

What are Komondor Doodles?

In the 1980s, Wally Conron, a breeder at the Royal Guide Dog Association of Australia, received a letter from a woman in Hawaii who needed a hypoallergenic guide dog because her husband was allergic to fur. Conron knew the standard poodle, a non-shedding breed, would have to be part of the mix. He bred a poodle with a solid working dog, a Labrador retriever from Sweden, and the labradoodle was born.

Initially, the breed didn't take off because people preferred purebred dogs. But the name helped. With a branding push, 'labradoodle' took off as an idea—and as owners fell for its winning temperament, the breed eventually made its way to popularity.

Once the Labradoodle became a favored breed for families, other poodle crossbreeds started popping up. You can read more about Labradoodles and other doodles online at <https://www.rover.com/blog/cracking-doodle-code-real-story-behind-latest-breed-craze/> where much of the above information was gathered.

While the original Labradoodles were bred as hypoallergenic (or non-shedding) guide dogs, most of the rest were bred to be hypoallergenic family or companion dogs. They are usually good family and companion dogs; however, they are not always really hypoallergenic, especially the first generation (F1). They must often be back-crossed with another poodle to produce a dog (F2) that is more non-shedding.