American Leopard Hound

See UKC Breed Standard
05.05.2003/EN

FCI-Standard N° 46

APPENZELL CATTLE DOG
(Appenzeller Sennenhund)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION : Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN : Switzerland.


UTILIZATION : Driving-, watch-, guard-, house- and farm dog.
Today also a versatile working and family dog.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : In 1853 an Appenzell Cattle Dog was first described in the book “Tierleben der Alpenwelt” (Animal Life in the Alps) as a “high-pitch barking, short-haired, medium size, multicolour cattle dog of a quite even Spitz type, which can be found in certain regions and is used partly to guard the homestead, partly to herd cattle.” In 1895, the great promotor of the breed, head-forester Max Siber, asked the SKG (Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft, Swiss Cynological Society) to do something for the breed. 1898 the executive authorities of the Canton St. Gallen put the sum of SFr. 400.- at disposal to support the breeding of the Appenzell Cattle Dog. The SKG then formed a special commission, the characteristic traits of the breed were fixed, and at the fair at Alstätten 9 dogs and 7 bitches appeared; they received prizes between SFr.5. to 10-. As a result, 8 Appenzell Cattle Dogs were shown at the first international dog show in Winterthur and entered in the newly introduced, separate class “Cattle Dogs”.
At the instigation of Prof. Dr. Albert Heim, who committed himself very much to the Swiss Cattle Dogs and with them also to the Appenzell Cattle Dog, the “Appenzeller Sennenhund Club” was founded in 1906. Its purpose was to preserve and promote the breed in its natural state. With the compulsory registration of puppies in the “Appenzeller Dog Stud Book” the aim of selective pure-breeding was begun. In 1914 Prof. Heim set up the first valid breed standard. The original breeding territory was the Appenzell region. Today the breed is distributed all over Switzerland and beyond its borders and bred in many European countries. The notion “Appenzeller Sennenhund” is clearly defined nowadays and the breed, as such, quite distinct from the other Swiss Cattle Dogs. Although the Appenzell Cattle Dog has found many admirers, the breeding stock is still very small. It is only by responsible and careful breeding that it will be possible to establish and consolidate its natural and outstanding hereditary qualities.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Tricolour, medium-sized, almost squarely built dog, balanced in all parts. Muscular, very agile and deft, with a cheeky expression.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS**:
- Height at withers to length of body = 9 : 10. Rather compact than long.
- Length of muzzle to length of skull = 4 : 5.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Lively, high-spirited, self-assured, reliable and fearless. Slightly suspicious of strangers. A watchdog which cannot be bribed, and capable of learning.

**HEAD**: Balanced size in relation to body. Slightly wedge-shaped.

**CRANIAL REGION**:
- **Skull**: Skull fairly flat, broadest between the ears, tapering evenly towards the muzzle. Occiput barely pronounced. Frontal furrow moderately developed.
- **Stop**: Slightly marked.
FACIAL REGION:
Nose: In black dogs black, in havana-brown dogs brown (as dark as possible).
Muzzle: Medium strength, tapering evenly, but not snipy, with strong lower jaw. Nasal bridge straight.
Lips: Clean and close fitting, with black pigmentation in black dogs or with brown pigmentation (as dark as possible) in havana-brown dog. Corner of the mouth not visible.
Jaws/Teeth: Strong, complete and regular scissor bite. Pincer bite tolerated. One missing PM1 or double PM1 (premolar 1) and missing M3 (molars) tolerated.
Cheeks: Barely pronounced.
Eyes: Rather small, almond-shaped, not protruding. Set slightly oblique towards the nose. Expression lively. Colour: in black dogs dark brown, brown; in havana brown dogs lighter brown, but as dark as possible. Eye-lids close fitting. Eye-rims black respectively brown (as dark as possible) corresponding to the colour of the coat.
Ears: Set on fairly high and broad; in repose hanging down flat and close to cheeks. Triangular shape with tips slightly rounded off. In alertness raised at set-on and turned forward so that the head and ears, seen from above, form a marked triangle.

NECK: Rather short, strong and clean.

BODY: Compact, strong.
Back: Moderately long, firm and straight.
Loins: Short and well muscled.
Croup: Relatively short, running in flat continuation of the topline.
Chest: Broad, deep, reaching to the elbows, with definite forechest. Sternum reaching sufficiently far back. Ribcage round-oval in diameter.
Underline and Belly: Only slight tuck up.
TAIL: Set on high, strong, of medium length, densely coated. Hair slightly longer on underside. In movement carried tightly curled over the croup, carried sideways or in centre. In repose pendent tail in various shapes tolerated.

LIMBS: Strong and dry bone.

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well muscled; seen from front forelegs straight and parallel; standing not too close.
Shoulder: Shoulder blade long and sloping.
Upper arm: Same length or only slightly shorter than shoulder blade. Angle with shoulder blade not too blunt.
Elbows: Close fitting.
Forearm: Straight, lean.
Pastern: Seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm. Seen from the side, set at a very light angle.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well muscled. Seen from rear, hindlegs straight and parallel, standing not too close. The typical angulations result in relatively “steep” hindquarters.
Upper thigh: Fairly long, forming a relatively small angle to the hipbone (coxo-femoral joint).
Lower thigh: Equally long or only slightly shorter than the upper thigh. Lean and well muscled.
Hock joint: Set relatively high.
Hock: Set vertical and parallel, slightly longer than the front pastern, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws must be removed, except in those countries where their removal is prohibited by law.

FEET: Short, arched, tight toes; solid pads.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Good rear drive, well reaching stride in front. Seen from either front or rear, limbs move in a straight line when trotting.
COAT

HAIR : Double coat (Stockhaar) : Firm and fitting. Topcoat thick and shiny. Undercoat thick, black, brown or grey. It is undesirable for the undercoat to be visible through the topcoat. Slightly wavy coat only on withers and back just tolerated, but not desirable.

COLOUR AND MARKINGS : Basic colour black or havana brown with reddish-brown and white markings as symmetrical as possible. Small reddish-brown spots over eyes. Reddish-brown markings on cheeks, chest (left and right in the region of the shoulder-joint) and on legs. The reddish-brown on the latter must invariably be located between the black, resp.havana brown and the white.

White markings :
• Distinct white blaze which runs from the skull without break over the bridge of the nose and can reach totally or partially round the muzzle.
• White from chin, covering throat without break at chest.
• White on all four feet.
• White on tip of tail.
• White spot on nape of neck or half collar tolerated.
• Thin white ring all around neck tolerated but not desirable.

SIZE :

Desired height at withers : Dogs : 52 – 56 cm,
Bitches : 50 – 54 cm.
Tolerance of plus or minus 2 cm.

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.

• Lack of typical sex-specific appearance.
• To long or unbalanced in body.
• Bone fine or too coarse.
• Insufficient musculature.
• Very heavy or very light in head.
• Skull round.
• Stop too defined.
• Muzzle too long, too short, narrow or pointed; nasal bridge not straight.
• Lips too developed.
• Absence of teeth other than 2 PM1 (premolars 1).
• Cheeks too prominent.
• Eyes round, protruding or light.
• Ears too small, too large, standing off; set on too high or too low.
• Swayback, roach back.
• Croup overbuilt or falling away.
• Belly tucked up.
• Chest flat or barrel-shaped; lack of forechest; sternum too short.
• Loosely rolled tail, its tip reaching at least the base of the tail.
• Insufficient angulation of fore-and hindquarters.
• Out at elbows.
• Down on pastern.
• Cow hocks.
• Feet longish-oval (harefeet), splay feet.
• Incorrect movement, e.g. short, stilted gait, close movement coming and going, crossing etc.
• Undercoat visible through topcoat.
• Faults in marking:
  • Black ticks on white.
  • Broken blaze.
  • Broad white collar around the hole neck.
  • Divided white on chest.
  • White reaching distinctly above pastern (“boots”).
  • Absence of white on feet and tip of tail.
• Over- or undersize regarding tolerance.
• Insecure behaviour, absence of liveliness, slight sharpness.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Wall eye.
- Sickle tail (its tip not reaching the base of the tail), definitely pendent tail; kink tail.
- Other than double coat (Stockhaar).
- Other than tricoloured coat.
- Other than black or havana-brown main colour.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Australian Kelpie

Last updated: 01 Jan 1994

Australian National Kennel Council 1994
FCI Standard No 293
Country of Origin: Australia

Group: Group 5 (Working Dogs)

History:

General Appearance: The general appearance shall be that of a lithe, active dog of great quality, showing hard muscular condition combined with great suppleness of limb and conveying the capability of untiring work. It must be free from any suggestion of weediness.

Characteristics: The Kelpie is extremely alert, eager and highly intelligent, with a mild, tractable disposition and an almost inexhaustible energy, with marked loyalty and devotion to duty. It has a natural instinct and aptitude in the working of sheep, both in open country and in the yard. Any defect of structure or temperament foreign to a working dog must be regarded as uncharacteristic.

Temperament: (See under characteristics)

Head And Skull: The head is in proportion to the size of the dog, the skull slightly rounded, and broad between the ears. The forehead running in a straight profile towards a pronounced stop. The cheeks are neither coarse nor prominent, but round to the foreface, which is cleanly chiselled and defined. The muzzle, preferably slightly shorter in length than the skull. Lips tight and clean and free from looseness. The nose colouring conforms to that of the body coat. The overall shape and contours produce a rather fox-like expression, which is softened by the
almond-shaped eyes.

### Eyes:
The eyes are almond shaped, of medium size, clearly defined at the corners, and show an intelligent and eager expression. The colour of the eyes to be brown, harmonising with the colour of the coat. In the case of blue dogs a lighter coloured eye is permissible.

### Ears:
The ears are pricked and running to a fine point at the tips, the leather fine but strong at the base, set wide apart on the skull and inclining outwards, slightly curved on the outer edge and of moderate size. The inside of the ears is well furnished with hair.

### Mouth:
The teeth should be sound, strong and evenly spaced, the lower incisors just behind but touching the upper, that is a scissor bite.

### Neck:
The neck is of moderate length, strong, slightly arched, gradually moulding into the shoulders, free from throatiness and showing a fair amount of ruff.

### Forequarters:
The shoulders should be clean, muscular, well sloping with the shoulder blades close set at the withers. The upper arm should be at a right angle with the shoulder blade. Elbows neither in nor out. The forelegs should be muscular with strong but refined bone, straight and parallel when viewed from the front. When viewed from the side, the pasterns should show a slight slope to ensure flexibility of movement and the ability to turn quickly.

### Body:
The ribs are well sprung and the chest must be deep rather than wide, with a firm level topline, strong and well-muscled loins and good depth of flank. The length of the dog from the forechest in a straight line to the buttocks, is greater than the height at the withers as 10 is to 9.

### Hindquarters:
The hindquarters should show breadth and strength, with the croup rather long and sloping, the stifles well turned and the hocks fairly well let down. When viewed from behind, the hind legs, from the hocks to the feet, are straight and placed parallel, neither close nor too wide apart.

### Feet:
The feet should be round, strong, deep in pads, with close knit, well
arched toes and strong short nails.

Tail:
The tail during rest should hang in a very slight curve. During movement or excitement it may be raised, but under no circumstances should the tail be carried past a vertical line drawn through the root. It should be furnished with a good brush. Set on position to blend with sloping croup, and it should reach approximately to the hock.

Gait/Movement:
To produce the almost limitless stamina demanded of a working sheepdog in wide open spaces the Kelpie must be perfectly sound, both in construction and movement. Any tendency to cow hocks, bow hocks, stiltiness, loose shoulders or restricted movement weaving or plaiting is a serious fault. Movement should be free and tireless and the dog must have the ability to turn suddenly at speed. When trotting the feet tend to come closer together at ground level as speed increases but when the dog comes to rest it stands four square.

Coat:
The coat is a double coat with a short dense undercoat. The outercoat is close, each hair straight, hard, and lying flat, so that it is rain-resisting. Under the body, to behind the legs, the coat is longer and forms near the thigh a mild form of breeching. On the head (including the inside of the ears), to the front of the legs and feet, the hair is short. Along the neck it is longer and thicker forming a ruff. The tail should be furnished with a good brush. A coat either too long or too short is a fault. As an average, the hairs on the body should be from 2 to 3 cms (approx. 0.75 - 1.25 ins) in length.

Colour:
Black, black and tan, red, red and tan, fawn, chocolate, and smoke blue.

Sizes:
Height: Dogs 46-51 cms (approx. 18-20 ins) at withers
Bitches 43-48 cms (approx. 17-19 ins) at withers

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.

Notes:
Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
13.07.2005 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 351

AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG
ORIGIN: Australia.


UTILIZATION: As the name implies the dog’s prime function, and one in which he has no peer, is the control and herding of cattle in both wide open and confined areas, as well as in harsh conditions. Always alert, extremely intelligent, watchful, courageous and trustworthy, with an implicit devotion to duty making it an ideal working cattle dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattledogs except Swiss Mountain and Cattledogs.

Section 2 Cattledogs (except Swiss Mountain and Cattledogs) Without working trials.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The “Stumpy Tail” has a long history in Australia and was carefully bred for herding cattle in the early-19th Century. There are two schools of thought as to the actual founder of the breed. The first version is a Thomas Simpson Hall; cross-mated the Northern English herding dogs, Smithfields with the indigenous Australian Dingos creating the first Australian cattle dog to be known as Hall’s Heeler (circa 1830). The second version a drover named Timmins of Bathurst New South Wales in 1830 mated a Smithfields with the Australian Native Dog, the Dingo, the progeny, red bob-tailed dogs were known as “TIMMINS BITERS”. The dogs were great workers, but proved to be too severe on the stock. Another cross was needed. A smooth haired blue merle Collie was introduced, this established an excellent all round dog, the ancestor of the present day Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog.
The Smithfield introduced the natural bob-tail, the Dingo the red colouring as well as a natural acceptance of the harsh outback conditions. The blue colouring came from the blue merle Collie, which were also known as German Coolies.

Generally “Stumpy Tails” were bred in the spacious rural areas of Australia and only a small number were registered in the Stud Books. In 2001, this long-standing breed was renamed the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : Shall be that of a well proportioned working dog, rather square in profile with a hard-bitten, rugged appearance, and sufficient substance to convey the impression of the ability to endure long periods of arduous work under whatsoever conditions may prevail.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT** : The "Stumpy" possesses a natural aptitude in the working and control of cattle, and a loyal, courageous and devoted disposition. It is ever alert, watchful and obedient, though suspicious of strangers. At all times it must be amenable to handling in the Show ring.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION** :
- **Skull** : Broad between the ears and flat, narrowing slightly to the eyes.
- **Stop** : Slight but definite.

**FACIAL REGION** : The foreface is of moderate length, well filled up under the eye, the deep powerful jaws tapering to a blunt strong muzzle.
- **Nose** : Black, irrespective of the colour of the dog.
- **Muzzle** : Blunt and strong.
- **Jaws/teeth** : The teeth are strong, sound and regularly spaced. The lower incisors close behind and just touching the upper.
Cheeks: Muscular without coarseness.

Eyes: The eyes should be oval in shape, of moderate size, neither full nor prominent, with alert and intelligent yet suspicious expression, and of dark brown colour.

Ears: The ears are moderately small, pricked and almost pointed. Set on high yet well apart. Leather moderately thick. The inner side of the ear should be well furnished with hair.

NECK: The neck is of exceptional strength, arched, muscular and of medium length, broadening to blend into the body, free from throatiness.

BODY: The length of the body from the point of the breast-bone to the point of buttocks should be equal to the height of the withers.

Back: Level, broad and strong.

Loins: Deep and muscular.

Chest: The well sprung ribs taper at the lower half, to a deep moderately broad chest.

TAIL: The tail is undocked, of a natural length not exceeding 10 cm (4 ins), set on high but not carried much above the level of the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Well-boned and muscular. Viewed from any angle they are perfectly straight.

Shoulder: Clean, muscular and sloping.

Elbow: Parallel to the body.

Forefeet: The feet should be round, strong, deep in pads with well arched toes, closely knit. Nails strong, short and of dark colour.
HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Broad, powerful and muscular. When viewed from behind the hind legs from hock to feet are straight, and placed neither close nor too wide apart.
Thigh: Well developed.
Stifle: Moderately turned.
Hock joint: Strong, moderately let down with sufficient bend.
Hind feet: The feet should be round, strong, deep in pads with well arched toes, closely knit. Nails strong, short and of dark colour.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Soundness is of paramount importance. The action is true, free, supple and tireless, the movement of the shoulders and forelegs in unison with the powerful thrust of the hindquarters. Capability of quick and sudden movement is essential.

COAT

Hair: The outer coat is moderately short, straight, dense and of medium harsh texture. The undercoat is short, dense and soft. The coat around the neck is longer, forming mild ruff. The hair on the head, legs and feet, is short.

Colour:
- Blue: The dog should be blue or blue mottled, whole coloured. The head may have black markings. Black markings on the body are permissible.
- Red Speckle: The colour should be a good even red speckle all over, including the undercoat (not white or cream), with or without darker, red markings on the head. Red patches on the body are permissible.

SIZE:
Height: Dogs 46-51 cms (18-20 ins) at withers.
Bitches 43-48 cms (17-19 ins) at withers.

Dogs or bitches over or under these specified sizes are undesirable.
**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.

**SEVERE FAULTS**:
- Brown or flesh coloured nose.
- Pink eye rims.
- Undershot or overshot jaws.
- Tail exceeding 10 cm (4 ins).
- Loaded or slack shoulders.
- Straight shoulder placement.
- Weakness at elbows, pasterns or feet.
- Stiltiness of hindquarters.
- Bow or cow hocks.
- Pink or white toe nails.
- White or cream coat colour.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**:
- Aggressive or overly shy temperament.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Docked tail.
- Tan markings.

**N.B.**:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
Official Standard of the Azawakh

General Appearance: The Azawakh is an African sighthound of Afro-Asiatic type, which appeared in Europe towards 1970 and, comes from the Nigerien middle basin, among others, from the Valley of the Azawakh. For hundreds of years, he has been the companion of the nomads of the southern Sahara. Particularly leggy and elegant, the Azawakh gives a general impression of great fineness. His bone structure and musculature are transparent beneath fine and lean skin. This sighthound presents itself as a rangy dog whose body fits into a rectangle with its longer sides in a vertical position. Faults - Heavy general appearance.

Size, Weight, Proportion: Height at withers - Males 25 to 29 inches, females 23 to 27 inches. Serious Fault - Size deviating more than an inch from the norms of the standard. Weight - Males 44 to 55 pounds, females 33 to 44 pounds; in correct weight a minimum of three to five ribs and hip bones should be visible. Body Proportion - Length of body/height at withers - 9:10. Length of body is 90 percent height of hound. This ratio may be slightly higher in bitches.

Head: Eyes - Almond shaped, quite large. Their color is in keeping with the coat color. Eye rims are pigmented. Ears - Set quite high. They are fine, always drooping and flat, quite wide at the base, close to the skull, never a rose ear. Their shape is that of a triangle with a slightly rounded tip. Their base rises when the hound is attentive. Skull - The skull is almost flat, rather elongated. The width of the skull must definitely be inferior to half the length of the head. The width of the skull is 40 percent the length of the head. The superciliary arches and the frontal furrow are slightly marked. The occipital protuberance is clearly pronounced. Stop – Very slight. Faults - Wide back skull, prominent stop, rose ear. Muzzle - Long, straight, fine, lean and chiseled, rather narrow, without excess. Length of muzzle/length of head equals 1:2. Length of back skull is 50 percent length of head. Planes – Parallel, however sometimes the line of the skull and the bridge of the muzzle are slightly divergent. Nose - Nostrils well opened. The nose color is in keeping with the coat color. Lips and Jaw - Lips are fine and tight. Jaw is long and strong. Cheeks are flat. Bite - A scissor bite is preferable; a level bite is allowed. Serious Fault - An overshot or undershot jaw. Teeth - Full dentition; the teeth are healthy and strong.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - Good reach of neck which is long, fine and muscular, slightly arched. The skin is fine and does not form a dewlap. Topline - Nearly straight, horizontal or rising toward the hips. Withers are quite prominent. Body - Length of body/height at withers - 9:10. Length of body is 90 percent height of hound. This ratio may be slightly higher in bitches. Fault - Body too long. Chest - Depth of chest is 40 percent of height at withers. Well developed in length, deep but without reaching elbow level. It is not very wide, but must have enough space for the heart, so the sternal region of the chest must not abruptly become narrow. Forechest is not very wide. Ribs - Long, visible, slightly and evenly curved down to the sternum. Underline - The chest is curved like a keel consisting of dry muscle and visible skeleton. The brisket is well defined with the underline rising very high into the lumbar arch without interruption. Back - Nearly straight, horizontal or rising toward the hips. Hipbones are distinctly protruding and always placed at an equal or superior height to the height at the withers. Serious Fault - Hip bones placed lower than withers. Loin - The lumbar section is usually flat (horizontal), but a slight curve is common. Croup - Oblique without accentuated slant. Tail - The tail is set low, thin, lean, and tapered. Length should reach the hock. It is covered with the same type of hair as that of the body. It is carried hanging with the tip raised or when the hound is excited, it can be carried in a sickle, ring, or saber above the horizontal.
Forequarters: Forequarters are seen as a whole: long, fine, almost entirely vertical. Shoulders - Long, lean and muscular and only slightly slanting seen in profile. The scapulohumeral angle is very open (about 130 degrees). Dewclaws - may or may not be removed. Feet - Rounded shape, with fine and tightly closed toes. Pads may be pigmented.

Hindquarters: Hindquarters are seen as a whole: long and lean; legs perfectly vertical. Thighs - Long and prominent with lean muscles. The coxo-femoral angle is very open (about 130 degrees). Stifle - The femoro-tibial angle is very open (about 140 degrees). Hock - Hock joint and hock are straight and lean. Dewclaws – may or may not be removed. Feet - round shaped, with fine and tightly closed toes. Pads may be pigmented.

Skin and Coat: Skin - Fine, tight over the whole body. Hair - Short, fine, down to none on the belly. Color - Color and markings are immaterial. Serious Fault - Harsh or semi-long coat. Coat not identical to the standard.

Gait: The Azawakh's movement is agile and light, without hackney action or pounding. He has particularly graceful, elastic movement at the walk. The trot gives the appearance of floating effortlessly over the ground. At the trot, the front foot should not extend past the end of the nose. The gallop is leaping. The movement is an essential point of the breed. Fault - To move with exaggerated reach and drive or heaviness.

Character and Temperament: Quick, attentive, distant, reserved with strangers, but he can be gentle and affectionate with those he is willing to accept. Fault - Excessively timid, hysterical or aggressive character.

Approved February 8, 2018
Effective May 1, 2018
Official Standard of the Barbet

General Appearance: An archetypic water dog of France, the Barbet is a rustic breed of medium size and balanced proportions which appears in works as early as the 16th century. In profile, the Barbet is slightly rectangular with a substantial head and long, sweeping tail. He has a long, dense covering of curly hair and a distinctive beard (French barbe), which gives the breed its name. An agile athlete, the Barbet has been used primarily to locate, flush, and retrieve birds. He has a cheerful disposition; very social and loyal.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Height at the withers: Dogs 21 to 24½ inches, Bitches 19 to 22½ inches. Weight in proportion to height. Proportions - Measured from point of shoulder to buttocks and withers to ground, the Barbet is slightly longer than tall. Exact proportion is not as important as balance. Substance - Neither coarse nor refined, the Barbet is solidly built with adequate bone to perform his tasks as a true sporting dog.

Head: Of great importance, the head is strong, broad, and proportionally large. Expression is bright, engaging. Eyes of medium size, nearly round in shape, dark hazel to dark brown, harmonizing with the coat color. Eye rims are fully pigmented, corresponding to coat (black for black, black pied or gray dogs; brown for brown or brown pied dogs. Fawn dogs may have either black or brown pigmentation). Ears are wide and are set at eye level. Ear leather reaching at least to the corner of the mouth and fully covered with long hair. Skull is rounded and broad. Occiput is not prominent. Stop is defined, neither abrupt nor sloping. Head planes are nearly parallel. The muzzle is shorter than the skull and is quite square. Bridge of nose is broad. Lower jaw fairly square and strong. Jaws of equal length. The nose is large, with well opened nostrils, fully pigmented in harmony with coat color. Lips are thick, fully pigmented. Flews are tight. Scissors bite, teeth large and strong.

Neck, Topline and Body: Neck is strong, blending well into the body. Back is solid with well sustained level topline, loin is short and slightly arched, croup rounded. The tail is the natural extension of the topline, long and low set. When in motion the tail is carried above horizontal in a sweeping curve but does not curl onto the back. The tail is never docked. Body is athletic with substance, chest is broad, well-developed, deep, reaching the elbow; ribs rounded but not barrel-like, underline slightly inclined without tuck-up.

Forequarters: Emphasis is on balance. Shoulders are well laid back and approximately the same length as the upper arm, placing the front legs well under the chest with elbows close to the body. Legs are straight and strong; well boned. Pasterns are strong and flexible. Front dewclaws may be removed. Feet are round, and toes are tight, well-arched. Pads thick.

Hindquarters: Angulation balances with forequarters. Upper thigh is well muscled, stifle well bent, second thigh is well developed, hocks well let-down, short and perpendicular to ground; without dewclaws. Feet same as front.

Coat: The coat of the Barbet is his defining characteristic. Profuse hair covers the whole body evenly with thick, natural curls that range from large and loose to tight, smaller curls. The hair on the top of the head reaches the bridge of the nose. He has a distinctive beard. Ears are covered in long hair. The coat is shown in as natural a state as possible; clean and free from mats. The hair is to retain curl. While scissoring is necessary to keep him neat, excessive sculpting and shaping is to be penalized.
**Color:** All shades of black, gray, brown, fawn; with or without white markings. Pied (primarily white with all shades of black, gray, brown, fawn markings).

**Gait:** Easy, ground-covering trot with good front reach and impulsion from hindquarters with precise cadence. Feet converge toward the centerline with increased speed. Topline remains level and carriage is smart.

**Temperament:** The Barbet is a responsive, loving member of the family. Joyful, bright, and kindly natured, he is a versatile sporting dog and willing participant in many activities. The sensitive Barbet responds to positive interaction and training, and displays an even temperament.

Approved December 9, 2015
Effective January 1, 2017
05.05.2003/EN

FCI-Standard N° 36

BASSET FAUVE DE BRETAGNE
TRANSLATION: John Miller and Raymond Triquet.

ORIGIN: France.


UTILISATION: Scent hound used for hunting rabbit, hare, fox, roe deer and wild boar.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scent hounds and related breeds.
Section 1.3 Small-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This little basset has the same qualities as the breed from which it is derived: the griffon fauve de Bretagne. Very popular in its region of origin in the XIX century, it earned a national reputation in the course of the last 30 years of the XX century. Its exceptional aptitude for hunting has allowed it to win the French Cup hunting trophy on rabbit a number of times and it has become very popular.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The basset fauve de Bretagne, is a small, stocky hound, lively, rapid for its size. It benefits from enormous energy coupled with excellent hardiness.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: The bassets fauves de Bretagne are impassioned hunters but are also excellent companions of man, sociable, affectionate and equable. They adapt themselves easily to all terrains, even the most difficult, and to all quarry. When hunting they reveal themselves to be courageous, wily, and obstinate, which makes them very successful.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: rather long with marked occipital protuberance. Seen from the front, the cranium has the form of a flattened arch and diminishes in width from the rear to the superciliary arches, which are not very prominent.
Stop: A little more marked than with the griffon fauve de Bretagne.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black or dark brown Well-open nostrils.
Muzzle: Slightly tapering rather than being perfectly rectangular.
Lips: Covering well the lower jaw but without excess. Moustaches only slightly furnished.
Jaws/Teeth: The jaws and teeth are strong, meeting in a perfect and even scissors bite. The upper incisors cover the lower in close contact. The incisors are set square to the jaws. Absence of first premolars is not penalized.
Eyes: Neither bulging nor set too deeply in the orbits, dark brown in colour. The conjunctiva is not apparent. The expression is lively.
Ears: Finely attached, in line with the eye, just reaching the end of the nose when drawn forward, ending in a point, turned inwards and covered by finer and shorter hair than on the rest of the body.

NECK: Rather short and well muscled.

BODY
Back: Short for a basset and broad. Never swaybacked.
Loin: Broad and muscular.
Chest: Deep and broad.
Ribs: Rather rounded.
Abdomen: The underline rises only slightly towards the rear.

TAIL: Carried slightly sickle-fashion, of medium length, large at the base, often bristly and well-tapered at the end. In action, the
tail is carried above the top line and makes regular movements from side to side.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS :**
- **Overview:** The limbs have good bone.
- **Shoulder:** Oblique and well set on the thorax.
- **Elbow:** In the line with the body.
- **Forearm:** Vertical or curving slightly in (which is not to be sought after).
- **Metacarpus (Pastern):** Seen in profile, somewhat oblique. Seen from the front, in the axis of the body or slanting slightly out (which is not to be sought after).

**HINDQUARTERS :**
- **Overview:** Well muscled. The limbs are well poised. Seen from behind, the rear limbs are parallel, neither close nor wide.
- **Thigh:** Long and well muscled.
- **Hock:** Well let down and moderately bent.
- **Metatarsus (rear pastern):** Vertical.

**FEET :** Compact with the toes tight together, arched and with solid nails. The pads are hard.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT :** Lively.

**SKIN :** Rather thick, supple. Absence of dewlap.

**COAT**

**HAIR :** Coat very rough, harsh, rather short, never woolly or curly. The face shouldn’t be too bushy.

**COLOUR :** Fawn coloured, from golden wheaten to red brick in hue. A few black hairs dispersed on the back and ears are
tolerated. Occasionally the presence of a small white star on the chest, something not sought after.

**HEIGHT**

**MALES and FEMALES:**

32 cm minimum (12.6”)

38 cm maximum (15.5”)

with a tolerance of 2 cm (0.8”) for exceptional specimens.

**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.

**SEVERE FAULTS:**

**Behaviour:**

- Timid

**Head:**

- Wide, flat skull. Superciliary arches too prominent,
- Short or pointed muzzle. Heavy and pendulous upper lips.

