Grading Scheme (voted by membership March 2008)

Use of the Titles/Definitions: *Titles will be the ALAA terms used on ALAA pedigrees and ALAA registration certificates. No other coding will be used.*

- **Labradoodle F1**: the first cross of a purebred Labrador Retriever to a purebred Poodle
- **Labradoodle F1B**: the backcross of a first cross (Labradoodle F1) to a purebred Poodle
- **Multigenerational Labradoodle (Multigen)**: The offspring of a Labradoodle (F1B, F1, or Multigen) bred to a Labradoodle (F1B, F1, or Multigen)
- **Purebred Multigenerational Labradoodle (Multigen)** OR **Purebred Labradoodle**: The offspring of 5 or more consecutive breedings of a Multigen Labradoodle (or Purebred Labradoodle) to a Multigen Labradoodle (or Purebred Labradoodle)
- **Australian Labradoodle**: Dogs with Poodle, Cocker Spaniel (American and/or English) and Labrador Retriever Pedigrees.* This includes all currently registered Australian Labradoodles, as the ALAA assumes these dogs with no proven lineage of three breeds are three-breed dogs. Current dogs registered with the designation "Australian Labradoodle" will not be changed.
- **Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle (Multigen)**: The offspring of an Australian Labradoodle (Australian Labradoodle, Multigen or Purebred) bred to an Australian Labradoodle (Australian Labradoodle, Multigen or Purebred)
- **Purebred Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle (Multigen)** OR **Purebred Australian Labradoodle**: The offspring of 5 or more consecutive breedings of a Multigen Australian Labradoodle (or Purebred Australian Labradoodle) to a Multigen Australian Labradoodle (or Purebred Australian Labradoodle)

Cockapoo: American Cocker Spaniel or English Cocker Spaniel and Poodle
Spanador: English or American Cocker Spaniel and Labrador Retriever
American Cocker Spaniel: purebred American Cocker Spaniel
English Cocker Spaniel: purebred English Cocker Spaniel
Irish Water Spaniel: purebred American Irish Water Spaniel (no longer allowed)
Labrador Retriever: American or English, pedigree will delineate
Poodle: French, English and all sizes, colors or patterns, pedigree will delineate

*other ALAA acceptable breeds at small percentages acceptable in DNA testing

Rules for Pure Breed Use

1. Purebred Poodle is to be used for the F1 and F1B stages of development and in the future can be used for coat correction twice thereafter every 6 generations in the Multigenerational Labradoodle Development. Analysis of the pedigree will indicate the number of matings with a purebred.

   - Poodle bred to Labrador Retriever equals a Labradoodle F1
   - Poodle bred to a Labradoodle F1 equals a Labradoodle F1B
   - Labradoodle or Multigen Labradoodle or Purebred Labradoodle bred to Poodle equals Labradoodle. Analysis of the pedigree will indicate the number of matings with a poodle, restrictions apply.
   - Australian Labradoodle or Multigen Australian Labradoodle or Purebred Australian Labradoodle bred to Poodle equals Australian Labradoodle. Analysis of the pedigree will indicate the number of matings with a poodle, restrictions apply.

2. Purebred parent breeds (Poodle, Labrador Retriever, IALA infusion-approved American Cocker Spaniel or IALA infusion-approved English Cocker Spaniel) may be used as an actual breeding to that mixed breed in the future if necessary for coat correction or pedigree infusion twice every 6 matings, i.e. a 6 generation pedigree may only have the same purebred single breed (and its ancestors) twice (NOT counting those poodles used for Labradoodle F1 and Labradoodle F1B development). Analysis of the pedigree will indicate the number of matings with each separate purebred.

- Labradoodle or Australian Labradoodle of any generation to purebred Cocker Spaniel equals Australian Labradoodle (three breed dog). This breeding will reset the consecutive generational count.
- Labradoodle of any generation to Poodle or Labrador Retriever equals Labradoodle. This breeding will reset the consecutive generational count.
- Australian Labradoodle of any generation to Poodle or Labrador Retriever equals Australian Labradoodle. This breeding will reset the generational count.

Rules for Labradoodle and other two breed mixed breed use

IALA infusion-approved 2 Breed Mixed breeds may be used if necessary for coat correction or pedigree infusion twice as an actual breeding to that mixed breed in the future every 3 generations, i.e. a 3 generation pedigree may only have the same IALA infusion-approved mixed-breed (and its ancestors) bred twice every three generations. Analysis of the pedigree will indicate the number of matings with each separate 2 Breed mixed breed dog. Australian Labradoodle of any generation bred to Labradoodle equals Australian Labradoodle. This breeding will reset the consecutive generational count.

- Australian Labradoodle of any generation bred to Cocker/Poodle cross (Cockapoo or Spoodle) equals Australian Labradoodle. This breeding will reset the consecutive generational count.
- Australian Labradoodle of any generation bred to Labrador/Spaniel cross (Spanador) equals Australian Labradoodle. This breeding will reset the consecutive generational count

Rules for new and existing Australian Foundation Lines and use

Breeding any generation Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle or Purebred Australian Labradoodle to another is considered one generation of like-to-like mating. The database will automatically calculate these matings. Once a Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle reaches 5 generations of consecutive Purebred Australian Labradoodle or Multigen Australian Labradoodle to Multigen Australian Labradoodle matings, it is considered a purebred Australian Labradoodle and will be notated in the database and registration certificate as such. Any use of a one or two breed dog is considered a non-like mating and will reset the counting process. Only 4 consecutive like-to-like matings will result in purebred status.

- Current assumed Australian Labradoodle dogs (three breed dogs) registered with the IALA without proof of breed via AKC, ANKC registration or DNA will be designated as Australian Labradoodle. No new dogs without proof of pedigree (AKC, ANKC, DNA) will be registered.
- A dog in the back of an older pedigree that is not identified but is believed to be an Australian Labradoodle will be considered an Australian Labradoodle. Dogs that are believed to be Poodles, Cockapoos, Labradoodle or other Australian Labradoodles will follow the rules above moving the generations forward or not as the rules indicate.
- Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle or Purebred Australian Labradoodle bred to Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle or Purebred Australian Labradoodle equals Multigenerational Australian Labradoodle or Purebred Australian Labradoodle once four consecutive matings are counted by the database. The term "purebred multigenerational Australian Labradoodle" will be used until such time as the dog is bred to a two breed or one breed dog, at which point the offspring will be designated Australian Labradoodles and the generational count will be reset.