



Breeder Rules

Global Australian Labradoodle Association GALA

Our goal is to uphold the health, high ethical standards, and intended role of the Australian Labradoodle (ALD) while promoting responsible, ethical, and open and honest breeding practices worldwide. These rules for GALA member breeders support this vision.

1. Membership Eligibility

1.1. Members must own at least one intact, not neutered or spayed, male or female Australian Labradoodle (ALD) meeting the requirements for registration with GALA.

1.2. All active breeding dogs that can be registered with GALA must be registered. This includes ALDs, Labradoodles, Foundation Labradoodles, and Origin Dogs (Poodle, Cocker Spaniel, Cockapoo, and Labrador Retriever). Refer to the Generations Guide for detailed registration requirements.

1.3. Members agree to follow all GALA Rules and the GALA Code of Ethics.

1.4. May not breed, advertise, or promote any other doodle except ALDs and their foundation breeds. The ALDS must meet GALA pedigree registration requirements. The Board of Directors may grant exceptions.

2. Health Testing Requirements

*See the Health document for details on GALA accepted scores.

2.1. Hips and Elbows:

Each breeding dog must be tested for hip and elbow dysplasia before breeding. GALA accepts the following testing organizations:

- OFA, BVA, FCI, CHEDS: After twelve months of age
- For OFA testing, members must check the allow to publish box so results are publicly visible.
- PENN Hip or Vezzoni: After four months of age

2.2. Eyes

- A canine ophthalmologist must examine all breeding dogs before breeding.
- GALA accepts CAER, ECVO, or BVA forms.

- Dogs born before 1 January 2026 are exempt.

2.3. Genetic Tests

- Each breeding dog must be tested for Exercise-Induced Collapse (EIC) and Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) before breeding. The list of accepted labs is in the Parent Health Document.
- Clear by Parents, CBP (both parents tested clear) is accepted for one generation only.

2.4. Age Requirement

- No dog may be bred before twelve months of age.

3. Breeding Practices

3.1. DNA Profiling

- All breeding dogs must be DNA profiled before their litter is registered. The list of accepted labs is in the Parent Health Document. Dogs born before 1 January 2026 are exempt.

3.2. Dual-Sired Litters

- Sires must be verified through DNA profiling before registration.
- Each sire's puppies must be registered as a separate litter (one fee covers both).
- Breeders must inform all puppy buyers after the mating occurs and explain the intended role of dual-siring.

3.3. Genetic Diversity

- Members must promote genetic diversity and avoid the "popular sire" syndrome, the overuse of one male dog in breeding.
- Breeding dogs may be retained from no more than ten litters produced by any sire.
- This rule must be written into contracts for all sires sold.

3.4. Color and Pattern Restrictions

- Breeding or registering merle-patterned or albino dogs is prohibited.
- Offspring of any merle dog must be DNA tested for merle; only merle-negative dogs may be registered.

4. Litter Registration and Recordkeeping

4.1. All litters from a GALA-registered dam must be registered by the time the puppies are four months old.

4.2. Late registration requires payment of a late fee within four months of birth.

4.3. All records submitted to GALA must be complete and accurate.

4.4. Members must register for access to the GALA Dog Registry.

4.5. Each registered dog must include a photo in the Registry.

5. Puppy Care and Placement

- 5.1. Puppies must not be released to new homes before eight weeks of age.
- 5.2. Each puppy must be microchipped before leaving for its new home.
- 5.3. All non-breeding puppies must be:
 - Sterilized before placement, or
 - Placed under a spay or neuter, or non-breeding contract (if de-sexing is restricted by law or custom) stating the dog will not be bred.
- 5.4. Breeders must provide a two-year genetic health guarantee for every puppy.
- 5.5. Breeders are responsible for assisting in the finding of a new home for any dog they have produced. Pet contracts must state that the dog must be returned to, or rehomed through, the breeder when needed, and the breeder must be informed.
- 5.6. Members may not sell, donate, or trade dogs to:
 - Middlemen who sell animals to the public
 - Pet brokers or retail dealers
 - Animal rescue organizations
 - Laboratories or research facilities

6. Website and Public Representation

- 6.1. Each breeder must maintain an active website displaying:
 - Breeding program name and contact information
 - A statement confirming that the breeder only breeds Australian Labradoodles and/or Labradoodles
 - The current, clear, and easy-to-read GALA badge (member personalized logo), with date and linking to the GALA website
- 6.2. Each breeding dog shown must include:
 - Photo
 - Official name
 - Health testing results
 - GALA registration number
- 6.3. Only GALA-registered breeding dogs may appear on the GALA website or in member listings, unless labeled as "GALA registration pending testing."
- 6.4. When membership becomes inactive, members must remove all GALA badges (logos) and references from their website and social media.

7. Mentorship and Ethical Standards

- 7.1. Members must mentor every breeder to whom they provide a breeding dog if that breeder has two years or less experience breeding Australian Labradoodles.
- 7.2. Former Members must be fully compliant with all GALA Rules before re-applying
- 7.3. Violations of these Rules or the GALA Code of Ethics may result in disciplinary action, including pausing or suspending membership without refund.
- 7.4. Exceptions to these rules may be considered by the GALA Board, reviewed

individually if submitted in writing.

8. Glossary (Summary)

OFA – Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (hips/elbows).

BVA – British Veterinary Association (hips and eyes).

FCI – Fédération Cynologique Internationale (international scoring system).

CHEDES – Canine Hip and Elbow Dysplasia Scheme (Australia).

PennHip – U.S. hip laxity evaluation method

Vezzoni - (hip laxity measurement method)

CAER – Companion Animal Eye Registry (U.S.).

ECVO – European College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists registry (Europe).

EIC – Exercise-Induced Collapse, an inherited condition.

PRA – Progressive Retinal Atrophy, an inherited eye disease. DNA Profile – Unique genetic fingerprint for identifying a dog (not diseases or traits).

Effective Date and Review

These rules are effective January 1, 2026 and are reviewed regularly to reflect new scientific knowledge and recommended practices for high-quality ethical breeding. Members will be notified of updates through official GALA communications.