**Eyes:**

- Light.

**Ears:**

- Flat and large

**Body:**

- Frail in appearance. Top line not level enough. Too tucked up.

**Tail:**

- Out of line.

**Limbs:**

- Poor bone. Splayed feet.

**Coat:**

- Sparse, smooth, fine, soft.
ELIMINATING FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

Lack of type:
- Insufficient breed characteristics, which means the animal on the whole doesn’t resemble other samples of the breed.

Jaws/Teeth:
- Overshot or undershot.

Eyes:
- Overly light.

Pigmentation:
- Totally or partially unpigmented areas on the nose or the edges of eyelids or lips.

Tail:
- Kinked.

Forequarters:
- Excessive crook.

Dewclaws:
- Presence of dewclaws (this breed is always free from dewclaws).

Coat:
- Long, woolly coat. Any coat other than that defined by the standard.

Height:
- Outside the limits defined by the standard.

Defects:
- Noticeable invalidating defect. Anatomical malformation

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
16.09.1996/EN

FCI-Standard N° 217

**BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENT HOUND**
(Bayerischer Gebirgsschweisschund)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION** : C. Seidler.

**ORIGIN** : Germany.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD** : 01.04.1996.

**UTILIZATION** : Scenthound.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION** :

- Group 6  Scenthounds and related breeds.
- Section 2  Leash (Scent) hounds.
- With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY** : All Liam Hounds (Leithunde) and Leashhounds (Schweisshunde) are descended from the original hunting dogs, the “Bracken”. All pure “Bracken” have the finest nose for following ground scent and trail; they are firm on scent, have a strongly developed will to follow a trail and are readily giving tongue on scent.

Only the most reliable and perseverant Bracken were chosen from the pack to be used on the leash to search for the lost trail of the hunted game. From those most calm and biddable Bracken, the Liam Hounds (Leithunde, working only on natural, cold scent) and the “Scent Hounds” (Schweisshunde, the so called “spoilt Liam Hounds”, working the trial of wounded game) were later bred.

Through crossing of genetically fairly close breeds at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, the present day Hanoverian Scenthound evolved.

After the Revolution in 1848, in fact, after the break up of the large hunting estates and the replacement of the previous hunting methods by stalking and hiding (waiting for the game) and at the same time with the improvement of the firearms, the dog was needed “after the shot”.
Specialized in firmly working on the leash, one could not dispense with the loud chase, perseverance and keenness, especially in mountain regions. There the Hanovarian Scenthound proved too heavy.

To achieve the desired accomplishments, even in difficult mountain territory, Baron Karg-Bebenburg, Reichenhall, bred the racy and ennobled lighter Mountain Scenthound after 1870, by crossing Hanovarian Scenthounds and red Mountain Scenthounds. More and more these dogs ousted other breeds from the mountain regions so that the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound is, today, the classical companion for the professional hunter and game keeper.

In 1912 the Club for Bavarian Mountain Scenthounds was founded with its seat in Munich. It is the only recognized Club for Bavarian Mountain Scenthounds in Germany.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : An altogether balanced, lightish, very mobile and muscular, medium size dog. The body is slightly longer than high, slightly higher at rear, standing on not too long legs. Head carried level or slightly upwards, tail level or slanting downwards.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT** : Calm and balanced, devoted to his owner, reserved with strangers. Required is a sound, self assured, unafraid, biddable dog, neither shy nor aggressive.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION** :
  Skull : Relatively broad, flatly arched. Clear rise to forehead. Superciliary arches well developed; occiput not pronounced.
  Stop : Well defined.

**FACIAL REGION** :
  Nose : Of good size, not too broad. Nostrils well opened. Black or dark red.
  Muzzle : Somewhat off-set from eyes, slightly shorter than skull, sufficiently broad, never pointed. Nasal bridge slightly convex or straight.
Lips/Flews: Pendulous, medium thickness. Corner of lips clearly visible.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite in which the upper incisors overlap the lower incisors without any gap and with the teeth set vertical to the jaw. 42 healthy teeth, according to tooth formula. Pincer bite permitted.

Cheeks: Only moderately pronounced.

Eyes: Clear, alert expression. Not too large or too round. Dark brown or slightly lighter. Well fitting, pigmented lids.

Leathers: Somewhat over medium length but at most reaching to nose. Heavy, set on high and broad, rounded at tips. Hanging close to head without any twist.

NECK: Of medium length and strong. Skin somewhat looser on throat.

BODY:
Upper profile: Slight rise from withers to hindquarters.

Withers: Barely defined, flowing transition from neck to back.

Back: Strong and supple.

Croup: Long and fairly level.

Loins: Relatively short, broad, very well muscled.

Chest: Moderately broad, well developed forechest, oval ribcage, deep and long, with ribs reaching far back.

Lower profile and Belly: Gradually rising towards rear. Belly slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Medium length, reaching, at most, to hocks. Set on high, carried horizontal or slightly slanting downwards.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Legs seen from the front, straight and parallel; seen from the side, standing well under the body. Good angulations.

Shoulder: Well slanting, laid back shoulder blade. Strongly muscled.

Upper arm: Long, with good and lean muscles.
Elbows: Close fitting to body, turning neither in nor out.

Forearm: Lean, vertical and straight. Strong bone, very well muscled.

Pastern joint: Strong.

Pastern: Slanting lightly.

Front feet: Spoon shaped with well arched, tight toes as well as sufficiently cushioned, coarse, resistant and well pigmented pads. Feet move parallel; in stance and movement turning neither in nor out.

Nails black or horn colour.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong bone. Seen from rear, straight and parallel. Good angulations.

Upper thigh: Broad and very muscular.

Stifle: Strong.

Lower thigh: Relatively long, muscular and sinewy.

Hock joint: Strong.

Rear pastern: Short, standing vertical.

Hind feet: Spoon shaped, with well arched, tight toes as well as sufficiently cushioned, coarse resistant and well pigmented pads. Feet move parallel; in stance and movement turning neither in nor out. Nails black or horn colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Ground covering, with good reach in front and strong drive from the rear. Fore- and hindlegs straight and parallel; lightly springy gait.

SKIN: Strong, tight fitting.

COAT

HAIR: Dense, close fitting, moderately harsh with little gloss. Finer on head and leathers, harsher and longer on belly, legs and tail.
COLOUR: Deep red, deer red, reddish brown, tan, also clear fawn to biscuit colour, reddish gray as the winter coat of a deer, also brindled or interspersed with black hairs. The basic colour on the back is generally more intense, muzzle and leathers dark. Tail, mostly, interspersed with dark hair. Small light-coloured patch on chest (“Bracken Star”) permitted.

SIZE:
Height at withers: Dogs: 47 to 52 cm.
Bitches: 44 to 48 cm.
No departure from above permitted in either dogs or bitches.

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.

SERIOUS FAULTS:
- Flesh coloured nose.
- Mouth slightly over- or undershot. Partial pincer bite.
- Very loose eyelids.
- Marked hollow or roach back.
- Very flat or barrel shaped chest.
- Very in or out at elbow.
- Distinctly overbuilt hindquarters.
- Hindlegs very close, cow-hocked or bow-shaped, in stance or movement.
- Too fine or thin coat.
- Strong deviation in colour, black colour with red markings (Black and Tan).
- Deviation in size.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Markedly over- or undershot, wry mouth.
• Missing teeth (except P1).
• Ectropion, entropion.
• Tail kinked from birth.
• Weakness in temperament.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Official Standard of the Belgian Laekenois

General Appearance: The first impression of the Belgian Laekenois is that of a square, well-balanced dog, elegant in appearance, with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. He is a strong, agile, well-muscled animal, alert and full of life. His whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. The male dog is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart. The bitch should have a distinctly feminine look. Both male and female should be judged equally. Faults - Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard, 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Males should be 24 to 26 inches in height and females 22 to 24 inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of rump, should equal the height. Bitches may be slightly longer. Bone structure should be moderately heavy in proportion to his height so that he is well-balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. The Belgian Laekenois should stand squarely on all fours. From a side view the topline, front legs, and back legs should closely approximate a square. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches shall be disqualified. Females under 20½ inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified.

Head: Clean cut and strong, long without exaggeration and lean. The skull and muzzle are approximately the same length with at most a very slight advantage for the muzzle. Overall size should be in proportion to the body. Expression - should be intelligent and questioning, indicating alertness, attention and readiness for activity. Eyes - are brown, preferably dark brown, medium size, slightly almond shaped and not protruding. Ears - are triangular in shape, stiff, erect, and in proportion to the head in size. Base of the ear should not come below the center of the eye. Skull - is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same, but not wider than the length. The stop is moderate. Muzzle - is moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to that of the topskull. The jaws should be strong and powerful. Nose - is black without spots or discolored areas. The lips should be tight and black, with no pink showing on the outside. Teeth - full complement of strong, white teeth, evenly set. Bite - should be even or scissors. An overshot or undershot bite is a fault. An undershot or overshot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. The absence of two premolars or molars is a serious fault. The absence of one premolar (PMI) is not to be penalized. Four or more missing teeth is a disqualification.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - is round and rather outstretched, tapered from head to body, well muscled, with tight skin. Topline - the withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints. Body - Chest - is not broad, but deep. The lowest point should reach the elbow, forming a smooth ascendant curve to the abdomen. Abdomen is of moderate development, neither tucked up nor paunchy. Loin - loin section when viewed from above is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back. Croup - is very slightly sloped, broad, but not excessively so. Tail - is strong at the base with the last vertebra reaching the hock. At rest the dog holds it low, the tip bent back level with the hock. When in action he raises it and gives it a slight curve, which is strongest towards the tip, without forming a hook. Cropped or stump tail are disqualifications.
**Forequarters:** Shoulders - are long and oblique, laid flat against the body, forming a sharp angle (approximately 90 degrees) with the upper arm. Legs - are straight, strong and parallel to each other with bone oval rather than round. Development (length and substance) should be well proportioned to the size of the dog. Pasterns - are short, strong and very slightly sloped. Feet - are round (cat footed). Toes - curved close together, well padded. Nails - strong and black, except that they may be white to match white toe tips. Dewclaws - are permissible.

**Hindquarters:** Legs - are in length and substance well proportioned to the size of the dog with the bone oval rather than round. Legs are parallel to each other. Thighs - are broad and heavily muscled. The upper and lower thigh bones approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively, forming a relatively sharp angle at stifle joint. The angle at the hock is relatively sharp, although the Belgian Laekenois does not have extreme angulation. Metatarsus - is medium length, strong and slightly sloped. Feet - are slightly elongated. Toes - curved close together, well padded. Nails - strong and black, except that they may be white to match white toe tips. Dewclaws - if any, should be removed.

**Coat:** The coat must have a texture which is rough and coarse giving a disorderly, tousled look. The coat should be severely penalized if silky or soft or lacking a double coat. The length of the hair should be approximately 2½ inches over the body. A beard must be present on the muzzle and hair on the head should not be in excess so as to hide the eyes nor the lines of the head and skull and make the head appear square or heavy. The tail should not form a plume.

**Color:** All shades of red or fawn to grayish tones are acceptable with traces of black appearing principally on the muzzle and tail. The degree of blackening varies considerably from dog to dog with all variations being equally acceptable. A small to moderate white patch is permitted on the chest and the tips of the toes may be white. White or gray frosting on the chin and muzzle is normal and acceptable.

**Gait:** Motion should be smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than hard driving action. The Belgian Laekenois tends to single track at a fast gait; the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity of the dog. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the center of motion, with no crabbing. The dog shows a marked tendency to move in a circle or curve rather than a straight line.

**Temperament:** The Belgian Laekenois should reflect the qualities of intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to master. Protectiveness of the person and property of his master is added to his inherent aptitude as a guardian of flocks and fields. He should be watchful, attentive and always in motion when not under command. He should be observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive in his relationship with humans. He should not show fear or shyness nor viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous of their attention, and very possessive. Extreme shyness is not desirable in the Belgian Laekenois and should be severely penalized. Viciousness is a disqualification.

**Disqualifications:** Drooping or hanging ears. Cropped or stump tail. Viciousness. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches. Females under 20½ inches or over 25 inches. Undershot or overshot bite such that contact with two incisors is lost. (Note: loss of contact caused by short center incisors shall not be judged as undershot in an otherwise correct bite.) Four or more missing teeth. Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.
Approved November 10, 2010
Effective June 30, 2011
STANDARD OF THE BIEWER TERRIER

General Appearance: The Biewer Terrier is an elegant, longhaired, uniquely colored toy terrier with a breed signature ponytail. The coat parts down the middle, hanging straight and evenly on both sides of the body as though a comb has been used to part it. The back is level, with height at shoulders being equal to height at the croup. Although the outline of the dog gives the appearance of a square, the body length is slightly longer than the overall height. The tail is set high and carried well arched over the body, covered with a long luxurious plume. The Biewer Terrier has a lighthearted whimsical, childlike attitude. Although mischievous at times, they are obedient and make a loyal companion.

Size Proportion, Substance: Size - Height at the shoulders is the same as the height at the croup, measuring 7 to 11 inches, with weight being 4 to 8 lbs. Proportion - Length of body from pro sternum to ischium is longer than over all height, making the dog off square although square is acceptable. Substance - Body is fine to medium boned with a level top line. Serious Fault - Over 8 lbs.

Head: Expression - Is more human than that of a dog, being bright and intelligent. Eyes - Are medium sized and may be round or almond shaped with a crisp, clear countenance. Iris – as dark as possible. Ears - Are small, upright, V shaped, moderately wide set and covered with hair except the tips being shaved. They are set to the back of the skull and the base is level with the eyes. Skull - Slightly rounded. Stop - Moderate. Muzzle - One-third the length of the head. Eye rims, Nose, and Lips - Completely black. Bite - Level or scissor bite. Teeth - Straight and even. Serious Fault - Incomplete pigment on the eye rims, nose, and lip; ears not standing erect. Disqualification - Blue eye(s).

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - Moderate in length, free from throatiness. Topline - Level. Body - length is slightly longer than the overall height although square is acceptable. Chest - Comes to the elbows with a good width. Ribs - Moderately sprung. Underline - Slightly tucked up. Back - Level topline. Loin - Well developed and strong. Tail - Set high, when in movement carried well arched over the body in a graceful sickle curve, covered with a long luxurious plume. Plume lies to either side of the body. Length of tailbone must go to the stifles or longer. When reposed, the tail may be relaxed. A kink in the tail is not to be faulted. Serious Faults - Roach or rounded back; high in the front or rear.

Forequarters: Forelegs should be straight, elbows neither in nor out. Angulation - Moderate. Shoulders are nicely laid back to allow for good reach and freedom of movement. Elbows - set close to the body. Legs - Straight when viewed from the front are muscular and covered with hair. Pasterns - Up and straight. Dewclaws - May be removed but not required. Feet - Round. Toes - Well arched covered with hair which may be trimmed not to impede movement or trimmed to show the shape of the foot. Pads - Black and/or flesh. Nails - Black and/or white.

Hindquarters: In balance with the forequarters. Angulation - Rear to match front. Legs - Hind legs are straight when viewed from behind, muscular and covered with hair. Stifle - Slightly
bent when viewed from the side. Hocks - Straight when viewed from behind, pointing neither in nor out. Dewclaws - May be removed but not required. Feet - Round. Toes - Well arched covered with hair which may be trimmed not to impede movement or trimmed to show the shape of the foot. Pads - Black and/or flesh. Nails - Black and/or white.

**Coat:** Long and flowing with a soft silky texture. Hair is straight without an undercoat, hanging close to the ground if not touching. Coat maybe trimmed to floor length for ease of movement. Head fall is tied up into a single ponytail on top of the head, hanging loose. Puppy ponytails may be placed a little lower on the head as to gather the short hairs. A bow is used for adornment; no topknots or rollovers. Feet are trimmed for a neat, clean appearance. Trim around anus. Head falls that have been altered by teasing, curling, topknots, or roll over’s shall be so severely penalized as to be eliminated from competition.

**Color:** The Biewer Terrier is a uniquely colored toy terrier. Head Coloring - Blue/Black, Gold/Tan and White in good symmetry. Any combination of the following two colors, (Blue/Black and Gold/ Tan); (Gold/ Tan and White) in good symmetry is acceptable. Body Coloring - Hair on back is blue/black and white. Amounts of each color are of personal preference with no dominating patterns. No amount of tan hair may be found on the back, belly, chest, legs or feet. A small amount of tan hair may be found around the anus. Chest, Stomach, Legs and Tip of the Tail - White. The white from the chest should come up the neck to cover the chin. Legs are to be white from the elbows and stifles to the feet. Disqualification – any tan hair on back, belly, chest, legs or feet.

**Gait:** The Biewer Terrier moves with confidence and pride. Movement should be graceful, smooth and straightforward without being stilted or hackneyed. When viewed from the side the top line remains level, he gives an impression of rapid movement, size considered. Hind legs should track in line with the front legs, going neither inside nor outside. Tail must be up when in movement. Serious Fault - Hackneyed gait in adults.

**Temperament:** Intelligent, loyal and very devoted to their human family. They have a fun loving, childlike attitude that makes them a great companion for all ages. They quickly make friends with animals of any origin.

The foregoing description is of the ideal Biewer Terrier. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

**Serious faults:** Roach or rounded back; Hackneyed gait in adults; Incomplete pigment on the eye rims, nose, and lips; ears not standing erect; over 8 lbs.

**Eliminating faults:** Head falls that have been altered by teasing, curling, topknots, or roll overs.

**Disqualifications**
Blue eye(s)
Any tan on back, belly, Chest, legs or feet.

*Approved March 29, 2018*
*Effective July 3, 2019*
07.05.2019/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 364

CHODSKÝ PES
(Bohemian Shepherd Dog)

ORIGIN: Czech Republic.


UTILIZATION: Versatile working dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This breed has its origin in history. In his work extolling the Chodsko region (1923-1924), the writer Jindrich Simoon Baar described dogs from the Sumava region, which he called Chodsky. These balanced and very tenacious dogs were used for guarding and protecting and to round up cattle. There are many writings and illustrations linked with the region of Chodsko. J.A. Gabriel, writing about Chodsko in 1864, described the local people with the nick-name “Dog-heads”, as their pennon featured the silhouette of a typical sheepdog with a longer coat at the neck – their faithful home guard. The existence of longhaired sheepdogs who were faithful helpers and guards was also described by the writer A. Jirásek in his novel entitled “Dog-heads”, illustrated by Mikoás Als. One cannot of course claim that the above documents state facts of the origin of the present-day Chodsky Dog. It is simply a historical support for the existence of a well-established type of sheepdog with origin in the Czech territory.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium-sized sheepdog with an oblong shaped body. It has a long coat with rich under coat, which makes the coat weather-resistant. The body structure has superb harmony. All body parts are assembled so as to give an overall compact and graceful appearance.

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The breed is characterized by its posture and its short ears, the elegant shape of the long neck and high withers, as well as the richness of the long coat. Movement is light and free. The overall shape of the body, from the head to the tail, is made up of a set of graceful curves.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**
Relation of height at withers to length of body (measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks) should by 10 : 11.
Depth of chest should be half of height at withers.
Muzzle should be slightly shorter than half the total length of head.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:** A lively dog with fast, although not with impetuous reactions. A docile dog that is easily trained, attentive, easy to control and amenable. It is modest, undemanding, tenacious and makes a loving member of the family. It is fearless, has strong nerves and is exceptionally vigilant. It has a superb sense of smell. The breed is noted for its lively personality with no signs of nervousness.

**HEAD** Overall, the head should have a noble appearance and be in proportion to the body. It should not seem massive or too fine.

**CRANIAL REGION:**
- **Skull:** The skull is flat and gradually tapers towards the eyes, with the tapering cantered at the stop which is lightly marked. The occipital protuberance is tangible, although it is not obviously visible.
- The superciliary ridges are clearly- yet not prominently marked. The skin on the skull is taut and covered with short, thick and smooth hair.
- **Stop:** Distinctive, but neither too sharp nor too gentle.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** Medium-sized, full, black pigmented, open nostrils.
- **Muzzle:** The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull. The bridge of the muzzle is level (straight) and almost parallel with the extended line of the skull. It tapers in a wedge shape towards the nose.
- **Lips:** Firm, dry, close-fitting and with closed corners.
Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are proportionate, strong and long, gradually tapering towards the nose. Healthy, strong, pure white teeth regularly placed in a scissors bite. Molars fit together exactly; incisors touch each other. Full set of teeth.

Cheeks: The cheeks are dry and covered by flat muscles. Smooth, snug-fitting, not slack below the eyes.

EYES: Medium-sized, almond-shaped, slightly slanting. They should not protrude or be deep set. Eyes are brown in colour with close-fitting lids; bright, full of energy yet with a pleasing expression.

EARS: Short, erect forward-facing, positioned high and close together. They are triangular with a broad base; tips are either pointed or slightly rounded. The earlobes are covered with long thick hair which forms brushes, particularly at the root and along the edges. The characteristic shape of the head, correct placement, size, shape and carriage of the long coated ears determine the breed’s true type.

NECK: Graceful in shape and carriage, long and very flexible. It broadens slightly towards the shoulders. The line of the neck forms a 45 degree angle with the horizontal. The neck is covered in long thick hair.

BODY:
Top line: Firm, straight.
Withers: Accentuated, slightly raised above line of back.
Back: Straight, firm, not too long, sloping gently down from the withers.
Loin: Short, supple, well muscled, connecting with the back in a single line.
Croup: Begins at the same height as the back and slopes slightly towards the tail with no transition.
Chest: Oval in cross-section; the upper edge is obtuse, while the lower is pointed. Not to reach below the elbow. The ribs are slightly sprung, but not barrel-shaped.
Underline and belly: Firm, tucked up.

TAIL: At rest and when moving it is carried naturally in a slight curve; when excited it is raised to the level of the back. It is thickly covered with coat and reaches to the hocks. Not to be docked.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulder: The shoulder-blade should be long, muscular, oblique and lying flat. The angle is around 90 degrees towards upper arm.
Upper arm: Straight, well developed.
Elbow: Points straight towards the rear, turning neither in nor out.
Forearm: Appears straight from any angle, with well developed dry musculature.
Carpus (Wrist): Firm.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Firm, long and angle not too abrupt.
Forefeet: Close, firm, nails and pads strong, black pigmentation. The pigment of the pads and nails is black.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well angulated at knee and hock. Straight and parallel when viewed from behind.
Thigh: Strong substantially muscled.
Stifle (Knee): Firm and muscled; angle 120 degree.
Lower thigh: Muscled and strong.
Hock joint: Strong and firm.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Strong.
Hind feet: Closed – firm, toes – flexible and strong. The pigment of the pads and nails is black.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: The natural gait is a low trot. Movement is light, supple and far reaching.

SKIN: Taut and close- fitting all over. Dark pigmentation.

COAT:
Hair: The body is covered by a glossy, long, thick coarser type of coat. The length is between 5 and 12 cm. It should be straight or slightly wavy, on the neck and chest slightly open, otherwise laying flat. The well developed undercoat is shorter and softer.
The earlobes are richly covered in hair; brushes form at the base and along the edges. The coat is particularly long on the neck, back and on the backside of the thighs and hocks, where it is slightly wavy. The tail is thickly covered in coat and has long, slightly wavy fringes on the underside. Only the facial parts of the head, the tips of the ears and the front of the limbs have short, smooth coat.

Colour: Black to gunmetal-black with vivid tan-markings. The more vivid and rich the markings are the better. Coat colour other than black-and-tan is not permissible. The typical tan-markings are placed, when fully extended:
Inside and on the edges of the ears; above the eyes; on the cheeks; on the sides of the muzzle smoothly blending into the throat and forming a crescent shape; on the brisket but distinct from the markings on the throat; on the inner and rear part of the thighs; on the feet and pasterns up to the hock joint; on the forelegs; on the forefeet and up to the elbow; under the tail and around the anus.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers: Males: 52 to 55 cm. Females: 49 to 52 cm.

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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

• Stop not well defined.
• Weak jaws.
• Height +- 2 cm, limits stipulated in standard.
• Overly long- or too short in back.
• Pale tan-markings.
• Over marked with tan.
• White chest-mark (tolerance up to 3 cm in size).
SEVERE FAULTS
• Ears which are big, soft or too widely set.
• Short neck.
• Barrel-shaped or flat sided ribcage.
• Elbows turned in or out.
• Steep shoulder-blades.
• Soft or roached back.
• Weak hocks, cow-hocked.
• Steep croup.
• Restricted gait.
• Tail curled above level of back.
• Curly coat.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
• Height less than 50 cm or over 57 cm in males. Height less than 47 cm or over 54 cm in females.
• Any deviation from a scissors bite.
• Absence of any tooth (except for PM1 and M3).
• Predatory eye colour (i.e. very pale yellow).
• Hanging or floppy ears.
• Colour other than black with tan-markings.
• Markings appearing in places other than described.
• Shorthaired or lack of undercoat.
• Complete absence of tan-markings.

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
17.12.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 196

BOLOGNESE
TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Italy.


UTILIZATION: Companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 9 Companion and Toy Dogs. Section 1 Bichons and related breeds. Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The origin of the Bolognese is confused with that of the Maltese, because their distant ancestors are the same little dogs mentioned in Latin by Aristotle (384–322 B.C.) under the denomination of *canes melitenses*. Bolognese, already known in the Roman era appears most especially among the very appreciated gifts, which were made during a whole era by the people of power of that world. Cosimo de Medici (1389–1464) brought no less than eight to Brussels as gifts to as many Belgian noblemen. Philipe II, king of Spain 1556–1598, after having received two as a gift from the Duke d’Este, thanked him in writing saying, ”These little dogs are the most royal gifts one can give to an emperor”. Bolognese are represented in paintings by Titian, Pierre Breughel called le Vieux and Goya.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small size, stocky and compact, covered with a pure white coat, long and fluffy.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Square built, the length of the body being equal to the height at the withers. Length of head reaching 1/3 of the height at the withers. Depth of chest almost half of the height at the withers.
**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** Very serene, generally not very active. Eventful but calm very faithful to his master and his entourage.

**HEAD:** Medium long. The width, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches is the same as the length.

**CRANIAL REGION:**
- **Skull:** Slightly ovoid in shape (egg-shaped) in the sagittal direction and has rather convex sides; rather flat in its upper part. The protuberances of the frontal bones are well developed. The longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel; the frontal furrow is only slightly accentuated, as is also the occipital protuberance. The length of the skull is slightly more than that of the muzzle.
- **Stop:** Rather accentuated.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** Set on the same line as the topline of the muzzle: seen in profile the front is vertical. Large and must be black.
- **Muzzle:** Its length is equal to 2/5 of the length of the head; the topline of the muzzle is straight and the sides of the muzzle are parallel, so that the forepart of the muzzle is almost square. The lower orbital region is well chiselled.
- **Lips:** Upper lips being only slightly developed in depth, they do not cover the bottom lips, and the lower profile of the muzzle is determined by the lower jaw.
- **Jaws/Teeth:** Jaws normally developed, with top and bottom arches perfectly adapted. Teeth white evenly aligned, with strong and complete dentition. Articulation of incisors as scissor bite; pincer bite tolerated.
- **Eyes:** Set on an almost frontal plane; size slightly superior to normal. Eyelid opening is round; the eyeball must not be prominent; the white of the eye is not visible. The rims of the eyelids must be black, and the iris of a dark ochre colour.
Ears: High set, they are long and hanging, but rather rigid at their base, so that the upper part of the external ear is detached from the skull, giving thus the impression of the head being larger than it really is.

NECK: Without dewlap; its length is equal to the length of the head.

BODY: The dog being of a square construction, the length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock bone is equal to that of the height at the withers.  
Top line: The straight profile of the back, and that of the loin, slightly convex, merge harmoniously in the line of the croup.  
Withers: Only slightly prominent above the top line. Top of shoulder blades well spaced.  
Back: Straight.  
Loin: Short, strong, slightly convex.  
Croup: Very broad and only slightly sloping.  
Chest: Ample, let down to level of elbows, with well-sprung ribs, the height reaching almost half of the height at the withers. The point of the sternum is only slightly prominent.  
Underline and belly: Following the profile of the sternum, then rises slightly towards the belly.

TAIL: Set in the line of the croup, carried curved over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:  
General appearance: Forearms are perfectly straight and parallel in relation to the median plane of the body.  
Shoulder: The length of the shoulder blades is equal to 1/4 of the height of the withers; in relation to the horizontal, they are slanting and are near the vertical in relation to the median plane of the body.  
Upper arm: Well joined to the body, of an almost equal length to that of the shoulder, but less slanting.  
Elbows: They are on a parallel plane to the median plane of the body.
Forearm: The length is equal to that of the upper arm; follows a perfect vertical direction.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Seen from the front they continue the vertical line of the forearm. Seen in profile the pastern is slightly slanting.
Forefeet: Oval shaped, with well cushioned dark pads and very hard black nails.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
General appearance: Viewed from behind, the hind legs must follow from the point of the buttock bone to the ground in a perfectly vertical line - legs are parallel to each other.
Thigh: Length is equal to 1/3 of the height at the withers. Slanting from top to bottom and back to front and perfectly parallel to the median plane of the body.
Stifle (Knee): Firm, not very angled.
Lower thigh: Longer than the thigh.
Hock joint: The tibio-tarsal angle is not very closed.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): The distance from the point of the hock to the ground is slightly less than a third of the height at the withers.
Hind feet: Same characteristics as the forefeet, but less oval.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT:** Free, energetic, with a noble and distinguished head carriage.

**SKIN:** Taut and tightly fitted to the body all over, the third eyelids strictly pigmented black.

**COAT**
Hair: Long all over the body, from head to tail, from the top line to the feet. It is shorter on the muzzle. Forms long flocks that have the same texture all over the body, rather off-standing coat thus not falling flat and tight, never shows fringes.

Colour: Pure white, very slight shades of ivory are not disqualifying.
SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers:
- Males: 27 – 30 cm.
- Females: 25 – 28 cm.

Weight: 2.5 – 4 kg.

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.
- Strabismus (Squinting).

