.elisanet.fi/yarracitta/>; <http://www.elisanet.fi/yarracitta/CrossbreedingsENfinal.pdf>

DogWellNet website. <http://dogwellnet.com>