SEVERE FAULTS:
- Accentuated convergence or divergence of the upper longitudinal axes.
- Convex muzzle (Roman nose).
- Undershot.
- Size in males under 25 cm and over 33 cm and size in females under 22 cm or over 32 cm.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Depigmentation of the nose.
- Nose of any other colour than black.
- Undershot - very exaggerated with teeth showing and mal-shaped muzzle.
- Bilateral depigmentation of the eyelids.
- Wall-eyed.
- Tail less.
- Shortened tail whether natural or artificial.
- Any other colour than white.
- Patches and flecks.
**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
STANDARD OF THE BRACCO ITALIANO

**General Appearance:** Of strong and harmonious construction, powerful appearance. The preferred subjects are smooth coated, with lean limbs, well-developed muscles, well defined lines, and a markedly sculpted head with very obvious chiseling under the eyes. These elements all contribute to give distinction to this breed. The Bracco is tough and adapted to all types of hunting, reliable, docile, and easy to train.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** Height at the withers between 21 to 27 inches. Preferred size for males: 23 to 27 inches; preferred size for females: 21 to 25 inches. Weight between 55 to 90 pounds, depending on height. The Bracco is a solidly built dog with powerful bone, but without lumber, and without sacrificing balance and harmonious appearance. A dog in hard and lean field condition is not to be penalized. Important Proportions: The body is square or slightly longer than tall. Length of head is equal to two-fifths (40 percent) of the height at the withers; its width, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches, is less than half its length. Skull and muzzle are of equal length.

**Head:** *Head* - Angular and narrow at the level of the zygomatic arches, its length corresponds to two-fifths (40 percent) of the height at the withers; the middle of its length is at the level of a line that unites the inner angles of both eyes. The upper planes of the skull and muzzle are divergent, i.e.: if extended, the top line of the muzzle emerges in front of the occiput, ideally at mid-length of the skull (down-faced). Dish face (convergence of the planes of the skull and muzzle) is a disqualification. The head and neck are moderate in skin. The head should have a soft fold of skin from the outer corner of the eye, falling down the cheek. When the head is down and relaxed, there is a skin fold across the skull from ear to ear. *Eyes* - Semi-lateral position, neither deep set nor prominent. Eyes fairly large, eyelids oval-shaped and close-fitting (no entropion or ectropion). The iris is a dark amber to orange or brown color depending on the color of the coat. Wall eye is a disqualification. Expression is soft, gentle and intelligent. *Ears* - Well developed. In length they should, without being stretched, reach the tip of the nose. Their width is at least equal to half their length; raised only very slightly; base rather narrow, set at level of zygomatic arches. A supple ear with a front rim well-turned inwards to frame the face; the lower extremity of the ear ends in a slightly rounded tip. *Skull Region*: Seen in profile, the skull shape is a very open arch. Seen from the top, it forms lengthwise an elongated oval. The width of the skull measured at the level of the zygomatic arches should not exceed half the length of the head. Cheeks are lean, the bulge of the forehead and the supra-orbital ridges are perceptible. The stop is not pronounced. The frontal groove is visible and ends at mid-length of the skull. The interparietal crest is short and not very prominent. The occiput is pronounced. *Muzzle* - Foreface is either straight or slightly arched. Its length is equal to half of the length of the head and its depth measures four-fifths (80 percent) of its length. Seen from the front, the lateral sides of the muzzle converge slightly, still presenting a fore-face of good width. The chin is not very apparent. *Nose* - Voluminous, with large well-opened nostrils, protrudes slightly over the lips with which it forms an angle. Color brown or from pale pink to more or less deep fleshy red depending on the color of the coat. A split nose is a disqualification. *Lips* - Upper lips well developed, thin and floppy without being flaccid, covering the jaw; seen in profile, they overlap the lower jaw slightly, seen from the front, they form an inverted "V" below the nose; the corner
of the lips must be marked without being droopy. Teeth - Dental arches well adapted, with the teeth square to the jaw. Bite - scissor or level. Any deviation (overbite or underbite) should be faulted in accordance to its severity.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** Neck - Powerful, in truncated cone shape. Length of the neck is at least two-thirds but not greater than the length of the head. Well detached from the nape. The throat shows a soft double dewlap. Excessive skin with exaggerated wrinkling or single dewlap is faulted. Topline - The upper profile of the back is made up of two lines: one, almost straight, slopes from the withers to the 11th dorsal vertebrae (mid-back); the other is slightly arched, joining with the line of the croup. Body - Chest is broad, deep and well down to level of the elbows, without forming a keel. Ribs well sprung, particularly in their lower part, and sloping. Wide lumbar region. Loin is well muscled, short and slightly convex. Croup is long (about one-third of the height at the withers), wide and well-muscled; the pelvic angulation (angle formed by the pelvic girdle with a horizontal line) is 30 degrees. Underline - Lower profile almost horizontal in its rib cage part, rising slightly in its abdominal part. Tail - Thick at the base, straight, with a slight tendency to taper, hair short. When the dog is in action and especially when questing, is carried horizontally or nearly. Docked - Should be docked 6 to 10 inches from the root. Undocked - Carried horizontally; length of the undocked tail is to the hock. May be slightly curved but never held high or carried over the back.

**Forequarters:** Withers are well defined, with the points of the shoulder blades well separated. Shoulder strong, well-muscled, long, sloping, and well laid back, very free in its movement. The upper arm sloping, fitting to the rib cage. Forearm strong, straight, with well-marked sinews; the point of the elbows should be on a perpendicular line from the rear point of the shoulder blade to the ground. Metacarpus (pastern) well proportioned, lean, of good length and slightly sloping. Feet strong, slightly oval shaped, well arched and closed toes with strong nails well curved towards the ground. Color of nails is white, yellow or brown, of a more or less dark shade depending on the color of the coat. Foot pads elastic and lean.

**Hindquarters:** In balance with the forequarters. Thigh long, parallel, muscular, with the rear edge almost straight when viewed from the side. Strong limbs; hocks wide, metatarsals (rear pasterns) relatively short and lean. The feet, with all the characteristics of the front feet, have dewclaws, the absence of which is not a fault. Double dewclaws are tolerated.

**Coat:** Skin - Ample skin, tough but elastic, well separated from the tissues underneath; fine on the head, the throat, inside the elbows, and on lower part of the body. The visible mucous membranes must be a corresponding color with the coat, but never show black spots. The mucous membranes of the mouth are pink; sometimes with light brown spotting. Coat - Short, dense and glossy, fine and shorter on the head, the ears, front part of the legs and feet.

**Color:** The base color is white. The colors acceptable in this breed are: solid white, white with orange markings, or white with brown markings. The markings are of varied sizes (patches, ticking, or roan). A symmetrical face mask is preferred, but the absence of a mask is tolerated. The orange color can range from a dark amber to rich orange. It is not lemon or yellow. The brown color is a warm shade that recalls the color of a monk’s frock (Crayola Brown); it is not liver. A metallic sheen is appreciated in brown and white dogs. Disqualifying colors - Tricolor,
or with tan markings, fawn, hazel. Any trace of black on coat or mucous membranes. Any solid color other than white. Albinism.

**Gait:** Extended and fast trot, with powerful reach and drive. Head raised, nose held high in such a way that, when hunting, the nose is higher than the topline as if the dog is being “pulled along by the nose.” The fluid, powerful, and extended trot is hallmark of this breed.

**Temperament:** The Bracco is tough and adapted to all types of hunting, reliable, docile, and intelligent. Friendly, not shy, never aggressive, and readily makes eye contact. Extreme shyness is a fault. Aggressiveness is a disqualification.

**Fault:** Any departure from the foregoing constitutes a fault which when judging must be penalized according to its seriousness and its extension.

**Disqualifications**
- Above or below the height in the standard
- Dish face (convergence of the planes of the skull and muzzle)
- Wall eye
- Split nose
- Tricolor, tan markings, fawn or hazel color
- Any trace of black on coat or mucous membranes
- Any solid color other than white
- Albinism
- Aggressiveness

*Effective July 3, 2019*
29.03.2006/EN

FCI-Standard N° 179

BOURBONNAIS POINTING DOG
(Braque du Bourbonnais)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Jennifer Mulholland

ORIGIN: France (Province of Bourbonnais)


UTILIZATION: Pointing Dog

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group 7 Pointing Dogs
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs, Type “Braque”.

With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Bourbonnais Pointing Dog was already known in 1598 (“Natural History”, Aldovrandi – National Library).

The ancient authors described him as a pleasant companion of the hunter, of hardy and healthy appearance. His white coat is entirely covered with fine brown or fawn ticking.

The breeders of the 1930’s wanted to impose a “faded lilac” coloured coat along with the obligation of being born with a naturally short tail. This strict selection put the existence of the breed in danger. In the 1970’s, a team of breeders decided to work for the survival of the Bourbonnais Pointing Dog.

The present state of the breed allows us to be confident about the future of the breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized, short-haired “Braque” type (“braccoid”), medium proportions tending towards brachymorphic type, of robust build, compact and muscular. He gives the impression of strength and power, without excluding a certain elegance.

The silhouette of the female is less stocky and more elegant.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
- The length of the body is equal to, or slightly more than the height at the withers.
- The depth of the chest is equal to, or slightly more than half the height at the withers.
- The length of the muzzle is slightly less than that of the skull.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: In the home he is kind and affectionate. When hunting, his passion and intelligence allow him to easily adapt to the most varied terrains and game. When searching, he naturally carries the head high to find the scent, proving his aptitude for useful and precise pointing.

HEAD: The essential breed characteristic is the so-called “pear” shape. Neither too fine nor too heavy, it is well proportioned to the body.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Round, seen from all sides. The lateral sides are rounded, the parietal bones and zygomatic arches well developed. The axes of the skull and the muzzle are parallel, or very slightly divergent towards the front.
Stop: Moderately defined.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Broad, with well opened nostrils. It sometimes protrudes over the perpendicular line of the lips. Its colour matches that of the coat, without unpigmented patches.
Muzzle: Strong and broad at its base, tapering slightly towards the tip to form a truncated cone.
Not as broad in females.
Bridge of the nose: Straight or slightly convex.
Lips: Not too thick, the upper lip covers the lower lip without forming too much of a fold at the corners of the mouth; the edges of the lips are well pigmented.
Jaws/teeth: Strong and of equal length, with complete dentition, forming a scissor bite. A level bite is tolerated.

Eyes: Large, more or less rounded, hazel or dark amber depending on the colour of the coat. The look is expressive, kind and intelligent. The eyerims are well pigmented.

Ears: Of medium length, they can either reach or extend beyond the throat. Their base, rather broad, is attached at eye level or slightly above, which is appreciated. They hang naturally against the cheeks, flat or slightly curled inwards.

**NECK**: Not too long, muscled and with good reach, it fits smoothly to the shoulders. A slight dewlap is tolerated.

**BODY**:
- **Topline**: Straight and well sustained. The withers are well defined.
- **Back**: Solid and well muscled.
- **Loin**: Short, broad and muscled; well coupled to the back. Slightly longer in females.
- **Croup**: Rounded, moderately oblique, with powerful muscles.
- **Chest**: Wide, long and deep, reaching or extending slightly below the level of the elbow. The sternum reaches as far back as possible. Ribs well sprung.
- **Underline**: Progressively rising. The flank is flat and only slightly raised.

**TAIL**: Some dogs are born naturally without a tail. If this is not the case, the tail should be docked at its base. It is set rather low. In countries where docking is illegal, the long tail should be carried below the topline when the dog is standing.

**LIMBS**:

**FOREQUARTERS**:
- **General appearance**: Seen as a whole: Very muscular. Seen from the front: Upright.
- **Shoulders**: Oblique, fitting tightly against the thorax. Solid and apparent musculature.
- **Upper arm**: Rather long and muscled.
Elbows: Fitting close to the body but not too tightly; neither turned in nor out.
Forearm: Straight and muscled, with strong bone without appearing coarse.
Carpus (wrist): Strong.
Metacarpus (pastern): Sloping very slightly in comparison to the forearm.
Front feet: In line with the body, round or spoon shaped, pads firm and resistant, toes tight fitting and arched, strong nails.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen as a whole: Strong bone with a very apparent musculature. Seen from behind: upright and parallel.
Upper thigh: Long, well muscled, well let down.
Stifle: Strong, with good angulation between upper and lower thigh.
Lower thigh: Muscled, practically as long as the upper thigh.
Hock joint: Well let down, strong and well angulated.
Metatarsus (rear pastern): Vertical and strong, without any deviation.
Hind feet: Identical to front feet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT:
Strides of average reach. When hunting, the gait is a sustained gallop, balanced and supple.

SKIN: Supple, without being too thin, without folds.

COAT:
HAIR: Fine, dense and short; a little coarser, and sometimes longer, on the back. On the head and ears, the hair must be finer and shorter.

COLOUR: The white patching is very invasive, with fine brown ticking (formerly called “wine dregs”) or fawn flecking (formerly called “peach blossom”) and all variants.
The ear is generally the same colour as the ground colour and more or less ticked. An intimate mix of white and coloured hairs, giving an overall roan colour, is also accepted.
On the head, as for the body, coloured patches are only accepted in small numbers and sizes.
SIZE:
Height at the withers: Dogs: 51 – 57 cm
Bitches: 48 – 55 cm
Tolerance of +/- 1cm

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.

Faults in general build:
- Long assembly.
- Ears too long and too curled inwards.

SERIOUS FAULTS:
- Overall build, too heavy or light boned. Stocky appearance.
- Head disproportioned in comparison to the body.
- Muzzle pointed and pinched. Lips too important, forming a square muzzle.
- Eyes too light.
- Coat with too large patches of colour. Overwhelming patches on the head.
- Height over or below standard (+/- 2 cm)

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Cranio-facial lines converging towards the front. Bridge of the nose distinctively convex.
- Overshot or undershot, with lack of contact between incisors.
- Incisor arcade deviated.
- Xiphoid process deviated inwards.
- Presence of dewclaws or evidence of their removal.
- Presence of black (hair or nose)
- Hair long and coarse
• Coat entirely white. Any colour not conform to standard.
• Height at withers over or below standard (+/- 3 cms)

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
07.08.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N° 134

FRENCH POINTING DOG PYRENEAN TYPE
(Braque français, type Pyrénées)
**TRANSLATION**: Mrs. Peggy Davis.

**ORIGIN**: France.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD**: 06.05.1988.

**UTILIZATION**: Pointing dog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.  
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs, type « Braque ».  
With working trial.

The small size French Pointing Dogs « Pyrenean type » show, while keeping all proportions, with more reduced dimensions and lighter shapes, the same general characteristics as those of the « Gascogne type ». They only differ on the following points:

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Rustic dog, not heavy but sufficiently muscled. Skin tighter than that of the Gascogne type.

**HEAD**:
- **Nose**: Chestnut-brown in colour, nostrils well opened.
- **Lips**: The lips are less pendent or less convex than in the Gascogne type.
- **Leathers**: Set on above eye line, barely folded. The tips of the leathers must end at 2 cm from the nose leather.

**NECK**: Slight or no dewlap.

**BELLY**: Belly less let down than in the Gascogne type.

**TAIL**: Fine; can be docked or naturally short.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: They are lighter than in the Gascogne type.
Shoulders: Muscular and moderately sloping.

HINDQUARTERS:
Feet: Tight.

HAIR: Finer and shorter than that of the Gascogne Type.

SIZE: Male: 47 - 58 cm.
      Female: 47 - 56 cm.
The size of 50 to 55 cm is the one to aim for which covers the most numerous utilizations.

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.
    • Dog too heavy or hyperlight.
    • Lips too droopy or too light.
    • Round eyes caused by the exaggeration of the zygomatic and superciliary arches.
    • Leathers set at eye level, too long (touching the nose).
    • Belly too tucked up (whippety).
    • Splayed feet.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
    • Aggressive or overly shy.
    • Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
    • Split nose, pronounced depigmentation of the nose leather.
    • Entropion, ectropion, pink spots at the base of the eyelids.
    • No tail (anury).
    • Syndactyly (toes grown together), surplus toes, absence of toes.
N.B.:  
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.  
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION : O.B.C. Christensen, DKK Standard Committee.

ORIGIN : Denmark.


UTILIZATION : Companion dog, guard dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossians and Swiss Mountain-and Cattledogs.

Section 2.1 Molossians, Mastiff type. Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : As a type this breed has been known since the Middle Ages, when it was used for hunting (stag-hunting). Later on it was used mainly as guard dog for large farms and manors. At the end of the 18th century these dogs were pure-bred and increased in number thanks to the Count Sehested of Broholm, from whom the breed has inherited its name. After the Second World War the breed became almost extinct, but around 1975 a group of committed people - later organized as « The Society for Reconstruction of the Broholmer Breed » - supported by the Danish Kennel Club, began the work of reviving the breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : A Mastiff-type of dog of large size, rectangular and strongly built, with a composed and powerful movement. Its appearance is dominated by the powerful forequarters. The head is massive and wide, the neck is sturdy with some loose skin, the chest is broad and deep. At rest the head is carried rather low and stooping, and the tail is hanging down sabre-like. When moving, the tail is carried higher, but not over the topline. When the dog is attentive or aroused, the head is carried higher and the tail is raised above horizontal.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Skull and muzzle are of equal length.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Calm, good tempered, friendly, yet watchful. Must show great self-confidence.

HEAD: Rather big and wide, with a heavy appearance.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Broad and rather flat. Topline of skull is parallel to topline of muzzle and set a little higher.
Stop: Not too pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Full and black.
Muzzle: Massive; looking rather short due to the heavy head. Upper and lower jaw are of equal length.
Lips: Pendulous, but not excessively so.
Jaws / Teeth: Powerful jaws with well developed muscles. Scissor- or pincer bite.
Eyes: Round, not too big. Colour from light to dark amber. Expression should show great self-confidence.
Ears: Medium sized, rather high set. Carried hanging close to cheeks.

NECK: Very powerful and muscular with some throatiness, yet not excessive.

BODY:
Topline: Straight.
Withers: Strong and clearly defined.
Back: Rather long.
Croup: Medium length, slightly sloping.
Chest: Powerful and deep, with well a developed forebreast.

TAIL: Set on rather low, broad at base. It is carried drooping and has no flag or feathering.
When moving the tail is raised to a horizontal position, preferably not higher. It should never be carried over the back or in a curl.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**

*General appearance:* Strong, straight and powerful forelegs with muscular upper arms. The length and angulation of the bones should produce a free movement with good reach walking or trotting.

*Upper arm:* Very muscular.

*Elbows:* Moving close to the body.

*Forearm:* Straight and powerful.

*Pastern:* Not too long.

*Front feet:* Rounded and close.

**HINDQUARTERS:**

*General appearance:* Powerful and muscular hindlegs with angulation able to produce good driving power. Seen from behind the hindlegs are straight and parallel.

*Upper thigh:* Powerful and muscular.

*Rear pastern:* Not too long.

*Hind feet:* Tight, as the front feet.

**GAIT:** Composed and stooping. Natural gaits are walking and trotting.

**SKIN:** Well pigmented and thick; generally profuse, especially at the neck.

**COAT**

*HAIR:* Short and close lying, with a thick undercoat.

**COLOUR:** Yellow with black mask. Golden red. Black. **White markings on chest, feet and tip of tail are optional.**
SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at withers: Male: ca 75 cm, weight 50 - 70 kg.
Bitch: ca 70 cm, weight 40 - 60 kg.

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.
- Insufficient in substance, forechest and depth of chest.
- Too light and elegant in head and body.
- Stop too marked; muzzle too light; corners of the mouth pendulous.
- Ears too big or too small. Rose ears.
- Tail set on too high or too low. Hook or kink tail.
- Long and weak in pasterns; splayed feet.
- Cowhocks.
- Movement too elegant.
- Fringes/flag on buttocks and tail.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Nervous, sharp or aggressive.
- Squarely built, definitely insufficient in substance.
- Nose other than black.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Eyes of different colour.
- Erect ears.
- Tail curled up.
- Coat: Colour faulty; long-haired.
N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Carolina Dog

See UKC Breed Standard
Catahoula Leopard Dog

See UKC Breed Standard
02.03.2011/EN

FCI-Standard N° 328

CAUCASIC SHEPHERD DOG
(Kavkazskaja Ovtcharka)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION:** Anna Samsonova. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes / Original version: (EN).

**ORIGIN:** USSR.

**PATRONAGE:** Russia.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:** 13.10.2010.

**UTILIZATION:** Guard- and watchdog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:** Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer type- Molossian and Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.2 Molossian / Mountain type.

Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:** The Caucasian Shepherd Dog (CSD) is considered to be the breed taking its origin from ancient Caucasian dogs.

The breed’s expansion covers territories from the Caucasian Range and the steppe regions of Southern Russia.

The evolution of the breed was not only a result of natural selection but also influenced by nations that inhabited the Caucasian Region. Historically Caucasian Shepherd dogs were used for guarding and safe-keeping of herds, flocks and dwellings from beasts of prey and predators. The first mention of a large molossoid dogs used by the army of Armenian Tsar Tigran the II dates from the 1st century BC.

Selection work with the breed started in the USSR in the 1920s. Obligatory qualities such as physical power, self-confidence, fearlessness, sharply developed hearing, good sight, and a dense and waterproof coat have been cultivated in the process of selection.

All these qualities as well as endurance allows people to use the Caucasian Shepherd Dogs in all kinds of climatic condition including the most severe ones.
GENERAL APPEARANCE:
The Caucasian Shepherd Dog is a harmonious built, large, strong dog with plenty of bone and powerful muscular system; of a slight rectangular format. Sexual dimorphism is well pronounced. Males are masculine, with well developed withers and a bigger head in comparison with females. They are also more massive, bigger and often shorter in body than females. In dogs with longer coat-variety males have a distinctly pronounced mane.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
The body length exceeds the height at withers by 3-8 %. The length of the forelegs averages 50-52% of the height at the withers. The length of the skull correlates with the length of the muzzle as 3:2.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT: Behaviour is steady, active, self-confident, fearless and independent. The Caucasian Shepherd Dog shows a devoted attachment to its master; it is an excellent guard dog.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: The head is large, massive, and broad in cheekbones; when viewed from above the head looks like a wedge with broad base. Skull: Massive and broad; forehead is almost flat, with a marked but not deep furrow. Superciliary ridges are developed, but not protruding. Occipital bone inconspicuous. Stop: Noticeable but not clearly marked.

FACIAL REGION: Nose: Black, large, with correct open nostrils, not proceeding the muzzle outline. A black nose in solid, spotted or piebald colours is desirable but not obligatory (but genetic blue or liverbrown nose is not allowed).
Muzzle: Broad and deep, gradually tapering towards the nose; with strong jaws and chin; great depth and is well filled under the eyes. The bridge of the nose is broad. The upper lines of the muzzle and skull run parallel.

Lips: Thick, close-fitting, well pigmented.

Jaw / Teeth: Teeth should be healthy, white, strong; incisors are close to each other and in one line. Complete scissor or pincer bite: (i.e.42 teeth).

Injured, broken or knocked out incisors or canines which do not affect the use of the bite is of no consequence, neither is absence of PM1s.

Cheeks: Well developed and emphasized by well pronounced chewing muscles.

Eyes: Moderate size, oval in shape, not too deep set, wide and obliquely placed. The colour is different shades of brown from dark to hazelnut. Eyelids are black, dry and close-fitting. Expression is serious, attentive and inquisitive.

Ears: Moderate size, thick, triangular shape naturally pendant, high and wide set. Inner part of ear is close lying to the cheeks. Ears are traditionally cropped in country of origin. Natural ears are of equal value.

NECK: Of medium length, powerful, low set; rounded in the cross-section. Crest is pronounced especially in males.

BODY:
Very well developed in all dimensions; broad, well-muscled and well balanced.

Withers: Well pronounced, moderately long. The height at the withers slightly exceeds the height over the rump.

Back: Straight, broad, firm.

Loin: Short, broad, slightly arched.

Croup: Moderately long, broad, rounded, slightly sloping to root of the tail.

Chest: Long, broad, well ribbed up, deep in general as well as in its frontal part; in cross-section has broad-oval shape. Ribs well sprung, false ribs are long. The forechest is marked.
Underline and belly: Belly moderately tucked up towards rear.

**TAIL:** Set on high, sickle curve or curled. In repose hanging down reaching the hocks; when the dog is alert, tail can be carried above the backline.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
*General appearance:* Well muscled. Viewed from the front, straight, parallel forelegs that are set fairly wide apart.
*Shoulder:* Strongly muscled. Moderately long, broad, slanting to form an angle of approximately 100 degrees with the upper arm. The shoulder-blade lies close against the chest.
*Upper arm:* Strong and muscular, close fitting.
*Elbow:* Placed strictly back in parallel axis; turning neither in nor out.
*Forearm:* Straight, massive, moderately long, well muscled; rounded in cross-section.
*Metacarpus (Pastern):* Short, massive; almost straight viewed from the front and the side.
*Forefeet:* Large, rounded in shape, well arched, well-knit.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
*General appearance:* Viewed from the rear straight, standing parallel and moderately wide. The stifles and hocks sufficiently well angulated when viewed from the side. The hindquarters should not be set too far back.
*Thigh:* Broad, well muscled, moderately long.
*Stifle (Knee):* Sufficiently well angulated.
*Lower thigh:* Broad, well muscled, moderately long.
*Hock joint:* Broad and lean, sufficiently well bent; firm, turning neither in nor out.
*Metatarsus (Rear pastern):* Not long, massive; almost straight viewed from the front and the side.
*Hind feet:* Large, rounded in shape, well arched, well-knit.
**GAIT / MOVEMENT:** Free, elastic, unhurried movement with good driving power in the hindquarters. Good stability in all joints and with good co-ordination. The trot tends to be the typical movement. The withers are on the same level as the rump, and the backline is relatively stable during movement.

**SKIN:** Thick, sufficiently elastic, without any folds and wrinkles.

**COAT:**
- **Hair:** Straight, coarse, stand-off coat with well developed undercoat. The length of guard coat as well as the undercoat should not be less than 5 cm. The coat on the head and forelegs is shorter and thicker. The tail is completely covered with dense coat and looks thick and furry. The longer outer coat forms “brushes” on the ears, a “mane” around the neck and “trousers” on the back sides of the thighs.

- **Colour:** Any solid colour, piebald or spotted colour. Except for solid black; diluted black or black in any combination or genetic blue or liver brown colour.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
- **Height at the withers:**
  - Males: Desirable height 72-75 cms; Minimum 68 cms;
  - Females: Desirable height 67-70 cms; Minimum 64 cms.

Larger stature is accepted, as long as conformation is harmonic.

- **Weight:**
  - Males: Minimum: 50 kgs;
  - Females: Minimum: 45 kgs.

**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.
SEVERE FAULTS:
- Too light or too coarse in built.
- Lack of self-confidence.
- Deviations in the sexual dimorphism.
- Head small in proportions to the body; light; narrow; long; coarse; blocky or apple head.
- Abrupt stop.
- Muzzle: downfaced; dishfaced or snipy.
- Teeth too small; widely spaced; incisors not set in one line; any deviation from the dental formula (except for absence of the PM1s).
- Insufficiently marked cheekbones.
- Eyes large; bulging; very light; showing haw; slack eye lids.
- Ears large; thin or set too low.
- Top line roach or sway back; long, sagging or arched loin; rump higher than the withers.
- Body square; too cobby; too long; narrow in both front and rear; too leggy; chest very short, flat or shallow; croup short or steep.
- Stumped tail.
- Weak bone; muscles and ligaments in joints.
- Lacking correct angulations.
- Bowed forearms.
- Unbalanced movement.
- Lack of driving power in the hindquarters.
- Coat that is very soft; curly; has very short guard coat or no undercoat.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Any deviation from the required bite.
- Incompleted dental formula (absence of any tooth except the third molars (M3) or the first premolars (PM1s).
- Entropion.
- Wall eyes; deep blue; green shaded or eyes of different colour.
• Docked tail.
• Constant pacing or impossibility to assess the gate.
• Black colour in any variation; solid; diluted; piebald, spotted or as saddle (except for mask).
• Genetic blue colour in any variation or nuance.
• Bluish-grey pigmented nose, lips and eye rims.
• Genetic brown colour in any variation or nuance.
• Genetic brown nose, lips and eye rims.
• Tan-marking in black, blue or brown dogs.
• Height below minimum.
• Severe deviations in the sexual dimorphism in males.

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
09.02.2011 / EN

FCI-Standard N° 335

CENTRAL ASIA SHEPHERD DOG
(Sredneasiatskaya Ovtcharka)
Male

Female

Illustrations by Marina Ostrovskaya

These illustrations do not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**ORIGIN**: USSR (Regions of Central Asia).

**PATRONAGE**: Russia.


**UTILIZATION**: Guard and watch dog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 2 Pinscher & Schnauzer type, Molossoïd Breeds, Swiss Mountain- and Cattle Dogs.  
Section 2.2. Molossoïd Breeds, Mountain type.  
Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: Central Asia Shepherd Dog (C ASD) is one of the most ancient breed of dogs. They were formed as a breed from natural selection during more than four thousand years in the vast territory, which spreads nowadays from the Caspian Sea to China and from Southern Ural to Afghanistan. Its heritage is from the most ancient dogs of Tibet, Cattle Dogs from various nomad tribes’ dogs that are closely related to the Mongolian Shepherd Dog and the Tibetan Mastiff. The CASD were mainly used to protect cattle, caravans and the owner’s dwellings, and being exposed to rigid natural selection. Hard living conditions and constant struggle against predators have had influence on the shape as well as the dog’s character and it has made it strong, fearless, and taught it to save its energy. In the places of primordial habitation, the CASD were used mainly to protect herds from predators and also as guard dogs.  
The work with the breed started in the USSR in the 1930s.
**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** The Central Asian Shepherd Dog is of harmonious build and large stature, moderately long (neither long nor short in body). Robust, muscular body, voluminous, but not with visible muscles. Sexual dimorphism is clearly defined. The males are more massive and courageous than females with more pronounced withers and a larger head. Full maturity is reached by the age of 3 years.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:** The length of body only slightly exceeds the height at withers. Larger stature is desirable but proportional constitution must remain. Length of forelegs up to the elbow is 50-52 % of the height at the withers. The length of muzzle is less than 1/2 the length of head, but more than a 1/3.

**BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT:** Self assured, balanced quiet, proud and independent. The dogs are very courageous and have high working capacity, endurance and a natural instinct of territory. Fearlessness towards large predators is a characteristic feature.

**HEAD:** Massive and in balance with general appearance. Head shape is close to rectangular, seen from above and side.

**CRANIAL REGION:** Deep in skull. The forehead is flat and the skull part is flat and long. Occiput is well defined but hardly visible, because of well developed muscles. Supraorbital ridges are moderately defined. Stop: Stop is moderately defined.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** Large, well developed but not exceeding the general contour of the muzzle. Colour of the nose is black but in white and fawn coloured dogs the nose can be lighter.
- **Muzzle:** The muzzle is blunt and of moderate length, it is almost rectangular viewed from above and sides and narrowing very slightly towards the nose. Muzzle is voluminous, deep and well filled under the eyes.
Bridge of muzzle is broad, straight and sometimes with a slight down face. Chin is well developed.

**Lips:** Thick, upper lips tightly covering the lower lips when the mouth is closed. Full black pigmentation is preferable.

**Jaws / Teeth:** The jaws are strong and broad. Teeth are large, white and close to each other, 42 in total. Incisors are set on a line. Scissors bite, pincer bite and also reversed scissors bite is accepted. Canines are set well apart. An injury to the teeth that does not affect the use of the bite is of no consequence.

**Cheeks:** The Cheekbones are long and well developed, without interfering with the rectangular shape of head.

**Eyes:** Medium sized, with oval form, set well apart, looking straight ahead, and moderately deep set. The colour of the eyes from dark brown to hazel. The darker colour is preferable. The eyelids are thick and preferably with lower eye lid not too loose. No visible third eyelid. Fully pigmented eyes rims are preferred. Whatever the colour of coat, eye rims should be black. Expression is confident and dignified.

**Ears:** Medium sized, triangular shape, thick, low set and hanging. Lower part of ear base is level with, or slightly below the eyes. Traditional ear-cropping, in the fashion illustrated on the cover, is still practiced in country of origin and in countries where it is not prohibited by law.

**NECK:** The neck is of medium length, very powerful, oval at cross-section, well muscled, and low set. Dewlap is a specific breed feature.

**BODY:**

**Top line:** Well proportioned and well sustained, and must keep typical topline in stance.

**Withers:** Well defined, especially in males, muscular, long and high, with well defined transition to the back.

**Back:** Straight, broad, well muscled, the actual length is about ½ of the length from the withers to tail set.

**Loin:** Short, broad, muscled, slightly arched.
Croup: Moderately long, broad, well muscled, slightly sloping to tail set. The height at the withers exceeds the height over rump by 1-2 cm.

Chest: Deep, long, broad, distinctly developed, ribcage broadening towards the back. False ribs are long. Lower part of the chest is level with the elbow or slightly below. Fore chest extends slightly in front of the humerus/scapula joint.

Underline and belly: Belly is moderately tucked up.

TAIL: Thick at the base and set fairly high. The natural tail is carried in a sickle curve or curled in a loose ring that begins at the last third of the tail. When alert the tail rises to the line of back or slightly above. Hanging at rest. Traditional tail docking, in the fashion illustrated on the cover, is still practiced in country of origin and in countries where it is not prohibited by law.

Natural tail is of equal value to a docked tail.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Forelegs are straight with strong bone, seen from the front parallel and not close together. Seen from the side, the forearms are straight.
Shoulder: Shoulder blade long, well laid back, forming an angle with the upper arm about 100°. Well muscled.
Upper arm: Oblique, long, and strong.
Elbow: Correctly fitting, turning neither in nor out.
Forearm: Straight, very strong bone, long, oval cross-section.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Moderate length, broad, strong, upright pasterns.
Forefeet: Large, rounded, arching toes, pads are voluminous and thick; nails could be of any color.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Viewed from the rear straight and parallel, set a little wider than forequarters.
Thigh: Broad, moderately long and strongly muscled.
Stifle (Knee): Turning neither in nor out. The knee angulation is moderate.
Lower thigh: Of almost the same length as upper thigh.
Hock joint: Moderate angle.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Very strong of moderate length, perpendicular. No dewclaws.
Hind feet: Large, rounded, arching toes, pads are voluminous and thick; nails could be of any color.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT:** Well balanced and elastic. Trot with free reach in the forequarters and with powerful drive from the hindquarters. Top line is steady while moving. All joints to bend without effort. The angulations in hindquarters is more distinct when moving than in standing pose.

**SKIN:** Thick, sufficiently elastic loose lying to prevent injuries if in combat with predators.

**COAT:**
Hair: Abundant, straight coarse and with well developed undercoat. Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and dense. Coat on withers is often longer. The guard coat can be short or slightly longer. Depending on the length of the outer coat there can be either shorter hair (3-5 cm), covering the whole body or with longer hair (7-10 cm) which forms a mane on the neck, feathers behind the ears and on the back parts of the limbs and on the tail.

Colour: Any, except genetic blue and genetic brown in any combination and black mantel on tan.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
Height at the withers:
- Males: Minimum 70 cms.
- Females: Minimum 65 cms.

Large size desirable, but proportional constitution must remain.
Weight:  
Males: Minimum 50 kgs.  
Females: Minimum 40 kgs.

**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.
- Slight deviations from the breed type.
- Female tending male type.
- Rounded skull, narrow muzzle & narrow lower jaw, small nose.
- Eyes obliquely or close set, loose eyelids.
- Ears high set.
- Thin or loose hanging lips.
- High over the croup. Slightly short croup.
- Narrow front.
- Exaggerated angulations in hindquarters.
- Splayed feet and long toes.
- Hackney gait, slightly un-balanced movement.
- Very short coat

**SEVERE FAULTS:**
- Highly strung.
- Significant deviation from required type and constitution.
- Leggy appearance; light in bone, soft muscles.
- Eyes too light or bulging eyes.
- Top line falling away.
- Croup much higher than the withers.
- Narrow, short and steep croup.
- Natural stubbed tail, kinked tail.
- Pasterns too high, down in pastern.
- Hindquarters set too far under body.
- Height at withers 2 cm less than stated minimum.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Timid, overexcited.
• Male of female type.
• Overshot or distinctly undershot bite.
• Eyes of different colour, blue or green eyes; squint.
• Loose joints.
• Coat of any combination of genetic brown or genetic blue colour.
• Colour that is tan with distinctive black mantle.
• Coat that is curly or soft.
• Unbalanced movement

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 277

CROATIAN SHEPHERD DOG
(Hrvatski Ovčar)
**TRANSLATION**: Christina Bailey / Original version: (DE). Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

**ORIGIN**: Croatia.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD**: 03.11.2014.

**UTILIZATION**: The Croatian Shepherd Dog is a breed with combined habits, which means it can be used for herding of livestock as well as a guard dog or companion dog. One hundred years of breeding the Croatian Shepherd Dog in the valley of east Slavonic, near house and yard, have formed a dog well adjusted to all conditions.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs).

Section 1 Sheepdogs
Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: This breed was most probably developed over several centuries out of the descendants of the so-called “Pfahlbauhund” (*Canis Familiaris Palustris*) in the area of eastern Slavonic, which is a part of the Republic of Croatia. According to the hypothesis in the manuscript of Bishop Petar Bakic in the year 1719, which again refers to an earlier manuscript of the Bishop Petar of the year 1374, immigrants brought this breed into the homeland. Prof. Stjepan Romic started the systematic breeding of the Croatian Shepherd Dog in the year 1935. The breed was first publicly presented at the first state dog show on 29th and 30th of October 1949 in Zagreb. Dr. Otto Rohr wrote the first breed standard in the year 1951. The standard was published by the FCI on 31st of January 1969.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Croatian Shepherd Dog is a medium sized dog with a spitz-type, rustic appearance and a head with a fox-like expression with a characteristic coat and colour.

He gives the impression of a proud, agile, strong, compact but on no accounts coarse dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Rectangular body; length to exceed height at the withers. Females can be slightly longer than males. Height to the elbow is 50% of the height at the withers. The length of skull to slightly exceed the length of muzzle.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Croatian Shepherd Dog has a lively temperament and balanced disposition; it is fond of and devoted to his owner. He must neither be aggressive nor nervous and has to be interested in everything that happens in his surroundings. This breed has an inherited sense for the work with domestic animals. The characteristics of this breed are astuteness, courage, liveliness, endurance, patience and level-headedness during work. The breed is easy to train.

HEAD
The head shape like a blunt wedge. The skull and muzzle lines are parallel.

CRANIAL REGION: Skull: Seen from all sides it is harmoniously rounded. The width of the skull is not more than half of the whole length of the head. The oval shape of the skull is characteristic. The frontal furrow is not very pronounced. The superciliary arches are not pronounced. Occipital protuberance slightly pronounced. Stop: Moderately developed in depth and length.
FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Must not be set higher or lower than the nose bridge. The tip of the nose is rounded. The nostrils have to be well open but not too pronounced. The nose and the inside of the nostrils have to be completely black pigmented.
Muzzle: Tapers towards the nose in the shape of a wedge. The nose bridge is straight and parallel with the line of the skull. The lower jaw has to be strong and harmoniously developed.
Lips: Of medium thickness, tight fitting to the jaw; the visible parts are pigmented black. The labial comissure is not visible.
Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are strong well developed and the teeth are white and placed evenly in the jaw. Scissor bite but a pincer bite is tolerated. The incisors are placed vertically into the jaws. A complete bite is desirable (42 teeth in accordance with the dental formula). The missing of premolars PM1 and molars M3 is not taken into account. The missing of other teeth is undesirable.
Cheeks: Not very pronounced but lean, rounded and well muscled.
Eyes: Of medium size, oval shaped, set in an angle of 30–40 degrees. The eyeball is neither bulging nor placed deeply. The eye colour varies from black to dark chestnut brown. The eyelids must not be loose and not show any signs of Entropion or Ectropion. The eyelids have to be completely black-pigmented. The expression has to be intelligent, lively and inquisitive.
Ears: Of an even triangular shape with slightly rounded tips. They are set on a line, which follows from the tip of the nose and the inner eye corner. The size of the ears must be well proportioned to the size of the head. The ears can be carried either pricked or semi-pricked. The semi-pricked ear should be erect to 3/5th of the length and the tip, the upper 2/5th should be folded down. A-symmetrically carried ears is a fault; the same applies to inadequate firm ears which bend more or less during action.

NECK: Of medium length, muscular, tapers towards the head, well connected with the body. Its upper and lower lines are straight. It is carried in an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal line and has to be without wrinkles. The neck appears to be stronger due to the profuse mane, which is especially distinctive in males.
**BODY:** Strong, harmoniously developed still elegant. The body outline is of rectangular shape, which means that body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers, in males by 8-10% and in females by 8-12%.

**Withers:** Slightly prominent with a gradual transition to the neck.

**Back:** Straight, horizontal, well muscled. When moving the back should be firm.

**Loin:** Short, well muscled, well connected to the back and the croup, the transition to the top line is hardly visible. In females the loin is slightly longer than in males.

**Croup:** Well muscled, strong, broad, slightly rounded and slightly oblique.

**Chest:** Deep, broad, capacious but not barrelled. The ribcage to reach down to the elbow. The ribs are well sprung.

**Underline and belly:** Underline has a slight rise from sternum to belly, which has a slight tuck up.

**TAIL:** The tail is a continuation of the line of the croup, strong at the root, gradually tapering towards the tip of the tail, set moderately high. Stretched downwards it should reach the hock joint or be slightly longer, (ca 2–3 cm. longer. At rest it is carried below the topline and usually in the shape of a sabre or hook. When the dog is alert the tail is carried above the topline, either in a sickle shape, ring or rolled, in case of the latter it may lean on to the back. It is profusely covered with hair. There are also dogs, which are born tail less or with a short tail, which is permitted.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**

**General appearance:** In good proportion to the body. The height of the forearms from the ground to the elbow is ca 50% of the height to the withers. The bone is strong but not coarse and with strong musculature. The imagine line which goes through the shoulders, the elbows, the axis of the forearm and the foot is parallel with the middle body axis of the dog and vertical to the ground.
Shoulder: Of medium length, rounded at the top, well fitted to the body, forming an angle of 90–110 degrees with the upper arm, which allows the elbow normal movements. The muscle tone is strongly developed.

Upper arm: Well connected to the body, well muscled and strong, sloping in an angle of 50 degrees to the horizontal line. Parallel seen from front.

Elbow: Well fitting to the body.

Forearm: Vertical and muscular. The elbow is placed on a parallel line with the middle axis of the body. Parallel seen from front. The bone is strong and has to be in proportion to the body.

Carpus (Wrist): In extension of the vertical forearm line, elastic; the pisiform bone should be well pronounced.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Short and elastic. Seen from the front, it should be on the same line as the forearm axis. In profile it is slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Oval in shape and with tight and well arched toes. The pads are firm, elastic and black pigmented. The nails are strong, curved and also black pigmented.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong but not too heavy, elastic in action, with medium angulations.

Thigh: Long, broad, well muscled. The backside is slightly rounded.

Lower thigh: Muscular. It forms an angle of 55–60 degrees to the horizontal line.

Hock joint: Strong, firm and broad. The imagined vertical lines, which go through the tip of the hocks, have to be parallel.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Strong, elastic. In an angle of 80–90 degrees towards the ground.

Hind feet: Oval in shape but slightly longer than the forefeet. The pads are firm, elastic and black pigmented. The nails are strong, curved and also black pigmented. There might be single or double dewclaws. With or without either is permitted and of the same value.
GAIT/MOVEMENT: The reach is substantial and with a strong drive. The movement has to be harmonious; there must be no twitching. During action the back has to keep preferably still. The limbs neither to cross over nor be lifted high. The trot is the preferred gait, as it tires the dog the least when working with livestock.

SKIN: The skin on head has to be tight and must not show any wrinkles. Elastic and thin, especially in the area of the ears and the forearms. The skin has to be well fitting to the body and pigmented in a slate colour.

The eyelids, the nose leather, the inside of the nostrils, the outer area of the lips, the pads, the nails, the area of the anus, in females also the part of the vulva have to be pigmented black. The inside of the lips must also be well pigmented as well as the gum, the darker the better.

COAT

Hair: Profuse, dense, relatively soft of good quality, this means that it is neither woolly nor harsh to the touch. It consists of a topcoat and an undercoat. The topcoat is wavy to curly with a length of 6–14 cm; it is a stand off and elastic coat. There must be no parting on the back.

The undercoat is dense, compact and soft; together with the topcoat it forms an excellent protecting cover for the dog. Long hair to be found on the neck (mane), on the back, on the croup, the rib area, on the back part of the forearms (fringes), trousers on the hind legs (culottes) as well as on the tail (flag), unless the tail is short. The longest coat is at the culottes and near the root of the tail. At the parting between the short hair on forehead and the longer hair on back of skull, length is around 3,5 cm.

The short hair is straight with a length of 1–1,7 cm. It is on the muzzle, the forehead, on the ears, around the eyes, on the cheeks, on the front part of the forelegs and also on Carpus and Metacarpus. On the hind legs the hair is short on the feet and from the Metatarsus to the hock. Females usually have slightly shorter hair and less profuse coat than males.
**Colour:** The colour is black. A few white hairs, evenly spread over the basic colour (provided they are hardly visible) are allowed. White strands as well as body or leg coat, which is completely interweaved with white hair is not permitted. White marking on the chest is permitted, provided it is small (maximum 5 cm.). White markings on any other body parts are not allowed. The undercoat is definitely black. During the shedding of the coat, the undercoat often goes greyish or sometimes even shows a brown tinge, which is not a fault.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
Height at the withers: Males: 45–50 cm.
                 Females: 43–48 cm.
Height difference of +/- 3 cm in males and females of excellent type and conformation is tolerated.

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Skull shorter than muzzle.
- Untypically short muzzle.
- Nose-bridge very concave or convex.
- Loose or short lips. Lips that is not covering the teeth when the mouth is closed.
- Un-pigmented nose (more than 20%): except in case of temporarily or permanently loss due to injury while working.
- Undershot or overshot mouth, wry mouth.
- Any form of strabismus. Blue eyes.
- Unpigmented eyelids (even when only slightly unpigmented)
• Completely dropped ears or signs of ear corrections.
• Body length shorter than the height at the withers.
• Low legged dog of achondroplastic type.
• Completely unpigmented skin.
• Hair on the withers shorter than 4 cm.
• Completely straight hair, woolly hair.
• Long coat, felted hair over the whole body (corded-like coat).
• White markings or strands on any other part of the body than the chest.
• With white completely interweaved hair on the body and the limbs.
• White markings on the chest which are larger than 8 cm.
• Height at the withers outside the standard.

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 332

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOLFDOG
(Ceskoslovenský Vlciak)
TRANSLATION: Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN: The former Czechoslovakian Republic.

PATRONAGE: Slovakian Republic.


UTILIZATION: Working Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs.
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In the year 1955 a biological experiment took place in the CSSR of that time, namely, the crossing of a German Shepherd Dog with a Carpathian wolf. The experiment established that the progeny of the mating of male dog to female wolf as well as that of male wolf to female dog, could be reared. The vast majority of the products of these matings possessed the genetic requirements for continuation of breeding. In the year 1965, after the ending of the experiment, a plan for the breeding of this new breed was worked out. This was to combine the usable qualities of the wolf with the favourable qualities of the dog. In the year 1982, the Ceskoslovenský Vlciak, through the general committee of the breeders’ associations of the CSSR of that time, was recognized as a national breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Firm type in constitution. Above average size with rectangular frame. In body shape, movement, coat texture, colour of coat and mask, similar to the wolf.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
- Length of body : Height at withers = 10 : 9.
- Length of muzzle : Length of cranial region = 1 : 1.5.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT** : Lively, very active, capable of endurance, docile with quick reactions. Fearless and courageous. Suspicious. Shows tremendous loyalty towards his master. Resistant to weather conditions. Versatile in his uses.

**HEAD** : Symmetrical, well muscled. Seen from the side and from above, it forms a blunt wedge. Sex should be unmistakable.

**CRANIAL REGION** :
Skull : Seen from the side and from the front, the forehead is slightly arched. No marked frontal furrow. Occipital bone clearly visible.
Stop : Moderate.

**FACIAL REGION** :
Nose : Oval shape, black.
Muzzle : Clean, not broad; straight bridge of nose.
Lips : Tight fitting. No gap at corner of mouth. Rims of lips are black.
Jaws/Teeth : Jaws strong and symmetrical. Well developed teeth, specially the canines. Scissor or pincer bite with 42 teeth according to the usual tooth set. Regular teeth set.
Cheeks : Clean, sufficiently muscled, not markedly protruding.
Eyes : Small, slanting, amber coloured. Well fitting lids.
Ears : Pricked, thin, triangular, short (i.e. not longer than 1/6th of the height at withers); the lateral point of the set on of the ears and the outer corner of the eyes are in a direct line. A vertical line from tip of ear would run close along the head.

**NECK** : Dry, well muscled. In repose forms an angle of up to 40 degrees to the horizontal. The neck must be sufficiently long for the nose to touch the ground effortlessly.

**BODY** :
Topline : Flowing transition from neck to body. Sloping away slightly.
Withers : Well muscled, pronounced. Though pronounced, they must not interrupt the flow of the topline.
Back : Firm and straight.
Loins : Short, well muscled, not broad, sloping slightly.
Croup : Short, well muscled, not broad, falling away slightly.
Chest : Symmetrical, well muscled, roomy, pear-shaped and narrowing towards the sternum. The depth of chest does not reach to the elbows. The point of the sternum does not extend beyond the shoulder joints.
Underline and belly : Taut belly, tucked up. Slightly hollow in flanks.

TAIL : Set on high, hanging straight down. When dog is excited, generally raised in sickle shape.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :
General appearance: The front legs are straight, strong, clean and close together with slightly turned out feet.
Shoulder : The shoulder blade is placed rather far forward, well muscled. It forms an angle of nearly 65 degrees to the horizontal.
Upper arm : Strongly muscled, forms an angle of 120 to 130 degrees to the shoulder blade.
Elbow : Close fitting, turned neither in nor out, well defined, flexible. Upper arm and forearm form an angle of approximately 150 degrees.
Forearm : Long, clean and straight. The length of the forearm and pastern is 55% of height at withers.
Pastern joint : Solid, flexible.
Pastern : Long, forms an angle of at least 75 degrees to the ground. Lightly springy in movement.
Forefeet : Large, turned slightly outwards. Longish arched toes and strong, dark nails. Well defined, elastic, dark pads.
HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful. The hind legs stand parallel. An imaginary vertical line drawn from the point of the ischium, would run midway through the hock joint. The dewclaws are undesirable and must be eliminated.
Upper thigh: Long, well muscled. Forms an angle of 80 degrees to the pelvis. The hip joint is sturdy and flexible.
Stifle (Knee): Strong and flexible.
Lower thigh: Long, clean, well muscled. Forms an angle of about 130 degrees with the hock.
Hock joint: Clean, solid, flexible.
Hock: Long, clean. Position almost vertical to the ground.
Hind feet: Longish, arched toes with strong dark nails.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Harmonious, light-footed, ground covering trot in which the limbs skim over the ground as closely as possible. Head and neck incline to the horizontal. Pacing when walking.

SKIN: Elastic, tight, without wrinkles, unpigmented.

COAT

Hair: Straight and close. Winter and summer coat differ greatly. In winter an immense undercoat is predominant and, together with the topcoat, forms a thick coat all over the body. It is necessary for the hair to cover the belly, the inside of the upper thigh, the scrotum, the inner part of the ear and the area between the toes. Well coated neck.

Colour: Yellowish-gray to silver-gray with a characteristic light mask. Light hair also on the underside of the neck and the forechest. Dark gray colour with light mask is permissible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at withers: Dogs at least 65 cm,
Bitches at least 60 cm.
Weight: Dogs at least 26 kg,
Bitches at least 20 kg.
**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.

- Heavy or light head.
- Flat forehead.
- The absence of two PM1 (premolar 1) or of both M3 (molar 3) is not to be penalized. However, the absence of one M3 in addition to 2 PM1 or the absence of one PM1 in addition to both M3 is to be considered as a fault.
- Dark brown, black or different coloured eyes.
- Coarse ear. High or low set-on of ear.
- Neck carried high in repose; low position of neck when standing.
- Unpronounced withers.
- Untypical topline.
- Long croup.
- Tail long, set on low and not carried correctly.
- Too little or too much angulation in forequarters.
- Weak pastern.
- Too little or too much angulation in hindquarters. Insufficient muscle.
- Barely pronounced mask.
- Short, wavy movement.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS** :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Discrepancy in proportions.
- Faults in deportment and temperament.
- Untypical head.
- Missing teeth (except 2 PM1 and the M 3, see § faults), irregular bite.
- Untypical shape and position of eyes.
- Untypical set-on and shape of ears.

St-FCI n°332/03.09.1999
• Dewlap.
• Strong slope in croup.
• Untypical ribcage.
• Tail untypical in set on and carriage.
• Faulty and untypical position of front legs.
• Stand-off and untypical coat.
• Colours other than those in the standard.
• Slack ligaments.
• Untypical movement.

**N.B:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
19.05.2009/EN

FCI-Standard N° 356

**DANISH-SWEDISH FARMDOG**
(Dansk/svensk gårdshund)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Renée Sporre-Willes in collaboration with Jennifer Mulholland.

ORIGIN: Denmark and Sweden


UTILIZATION: Farm- and companion dog

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer – Molossoid breeds – Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 1.1 Pinscher Type
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Recognised in Denmark and Sweden in 1987 under the breed name Danish-Swedish farmdog. The breed has been known for a long time on farms in Denmark and Sweden. The farmdog is used as a watchdog, ratter and companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small, compact and slightly rectangular dog. Known to mature late.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The body should be slightly rectangular, 9:10. The proportions between depth of chest and height at withers should be 1:2.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Alert, attentive and lively.

HEAD: Head should be triangular in shape and a bit small in proportion to body.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Rather broad and slightly rounded.
Stop: Well defined.
FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Colour in accordance with colour of patches.
Muzzle: Well developed and gradually narrowing towards nose but must not give a snipy impression. Muzzle slightly shorter than the skull. Nosebridge straight.
Jaws/teeth: Jaws strong. Scissors bite with even and well developed incisors. Pincer bite tolerated.
Cheeks: Pronounced without exaggeration.
Eyes: Medium sized, slightly rounded, neither protruding nor sunken. Attentive and kind expression. Dark eye colour in dogs with black patches. Slightly lighter eye colour permissible in dogs with yellow or liver brown patches.
Ears: Medium sized. Rose or button, in both cases the fold should be just above the skull. Button ears: The tips should lie close to cheeks.

NECK: Of medium length, strong and slightly arched. No throatiness.

BODY: Compact with good substance.
Loin: Short, broad and slightly arched.
Croup: Slightly rounded.
Chest: Long, deep and roomy with well sprung ribs. Forechest well defined.
Underline and belly: Belly only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Not set too high. Long tail or naturally short (stumpy tail). Tail should be carried straight, with a slight curve or like a sickle.

LIMBS :

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Forelegs straight and parallel. The front is broader than the ribcage.
Shoulders: Oblique.
Upper arm: Oblique.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Strong and springy.
Forefeet: Small, oval and not tightly knit.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
*General appearance:* Well angulated knee and hock joints. Parallel and well muscled.
*Upper thighs:* Fairly broad.
*Hind feet:* See front feet.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT:** Parallel and free.

**COAT:**

**HAIR:** Short and smooth. Harsh on body.

**COLOUR:**
White dominating. Patches of different colours, sizes and combinations permissible, (black, tan, brown and different shades of fawn). With or without tan markings. Flecking permissible.

**SIZE:**
*Height at withers:* Males 34–37 cm
Females 32–35 cm
*Tolerance +/- 2 cm.*

**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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

- Elegant general appearance.
- Narrow in front.
- Low on legs.
- Lack of depth in **chest**.
- Flat or short ribcage.
- Steep croup.
- Prick ears.
- Neck too long.
• Curled tail or tail carried flat on back.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

• Aggressive or overly shy.
• Any dog showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

**N.B.:**

• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
GERMAN SPANIEL
(Deutscher Wachtelhund)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: C. Seidler.

ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Flushing Dog, versatile hunting dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 8 Retrievers, Flushing Dogs, Water Dogs.
Section 2 Flushing Dogs.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: From hunting literature, it can be proved that hunting dogs resembling the present day Wachtelhund have existed for centuries and have been used for flushing game. The term « Wachtelhund » also has historic origins. Breeding of the German Spaniel, according to a stud book, began at the turn of the century.

The progenitor of the breed was « Lord Augusta 1834 L », who came from Staufenberg (Upper Bavaria). Pure breeding began with a few suitable bitches. At first only brown dogs (sometimes with white markings), and white-brown dogs were bred, the latter occasionally with small tan (red) markings on head and legs, the so-called « Brand ». Through the bitch, « Baby auf der Schanze 1838 L », the brown roan colour occurred in the breed.

Rudolf Friess (R.F.), who influenced the breeding of the German Spaniel for decades, introduced the separate colour breeding for browns and roans. By carefully planned matings within both colour strains he succeeded to establish the important precondition - in spite of the small gene pool - to keep away from the damages through inbreeding.

The separation of the colour strains seemed also sensible in view of the somewhat different dispositions of the dogs.
The browns as short distance hunters, easier to make them hunt the game towards the guns, the brown roan colour as long distance hunters, specially willing to follow a trail. The difference in disposition can nowadays no longer be regarded as a valid distinction between the two strains, as in the meantime, for various reasons, numerous matings between the two strains had taken place. Generally, however, the separation still counts today as a preservation of an unrelated reservoir of blood within the breed. The German Spaniel was and is still bred exclusively by hunters for hunters as a flushing and versatile hunting dog.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: The German Spaniel is a medium sized, long-haired, very muscular flushing dog with noble head and strong bone. Altogether longer than high, but never looking high on leg.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS**:
- Relation to body length to height at withers: 1,2 to 1.
- Relation to depth of chest to height at withers: 0,5 to 1.
- Relation of muzzle to cranial region: 1 to 1.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Lively, passionate hunter, friendly, assured, very docile and adaptable, neither nervous nor aggressive. Characteristics of the German Spaniel are:
- Possessed of a strong desire to find.
- Able to pick up scent, firm in tracking.
- Reliable at giving tongue.
- A fine nose.
- Likes retrieving and work in water.
- Sharp with game and vermin.
- Working independently but still in a controlled manner when appropriately trained and guided; reliable for tracking wounded game, retrieving lost game and flushing; a versatile gundog especially for woodland with heavy cover and water. The trait to point was not given attention since breeding began.
**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION :**
Skull : Flat, moderately broad, no marked occiput.  
Stop : Only moderately developed.

**FACIAL REGION :**
Nose : Nose leather large and dark with wide open nostrils. Depigmented patches are a fault. Roman nose embellishes the dog.
Muzzle : Strong with nasal bridge remaining evenly broad, slightly rounded towards the end. On no account pointed, not shorter than cranial region.
Lips : Straight, dry, taut. Pigment according to coat colour.
Jaws/Teeth : Complete set of 42 teeth in the following order seen diagramatically from the front:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right</th>
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<th>Left</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper jaw</td>
<td>2 4 1 3 3 1 4 2</td>
<td>Upper jaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower jaw</td>
<td>3 4 1 3 3 1 4 3</td>
<td>Lower jaw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition of above tooth formation : I = Incisor, C = Canine, P = Premolar, M = Molar.
Incisors in upper jaw close in incisor bite in front of those in lower jaw. Pincer bite will be tolerated. Teeth well developed, strong.
Cheeks : Dry, skin taut, cheek bones not protruding.
Eyes : Medium brown, as dark as possible. Medium size, set in slightly oblique, neither protruding nor deep set with tight fitting lids, not showing any haw. Hair on rims of eyelids.
Leathers : Set on high and broad, flat without any twist, hanging directly behind eye. Not thick, fleshy or flabby. Evenly furnished with hair reaching over inner edge. Laid forward, leathers reach nose leather.

**NECK :** Strong, nape of neck specially well muscled. Merging with withers in a blunt angle. No visible throatiness at beginning and widening towards chest without dewlap.
BODY:
Upper line: Straight in the different parts of the body, merging well into each other. Croup slightly sloping, tail in continuation with topline or carried slightly downwards.
Withers: Strong and well defined.
Back: Short and firm, without any dip behind withers.
Loins: Strongly muscled, therefore broad in appearance.
Croup: Slightly sloping, never overbuilt. Slightly below height of withers.
Chest: Oval, seen from front. Seen from side, reaching to below elbow joint. Ribcage long, well sprung, neither barrel shaped nor flat.
Lower line and belly: Tucked up moderately from last (false) rib to rear. Underside also covered as much as possible by protective hair and undercoat.

TAIL: In repose, carried straight in continuation of topline or downwards. When alert or excited, carried slightly upwards and wagging vividly. To avoid injury, the tail should be shortened (docked) by not more than a third during the first three days after birth. In countries where docking is not permitted, the tail can be left natural.

LIMBS
FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from front, straight and parallel, seen from side, legs well under body, standing vertical to ground. Good angulations.
Shoulder: Strongly muscled. Shoulder blade well laid back.
Upper arm: In movement, sliding along close to chest.
Elbows: Close to body, turning neither in nor out.
Forearm: Straight, connection with joints not rickety.
Pastern joint (carpus): Strong.
Pastern: Set slightly oblique.
Front feet: Spoon shaped. Toes close to each other, cat-or harefoot undesirable. Coarse, resistant, well pigmented pads and strong nails which get well worn down.
HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from side, good angulation in stifle and hock joints. Seen from rear, straight and parallel, neither bow-legged nor cow hocked; strong bone.
Upper thigh: Broad and very muscular, good angulation between pelvis and upper thigh.
Stifle: Strong with good angulation between upper and lower thigh.
Lower thigh: Long, muscular, sinewy.
Hock joint: Strong.
Hock: Short. Vertical stance.
Hind feet: As front feet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Fluent and ground covering. Legs straight and parallel sliding closely along the body.

SKIN: Coarse and close fitting, no folds and pigmentation.

COAT

HAIR: Strong, close fitting, mostly wavy, sometimes curly (astrakhan) or smooth long coat, with thick undercoat. Hair not too long, much less thin or even silky. On nape, leathers and croup, often curly. Rearside of legs and tail, well feathered. Frequently frill on neck (jabot). Also well coated on belly.
Muzzle and cranial region: Hair short but dense. The leathers are covered by curls or dense wavy hair which also reaches beyond their inner edge. Interdigital gaps have dense but not too long hair.

COLOUR: The German Spaniel is bred in two colour varieties:
• Solid brown, and more seldom also red*, including all occurring reddish shades (like fox or deer red). Also often with white or ticked markings on chest and toes.
• Brown roan, more seldom red* roan. As basic colour, brown or red* hair is closely mixed with white hair. Often with the head brown or red*, as well as with patches or a saddle over the whole back.
To this colour variety also belong the pied colour patterns with white as basic colour and large brown or red* patches as well as «tiger» pattern where the white basic colour is in addition sprinkled or ticked with clusters of brown or red* hair, even when bred from solid colour parents. In both colours, red* markings («Brand») over eyes, on muzzle, legs and round vent can occur.

* Red = all existing reddish shades (fox, roedeer or deer red).

**SIZE AND WEIGHT**

- **Height at the withers**: Dogs: 48 to 54 cm, Bitches: 45 to 52 cm.
- **Weight**: Varying, according to size, between 18 to 25 kg. Bitches are slightly lighter than dogs.

**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.

- Marked stop.
- Missing of a first premolar (PM1).
- Too deep flews, lips not enough taut.
- Eyelids not close fitting.
- Too narrow ear channels (disposition for ear trouble).
- Barrel chest.
- High on leg or fine bone.
- Thin, sparse or silky coat; sparsely coated belly. Ear ends leathery.
- Slightly over or under in size or weight.

**SERIOUS FAULTS**: 
- Skins problems: Dermatitis, atopy.
- Missing teeth, apart from the lack of one PM1.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Weak temperament, gun-or game-shy.
- Serious mouth faults (over-or undershot, wry mouth).
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Black coat colour.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
STANDARD OF THE DOGO ARGENTINO

General Appearance: The ideal Dogo Argentino is a study in harmony. He is large, powerful, and athletic. His strong head is supported by a thick, but elegant neck that connects to a balanced body, which is sustained by straight, substantial forelegs and very muscular, medium-angulated hindquarters. The Dogo gives the impression of explosive power and energy. Developed to find, chase and catch dangerous game the Dogo must have a good nose, great lung capacity, and a powerful, yet agile, muscular build. His expression is alert and intelligent, with a marked hardness. The Dogo is instantly identifiable by his short, completely white coat.

The Dogo Argentino’s head gives him his unique stamp. The measurement from the brow bone to the tip of the nose is the same length as the measurement from the brow bone to the occiput. These proportions were designed to give the Dogo a sufficiently large mouth and powerful bite for holding prey. Great value is placed upon this equal lengths ratio of 1:1 and a large mouth.

The general appearance and overall balance of the Dogo Argentino, with utmost consideration given to type is a first priority. Special attention is then devoted to the head; followed by individual body components for correctness, and the gait thoroughly evaluated for efficiency.

Size Proportion, Substance – Size: Height and weight - Males: 24 to 26½ inches, Bitches: 24 to 25½ inches. Ideal height: Males: 25 to 25½ inches, Females: 24½ to 25 inches. Height above or below the limits established in the standard is a disqualification. Approximate Weights: Males: 88 to 100 pounds, Bitches: 88 to 95 pounds. Proportion - The measurement from the brow bone to the tip of the muzzle is the same length as the measurement from the brow bone to the occiput. The withers are slightly higher than the croup. The depth of the chest represents at least 50 percent of the height at the withers. The body is slightly off square; The length of the body (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) may exceed the height at the withers by no more than 10 percent. Substance - Substantially-boned and muscular, with a large and powerful head. Females are slightly smaller than males and look feminine, but without weakening substance or structure. Lack of bone and muscle development is to be severely penalized.

Head: Head - Powerful and balanced. The ratio of cranial length is equal to cranial width. The length from the brow bone to the tip of the nose is the same length as the distance from the brow bone to the occiput. Skull - Solid and convex, both length and widthwise, due to the relief created by the insertion of the powerful biting and nape muscles. The occiput is covered by the nape. The cheeks and masseter muscles are large, well defined, and covered with tight skin. The stop is slightly defined, as a transition from the convex skull to the slightly concave foreface. When viewed in profile, the stop appears more defined due to the prominence of the supraorbital ridges (brow). Expression - Alert and intelligent, with a marked hardness. Eyes - Medium size, almond shaped, dark or hazelnut in color, protected by thick eyelids with black or flesh-colored rims (black preferred). Sub-frontal position, set wide apart. Blue eye(s) or any blue in the eyes is a disqualification. Ears - Set at the highest points of the sides of the skull. Customarily, the ears are cropped, erect or semi-erect, and triangular in shape. Length does not exceed 50 percent of the front edge of the auricle of the ear. Without being cropped, they are of medium length, broad, thick, flat and rounded at the tip. Covered with smooth hair which is slightly shorter than on the rest of the body; they can have small dark spots, not to be penalized. In uncropped position they hang down covering the back of the cheeks. When the dog is alert they may be carried semi-erect. Muzzle and Nose - The muzzle is strong, a bit longer than deep, well developed in width, with the sides slightly converging. The top of the muzzle is slightly concave when viewed in profile. The nose is completely black and has large nostrils. Noses that are only partially pigmented in adult specimens are to be severely penalized. Noses other than black are a disqualification. Bite and Jaw Structure - The jaw
bones are well-developed, strong, and fit together correctly, not being over or undershot. The power of the Dogo’s bite comes from the angulation on the bottom jaw. Scissor bite is preferred, but pincer bite is acceptable. Full dentition is recommended. Teeth should be healthy and large. Broken teeth are not to be penalized on hunting dogs. Overshot or undershot dogs are to be disqualified. Lips - The lips are very tight fitting (black pigment is preferred); never pendulous. Very short lips are preferred so that when the dog is holding prey in his mouth, he can still breathe through the commissure at the back corner of his mouth. Disqualification - The top lip extending below the bottom jaw.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** Neck - Thick, strong, and arched, yet elegant. The skin is very thick and wrinkled, without forming excessive dewlap. The elasticity of the skin is due to the cellular tissue being very lax. Back and Topline - The withers are pronounced. The back is strong, with well-defined muscles. The muscular topline is highest at the withers and slopes slightly to the croup. A longitudinal groove, created by the relief of the dorsal muscles, runs along the dog's spine. Seen from the side the topline should not have any depression. Body - Slightly off square. The length of the body (measured from the point of the shoulder to point of the buttock) may exceed the height at the withers by 10 percent. The chest is broad and deep, giving the impression of large lungs. The thorax is deep, and when viewed from the front and in profile it extends below the elbows. The loins are short and muscular. The underline is well muscled, with only a slight to moderate tuck-up of the abdomen. The croup is muscular and broad. The tail is medium set, appearing as a continuation of the spine. It is thick at the base, straight and tapers like a saber to the hock joint. At rest it hangs down naturally, in action or when trotting it is raised approximately 45 degrees to the topline, and is amply curved in an arc. Curled tails are to be penalized. The hair on the tail is short.

**Forequarters:** Legs are straight, and vertical. Shoulders are laid back, with great muscular development, yet are not exaggerated. The upper arm is the same length as the shoulder; well inclined. Elbows are placed naturally against the chest wall.

Forelegs are straight with strong bone and muscles, and when viewed from the front, stand parallel to each other. The pastern joint is broad and in line with the forearm, without bony prominences or skin folds. The pastern is rather flat, well boned; seen from the side it is slightly inclined, without exaggeration. The front feet have short and tight-fitting toes (cat foot); pads are strong, thick, and preferably black. Dew claws are removed.

**Hindquarters:** Broad, with very muscular thighs and short rear pasterns (Moderate angulation in balance with the forequarters.) Strong hocks, perpendicular to the ground, neither turned in or out. Rear feet similar to front feet but slightly smaller. Without dewclaws.

**Coat:** Uniform, straight, short, and smooth, with an average length of ½ to ¾ inches. Long hair is a disqualification.

**Color:** Entirely white. The only tolerable spots are one black or dark-colored patch on the skull but which can also be located on one ear or around one eye or very small dark spots on the ears. The size of the spot must be in proportion to the size of the head, not exceeding 10 percent of the latter. More than one spot on the head (with the exception of small spots on the ears) is a disqualification. Comparing two dogs of equal quality, the whiter is preferred. The rims, nose and lips are preferably pigmented in black. Black pigmented skin anywhere on the dog is acceptable. A black spot anywhere other than on the head is a disqualification.
Gait: Agile and firm with noticeable modification when showing interest in something, changing into an attitude of alertness and responding with quick reflexes. Viewed from the side, proper front and rear angulation is manifested in a smoothly efficient, level-backed, ground covering stride with a powerful drive emanating from the rear. Viewed from the front or rear, the legs are parallel but converge towards the centerline as speed increases. The Dogo’s gait should always appear harmonious and balanced, showcasing his solid and sound body construction.

Character & Temperament: The Dogo is a strong, tenacious and rustic dog that was created to protect family and property, as well as to hunt large game and destructive predators. He is a faithful companion at home and in the field. Of all of the Dogo’s attributes, he is above all else, courageous.

Disqualifications
Height above or below the limits established in the standard.
Blue eye(s). Any blue color in the eye(s).
Nose any color other than black.
Overshot or undershot mouth.
Top lip extending below the bottom jaw.
Long hair.
More than one spot on the head (with the exception of small spots on the ears).
A black spot anywhere other than on the head.

Approved November 12, 2018
Effective January 1, 2019
17.05.2016/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 224

DRENTSCHE PATRIJSHOND

(Drentsche Partridge Dog)
ORIGIN: The Netherlands.


UTILIZATION: Pointing Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
    Section 1.2 Continental pointing dog, Spaniel type.
    With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In the 16th century, the breed originated from the Spioenen (also called Spanjoelen) which came via France from Spain. In the Netherlands they were called Partridge dogs. In the eastern part of the country, especially in the province Drenthe, these dogs were kept purebred and were not mixed with foreign breeds as done elsewhere. On the 15th of May 1943, the breed was officially recognised by the Raad van Beheer op Kynologisch Gebied in Nederland. This was strongly promoted by Baroness Van Hardenbroek, Mr. Van Heek Jr. and Mr. Quartero. The breed is related to the Small Münsterländer and the Epagneul Français. The breed club, the Nederlandse Vereniging «De Drentsche Patrijshond» was founded on 5 June 1948.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A well proportioned, dryly muscled and clean-cut dog, whose body shows power and also the ability to develop the necessary speed for a gundog. The head is slightly wedge-shaped. The muzzle is a little shorter than the length of the skull and rather dry, without hanging lips.
The coat, though not really long on the body, looks like a long coat because of the well feathered ears and somewhat thicker fur on the neck and chest, the feathered front and hind legs, and the long-haired, bushy tail, gives the impression of a long coat.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:** The length of the body, measured from the point of forechest to the buttock is more than the height of the withers, which makes a slightly longer appearance. The length of the upper arm is slightly less than the length of the shoulder blade. The length of the muzzle is slightly less than the length of the skull.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** An ideal dog for hunting in varying fields. The dog hunts within range of the gun. Keeping in touch with the hunter is apparently an innate quality. A characteristic of the breed is that when searching the game, the tail moves in a circular motion, especially when the dog picks up the scent of game. When approaching the game, the dog points the game as solid as a rock and impeccably waits for the hunter to come near; when this takes a long time, the dog will look back for its master. The breed has the adaptability that makes it capable of hunting all sorts of game in the field and in water. In addition, they are good retriever and finds lost game. These characteristics are innate, therefore need little training. Because of their gentle character, it is harmful to use forceful training methods. The Drentsche Patrijshond can be reserved in the beginning, but never fearful. The dog is loyal and intelligent which makes him, together with a good upbringing and training, a highly esteemed family pet dog as well as a valuable companion of the hunter.

**HEAD:** The head is wedge-shaped and moderately long, fitting into the overall picture, with a dry and fluid line.
CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: The skull is rather broad and only slightly rounded. Along the mid-line there is a hardly perceptible furrow from the shallow stop half-way up to the moderately developed occiput.
Stop: The transition from the skull to the muzzle from both the side profile and the front view is gradual; the cheeks tapering gradually into the muzzle with well filled under the eyes. The eyebrow arches are well developed and clearly visible.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: The nose is well developed and brown. The nostrils are wide open.
Muzzle: The muzzle is powerful and tapering slightly to the nose tip and is slightly shorter than the skull, blunt at the end with dry, not pendulous lips. Well filled under the eyes. The nasal bridge is straight and broad. A slight curve upwards, just behind the nose tip is allowed.
Lips: The lips are rather thin, tightly fitting and brown.
Jaws/Teeth: The bite is a strong and a well fitting scissor bite.
Cheeks: Moderately developed.
Eyes: The eyes are wide apart and set in such a way that they are well protected; neither protruding nor deep set. They are of moderate size and oval shaped. The expression shows kindness as well as the intelligence of the hunting dog. The desired colour is amber, therefore neither dark nor the light colour of the bird of prey; the eyelids are close fitting.
Ears: Not heavy. They are set high; hanging close to the head without any fold. Drawn forward, they should reach as far as 3 fingers breadth off the tip of the nose. They are broad at the set, ending in a blunted point. When the attention of the dog is drawn, the ears turn forward and are pulled up. Seen from the front, the ear then forms a triangle with the fold above the middle of the ear lap. The ears are mobile, expressing different moods.
**NECK**: Powerful, of medium length, forming a smooth transition between the head and body, with no interruption taking place. A longer than desirable neck, giving a more elegant impression, but lacking in power, is undesirable.

**BODY:**
- **Topline**: Smooth line from withers to tail.
- **Withers**: Powerful and not placed too far forward.
- **Back**: Strong and straight, of medium length, not too short, giving together with the well angulated front- and hindquarters the impression of being slightly elongated.
- **Loin**: Strongly muscled.
- **Croup**: Slightly sloping, broad and long.
- **Chest**: Deep, reaching to the elbows and rather broad in front. The forelegs must not be hindered by too much spring of the front ribs. Long ribcage, with the hind ribs also well developed. Good spring of ribs; ribs neither flat nor barrel shaped.
- **Underline & Belly**: Only slightly tucked up.

**TAIL**: Carried in the continuation of the topline. The tail reaches approximately to the hock. In action, the tail is partly horizontal, the last part in a slight curve upwards. Never curled over the back. With the exception of the root, rich feathering on all sides, diminishing to the end of the tail.

**LIMBS**

**FORQUARTERS:**
- **General appearance**: Well placed under the body with the elbows close to the chest.
- **Shoulder**: Shoulder blade long, sloping and well laid back, close to the body.
Upper arm: Sloping backwards, forming a good angle with the shoulder. The length of the upper arm is slightly less than the length of the shoulder blade.
Elbow: Close to the body.
Forearm: Straight and parallel. Strong bone.
Carpus (Wrist): Strong.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Powerful and slightly sloping.
Forefeet: Round or oval with tight, arched, strong toes and solid pads. Feet neither turning in nor out.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well developed, so broad and well muscled. Seen from behind, straight and parallel. Strong bone.
Thigh: Broad and muscled. Forming a good angle with the lower thigh.
Stifle (Knee): Moderately angulated.
Lower thigh: The same length as the thigh bone.
Hock joint: Well let down.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Short, neither turned in nor out.
Hind feet: Round or oval with tight, arched, strong toes and solid pads. Feet neither turning in nor out.

GAIT: Well extended, balanced with good drive, neither narrow nor wide in trotting, without any swinging sideways; neither elbows nor hocks turned in nor out, inclined to single tracking when speeding.

SKIN: Tight without wrinkles or folds.

COAT:
Hair: Dense, well covering the body. Not curly-haired, but more a straight coat with water resistance undercoat. The coat is not really long, but because it’s longer in some places, it gives the impression of being long. On the neck and the forechest the hair is longer.
The base and the outer edge of the ears covered with long, preferably wavy, not curly hair. At the tip of the ears, the fur is short, while the ear on the inside edge is also feathered. On the back until the tailset, a wavy coat is preferable. Apart from the root, the tail is richly covered on all sides with long hair, gradually shorter to the tip. The backside of the fore- and hindlegs and the trousers are feathered. The feet between the toes are well covered with hair.

Colour: White with brown markings, with or without spots or ticking. The roan colour is not permitted (mixture of brown and white hairs all over the body). Less desired is a mantle. Ears are brown, just like the hair around the eyes.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
- Height at the withers: Males: 58-63 cm Females: 55-60 cm
- Weight: Males: 30-35 kg Females: 25-31kg

The height at the withers can deviate a few centimeters more, if the dog is well proportioned.

**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.

Faults listed should be in degree of seriousness.

- Mantle dogs.
- Eye too round.
- Too heavy lips whether or not accompanied by dewlaps or throatiness.
- Open carried ears.
- Curled feathers on ear and back.
SEVERE FAULTS:
- Convex or dish-faced nosebridge.
- Roan all over the body.
- Narrow and shallow ribcage.
- Somehow too elegant appearance.
- Steep or very weak pasterns.
- Low on the legs.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or very shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities
- A white or a partially white ear
- White marks around one or both eyes
- Bite: over- or undershot
- Dogs that are clearly untypical for the breed

N.B:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
26.07.2006/EN

FCI-Standard N° 130

**DREVER**

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION** : Renée Sporre-Willes.

**ORIGIN** : Sweden.


**UTILIZATION** : Scenthound.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION** : Group 6  Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.3  Small-sized Hounds.
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY** : The small-sized German hound, the Westphalian Dachsbracke, was imported to Sweden in 1910. The first dogs were registered in 1913 but little is known about the breed before 1930. It was from then on it gained reputation as a very good tracker of deer. Deer had been sparse until then, but as they grew stronger in numbers and spread further north, hunters got to hear about the advantages of the short-legged deer tracking hound. In 1947, the larger (2 cm higher at the withers) Swedish variety of the Bracke was given the name Drever. In 1953 the Drever was recognized as a Swedish breed. The Drever is considered the first choice for deer-hunting but it is also a very reliable hound for hunting both hare and fox. In all essentials the Drever should be built as a track hound. It should have the ability to work efficiently in the Swedish terrain and climate. The breed is strictly kept as a hunting dog and hardly ever heard of as « just » a companion dog.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : Rather long in body and fairly short on legs. Appearance should be robust and strong rather than elegant and speedy. Proud carriage, well developed muscles and agile appearance. Differences in build between male and female clearly defined.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The distance between ground and sternum should be 40% of the height at the withers. The muzzle should equal the skull in length.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Keen and even-tempered hound. Never aggressive, nervous or shy.

HEAD: Rather large in proportion to body. Longish and tapering towards the nose. The muzzle should equal the skull in length.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Only slightly arched.
Stop: Slight.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black, with well developed, wide open nostrils.
Muzzle: Viewed from above or the side muzzle well developed, never snipy. Bridge of nose straight or very slightly convex.
Lips: Tight, closely fitting. They perfectly cover the teeth. Corner of the mouth not visible.
Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite. Level bite permissible.
Eyes: Bright and full of expression, neither protruding nor staring. Dark brown. Eye rims closely fitting.
Ears: Set fairly low, medium long and broad, hanging without folds close to the cheeks. Rounded tips.

NECK: Proportionally long and powerful, merging well into shoulders; skin supple and tight-fitting.

BODY:
Topline: Level.
Withers: Well defined in males.
Back: Powerful and muscular.
Loin: Strong and comparatively short. Slightly arched viewed from the side.
Croup: Slightly inclined, long and broad.
**Chest**: Well developed, oval and clearly reaching below elbows. Ribs well developed **to the rear**. Well defined presternum. **Underline and belly**: Line of sternum evenly joining the slightly tucked up belly.

**TAIL**: Long and thick at base. Preferably hanging down but may be carried higher but never over the back.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:
**General appearance**: Straight legs viewed from front and with strong bone. **Shoulder**: Shoulders long, broad and muscular with well-developed withers. Closely fitting. Viewed from the side set at an angle of 50° to the horizontal line. **Upper arm**: Proportionally long and broad. Closely fitting but yet very mobile. Set at an angle of 100° to shoulder blade. **Elbow**: Turning neither in nor out. **Pastern (Metacarpus)**: Springy with a slight angle to forearm, viewed from the side. **Forefeet**: Firm, with well knit toes and well-developed pads. Feet turning neither in nor out.

**HINDQUARTERS**:
**General appearance**: Parallel when viewed from behind. **Thigh**: Broad with well-developed muscles. **Stifle**: Well angulated. **Hock joint**: Broad, strong and well angulated. **Metatarsus**: Short and standing almost vertical. **Hind feet**: See front feet.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT**: Movement should be even, parallel and long reaching. Backline to remain level.
COAT

HAIR : Harsh, straight and lying close to body. On head, ears and lower part of legs coat should be shorter. On neck, back and backside of thighs coat should be longer. On underside of tail bushy but not forming a fringe.

COLOUR : All colours with white markings are permissible. Not accepted is all white or liver brown. Colours should be very well defined. White markings should be visible from all angles and shall preferably be in form of a blaze, a full necklace, on legs, feet and tip of tail. Symmetrical markings preferred.

SIZE :
Height at withers :
Ideal size 35 cm for males with a permitted variation of 32-38 cm.
Ideal size 33 cm for bitches with a permitted variation of 30-36 cm.

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.

• Flesh-coloured nose.
• Light eyes.
• Incomplete number of incisors.
• White markings other than those mentioned in the standard.

SERIOUS FAULTS :
• Too low on legs.
• Narrow lower jaw.
• Sway back. Roach back.
• Bandy front legs.
• Feet turning in or out.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- One or both eyes blue.
- Pronounced over-or undershot bite.
- Faulty position of one or both canines of the lower jaw which, when the mouth is shut, can damage the upper gums or the palate.
- Kinked or otherwise deformed tail.
- Liver brown colour, all white coat.
- Under-or oversized.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Official Standard of the Dutch Shepherd

General Appearance: The first impression of the Dutch Shepherd is of a medium-sized, middle-weighted, well-muscled dog of powerful and well-balanced structure. His carriage is natural and relaxed, but alert. He is a dog with lots of endurance, a lively temperament and an intelligent expression. The breed is presented in three coat types, short-, long- and rough-haired. The difference between sexes is clearly recognizable, especially in the shape of the head and build of body. Both male and female should be judged equally. Faults - Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard, 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability and welfare of the dog.

Size Proportion, Substance: Males should be 22½ to 24½ inches in height and females 21½ to 23½ inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of buttock, compared to the height, should be a 10 to 9 ratio. Bone structure is solid and moderate weight in correct proportion to his height, appearance well balanced, neither too light or too heavy. Males under 21 inches or over 26 inches shall be disqualified. Females under 20 inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified.

Head: Size should be in proportion to the body. Is wedge-shaped seen from above and in profile. The skull and muzzle are equal in length. Expression - should be intelligent and lively, indicating alertness, attention and readiness for activity. Eyes - are dark colored and medium size, set slightly oblique, almond shaped and not protruding. Dogs with distinctly yellow or blue eyes shall be disqualified. Ears - are medium sized, stiff, and erect. Disqualification - drooping or hanging ears. Skull - is flat and never rounded. The stop is moderate and distinct. Muzzle – The bridge of the muzzle is straight and parallel to the top of the skull. The jaws should be strong and powerful. Nose - is black without spots or discolored areas. The lips should be tight and black, with no pink showing on the outside. Teeth - full complement of strong, white teeth, evenly set. Bite - is scissors. A level, overshot or undershot bite is a fault.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - is not too short, dry, without folds and gradually flowing into the body. Topline - There is a smooth, gentle transition from the neck to the top line of the body, in which head and neck are carried in a natural pose. The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints. Body - Firm, but not coarse. Chest - Deep and long, not narrow, ribs slightly sprung. The fore chest is fairly well developed. Abdomen - Slight tuck up. Loin – Firm and short with moderate depth, Croup - is slightly sloping and moderate length. Tail - At rest, hangs straight down or with a slight curve. Reaches to the hock. In action, carried gracefully upwards, never curled or carried sideways. Cropped or stump tail are disqualifications.

Forequarters: Shoulder-blades are well joined to the body and well sloping. The forelegs are powerful, of good length, well-muscled. The bone is solid but not heavy. Always generally showing a straight line, but with sufficient suppleness of pastern. The upper arm is approximately equal in length to the shoulder-blades and well angulated with the connecting bones. The elbow is well attached. Forefeet are oval, well knit, toes arched. Nails are black and pads are elastic and dark. Dewclaws are permissible.
Hindquarters: The hind-legs are powerful and well-muscled. The bone is solid but never heavy. Not excessively angulated. With a correctly angulated rear, a perpendicular line dropped from the point of rump will meet the top of the rear foot. The thigh and lower-thigh are of approximately equal length. The hock is perpendicular. Dewclaws - none present. The hind feet are oval and well-knit with arched toes, black nails and elastic dark pads.

Coat: The dog is shown in natural coat without excessive grooming. Whiskers are present in all coat-types. The short-hair coat is uniformly quite hard, close fitting, and not too short coat with a woolly undercoat. The ruff, breeches and tail plume are clearly visible. The long-hair coat is long, straight, and well fitting, harsh to the touch, without curls or waves also with a woolly undercoat. The ruff and breeches are distinct and the tail abundantly coated. The head, ears, feet and hind legs below the hocks are short and densely coated. The backsides of the forelegs show a strongly developed coat, the feathering shortening in length towards the feet. There are no fringes at the ears. The rough-hair coat is dense, harsh, tousled coat with a woolly, dense undercoat all over the body except for the head. The coat should be close fitting. The upper and lower lips should be well covered with hair, with beard, and two well defined, coarse rough eyebrows that are distinct but not exaggerated. Furnishings are not soft. The hair on the skull and on the cheeks is less strongly developed. In profile it seems as if the head has a more square appearance. Strongly developed breeches are desirable. The tail is covered all round with hair. The brindle color may be less pronounced because of the tousled coat. The rough hair coat should be hand-plucked on average twice a year.

Color: Brindle. The base color is golden or silver. Golden can vary from light sand color to chestnut red. The brindle may be black or a dark brown and is clearly present all over the body and in the ruff, breeches and tail. A small amount of white on chest or toes is permitted. Too much black is a fault, as well as heavy white markings on the chest or feet. A black mask is preferred. Disqualification - Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.

Gait: Dog is a trotter with free, smooth and supple movement, without exaggerated drive or stride. The Dutch Shepherd tends to single track at a fast gait; the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity of the dog. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the center of motion, with no crabbing.

Temperament: The Dutch Shepherd should reflect the qualities of loyalty and reliability, alertness, and watchfulness. He is active, independent, with persistence, intelligence, prepared to be obedient, and gifted with the true shepherd ing temperament. The Dutch Shepherd Dog works willingly together with its owner and he deals independently with any task which is assigned to him. When herding larger flocks he must have the capacity to work together with several other dogs. He should not show fear or shyness nor viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack.

Disqualifications: Males under 21 inches or over 26 inches. Females under 20 inches or over 25 inches. Yellow or blue eyes. Drooping or hanging ears. Cropped or stump tail. Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.

Approved January 11, 2016
Effective January 1, 2017
FCI-Standard N° 173

ESTRELA MOUNTAIN DOG
(Cão da Serra da Estrela)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION**: Portuguese Kennel Club. Revised by Jennifer Mulholland, Raymond Triquet and Renée Sporre-Willes

**ORIGIN**: Portugal.


**UTILIZATION**: A livestock guarding dog, watch dog and companion dog; also used for draught work.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**:

- **Group 2** Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid breeds, Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.
- **Section 2.2** Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.
- Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: Since remote times, this dog has developed and settled in the Estrela Mountains area, its true origin being lost in time. Nevertheless, it can be considered one of the most ancient breeds in the Iberian Peninsula. It can be found from the foot of the mountains to the summit (approximately 2000 m), mainly in the summer, after the snow has melted, when the green pastures are much sought after by the herds, because the excessive heat has dried the grass on the lowlands. The progressive recognition of its aptitudes has led to its diffusion throughout the world since the second half of the 20th century.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Large, mastiff-type molossoid dog. There are two varieties of coat: long and short. Rustic, substantial, with brisk gait and an impressive attitude.
The breed has a lively, calm and expressive look; it is well proportioned; well made with harmonious appearance, which is traditionally how the breed has been recognised since a long time.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS** : Moderately long (sub-longilinear), tending to mediolinear. The depth of the chest is less than half the height at withers. The muzzle and skull should be approximately the same length; if not, the skull should be slightly longer.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT** : Inseparable companion of the shepherd and faithful flock guardian, bravely protecting it against predators and thieves. Wonderful farm and house guard, distrustful towards strangers and typically docile to its master.

**HEAD** : Strong, voluminous and long and slightly convex seen in profile. Well inserted and in good proportion to the body, with the skull in proportion to the foreface; all parts in perfect harmony. Smooth skin on the skull and cheeks.

**CRANIAL REGION** :
- **Skull** : Well developed, rounded, with slightly divergent longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes, convex profile, slightly developed superciliary arches with slightly apparent frontal furrow, occipital protuberance not prominent.
- **Stop** : Only slightly marked and at approximately equal distance to the tip of the nose and the occipital protuberance.

**FACIAL REGION** :
- **Nose** : Straight and in line with nosebridge; well opened nostrils; large and black.
- **Muzzle** : Long, tapering to the tip, without being pointed; tends to be straight but very slightly convex at the tip.
- **Lips** : Well developed but not thick, well overlapping, not pendulous; mucous membrane of mouth, palate and edges of lips with intense black pigmentation.
Jaws/Teeth : Clean cut mouth with well developed jaws; full dentition with strong, white, well implanted and close-fitting teeth, preferably with scissors bite, pincer bite acceptable.
Eyes : Medium sized, tending to small, oval shaped, level set, equal in size and well open, with a keen and calm expression; preferably dark amber in colour. Close fitting lids with black rims. Eyebrows slightly apparent.
Ears : Set on at medium height; hanging, carried falling backwards and laterally against the side of the head, with inner edge visible (so called rose-ear); thin, triangular, rounded at the tip; small in comparison to the body.

NECK : Short, straight and thick; well set and well connected into the shoulders; with a slight dewlap, not exaggerated.

BODY :
Topline : Straight. Almost level.
Back : Preferably short, well muscled.
Loin : Short; broad; well muscled; well connected to the croup.
Croup : Slightly sloping; short, broad and muscled. Height at croup should be equal or slightly superior to the height at the withers.
Chest : Broad; deep; well sprung without being cylindrical; well let down to the elbow or slightly below it.
Underline and belly : The underline should rise gradually but smoothly from sternum to the groin; belly not too wide, in proportion to the animal’s substance and harmoniously connected to the body.

TAIL : Set on at medium height; long; thick; carried below the horizontal, scimitar-shaped, with a hook at the end.
At rest it hangs naturally between the thighs, reaching at least the hock; when excited and in motion, the tail rises above the horizontal, curving upward and forward, sideways and downward, without being carried over the croup. It should be well furnished with hair, and feathered in the long-haired variety.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Upright with strong bone and thick joints, moderately open angulation, with easy movement.
Forearms: Straight, parallel, long, with strong bone and almost cylindrical in shape.
Forefeet: Proportioned, neither too round nor too long, between cat and hare feet (not splayed); thick, tight toes with abundant hair between toes and pads; dark nails, preferably black, well developed; pads thick and hard.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Upright, strong bone with thick joints, moderately open angles, with easy movement.
Hock: Slightly let down; moderately open, neither turned in nor out.
Metatarsus (rear pastern): Vertical, almost cylindrical. Possible presence of single or double dewclaws.
Hind feet: Identical to the forefeet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Sound and easy movement.

COAT

HAIR: Strong, very abundant, slightly coarse, without excessive harshness, the texture is similar to goat hair.
The undercoat is composed of fine hair, short, abundant and entangled, normally lighter in colour than the outer coat.
- Long-haired variety: Straight or slightly wavy top coat, uneven in some areas. It is shorter and more dense on the limbs, below the elbows and hocks, as well as on the head; on the ears, it becomes gradually shorter from the base to the tip, becoming thinner and softer. It is longer on the tail, which is bushy, thick and feathered, around the neck and throat and on the buttocks, which are abundantly feathered, as well as the back side of the forearms.
- Short-haired variety: Short hair, evenly distributed over the body, slightly shorter on the head and limbs, without feathering.

**COLOUR:**
The following colours are accepted and considered typical:
- Solid: yellow, fawn and grey in all ranges of colour intensity;
- Wolf Grey: fawn, yellow and grey tones, commonly in lighter and darker shades.
- Brindle: Fawn, yellow or grey base colour with blackish brindling. In the cranium-facial area, a dark coloured mask is typical. White markings are admitted only at the extremities of fore- and hind feet and on a small extension on the lower region of neck and chest.

**HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:**
Height at the withers:

Weight:
Males: 45-60 Kg. Females: 35-45 Kg.

**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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

- **Appearance:** General bad appearance, thinness or obesity.
- **Height:** Outside the limits set by the standard, but within 2 cm tolerance at the upper limit.
- **Head:** Narrow, long and pointed.
- **Eyes:** Light coloured.
- **Ears:** Incorrectly set, too long, thick or rounded tips. Hanging completely flat.
- **Tail:** Carried over the back. Absence of hook.
- **Colour:** Absence of dark mask.
SEVERE FAULTS:

- Behaviour: Animals showing nervous unbalance with signs of shyness.
- Nose: Pale coloured nostrils, partly unpigmented nose.
- Ears: Cropped.
- Tail: Docked or rudimentary.
- Coat: Hair somewhat different from the described type.
- Height:
  - Males: Under 65 cm or over 75 cm.
  - Females: Under 62 cm or over 71 cm

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Type: Atypical.
- Head: Very narrow, very long and very pointed completely lacking molossoid type.
- Jaws: Undershot or overshot.
- Eyes: Wall eyes or difference in size.
- Tail: Anurous.
- Coat: Hair completely atypical.
- Colour: Any colour not mentioned in the standard. Albinism.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
16.06.1999/EN

FCI-Standard N° 291

EURASIAN
(Eurasier)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 06.01.1994.

UTILIZATION: Companion dog.


BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfsplitz. This was first called « Wolf-Chow » and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was renamed « Eurasier » (Eurasian) and recognized by the F.C.I.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Balanced, well constructed medium sized dog of Spitz type with prick ears and coat in varied colours. Length of coat should be such as still to reveal the body proportions. With medium bone.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Length of back slightly longer than height at withers. The ratio of length of muzzle and length of cranial region is almost equal.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Self-assured, calm, even tempered with high resistance against any provocation. Watchful and alert without being noisy. Very strongly developed link to his family. Reserved towards strangers without being aggressive. No hunting instinct. For the full development of these qualities, the Eurasian needs constant close domestic contact with his family and understanding, yet consistent training.
HEAD: Balanced, not too broad skull. Shape of head seen from above and in profile, wedge-shaped. Bridge of nose and skull run parallel.

CRANIAL REGION: Flat forehead with distinct frontal furrow. Well defined occiput. Stop: Barely defined.

FACIAL REGION:

NECK: Of medium length, in balance with general appearance. Well muscled. Skin on throat tight fitting. Flowing transition to body.

BODY:
Chest: Reaching to the elbows with oval shaped ribcage. Forechest well developed without being pronounced. Sternum long, reaching far back.
Lower line: Slight tuck up.

TAIL: Straight set on, round and firm, of good thickness, tapering towards the tip. Bushy hair. Carried lying forward over back or bent slightly sideways or rolled up. When hanging down, reaching the hocks.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from front, straight and parallel in position. Seen from side, moderately angulated. Upper arm and forearm of almost equal length.
Shoulders: Well muscled. Lying slightly slanted.
Upper arm: Medium length, well muscled.
Elbows: Close to chest.
Forearm: Medium length, well muscled.
Pastern joint: Strong.
Pastern: Medium length, quite straight seen from front, seen from side, inclined slightly forward.
Forefeet: Oval; tigh, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned, black pigmented pads. Thick hair between pads.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from behind, set straight and parallel. Seen from side, with moderate angulation. Upper and lower thigh of almost equal length.
Pelvis: Slightly slanting.
Upper thigh: Medium length with strong muscle.
Stifle: Solid, angle not too open.
Lower thigh: Medium length, well muscled.
Hock joint: Not set too low, stable, neither turning in nor out.
Hock (Metatarsus): Good length and breadth, vertical when seen from side.
Hind feet: Oval; tight, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned pads. Thick hair between pads.

**GAIT**: Ground covering with plenty of drive and good forward stride.

**SKIN**: Tight, pigmented.

**COAT**

**HAIR**: All over the body a thick undercoat and a medium long, loosely lying, guard hair. Short coat on muzzle, face, ears and front of legs. Tail, back of front legs (feathers) and hind legs (breeches) covered with long hair. Coat on neck only slightly longer than on body, not forming a mane.

**COLOUR**: All colours and colour combinations are permitted with the exception of pure white, white patches or liver colour.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT**

- **Height at withers**: Dogs: 52-60 cm, Bitches: 48-56 cm.
- **Weight**: Dogs: 23-32 kg, Bitches: 18-26 kg.

The balance of the proportions is most important but the ideals to aim for are medium height and weight.

- **Height at withers**: Dogs: 56 cm, Bitches: 52 cm.
- **Weight**: Dogs: 26 kg, Bitches: 22 kg.

**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.
ELIMINATING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Nervousness, shyness, excessive suspiciousness.
- Lack of correct gender characteristics.
- Absence of a single or several incisors or canines; absence of a single or several premolars 3 or 4, or single or several molars 1 or 2. Anomalies in bite.
- Ectropion, entropion; eyes too deep set or too small.
- Distichiasis (eyelashes arranged in two raws).
- Semi-pricked or pendulous ears.
- Kinky tail.
- Strong lack of pigment.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
23.01.2009/EN

FCI-Standard № 175

**FRENCH SPANIEL**

(Epagneul français)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION** : Jennifer Mulholland in collaboration with Raymond Triquet.

**ORIGIN** : France.


**UTILIZATION** : Pointing dog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION** : Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing Dogs, Spaniel type.
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY** : The French Spaniel is a descendant of the bird dogs described by Gaston Febus and used in the Middle Ages. Its ancestors are more than likely at the origin of the diverse varieties of sporting Spaniels. Through selection it developed into the elegant and athletic dog, pointing very firmly, which today excels in working trials. The first standard was drawn up in 1891 by James de Connick; it has been revised several times since, and adapted to the diverse evolutions of the breed.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : Medium size dog, elegant and muscled, of medium proportions, of braccoïd type. Its balanced construction provides the energy and toughness essential for its utilization. The bone structure is strong without being coarse.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS** : The length of the body (from the point of the shoulders to the point of the buttock) is slightly superior (by 2 to 3 cm) to the height at the withers. The length of the chest is equal or superior to 6/10th of the length of the body.
BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Balanced, frank, gentle, calm and docile, enthusiastic hunter, sociable with other dogs and an ideal companion in all circumstances. Excellent pointing dog, it also has a talent for retrieving.

HEAD: Carried proudly, without heaviness, without excessive leanness and showing well defined outlines. Of medium length and width.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: The lateral sides are almost parallel. The superciliary arches are marked. In profile, the axes of the skull and the muzzle are slightly divergent.
Stop: Progressive and moderately pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Brown, well pigmented; with wide open nostrils.
Muzzle: A slightly convex nasal bridge is preferable to a straight one; it is a little shorter than the skull.
Lips: The upper lip fits well. Seen in profile, it falls almost vertically at the front and curves progressively up to the only slightly visible but well closed corner of the lips. The upper lip must not cover the lower lip excessively.
Jaws/Teeth: Complete dentition. Scissors bite or pincer bite (edge to edge). Scissor incisors are preferred to edge to edge incisors.
Eyes: The eyes of a cinnamon to dark brown colour, as close as possible to that of the patches, express kindness and intelligence. They are quite big, of oval shape. The brown eyelids are well fitted to the eyeball. The upper eyelid is well furnished with eyelashes.
Ears: Well set back at eye level, carried close to the cheeks. Pulled gently towards the front, the end of the cartilage must just reach the base of the nose. The fringes are more or less long and wavy.

NECK: Muscled, profile slightly arched, oval cross section, without dewlap.
BODY:
Topline: Straight, well sustained in both action and standing.
Withers: Lean, well defined and broad.
Loin: Broad, not too long and powerfully muscled.
Croup: Broad, rounded, harmoniously sloping in the extension of the loin and without visible bony structure.
Chest: Ample, of great capacity, let down to elbow level.
Brisket: Ample and harmoniously rounded.
Underline and belly: Harmoniously raised towards the belly, without exaggerated tuck-up.

TAIL: Not docked, reaching the point of the hock, not deviated, set below the topline. Carried obliquely, curving downwards at the root and curving more or less upwards at the tip. Strong at its root, tapering progressively towards the tip. Furnished with long wavy silky fringes starting at a few centimetres from the root, lengthening to the middle part, and then getting progressively shorter towards the tip.

LIMBS
FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: The forequarters are upright. The back of the upper arm is furnished with wavy silky feathering of medium length. The feathering is distinctly longer at level of the forearm and falls to the level of the pastern.
Shoulder: Well attached to the chest and quite oblique (50° to the horizontal).
Upper arm: Length is less than one third of the height at the withers; its obliquity on the horizontal is nearly 60°.
Forearm: Lean and muscled.
Carpus/Metacarpus (Pastern joint / Pastern): Well defined, lean. The pastern is very slightly oblique, seen from the side.
Forefeet: Oval, with tight, well arched toes and strong, dark coloured nails. Furnished with hair between the toes. The pads are firm and dark.
HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from behind, the hindlegs are vertical; the limbs are powerful and muscled from the upper thigh to the lower thigh. Feathering at back of rear limbs particularly profuse behind the upper thighs.
Upper thigh: Broad and quite long with powerful and very visible muscles. Its slant on the horizontal is between $65^\circ$ and $70^\circ$.
Lower thigh: Of almost equal length to that of the upper thigh, with visible muscles.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Solid and sinewy
Hind feet: Oval and slightly longer than the front foot, but otherwise with the same characteristics.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Easy, supple, even and energetic while remaining elegant. The legs move well in the axis of the body without too much up and down movement of the topline and without rolling.

SKIN: Supple and well fitting to the body.

COAT

HAIR: Long and wavy on the ears, falling beyond the cartilage, as well as on the back of the legs and the tail. Flat, silky and well furnished on the body with a few waves behind the neck and above the root of the tail. Short and fine on the head.

COLOUR: White and brown with medium spotting, sometimes getting predominant, with irregular patches, slightly or moderately flecked and roan without excess. The brown varies from cinnamon to dark liver. A white blaze and white on the head, if the marking is not too wide, are appreciated. The absence of white on the head is perfectly admissible. The edges of the lips, the eyerims and the nose are brown, without any unpigmented areas.
**SIZE:** Males: 56 to 61 cm  
Females: 55 to 59 cm.  
Tolerance: +2 cm or -1 cm

**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.

**SEVERE FAULTS**
- Skull too broad.
- Teeth badly set.
- Eye colour too light.
- Ear partially white, too short or triangular.
- Lack of bone.
- Hair curly on the body.
- Lack of fringes (feathering).

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Lack of type (insufficient ethnical characteristics which means that the animal on the whole does not sufficiently resemble its fellow creatures of the breed).
- Overshot, undershot (tolerance for reversed bite without loss of contact).
- Wry mouth
- Any teeth missing (except PM1).
- Wall eyes.
- Vicious stare or hawk eye.
- White patch surrounding the eye (white eye mark).
- Presence of dewclaws on the hindlegs.
- Any other colour than white and brown.
- Depigmentation (severely flesh coloured nose and/or eyelids).
- Size outside the limits of the standard.
N.B.:  
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.  
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
DEUTSCH LANGHAAR

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Mrs Chris Seidler / Original version (DE).

ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Versatile working Gundog. In accordance with his various requirements as a versatile gundog the German Longhaired Pointing Dog needs to have the required abilities for all work in field, water and forest and for working well before and after the shot.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.2 Continental pointing dogs, “Spaniel Type”.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The German long-haired Pointing Dog combines the bloodlines of a bird-, hawk- and water dog as well as of Bracken (Scenthounds). He therefore has scope for great versatility. Since 1879 pure breeding has been carried out and the main characteristics of the breed. In 1897, Baron von Schorlemer wrote the first standard for the German Long-haired and thus laid the foundation stone for today’s pure breeding.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong; muscular; low set; flowing lines. Smaller dogs must have plenty of substance, but too massive and thereby clumsy dogs are not desired.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Muzzle and skull of equal length. The dog must not be overbuilt but slightly higher at shoulder than rump.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Balanced, calm, temperament, good natured, easily trained.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Slightly rounded.
Stop: Gently rising, not deep and sharp.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Brown, slightly lighter spots permitted.
Muzzle: Lightly arched, not too slender.
Lips: Not overlapping too much.
Jaws/Teeth: Jaws not too fine. Well developed and complete (42 teeth) scissor bite i.e. upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors.
Teeth formula: 3142-- x 2 = 42
                                            3143
Cheeks: Cheekbones not too strong.
Eyes: Brown colour, as dark as possible. Lids fitting close to eyeballs, without visible haw. Set neither too deep, nor protruding.
Ears: Not set on too low, turned slightly forward.


BODY:
Back: Straight, firm, not too long.
Loin: Especially muscular.
Croup: Long, with moderate slope.
Chest: Forechest well developed ribcage broad and deep, reaching at least to elbows.

TAIL: Carried not too high. It should be carried horizontally, the last third being slightly curved upwards.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: In normal stance, bones of upper arm, forearm and of foot, seen from the front, should form an almost vertical line.
Shoulder: Close fitting. Seen from side, in repose, shoulder-blade and upper arm should form approximately a right angle.
Elbow: Close fitting.
Carpus (Wrist): Slightly angulated.
Forefeet: Pads coarse and strong.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from behind, the hip bone, upper thigh, bones of lower thigh and of foot should form a vertical line.
Hock joint: Special value is attached to good angulation.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): No dewclaws.
Hind feet: Pads coarse and strong.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Ground covering movement with good drive from hindquarters.

SKIN: Close fitting to body, no wrinkles.

COAT

Hair: The greatest importance is attached to correct coat. Neither excessively long nor too short hair. On back and sides of body: Hair 3 - 5 cm, close fitting. On underside of neck, on chest and belly, coat may be longer.
Hair on head much shorter, but longer than on a short-haired German Pointing Dog. Topknot not desired. Hair on ears wavy and feathered. Hair on body is sleek, firm, smooth or slightly wavy, close fitting and dense with good undercoat. Well coated belly.
Tail with good plume, coated to tip.  
Back of front legs feathered. Back of hind legs feathered, forming breeches. Below hock hair is significantly shorter. Dense short hair between toes. Too much feathering is not desired.

**Colour:**
Self coloured brown.
Brown with white or speckled markings (especially on chest and feet).
Dark roan (with large or smaller dark brown patches; brown head, possibly with white blaze, snip or star).
Pale roan (with large or smaller pale brown patches; brown head with possibly white blaze, snip or star).
Mottled (many small brown spots on white background; head brown, possibly with white blaze, snip or star).
Brown and white, either pure brown and white or with very few small spots (large brown patches with saddle or blanket. Head brown, possibly with white blaze, snip or star).
Occasionally fawn markings may occur as a very old throw-back to the Hounds.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
Height at the withers:  
Males: 60 – 70 cms, ideal height 63 – 66 cms.  

Weight: Average: 30 kgs.

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.
- Pale hawk-eyes, slanting position of eyes.
- Ears not carried against the cheeks, leathery tips.
- Hollow back, roach back.
- Barrel shaped or too narrow chest.
- Curled or hooked tail.

FCI-St. N°117/ 17.09.2014
• Scapulo-humeral angle too open, pastern too straight.
• Cowhocked, bow legged hindquarters.
• Splayed feet, cat or hare feet.
• Longer hair as beard; bushy eyebrows; curly coat.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Insufficient bone and muscles.
• Head diverging from breed type.
• Ectropion (lids turned outwards). Entropion (lids turned inwards or eyelids which have been corrected.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest correction is in bold characters.
GERMAN SPITZ, INCLUDING KEESHOND AND POMERANIAN
(Deutscher Spitz, inklusive Keeshond und Pomeranian)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: C.Seidler / Version originale: (DE).

ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Watch and Companion Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types. 
Section 4 European Spitz. 
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: German Spitz are descendants of the stone age « Peat Dogs » (Torfhund) « Canis familiaris palustris Rüthimeyer » and the later Lake Dweller’s (Pfahlbau) Spitz; they are the oldest breed of dog in Central Europe. Numerous other breeds have been produced from them. In non-German speaking countries Wolfsspitz are known as Keeshonds and Toy Spitz as Pomeranians.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Spitz breeds are captivating on account of their beautiful coats, made to stand off by plentiful undercoat. Particularly impressive is the strong, mane-like collar round the neck (ruff) and the bushy tail carried boldly over the back. The foxy head with alert eyes and the small pointed, closely set ears give the Spitz his unique characteristic, cheeky appearance.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The ratio of height at withers to body length is 1 : 1.

BEHAVIOUR AND CHARACTER: The German Spitz is always attentive, lively and exceptionally devoted to his owner. He is very teachable and easy to train. His distrust to strangers and lack of hunting instinct make him the ideal watchdog for home and farm.
He is neither timid nor aggressive. Indifference to weather, robustness and longevity are his most outstanding attributes.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION:** The Spitz’s medium size head, seen from above, appears broadest at the back and tapers in wedgeshape to the tip of the nose.

**Stop:** Moderate to marked, never abrupt.

**FACIAL REGION:**

**Nose:** The nose is round, small and pure black, dark brown in brown Spitz.

**Muzzle:** The muzzle is not overlong and stands in pleasing proportion to the skull. (In Wolfspitz/Keeshond, Giant Spitz and Medium-size Spitz the ratio length of the muzzle to length of the skull is approximately 2:3, in Miniature Spitz and Toy Spitz approximately 2:4.).

**Lips:** The lips are not exaggerated, close fitting to the jaws and do not form any folds to the corner of the mouth. They are completely black in all colours, brown in brown Spitz.

**Jaws/Teeth:** The jaws are normally developed and show a complete scissor bite with 42 teeth, corresponding to the teeth formula of the dog, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. In Miniature-and Toy (Pomeranian) Spitz the lack of a few premolars is tolerated. Pincer-bite is permissible in all varieties of the **German** Spitz.

**Cheeks:** The cheeks are gently rounded, not protruding.

**Eyes:** The eyes are of medium size, longish shape, slightly slanting and dark. The eyelids are black in all shades of colour, dark brown in brown Spitz.

**Ears:** The small ears are set high and relatively close to each other, triangular and pointed; they are always carried upright, stiff at the tips.
**NECK:** The medium length neck is set broadly into the shoulders, slightly arched without throatiness and covered by a thick, profuse coat forming a large ruff.

**BODY:**
Topline: The topline starts at the tips of the erectly carried prick-ears and merges in a gentle curve with the short, straight back. The bushy, sweeping tail, which partially covers the back, rounds off the silhouette.
Withers / Back: The high withers drop imperceptibly into the shortest possible, straight, firm back.
Loin: Short-coupled, broad and strong.
Croup: The croup is broad and short, not falling away.
Chest: The deep chest is well sprung, the forechest well developed.
Underline and belly: The brisket reaches as far back as possible; the belly has only a slight tuck up.

**TAIL:** The tail is set on high and of medium length. It reaches upwards and rolls forward over the back, straight from the root. It lies firmly over the back and is covered with very bushy hair. A double curl at tip of tail is tolerated.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
General appearance: Straight, rather broad front.
Shoulder: The shoulder-blade is long and well laid back. The shoulder is well muscled and firmly connected to the brisket.
Upperarm: The upper arm, which is approximately the same length as the shoulder-blade, forms an angle of 90 degrees to the shoulder-blade.
Elbow: The elbow joint is strong, close fitting to the brisket and turns neither in nor out.
Forearm: The forearm is of medium length in relation to the body, sturdy and completely straight. The back of the forearm is well feathered.
Metacarpus (Pastern): The strong, medium length front pastern stands at an angle of 20 degrees from the vertical.

Frontfeet: The frontfeet are as small as possible, round and closed, so called cat feet, with well arched toes. Toe-nails and pads are black in all shades of colour, but dark brown in brown dogs.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: The hindquarters are very muscular and abundantly feathered to the hocks. The hind legs stand straight and parallel.
Upper and lower thigh: Upper and lower thigh are of about equal length.
Stifle (knee): The stifle joint is strong with only moderate angulation and is turned neither in nor out in movement.
Hock / hock joint: The hock is of medium length, very strong and vertical to the ground.
Hind feet: The hind feet are as small as possible, tightly closed with well arched toes, so called cat feet. The pads are coarse. The colour of nails and pads is as dark as possible.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The German Spitz moves straight ahead with good drive, fluid and springy.

SKIN: The skin covers the body tightly without any wrinkles.

COAT

Hair: The German Spitz has a double coat: Long, straight, stand off top coat and short, thick, cotton-wool-like undercoat. Head, ears, front side of front and hind legs and the feet are covered by short, thick (velvety) hair. The rest of the body has a long rich coat. Not wavy, curly or corded, not parted on the back. Neck and shoulders are covered by a thick mane. The backside of the front legs is well feathered, the hind legs have ample feathering from croup to hocks. The tail is bushy.
Colour:
a) *Wolfsspitz/Keeshound* : Grey shaded.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
b) **Giant-Spitz**: Black, brown, white.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
c) **Medium size Spitz:** Black, brown, white, orange, grey-shaded, other colours.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
d) **Miniature Spitz:** Black, brown, white, orange, grey-shaded, other colours.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
e) Toy Spitz/Pomeranian: Black, brown, white, orange, grey-shaded, other colours.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

**Black Spitz:** In the black Spitz, the undercoat and skin must also be black and the colour on top must be a shining black without any white or other markings.

**Brown Spitz:** The brown Spitz should be uniformly dark brown.
White Spitz: The coat should be pure white without any trace of yellow in particular, which often occurs, specially on the ears.

Orange Spitz: The orange Spitz should be evenly coloured in the medium colour range.

Grey-shaded Spitz Keeshond / Keeshond: Grey-shaded is a silver grey with black hair-tips. Muzzle and ears dark in colour; round the eyes well defined « spectacles » shown as a delicately pencilled black line slanting from outer corner of eye to lower corner of ear, coupled with distinct markings and shading forming expressive short eyebrow; mane and ring on shoulder lighter; fore- and hindlegs without any black marking under the elbows or stifles, except slight pencilling on the toes; black tip of tail; underside of tail and trousers pale silver grey.

Other coloured Spitz: The term « other colours » covers all shades of colour, such as: cream, cream-sable, orange-sable, black and tan, and particolour (with white always as main colour). The black, brown, grey or orange patches must be distributed over the whole body.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height at the withers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Wolfspitz/Keeshond</td>
<td>49 cm</td>
<td>+/-  6 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Giant Spitz</td>
<td>46 cm</td>
<td>+/-  4 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Medium size Spitz</td>
<td>34 cm</td>
<td>+/-  4 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Miniature Spitz</td>
<td>26 cm</td>
<td>+/-  3 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Toy Spitz/Pomeranian</td>
<td>20 cm</td>
<td>+/-  2 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dogs under 18 cm undesirable.

Weight: Each variety of German Spitz should have a weight corresponding to its size.

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.
SEVERE FAULTS:
- Faults in construction.
- Head too flat; distinct apple head.
- Flesh-coloured nose, eyelids and lips.
- In Wolfspitz/Keeshond, Giant Spitz and Medium size Spitz missing teeth.
- Faults in movement.
- In grey-shaded Spitz missing of distinct markings of the face.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Gap in fontanel.
- Over- or undershot bite.
- Ectropion or entropion.
- Semi-pricked ears.
- Definite white patches in all not white Spitz.
- Any colour that has the merle factor.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
Official Standard of the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

General Appearance: The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen is a well-balanced, strongly built, rough-coated scent hound of friendly and noble character. He is of medium size with straight legs, deep chest. He is longer than he is tall with a moderately long muzzle, long ears and a long tail. His neck is moderately long and strong, noble head with a mustache and beard, surmounted with protective long eyebrows. His structure was designed to hunt rabbit and hare at a fast pace through the bramble, and over the rough terrain of the Vendee area of France. He is a courageous, passionate and broadly skilled hunter who today is used to hunt not only rabbit and hare but also boar and roe deer. He is active, possessing great stamina for a full days’ hunt and uses his voice freely while on the trail. Any feature that detracts from function is a serious fault.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Height – typically 15½ to 18 inches. Proportion – longer than tall as measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks. Never square nor long and low. Substance – in balance with the whole; strongly built and well boned without exaggeration. Firmly muscled, built for endurance and parts in harmony. Never clumsy.

Head: Expression – noble with a proud head carriage. Eyes convey an intelligent, warm and friendly character. Eyes – large, dark and oval in shape, of the same color, showing no white; haw not visible. Rims fully pigmented. Ears – supple, narrow and fine, ending in an oval shape, draping and folding inwards. Leathers are covered with long hair and reaching at least to the end of the nose. Set on low, below the line of the eye. Viewed from the side, ears should form a corkscrew shape when the dog is relaxed. Skull – domed, not heavy and not too wide; it is longer than it is wide. Occipital bone well developed. Muzzle – preferably slightly longer from tip of nose to stop than from stop to occiput. The bridge of the nose is slightly roman and in profile finishes square at its extremity. Lips well-pigmented, covered with long hair forming beard and mustache. Bite – is a scissors bite, with a level bite tolerated. Stop – clearly defined; well chiseled under the eyes. Nose – large, protruding with open nostrils. Solid black except in white/orange and white/lemon coats where brown is accepted. Underjaw – strong and well-developed.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck – strong and far reaching, thicker at the base, without excessive throatiness. Topline – from behind withers to rump is level with slight rise over well muscled loin. Body – well developed, sturdy and broad, with deep forechest and prominent sternum. Depth of chest reaches to elbows, ribs well sprung extending well back. Loin well muscled and of moderate length. Belly never tucked up. Tail – rather long, reaching to the hock. Set on high, thick at the base, tapering gradually, well furnished with hair, carried proudly like a saber or slightly curved but never kinked, curled too far over the back, gay or bent at the tip. Tail is never docked. Feet – large, oval and tight. Pads firm and solid. Nails strong and short.

Forequarters: Shoulders clean and sloping. Well laid back. Length of shoulder blades approximately equal to length of upper arm. Withers very slightly prominent. Elbows close to the body, turning neither in nor out. Forelegs from front, straight and well-boned. In profile, set well
under body. Dewclaws on forelegs and hind legs may be removed. Pasterns strong and slightly sloping.

**Hindquarters:** Well boned, strong and muscular, with moderate bend of stifle and a well-defined second thigh. Hips wide. Hocks turning neither in nor out.

**Coat:** Harsh and straight with undercoat. Not too long, fringing not too abundant. Never silky or wooly. Hair from bridge of nose fans up between the eyes without obscuring the eyes; this protective hair along with shielding eyebrows is an indispensable characteristic of the breed. No blunt scissoring, maintaining a casual appearance. Hounds should be shown clean.

**Color:** Tri-color: white with any other colors, Bi-color: white with any other color, or Black and Tan. Solid not allowed.

**Gait:** Clean, balanced and efficient. Free and easy at all speeds. Front action straight and reaching well forward. Going away, the hind legs are parallel and have great drive. Convergence of the front and rear legs towards his center of gravity is proportional to the speed of his movement.

**Temperament:** Pack hound, friendly, not easily agitated by others. Temperament is happy, outgoing, independent. A little stubborn, yet willing to please.

**Disqualifications:** *Solid color.*

Approved October 28, 2011
Effective January 1, 2014
17.11.1997/EN

FCI-Standard № 132

HAMILTONSTÖVARE
(Hamiltonstövare)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION : Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN : Sweden.


UTILIZATION : Scenthound that gives tongue and is used for hunting hare and fox. It is not a pack hound and it is never used for hunting deer.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : Houndbreeds have been known in Sweden since the 16th century. Hunting with hounds was up to 1789 a privilege for royalty and gentry only. It was not until the end of the 18th century that the ban that had prevented the peasantry from hunting the land was lifted. Hounds earlier kept only by the nobility became known and commonly spread. The origin of the Hamiltonstövare is believed to be a mixture of scenthounds from Southern Germany, Switzerland as well as Foxhounds and Harriers. At the first Dog Show in Sweden in 1886 some 189 scenthounds were on exhibition. Among them were a dog and a bitch, named Pang and Stella, owned by Count Adolf Patrik Hamilton. This couple is considered the origin of the Hamiltonstövare, or as the hounds initially were called, Swedish hound. The breed gained the name Hamiltonstövare in 1921 as an honour to the man that had created the breed, the founder of the Swedish Kennel Club, Count A.P. Hamilton.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Well proportioned, giving impression of great strength and stamina. Never heavy. Tricoloured. The differences between male and female dogs should be clearly defined.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Rectangular body.

BEHAVIOUR /TEMPERAMENT: Friendly and even tempered hound.

HEAD: Longish head.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Skull slightly arched and moderately broad.
Stop: Stop well defined but not too pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Nose always black, well developed with large nostrils.
Muzzle: Muzzle long, strong and almost rectangular. Bridge of nose straight and parallel to line of skull. Distance from occiput to stop should be equal to that from stop to tip of nose.
Lips: Upper lips rather thin, tight, nicely rounded and not too overhanging. Males should have more pronounced lips than females.
Cheeks: Cheeks lean.
Jaw/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth strong and well developed.
Eye: Dark brown with calm expression.
Ear: Set fairly high; when drawn forward, ears not to reach halfway along muzzle and should be raised only slightly when alert. Soft, hanging flat with fore edge not folded out.

NECK: Long, powerful and well set on into shoulders. Skin on neck supple and close fitting. Males should have a well defined arch of the topline.

BODY:
Withers: Withers well defined.
Back: Back level and powerful.
Loin: Loin muscular and slightly arched.
Croup: Croup slightly inclined, long and broad.
Chest: Chest deep, long, well developed and reaching elbows. Ribs moderately sprung.
Underline and belly : Belly only slightly tucked up.

TAIL : Set in line with back. Straight or slightly curved in sabre fashion. Fairly wide at base and tapering towards tip. In length it reaches hock. When the dog moves, tail preferably not carried above the level of the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :
General appearance : Strong bone in harmony with the general appearance of the dog. When viewed from front, forelegs appear straight and parallel.
Shoulder : Shoulder long, muscular and well laid back. Closely attached to body.
Upper arm : Upper arm long and forming a right angle to the shoulder.
Elbow : Close to body and not visible under ribcage.
Pastern (Metacarpus) : Springy and forming a slight angle to forearm.
Forefeet : Oval in shape with well knuckled, tight toes.

HINDQUARTERS :
General appearance : Strong and parallel when viewed from behind.
Thigh : Muscles well developed; thighs broad when viewed from the side.
Stifle : Well angulated.
Hock joint : Well angulated.
Metatarsal : Short, lean and straight.
Hindfeet : Like front feet, dewclaws undesirable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT : Parallel, strong, and long-reaching.

COAT : Harsh, not too short, lying very close to body. On head, ears and front of legs coat should be very short and smooth. Under tail and on back of thighs top coat quite long but not forming a fringe.
**COLOUR** : Tricolour. Upper side of neck, back, sides of trunk and upper side of tail black. Head, ears and legs, as well as the side of neck, trunk and tail tan. Tan can range from golden tint to a rich, deep reddish-brown. Blaze on upper part of muzzle; under- and upper side of neck, breast, tip of tail and lower part of legs together with feet white.

**HEIGHT**:
- Heights at withers: Males: 53-61 cm; ideal size 57 cm (22.5 ins.).
- Bitches: 49-57 cm; ideal size 53 cm (21 ins.).

**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.
- Lack of masculinity or femininity.
- Broad skull, pronounced occiput.
- Short or snippy muzzle, dish-face.
- Heavy cheeks.
- Light eyes.
- Overshot - or undershot mouth, level bite.
- Soft back.
- Short, steep croup.
- Tail carried above the line of the back.
- Steep shoulder blades.
- Restricted hind movement.
- Mixture of black and brown colour.
- Heavy black markings that covers sides of trunk, shoulders and thighs.
- Other white markings than those described in the standard.
- Two-coloured (yellow-white, black-white, black-tan) or any preponderance of any of the three permissible colours.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Aloofness.
- Pronounced over- or undershot bite.
- Size outside the maximum and minimum limit.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 213

**HANNOVERSCHER SCHWEISSHUND**

*Male deer-red*

*Female deer-red*
Male brindle

Female brindle
**TRANSLATION**: C. Seidler, revised by E. Peper, latest corrections & revisions by Christina Bailey / Official version: (DE)

**ORIGIN**: Germany.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD**: 19.03.2015.

**UTILIZATION**: Tracking hound for wounded game, Scenthound. In accordance with his hunting requirements as a highly specialised huntingdog for the tracking of wounded game, the Hannoverscher Schweißhund has to display all by the FCI recognized Breed Club’s required hunting abilities, endurance, potential the working trials and be useful for the more difficult tracking of game.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.  
Section 2 Scenthounds/Leash Hounds.  
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: The Hannoverscher Schweißhund has developed almost unchanged from the so called «liam hound» (leash hound) of the early Middle Ages. The Liam hound, from the breed section of the «Bracke», already played an extraordinary part at the time of the establishment of clan rights of the Germanic tribes (in about 500AD). With the invention of firearms, the methods of hunting big game altered. Dogs were needed to search for wounded game. The liam hound offered the best conditions for this and so he became a « Liam-Scenthound ».

This breed description stayed in place until the hunting estate of the Kingdom of Hannover got more involved with this breed. The Hanoverian hunting estate in the kingdom of Hannover developed this breed further and preserved the proven methods of handling these hounds.
The Deutsche Schweißhund developed into the Hannoversche Schweißhund. Since 1894 the registered «Verein Hirschmann e.V.» has been taking care of the breed, Since then the breeding of these dogs has continued strictly with regard of their working ability and the dogs are used exclusively in hunting grounds for big game as specialists in tracking cloven-hoof game. The dissertation of Dr. Wolf-Eberhardt Barth of the “Forstlichen Fakultät of the Georg-August University in Göttingen” about the subject “Der Hannoversche Schweißhund as an example of the development of the German Gundogs” (Magazines of the Landesjagdverbands Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg e.V., Landesjägerschaft, Magazine 2, Hamburg 1970, 96 S) is the scientific base for the insight into the history of this old gundog breed, which is correctly named German culture asset (Deutscher Schweißhund).

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** In general appearance the highly efficient Hannoverscher Schweißhund is of medium size, well proportioned and powerful. Well set strongly muscled fore and hind limbs qualify him for tireless work. Too long legs, specially overbuilt forequarters, affect his work with nose to ground and are foreign to his type. The broad, deep chest provides ample room for the lungs and enables long, strenuous chases.

The slightly wrinkled forehead and the clear dark eyes produce the serious expression typical of the Hannoverscher Schweißhund. Also typical for the breed is the red primary colour of the coat, which can vary from a pale fawn colour to a dark brindle, almost black appearing colouring.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**

- Length of body to height at withers: 1.4 to 1
- Depth of chest to height at withers: 0.5 to 1
- Length of bridge of nose to length of head: 0.5 to 1

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** Calm and assured temperament, at the same time sensitive with his handler, choosy and discerning with strangers.
High capabilities of concentration in any tracking work with strong loyalty to the hunter in charge.

**HEAD**: Forehead slightly wrinkled.

**CRANIAL REGION:**
*Skull*: Broad, increasing in width towards the rear, flatly rounded. Occiput barely pronounced. Seen from the side, superciliary ridges clearly defined.
*Stop*: Mostly strongly pronounced, more so in males.

**FACIAL REGION:**
*Nose*: Broad, mostly black, rarely dark brown. Nose large, broad, nostrils well opened. Bridge of nose slightly arched or almost straight; more arched in males. Gradually narrowing towards forehead.
*Muzzle*: Strong, deep and broad. Well developed for being used (about 50% of length of head). Mandible strong.
*Lips*: Broad and pendulous, well rounded.
*Jaws/Teeth*: Jaws normally developed, very strong, straight, providing all teeth with sufficient room. 42 teeth. Scissor or pincer bite.
*Cheeks*: Strongly muscled and very strong.
*Eyes*: Neither prominent nor deep-set, well fitting lids, darkbrown iris. Free of ectropion or entropion.
*Ears*: Of medium length. Set on high and broad, smooth, hanging close to the head without twist. Bluntly rounded at the tips.

**NECK**: Long and strong, gradually widening towards chest. Skin on throat full and loose, slight dewlap permissible.

**BODY:**
*Topline*: Long, often slightly overbuilt.
*Withers*: With normal rise. Base of neck strong.
*Back*: Strong.
*Loins*: Broad and pliable with slight arch.
*Croup*: Broad and long, sloping slightly towards the tail.
*Chest*: Deep and spacious, deep rather than broad.
*Underline and belly*: In a gradually rising line slightly tucked up.
TAIL: High set-on, long and barely curved. Strong at set-on, gradually tapering towards the tip.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from the side, vertically set under the body and straight. Seen from the front, straight, often standing close. Well in proportion to the body.
Shoulder: Shoulder blade flat and close to the body, strongly muscled, well laid back.
Upper arm: Long.
Elbow: Well set backwards, close to the body.
Forearm: Straight, well muscled.
Carpus (Wrist): Broad, almost straight.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Never totally steep.
Forefeet: Strong, round; toes well arched, well knit; pads large and tough; strong nails.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from the side, set under the body or slightly standing back. Well angulated. Seen from behind, straight. For a medium-sized dog which is longer than high, normal in proportion to the body. Pelvis broad and capacious.
Thigh: Strongly muscled.
Stifle (Knee): With an angle of more than 120°.
Lower thigh: Straight and lean.
Hock joint: Broad and strong.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Almost vertical to the ground.
Hind feet: Rounded, well-knit toes.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Able to move in all gaits, full of drive, flexible, ground covering when galloping. Preferred gaits at work are the walk or the gallop.

SKIN: Thick, rather loose, mostly wrinkled on the head, and occasionally at the throat, too.
**COAT**

**Hair:** Short, thick, coarse to harsh; somewhat longer and coarser on the rear edges of the upper thighs only. Coat on tail is dense and coarse, a little longer and coarser on the underside.

**Colour:** Light to dark deer-red, more or less intensely brindled, with or without mask. Small white patches on forechest to be tolerated.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height at the withers:</td>
<td>50–55 cm.</td>
<td>48–53 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>30–40 kg.</td>
<td>25–35 kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Square build.
- Fine bones.
- Lack of the first premolar (PM1) or of other teeth.
- Under- or overshot bite.
- Ectropion, entropion.
- Twisted or small ears.
- Hindquarters strongly overbuilt.
- Swayback or roach back.
- Barrel shaped ribcage.
- Strongly curved or thin tail.
- Steep or loose shoulders.
- Strongly cow-hocked or bandy-legged.
- Splayed feet, harefeet.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- The above mentioned faults when occurring to a highly marked degree or frequently are disqualifying.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
09.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard № 261

HOKKAIDO
ORIGIN: Japan.


UTILIZATION: Hunting dog, companion.


BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This breed is said to have originated from medium-sized Japanese dogs that accompanied migrants from Honshu (the main island of Japan) to Hokkaido during the Kamakura era (in the 1140s), when exchanges were developing between Hokkaido and the Tohoku District. When the breed was designated as a « natural monument » in 1937, it took an the name of the area. It also came to be known as the « Ainu-ken », since the Ainu—the former inhabitants of Hokkaido—used to breed these dogs for hunting bears and other animals. The physique of the Hokkaido enables it to withstand severe cold and heavy snowfalls.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog with sexual dimorphism strongly marked, well balanced, sturdily built and well boned. Muscles tough and clean cut.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
- The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10 : 11, but the body can be slightly longer in bitches.
- The ratio of skull to length of nasal bridge is 3 : 2.
- Length of skull equal to width of cheeks.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Dog of noteworthy endurance, showing dignity and naive feeling. The temperament is faithful, docile, very alert and bold. It also shows accurate judgement and great stamina.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull and forehead: Broad and slightly flat.
Stop: Shallow, but defined.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black. Slight lack of pigmentation in white dogs is accepted.
Lips: Tight, with black edges. Blue-Black colour in tongue is not a fault.
Jaws/Teeth: Strong, with a scissor bite.
Cheeks: Well developed.
Eyes: Nearly triangular, not too small, and dark brown in colour. The outer corners of the eyes are slightly upturned.
Ears: Small, triangular, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked.

NECK: Powerful and muscular, free from dewlap.

BODY:
Withers: High.
Back: Straight and strong.
Loin: Moderately broad and muscular.
Croup: Properly sloping.
Chest: Forechest well developed. Chest deep and moderately broad; ribs well sprung.
Belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Set on high, thick and carried over the back vigorously curled or curved like a sickle, the tip nearly reaching hocks when let down.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulders: Moderately sloping.
Upper arm: Forming a moderate angle with shoulder blade.

FCI-St. N° 261 / 09.02.2017
Forearm: Straight, clean cut.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly oblique.
Feet: Toes well arched and tightly closed; pads thick and elastic; nails hard and black or dark colour.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well developed, strong and moderately angulated.
Hocks: Tough, sufficiently strong.
Feet: Toes well arched and tightly closed; pads thick and elastic; nails hard and black or dark colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Active, quick, light and resilient.

COAT

Hair: Outer coat harsh and straight; undercoat soft and dense. The hair on the tail fairly long and off-standing.

Colour: Sesame (well mixture of black, red and white hairs in whole), brindle, red, black, black and tan, white.

SIZE:
Height at withers: Males 48,5 - 51,5 cm.
                Females  45,5 - 48,5 cm.

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.

• Lack of sexual dimorphism.
• Slightly overshot or undershot mouth.
• Shyness.
• Pinto colour.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Extremely overshot or undershot mouth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Hanging tail, short tail.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
25.09.1998/EN

FCI-Standard № 190

HOVAWART
TRANSLATION: Mrs. R. Binder-Gresly.

ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Working Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer Molossoid breeds- Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs. Section 2.2 Molossoid breeds, Mountain type. With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Hovawart is a very old German working dog breed. The name’s origin stems from Middle High German (an old form of German); Hova = Hof (= yard, farm) and wart = Wächter (= watchman). Since 1922 the breeding of this breed, by using dogs similar in type still found on farms, has been restored. Apart from this, in the early years of breeding, crosses with German Shepherd Dogs, Newfoundlands, Leonbergers and other breeds were admitted. Due to the strict measurements taken in selecting the breeding stock, the original working type was attained again.

In the country of origin very great importance is attached to the health of the Hovawart. Especially the presence of hip dysplasia has been reduced to a small percentage by selecting, for decades, breeding stock free from dysplasia. It is to be expected that all other Hovawart breed clubs will aim for this exemplary goal.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Hovawart is a powerful, medium size, slightly elongated, long-haired working dog. Difference between sexes is clearly recognizable, especially in shape of head and build of body.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Length of body comprises at least 110 to 115 % of height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Recognized working dog with versatile usage. Kind and even disposition. Has protective instinct, self-confidence and ability to take stress; of medium temperament; combined with a very good nose. His balanced body proportions and special devotion to his family make him an outstanding companion, watch, guard, tracking and rescue-dog.

HEAD: The nasal bridge is straight and parallel to the skull. Muzzle and skull are of about the same length. The skin of the head fits tightly.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: The powerful head has a broad, rounded forehead.
Stop: Well visible.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Nostrils well developed. In black/gold and black dogs pigmentation is black; in blond dogs it is black; «snow nose» (temporary loss of pigmentation) accepted.
Muzzle: Strong, tapering only slightly when seen from above and in profile.
Lips: Fit tightly.
Jaws/Teeth: Strong complete scissor bite with 42 teeth according to tooth formula. Teeth set square to the jaws. Pincer bite accepted.
Ears: The loosely fitting triangular drop ears are set on high and wide apart, thus giving the optical illusion of broadening the skull. They reach in length to the corners of the mouth (labial commissure). Their tip is slightly rounded. When the dog is at ease they are kept hanging flat, when alert they may be carried directed slightly forward. Their front edge lies approximately halfway between eye and occiput.
NECK: Strong, of medium length. Skin tightly fitting.

BODY:
Back: Straight and firm.
Loin: Strong, slightly longer than rump.
Croup: Medium long and slightly sloping.
Chest: Broad, deep and strong.

TAIL: Bushy, reaching to below the hocks, but not to the ground. According to the dog’s mood it is carried high and curved over the back or hanging down.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Forelegs strong, straight and vertical, seen from the front and side.
Shoulders: Very well muscled. Shoulder-blade long and well laid back.
Upper arm: Long, closely fitting to body.
Elbows: Fitting well to chest.
Pastern joint: Strong.
Pastern: Moderately sloping.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Hindlegs strong and vertical when seen from behind. Hindquarters are well angulated.
Upper and lower thigh: Very well muscled.
Hock joint: Strong, well let down.

FEET: Roundish, strong and compact. Toes arched and tight. Dewclaws to be removed except in those countries where this is prohibited by law. Nails with black pigmentation in black/gold and black dogs; in blond dogs there may be less pigmentation.
GAIT / MOVEMENT: In all gaits the movement of the Hovawart is on a straight line and covering the ground well. The trot is very extended, with powerful drive from the hindquarters.

SKIN: Tightly fitting all over. With a bluish sheen in black/gold and black dogs, with a mostly pink sheen in blond dogs.

COAT

HAIR: The strong long-haired coat is lightly waved and lying close, with only little undercoat. It is longer on chest, belly, rearside of forelegs, rearside of thighs and tail. It is short on head and at the front side of the fore- and hindlegs. The coat is dense.

COLOUR: There are 3 colour varieties: black/gold, black, blond.

Black/gold:
The coat is black and shiny, the colour of the markings medium blond. On the head the markings begin below the nasal bridge and extend round the corners of the mouth into the marking of the throat. The point-shaped markings above the eyes are clearly visible. The chest markings consist of two adjacent patches which may be connected. On the forelegs, the marking, seen from the side, extends from the toes to about the pastern and tapers off on the rearside at about elbow level. On the hindlegs, seen from the side, the marking below the hock is seen as a broad stripe, above the hock only as a narrow stripe which extends on the front side of the hindleg up to the level of the belly. A marking is also present beneath the set on of the tail. The markings are distinct in outline everywhere. Single small white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.

Black:
The coat is black and shiny. Some single white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.
Blond: The coat is medium blond, shiny and becomes lighter towards legs and belly. Single small white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.

SIZE:
Height at the withers:
For dogs: 63 - 70 cm.
For bitches: 58 - 65 cm.

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.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:
- Dogs which do not conform to the impression of original breed type.
- Distinctly « doggy » bitches.
- Distinctly « bitchy » dogs.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
- Distinctly differing body proportions than those quoted in the standard.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:
- Aggressive, anxious, gunshy or lethargic dogs.

HEAD:
- Lacking stop.
- Blue eye or wall eye.
• Erect, tipped ears, rose ear; off-standing ears.
• Undershot, overshot or wry mouth.
• Absence of more than 2 of the 4 PM1 or the 2 M3, or absence of any other tooth.

NECK :
• Distinct dewlap or very throaty.

BODY :
• Pronounced sway or roach back.
• Narrow or barrel shaped chest.
• Abnormal tail; tail much too short; pronounced ring tail.

LIMBS:
• Much too high in hindquarters (overbuilt).

COAT

HAIR :
• Predominantly curly coat (ring curls).

COLOUR :
In general :
• All colours not conforming to the standard, e.g. blue-grey, deer colour, brown, white, patched, blond with smutty touch or predominantly banded hair.
• White patches. Single white hairs on the inside of the upper thighs are not a disqualifying fault.

Black/Gold dogs :
• Grey or brown patches other than the correct markings.
• Undercoat predominantly of another colour than black.
• Predominantly grey or whitish markings.

Black dogs :
• Grey or brown patches.
• Undercoat predominantly of another colour than black.
**Blond dogs:**
- Some single white hairs on the nasal bridge are not a disqualifying fault.
- Red-blond colour throughout without getting lighter.
- Whitish-blond colour, also on ears.
- Distinctly white markings.
- Dark patches or dark mask.

**Size:**
- Undersize.
- Oversize by more than 3 cm.

**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
26.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard № 103

GERMAN HUNTING TERRIER
(Deutscher Jagdterrier)
16.06.1999/EN

FCI-Standard № 262

**JAPANESE SPITZ**
(Nihon Supittsu)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**ORIGIN**: Japan.


**UTILIZATION**: Companion dog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 5  Spitz and primitive type.  
Section 5  Asian Spitz and related breeds.  
Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: The origin of the Japanese Spitz is said to be the large-sized white German Spitz brought to Japan around 1920 via the continent of Siberia and northeast part of China. Around the year 1921 the breed was first exhibited at a dog show in Tokyo. Subsequently, in 1925, two pairs of white Spitz were imported from Canada, and until around 1936, imports came from Canada, the U.S., Australia and China. Eventually their offspring were crossbred to produce a better breed. After the 2nd World War, the unified breed standard was established by the Japan Kennel Club in 1948 to be valid to the present.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Covered with profuse pure white coat, with pointed muzzle, triangular pricked ears, and feathering tail over back. The constitution tough and the whole well balanced, its harmonious beauty causing spirit and dignity peculiar to this breed, and expressing elegance.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTION**: The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10 : 11.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Intelligent, cheerful, keen in sense. Noisy not permitted.
**HEAD**: Size in balance to body, moderately broad and rounded.

**CRANIAL REGION**:  
- Skull: Forehead moderately developed. Rear part of skull broadest.  
- Stop: Defined.

**FACIAL REGION**:  
- Nose: Small, round and black.  
- Muzzle: Pointed, the tip slightly round, and well balanced. Lips tight and preferably black.  
- Jaws/Teeth: Teeth white and strong with scissor bite.  
- Ears: Set on high, small, triangular, pricked, facing forward, and not too far apart.

**NECK**: Moderately long, muscles well developed.

**BODY**:  
- Withers: High.  
- Back: Straight and short.  
- Loins: Broad.  
- Chest: Wide and deep, ribs well sprung.  
- Belly: Well tucked up.

**TAIL**: Set on high, moderately long, carried over back.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:  
- General appearance: Shoulders well sloping, forearms straight, elbows tight.

**HINDQUARTERS**:  
- General appearance: Muscular, stifle and hock moderately bent.

**FEET**: Cat-feet. Pads thick, and desirably black as well as the nails.
**GAIT/MOVEMENT**: Quick and active.

**COAT**

**HAIR**: Outer coat straight and stand-off. Undercoat short, soft and dense. The foreface, ears, front of forearms and part below hocks are short haired, and the rest covered with abundant long coat, especially from neck to shoulders and forechest covered with beautiful frill, and the tail also has long profuse feathering.

**COLOUR**: Pure white.

**SIZE**:

Height at withers: Dogs 30-38 cm.
   Bitches slightly smaller than dogs.

**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.

- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Strongly curled tail.
- Shyness; noisiness.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Drop ears.
- Tail not carried on back.
**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
TRANSLATION: Johan Gallant / Walter Schicker. Official language: DE.

ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 19.03.2015.

UTILIZATION: Versatile hunting dog, suited in particular for the hunt under the ground and as a flushing dog.

FCI CLASSIFICATION: Group 3 Terriers.
Section 1 Large and medium sized Terriers.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: After the first World War a group of active hunters separated from the numerically strong Fox-Terrier Club. It was their aim to create a breed, the sole purpose of which would be hunting performance. The experienced hunters and cynologists Rudolf Frieß, Walter Zangenberg and Carl-Erich Grünwald decided to select a black and tan hunting dog in particular suitable for the hunt under the ground. A coincidence came in support of their efforts. A zoo director, Lutz Heck / Hagenberg presented Walter Zangenberg with four black and tan terriers which were said to come from pure-bred Fox-Terrier lines. These dogs became the foundation stock of the German Hunting Terrier. At the time Dr Herbert Lackner joined the founders. After many years of intensive breeding efforts, and through skilful crossings with the Old English Wirehaired Terrier as well as with the Welsh Terrier, they succeeded to fix the appearance of their breed. At the same time they put great emphasis on breeding a multitalented, well trainable, hard, tongue-giving and water-happy dog with an explicit hunting instinct. The German Hunting Terrier Club (Deutscher Jagdterrier-Club e.V.) was founded in 1926. As ever, the breeders continued to value most carefully their breed for its usefulness as a hunting dog, its steadiness of character, its courage and drive.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: A smallish, generally black and tan, compact, well proportioned working hunting dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Proportion of chest circumference to height at the withers: The circumference of the chest is 10 to 12 cm more than the height at the withers. Body length to height at the withers: The body is insignificantly longer than the height at the withers. Depth of chest to height at the withers, circa 55 – 60 % of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Courageous and hard, takes pleasure in work, enduring, vital, full of temperament, reliable, sociable and trainable, neither shy nor aggressive.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: Elongated, slightly wedge-shaped, not pointed. The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull, from occiput to stop.
Skull: The skull is flat, broad between the ears, narrower between the eyes.
Stop: Slightly marked.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: In harmony with the muzzle, neither too narrow nor too small, not cleft. Always black, but when the colour of the coat is dominantly brown, a brown nose is also permitted.
Muzzle: Strong, pronounced jaw-muscles and distinct lower jaw, strongly pronounced chin.
Cheeks: Well pronounced.
Lips: Tight and well pigmented.
Jaws/Teeth: Big teeth. Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, whereby the row of upper incisors, without gap, perfectly locks over the lower incisors, and with the teeth standing vertically to the jaws. 42 teeth in accordance with the teeth formula
Eyes: Dark, small, oval, deep; the eyelids are tight. Resolute expression.
Ears: Set high, not explicitly small, V-shaped; slightly touching semi-drop ears.

**NECK**: Strong, not too long, well put on and blending strongly into the shoulders.

**BODY**:
Topline: Straight.
Withers: Well defined.
Back: Strong, straight, not too short.
Loin: Well muscled.
Croup: Well muscled and flat.
Chest: Deep, ribs well sprung, not too broad, long breastbone with ribs well reaching backwards.
Underline: Elegantly curved backwards; short and firm flanks, belly slightly drawn up.

**TAIL**: Well set to the long croup (docked for circa 1/3). Is rather carried slightly raised than steeply erected, but should never incline over the back. (In countries where tail docking is prohibited by law, it can be left in its natural state. It should be carried horizontally or slightly sabre-formed.)

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:
General appearance: Seen from the front the forelegs are straight and parallel, viewed from the side they are placed well under the body. The distance from the surface to the elbows is approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers.
Shoulder: The shoulder-blade lies well oblique and backwards; it is long and strongly muscled. There is good angulation between shoulder-blade and upper arm.
Upper arm: As long as possible, well and dry muscled.
Elbow: Close to body, neither turned inward nor outward. Good angulation between upper arm and forearm.
Forearm: Dry, straight and upright with strong bones.
Carpus (wrist): Strong.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly angulated to the ground, bones rather strong than fine.
Forefeet: Often broader than the hind feet, the **well closed** toes lying close to each other with sufficiently thick, hard, resistant and well pigmented pads. They are parallel, in stance as well as in movement neither turned inward nor outward.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
General appearance: Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulation between upper thigh and lower thigh and also at the hocks. Strong bones.
Thigh: Long, broad and muscular.
Stifle (Knee): Strong with good angulation between upper- and lower thigh.
Lower thigh: Long, muscular and sinewy.
Hock joint: Strong and placed low.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Short and vertical.
Hind feet: Oval to round, the **well closed** toes, with sufficiently thick, hard, resistant and well pigmented pads. They are parallel, in stance and in movement neither turned inward nor outward.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT:** Ample ground covering, free, with good reach in the front and powerful drive from the rear. In front- and hindquarters parallel and straight; never stilted.

**SKIN:** Thick, tight, without folds.

**COAT**
Hair: Plain, dense; hard rough hair or coarse smooth hair.

Colour: The colour is black, dark-brown or greyish-black, with yellow-red clearly defined markings at the eyebrows, muzzle, chest, the legs and at the base of the tail. Light and dark mask is equally permitted; small white markings on chest and toes are tolerated.
**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

Height at the withers:
- Males: 33 to 40 cm.
- Females: 33 to 40 cm.

Weight:
Weight in males and females should be according to build, not too light nor too heavy.

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

**SEVERE FAULTS:**
- Narrow skull, narrow and also pointed muzzle.
- Falling away under-jaw, narrow jaws.
- Weak bite, any slight irregularity in the placing of the incisors.
- Light, too big or protruding eyes.
- Erected, flying, too small, too low set or heavy ears.
- Steep forequarters.
- Soft or roached back, too short back.
- Short breastbone.
- Too narrow or too wide in front.
- Steep hindquarters, overbuilt.
- Elbows clearly turned in or out.
- Too narrow or too wide in forefeet; cow-hocked, bow-legged or narrow hocks in stance as well as in movement.
- Stilted or tripping gait.
- Splayed feet, cat feet, **hare feet**.
- Tail inclining over the back, tail set too low or hanging.
- Short, woolly, open or thin hair, bald at the belly or at the inner sides of the thighs.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Untypical dogs.
- Over- and undershot bite, wry mouth, pincer and partial pincer bite, cross-bite, irregularly placed teeth in the upper and/or lower row of teeth, missing teeth except for M3.
- Incorrect pigmentation.
- Entropion and ectropion, eyes of different colour, blue or spotted eyes.
- Any departure of the described coat colour.
- Over- and undersized.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
13.07.2005/EN

FCI-Standard N° 334

KOREA JINDO DOG

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
ORIGIN: Korea.


UTILIZATION: Hunting dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 5 Asian Spitz and related breeds.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: There is no written record about the origin of the Korea Jindo Dog, but many authorities agree that this breed has existed for several thousands of years in the Island of Jindo, which is located at the South-West end of the Korean peninsula. About the ancient origin, however, among different theories, the main accepted is, that the Jindo Dog is indigenous to Korea; the breed has been well preserved in this island due to the transportation difficulties in those days. In Korea, Korea Jindo Dogs are called Jindo-kae or Jindo-kyon. Kae or Kyon are Korean words for dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Korea Jindo Dog is a well-proportioned medium-sized dog used for hunting and guarding. With erect ears and a rolled or sickle-shaped tail it should be a vivid expression of agility, strength, alertness and dignity.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Ratio between height at withers: length of body = 10 : 10,5.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: The Korea Jindo Dog has a very strong instinct for hunting and is bold, brave, alert and careful, not tempted easily and impetuous. But most of all he is extremely faithful to his master.
On the whole he is not fond of other animals, especially males. He also has a good sense of direction. A one-man dog, he readily accepts a new master, but never forgets his attachment towards the former master who raised him from puppyhood. He keeps himself clean and eats sparingly.

**HEAD** : In general, the head forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above and does not make the dog appear clumsy or coarse.

**CRANIAL REGION** : The skull is of medium size in proportion to the body. The top is slightly rounded and tapering down gradually to the eyes. The width between the ears is moderate in proportion to the size of the head. **Stop** : Well defined, but not too abrupt. There is a slight furrow extending up towards forehead.

**FACIAL REGION** :
- **Nose** : **Black. In case of white dog, flesh colour is permitted.**
- **Muzzle** : The muzzle should not be bulky nor turned upward.
- **Lips** : **Black**, closing tightly, thin and not pendulous; upper lip slightly covers the lower lip.
- **Teeth** : Very strong; scissors bite.
- **Cheeks** : Well developed, dry and moderately round when viewed from side and front; narrowing to the end of the nose.
- **Eyes** : Dark brown in colour, rather small in proportion to the size of the head, **almond** in shape and very lively; the outer corner of both eyes is slanted towards the ears.
- **Ears** : Of medium size, triangular in shape, thick and perfectly erect; ears, set neither high nor low, point slightly forward in line with the back of the neck. Inside of ears, a fine and dense texture of coat is desirable.

**NECK** : Rather well-balanced and thick without dewlap, well muscled and strong. The Korea Jindo Dog carries his neck proudly and **well arched** when excited.
**BODY**

Back : Strong and straight.
Loin : Well muscled, taut, lean and narrower than the rib cage.
Chest : Strong and moderately deep, but not too broad. The deepest point of chest reaches just above the elbow, but same level with the elbow is also acceptable. Ribs well sprung. Brisket well developed.
Belly : Drawn up.

**TAIL** : When let down, the tip of the tail should reach the hock. Root rather set high, stands straight firmly and should not sway when the dog moves. Sickle-shaped or rolled, the end of the tail touching the back or the flank. Should not be too curled. The tail is profusely feathered.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS** :
General appearance : Forelegs straight and parallel when viewed from front.
Shoulders : Strong and powerful and **well laid back**.
Elbows : Close to the body, turned neither in nor out.
Pastern : Slightly slanting forward when viewed from side.
Forefeet : Cat feet. Toes rather short, roundish, compact and tight.
Nails strong; black colour is preferred. Pads thick and well-cushioned.

**HINDQUARTERS** :
General appearance : When viewed from side, the hindlegs are **moderately angulated**; when viewed from the rear, hindlegs stand straight, parallel and neither too wide nor too close.
Dewclaws should be removed except in countries where their removal is forbidden by law.
Upper thighs : Well-developed.
Stifle : Moderately **angulated**.
Hocks : Well let down, not straight, **moderately angulated**.
Hind feet : Identical with forefeet.
GAIT / MOVEMENT : The gait of Korea Jindo Dog is powerful and steady. The back should remain firm and level. He trots carrying his head high, but when speed increases, the head is carried rather low, almost at the level of the shoulders. The upper part of the tail moves slightly according to the change of direction of the dog.

COAT

HAIR : The Korea Jindo Dog has a double coat. Undercoat is soft, dense, light in colour, but sufficient to support the outercoat. Outercoat is stiff and stands somewhat off body. Comparing with the hair of the body, the hair on head, legs and ears is shorter and the hair on the neck, withers, back and rump is longer. The hair on tail and back of thighs is longer than on the rest of the body.

COLOUR : The colours of the Korea Jindo Dog are red fawn, white, black, black and tan, wolf grey and brindle.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at withers :
- Males : 50-55 cm, ideal 53-54 cm.
- Bitches : 45-50 cm, ideal 48-49 cm.

Weight :
- Males : 18 - 23 kg.
- Bitches : 15 - 19 kg.

FAULTS : Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered as 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.

- Not enough muscled.
- Bones too thick or too fine.
- Level bite.
- Non-erect ears.
- Dropping tail, short tail.
- Overangulation.
• Straight hock, cow hock, barrel hock.
• Long coat or short coat.
• Choppy gait, stilted gait.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
• Aggressive or overly shy.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Oversize, undersize.
• Undershot, overshot.
• Doggy bitch, bitchy dog.
• More than 3 missing teeth.
• Lack of pigment, albinism.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
09.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard № 317

KAI
**ORIGIN:** Japan.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:** 30.10.2016.

**UTILIZATION:** Hunting dog, companion.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:**
- **Group 5** Spitz and primitive type.
- **Section 5** Asian Spitz and related breeds.
  - Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:** This breed originated from medium-sized dogs that existed in Japan in the ancient times. It became established as a breed in the Kai district (Yamanashi Prefecture), which is surrounded by mountains. Another name for this breed is «Kai tora-ken». A distinguishing feature in this dog is its brindled coat. These dogs are used mainly for hunting wild boar and deer. Their strong inclination to form a pack is thought to contribute towards maintaining the purity of the breed. The breed was designated as a «natural monument» in 1934.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Medium-sized dog, well balanced, sturdily built, muscles well developed. The dog has the characteristics of a dog living in mountainous districts of Japan. Limbs strong and hocks remarkably developed.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:** The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10 : 11, **but the body can be slightly longer in bitches.**

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** The temperament is keen and very alert.
**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION:**
- **Skull:** Forehead broad.
- **Stop:** Abrupt with slight furrow.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** Black, nasal bridge straight.
- **Muzzle:** Pointed, not very long, but moderately thick.
- **Lips:** Tight.
- **Jaws/Teeth:** Strong with a scissor bite.
- **Cheeks:** Well developed.
- **Eyes:** Nearly triangular and dark brown in colour. **The outer corners of the eyes are slightly upturned.**
- **Ears:** Triangular, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked.

**NECK:** Thick, powerful and muscular.

**BODY:**
- **Withers:** High.
- **Back:** Straight and short.
- **Loin:** Broad and muscular.
- **Chest:** Deep, ribs moderately sprung.
- **Belly:** Slightly tucked up.

**TAIL:** Set on high, thick, vigorously curled or carried curved like a sickle over the back. **Tip nearly reaching the hocks when let down.**

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
- **Shoulders:** Moderately sloping with developed muscles.
- **Upper arm:** **Forming a moderate angle with shoulder blade.**
- **Elbows:** Close to the body.
- **Forearm:** Straight, heavy and muscular.
- **Metacarpus (Pastern):** Slightly oblique.
- **Forefeet:** Toes well arched and tightly knit; pads thick and elastic; nails hard and preferably dark in colour.
HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well developed, strong and moderately angulated.
Hocks: Tough and elastic.
Hind feet: Toes well arched and tightly knit; pads thick and elastic; nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Light and resilient.

COAT

Hair: Outer coat harsh and straight; undercoat soft and dense. The hair on the tail is fairly long and off-standing.

Colour: Black brindle, red brindle and brindle. As a feature of this breed, solid colour in puppyhood may turn brindle as the dog grows.

SIZE:
Height at withers: Males 50 cm.
Females 45 cm.
There is a tolerance of + 3 cm.

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.

• Lack of sexual dimorphism.
• Light-coloured nose.
• Slightly overshot or undershot mouth.
• Light-coloured eyes.
• Long or short hair.
• Shyness.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Extremely overshot or undershot mouth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Hanging tail, short tail.
- Faded colour.
- Coat with many white spots.
- **Pinto colour.**

**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

**The latest amendments are in bold characters.**
27.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 48

KARELIAN BEAR DOG

(Karjalankarhukoira)

ORIGIN: Finland

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 03.11.2014.

UTILIZATION: Hunting spitz. A dog mainly for elk and bear hunting, holds the game at bay.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 2 Nordic hunting dogs.
Working trial only in the Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden & Norway).

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Komi dog, also called the dog of Zyrians, is considered to be the origin of the breed. However, the basic stock dogs originated from the Lagoda’s Karelia, Olonets and Russian Karelia, where they were used for all different types of game hunting. The breeding was started in 1936 with the goal to create a sturdy dog which barks at big game. Then it was agreed that the name of the breed is Karelian Bear Dog. The first standard was established in 1945. The first dogs were registered in 1946. Today the breed is common in Finland.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized spitz with dense coat. Robust conformation with strong built.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body is only slightly longer than the height at the withers. The depth of the body is about the half of the height at the withers. The ratio between muzzle and skull is approximately 2 : 3. The length of the skull is about the same as its breadth and depth.
**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:** Eager hunter; very independent, yet works co-operatively to game, marking game by barking. The senses, especially of smell, are sharp, thus the breed is suitable for big game hunting. Very good sense of direction. Balanced, courageous and persistent. Highly developed spirit for game. Very self-confident, may be territorial towards other males, never aggressive towards people. Slightly reserved.

**HEAD:** Viewed from the front triangular in shape, not very long.

**CRANIAL REGION:**  
**Skull:** Broad; viewed from the front and in profile slightly convex. Broadest between the ears. The frontal furrow is barely visible. The superciliary ridges are only slightly developed.  
**Stop:** Not very pronounced, rather long, arched gradually towards the skull.

**FACIAL REGION:**  
**Nose:** Large, black in colour.  
**Muzzle:** Deep, tapering only slightly towards the nose. The nasal bridge is straight.  
**Lips:** Rather thin and tight.  
**Jaws/Teeth:** The jaws are very strong. The teeth are well developed and symmetrical; 42 teeth, according to the dentition formula. Close fitting scissors bite.  
**Cheeks:** The zygomatic arches are well developed.  
**Eyes:** Rather small, slightly oval. Brown of different shades. The expression is alert and fiery.  
**Ears:** Erect, set rather high, medium sized with slightly rounded tips.

**NECK:** Muscular; of medium length, arched and covered with profuse hair.

**BODY**  
**Withers:** Clearly defined, especially in males.  
**Back:** Level and muscular.  
**Loin:** Short and muscular.  
**Croup:** Broad, strong and slightly sloping.
Chest: Spacious, not very broad, rather long, reaching approximately to the elbows. The ribs are slightly sprung; the forechest clearly visible, yet not protruding.
Under line and belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: High set, of medium length, curved over the back, the tip of the tail touching the body on either side or on the back. A natural bobtail is permitted and is of equal value to a natural long tail.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful with strong bone. Viewed from the front straight and parallel. The upper arm and the shoulder are equal in length, the forearm is slightly longer.
Shoulder: Relatively oblique, muscular.
Upper arm: Slightly oblique and strong.
Elbow: Pointing straight backwards, placed on the vertical line drawn from the point of shoulder.
Forearm: Strong and vertical.
Metacarpus (pastern): Of medium length, slightly oblique, flexible.
Forefeet: Tight, well arched, roundish and pointing forward. Pads springy, the sides covered with dense hair.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Strong and muscular, viewed from behind straight and parallel.
Thigh: Broad and long with strong muscles.
Stifle (Knee): Pointing forward, moderate angulation. The front line of the hind leg has smooth angulations.
Lower thigh: Long and muscular.
Hock joint: Low set; angulation clearly defined.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Short, strong and vertical.
Hind feet: Tight, slightly longer and less arched than the front feet. Pads elastic, the sides covered with dense hair.
**GAIT/MOVEMENT:** Light, effortless, covering a lot of ground. Changes easily from trot to gallop, which is the most natural gait. The legs move parallel.

**SKIN:** Tight overall without wrinkles.

**COAT**

Hair: Outer coat harsh and straight. On the neck, back and backside of the upper thighs longer than elsewhere. Undercoat soft and dense.

Colour: Black, may be dull or with nuances of brown. Most individuals have clearly defined white markings on the head, neck, chest, belly and the legs.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

*Height at the withers:* Males: 54–60 cm, females 49–55 cm. Ideal height: males 57 cm and females 52 cm.

*Weight:* Ideal weight males 25–28 kg and females 17–20 kg.

**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 and on its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Light in bone.
- Narrow skull.
- Strongly bulging forehead.
- Snipey muzzle.
- Missing teeth (excluding the PM1 and M3).
- Yellow eyes.
- Soft or bat ears.
- Dewlap.
- Too deep or barrel shaped ribcage.
- Upright shoulders.
- Insufficiently angulated hocks and flat feet.
Predominantly white colour with black markings or some so called wolf hair.

Heavy ticking in white areas.

Wavy coat.

Straight or insufficiently curved tail.

Slightly timid.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Blue eyes.
- Ears hanging or semi-drop.
- Other colours than described in the standard.

**N. B.:**

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 318

KISHU
ORIGIN: Japan.


UTILIZATION: Hunting dog, companion.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5  Spitz and primitive type.
Section 5  Asian Spitz and related breeds.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This breed originated from medium-sized dogs that existed in Japan in ancient times. It became established as a breed in the mountainous districts in Kishu (Wakayama and Mie Prefecture). Initially, these dogs’ coats were often marked with conspicuous colours such as red, sesame or brindle. From 1934, however, only solid colours were accepted for this breed; conspicuously marked coats had disappeared by 1945, never to reappear. Currently, white coats may be found in this breed. These dogs are used for hunting, now mainly wild boar, but at one time also deer. The breed took on the name of the region where it was bred. It was designated as a «natural monument» in 1934.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog, well balanced and muscles well developed. The dog has pricked ears and a curled or sickle tail. The conformation is strong, well boned and compact.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10 : 11.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Dog of noteworthy endurance, showing nobility, dignity and naive feeling. The temperament is faithful, docile and very alert.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Forehead broad.
Stop: Rather abrupt, with a slight furrow.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black. **Slight lack of pigmentation in white dogs is accepted.** Nasal bridge straight.
Muzzle: Fairly thick, **and** wedge-shaped.
Lips: Tight.
Jaws/Teeth: Strong, with a scissor bite.
Cheeks: Relatively well developed.
Eyes: Nearly triangular, **not too** small, and dark brown in colour. **The outer corners of the eyes are slightly upturned.**
Ears: Small, triangular, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked.

NECK: Thick and muscular.

BODY:
Withers: High.
Back: Straight and **strong.**
Loin: Broad and muscular.
Chest: Deep, ribs moderately sprung.
Belly: **Slightly** tucked up.

TAIL: Set on high, thick, carried vigorously curled or curved like a sickle over the back, the tip nearly reaching to the hocks when let down.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulders: Moderately sloping with well developed muscles.
**Upper arm:** **Forming a moderate angle with shoulder blade.**
Elbow: Set close to the body.
Forearm: Straight.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly oblique.
Feet: Toes well arched and tightly closed. Pads thick and elastic. Nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
- **General appearance:** Well developed, strong and moderately angulated.
- **Hocks:** Tough and strong.
- **Feet:** Toes well arched and tightly closed. Pads thick and elastic. Nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT:** Light and resilient.

**COAT**
- **Hair:** Outer coat harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense. The hair on cheeks and tail fairly long.

Colour: White, red, and sesame (well mixture of black, red and white hairs in whole).

**SIZE:**
- **Height at withers:** Males 52 cm. Females 49 cm.

There is a tolerance of ± 3 cm.

**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.
- Lack of sexual dimorphism.
- Long hair.
- Slightly overshot or undershot mouth.
- Shyness.
- Pinto colour.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Extremely overshot or undershot mouth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Hanging tail, short tail.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Mrs. C. Seidler, brought up to date by Dr. Paschoud.

ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Companion and house-dog.


  Section 10 Kromfohrländer.
  Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Kromfohrländer is one of the most recent German breeds and has been recognized internationally since 1955. Ilse Schleifenbaum who first bred it, lived near Siegen in southern Nordrhein-Westphalia near the district « krom Fohr » (in modern German « crooked furrow »), hence the name « Kromfohrländer ». The breed ows its lovable temperament and character to its ancestors, the wire-haired Fox Terrier and the Grand Griffon Vendeen.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium size. There are two separate varieties, distinguished by coat type:
• Rough coat.
• Smooth coat.

IMPORTANT PROPORTION: The length of the body is slightly greater than the height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Adaptable, docile and high-spirited companion and house-dog, somewhat reserved about strangers, with a little hunting instinct. Aggressiveness and timidity not desired.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Slightly roundish, no frontal protuberance. Frontal furrow indicated.
Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Medium size, nostrils well opened, preferably black, brown permitted.
Lips: Close fitting, not too heavy; labial corner tight, with dark pigment.
Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strong with a regular and complete scissor bite (42 teeth according to tooth-formula of the dog), i.e. the incisors of the upper jaw closely overlapping the lower incisors, the teeth being set square the jaws. Pincer bite permitted.
Cheeks: Strong musculature, fitting tightly from lower to upper jaw up to the cheekbone.
Eyes: Medium size, oval; set slightly slanting. Dark brown, medium brown permitted.
Ears: Set on high at the side, semi-drop ear with the fold not lying above the top line of the skull, triangular shape with rounded tips, lying close to the head. Very mobile, carried depending on mood; slight flap ear permissible.

NECK:
Profile: Rising obliquely, slightly arched nape of neck.
Length: Medium length.
Shape: Strong, well muscled towards back.
Skin: Close fitting to neck, no dewlap.

BODY:
Upper line: Running straight, slightly longer than height at withers.
Withers : Indicated.
Back : Strong, straight, medium-long topline.
Loins : Slightly narrower than the ribcage, well developed.
Croup : Slightly sloping, well muscled.
Chest : Moderately broad and deep; sternal line at level of elbows; ribs lightly rounded; forechest slightly pronounced.
Belly : Tucked up towards loins.

TAIL : Not docked, medium long, strong at set-on; sabre tail, slight ring tail permitted. Coat of tail according to type of body coat. At ease carried hanging with the tip slightly curved up; in action carried as sickle tail over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :
General appearance : The position of the forelegs seen from the front is straight and vertical.
Shoulders : Well muscled; shoulder blade moderately long and sloping.
Upper arm : Angle to shoulder-blade about 110°, well muscled.
Elbows : Fitting naturally to the body, neither turned in nor out. Angle about 120°.
Forearm : Slightly longer than the upper arm. Vertical to ground and strong.
Pastern joint : Well developed, but not too strong and thick.
Pastern : Relatively short, seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from side slightly sloping.
Forefeet : Lightly arched, tight toes. Nails strong; pads well developed, dark pigmented. Pale nails permitted.

HINDQUARTERS :
General appearance : Seen from rear legs straight and standing vertical to ground.
Upper thigh : Well muscled. Angle of hip joint about 100°.
Lower thigh : Sinewy; forms an angle of about 105° to the upper thigh.
Hock: Similar to front pastern, but vertical to ground. Without dewclaws.
Hind feet: Similar to forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Flowing, active, with even strides; front action reaching well forward, hind action with strong drive. Likes to jump; no pacing.

SKIN: Taut connective tissues. Pigmentation according to coat markings.

COAT

HAIR:
• Rough coat: Thick, rough texture, with beard. At withers and on back hair not longer than 7 cm. Shorter on the sides, about 3 cm. The hair on the back and the fore- and hindquarters is harsher than on the sides. Longer hair on face and muzzle. Hair on ears according to type of coat on body. Undercoat short and soft.
• Smooth coat: Thick, smooth texture, without beard. At withers and on back hair not longer than 7 cm. Shorter on sides, about 3 cm. Coat lying close to body. The hair is longer on ears, lower side of neck and on the chest. Tail with good plume. Distinct feathering at rear side of forelegs and upper thighs desirable. On face and muzzle hair short. Undercoat short and soft.

COLOUR:
On body: Basic colour white with light brown, tan to very dark brown markings in shape of variously large patches or saddle. With a brown undercoat the tips of hairs may be black.
On head: Light brown, tan to very dark brown markings on cheeks, above eyes and on ears; divided as symmetrically as possible by a white blaze which reaches up to the forehead or to the nape of neck without any interruption (symmetrical mask with blaze).

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:
Height at withers: Between 38 and 46 cm.
Weight: For males from 11 to 16 kg, for females from 9 to 14 kg.

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.

SERIOUS FAULTS:
- Light eyes.
- Brown markings definitely too pale.
- Black shaded patches without brown undercoat.
- Absence of markings on body.
- Distinctly uneven markings on head.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Unbalanced temperament (aggressiveness, timidity).
- Over- or undershot mouth.
- Absence of more than two molars or more than 3 premolars.
- Blue eyes.
- Unbalanced temperament (aggressiveness, timidity).

Note: A singular missing incisor in the upper or lower jaw as well as a somewhat shorter or longer coat should not be considered an eliminating fault if the dog, in all other parts, is qualified as excellent or very good.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Standard for the Lancashire Heeler

History: The Lancashire Heeler’s history extends back to the 17th Century. The exact origin of the breed is unknown. However, it is generally accepted that a type of Welsh Corgi was utilized to drive stock to market in northern Wales to the Lancashire market. What is known is a small black and tan dog known as the butchers’ dog was common in the Ormskirk area of West Lancashire. The possible ancestors for this dog include the Corgi and Manchester Terrier. These useful farm dogs were bred for generations within this particular district developing their own characteristics. Once bred as a cattle herder and a ratter these friendly little dogs have gained popularity as a wonderful family dog.

The breed was recognized by the Kennel Club in the U.K. in 1981 and a vulnerable native breed in 2006.

Today there is a growing interest in this great companion dog that happily participates in obedience, agility, rally and herding events. The Lancashire Heeler has gained popularity in the U.S., Sweden, the Netherlands and Australia.

General Appearance: Small, powerful, sturdily built, alert energetic worker.

Size Proportion, Substance: Ideal height at shoulder - dogs: 12 inches; bitches: 10 inches.

Head: Head - In proportion to body. Eyes - Almond-shaped, medium size, dark color except in liver where they may be lighter to match coat color. Ears - Showing alert lift, or erect. Drop ears showing no lift undesirable. Skull - Skull flat and wide between ears, tapering towards eyes which are set wide apart. Moderate stop equidistant between nose and occiput. Tapering continues towards nose. Skull and muzzle to be on parallel planes. Lips - Lips are firm. Bite - Scissor bite – jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Under or overshot to be discouraged.

Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - Moderate length, well laid into shoulders. Body - Well sprung ribbing, extending well back with close coupling. Firm, level topline, never dipping at withers or falling at croup. Approximately 1 inch longer than height at withers (measured from withers to set on of tail). Tail - Set on high, left natural. Carried over back in a slight curve when alert, but not forming a complete ring. Feet – Small, firm and well padded.

Forequarters: Well laid shoulder, elbows firm against ribs. Amply boned. Pasterns allow feet to turn slightly outwards, but not enough to cause weakness or affect freedom of movement.

Hindquarters: Muscular, with well-turned stifles, hocks well let down. From rear should be parallel, when moving or standing. Never bandy or cowhocked.
Coat: Fine undercoat is covered throughout by weather resistant, short, thick, hard, flat topcoat. Topcoat slightly longer on neck. Undercoat should not show through topcoat nor allow any longer hair at the mane to stand off. Long or excessively wavy coat highly undesirable.

Color: Black and tan or liver and tan with pigment to tone with coat color, with rich tan spots on cheeks and often above eyes. Rich tan on muzzle and chest and from knees downwards, inside hind legs and under tail. A distinct black or liver mark (thumb mark), according to coat color, immediately above front feet is desirable. Richness of tan may fade with age. White to be discouraged. A small white spot on forechest, although permissible is undesirable.

Gait: Smart and brisk. Natural, free movement.

Temperament: Courageous, happy, affectionate to owner.

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 and on the dog’s ability to perform its traditional work.

Approved October 9, 2017
Effective June 27, 2018
FCI-Standard N° 284

LAPPONIAN HERDER

(Lapinporokoira)
TRANSLATION: Finnish Kennel Club.

ORIGIN: Finland.


UTILIZATION: Reindeer herder.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 3 Nordic Watchdogs and Herders.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: For hundreds of years the Lapps have used dogs of the same type as Lapponian Herder as reindeer herders. Acceptance to the breed register was started in the 1950’s. At that time the modern Finnish Lapphund and the Lapponian Herder were still recognized as the same breed. The Lapponian Herder was separated into its own breed 10.12.1966, as it had been noted that two different reindeer herding breeds existed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A herding spitz, medium sized, clearly longer than the height at the withers. The bone and muscles are strong. The dog is muscular, however must not give the impression of being heavy. The sex should be clearly stamped. The coat is suitably adapted for the arctic climate.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body is about 10% longer than the height at the withers. The depth of the body is about half of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Docile, calm, friendly, energetic and willing to serve. Barks readily when working.
**HEAD**: Elongated; the muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull.

**CRANIAL REGION**:
Skull: Only slightly convex. The frontal furrow is marked and the superciliary ridges are clearly defined.
Stop: Gently sloping.

**FACIAL REGION**:
Nose: Preferably black, yet harmonizing with the coat colour.
Muzzle: The nasal bridge is straight. Viewed from above and in profile the muzzle tapers evenly towards the nose.
Lips: Tight.
Cheeks: The zygomatic arches are clearly marked.
Eyes: Preferably dark in colour, yet harmonizing with the coat colour. Lively and set rather apart. Oval shaped. The expression is keen, in bitches also devoted.
Ears: Pricked, medium in length, set rather apart, rather broad at set-on. The inside of the ear is covered with profuse hair, particularly at the base.

**NECK**: Strong and medium in length, set smoothly into the shoulders. Without dewlap.

**BODY**:
Withers: Marked.
Back: Strong and muscular.
Loin: Short and muscular.
Croup: Rather long and slightly oblique.
Chest: Deep, long and spacious, not very broad. The ribs are clearly arched.
Underline: Gently tucked up.

**TAIL**: Medium in length, low set and covered with profuse hair. In repose the tail is hanging; in movement it is held in a loose curve, but may not raise over the back. The tail action may also be circular.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful, attached to the body with strong muscles, yet free in movement. Muscular and well angulated. Viewed from the front straight and parallel.
Shoulders: Oblique and muscular.
Elbows: Turning neither inwards nor outwards, close to the body, pointing straight backwards.
Forearm: Vertical.
Carpus: Sinewy and flexible.
Pastern: Seen in profile slightly oblique, enabling the flexible movement.
Fore feet: Rather oval with all sides, also underneath, covered with dense hair. The toes are well arched, the pads elastic and thick.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well angulated. Viewed from behind straight and parallel.
Upper thigh: Rather long and broad with well developed muscles.
Stifle: Pointed forward, the angulation is clearly marked.
Hock joint: Set rather low; the angulation is clearly marked.
Metatarsus: Rather short, vertical and parallel.
Hindfeet: As front feet. Preferably without dewclaws.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free, flexible, effortless and sound. The trot is tireless. At a fast trot tends to single-track.

SKIN: Tight overall without wrinkles.

COAT

HAIR: The outer coat is of medium length or long, straight, rather erect and harsh. The undercoat is fine and dense. The hair is often more profuse and longer on the neck, chest and on the backside of the thighs.
COLOUR: Black in different shades, even greyish or dark brown with a lighter shade than the basic colour, greyish or brownish colour markings often on head, the lower parts of the body and legs. White markings on neck, chest and legs are permitted. The undercoat is black, greyish or brownish.

SIZE:
Height at withers: Ideal height for males 51 cm,  
Ideal height for females 46 cm.  
With a tolerance of ± 3 cm.

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.
- Males not masculine and females not feminine.
- Very light eyes in black dogs.
- Ears with slack tips (tipped ears).
- Tail curled or curved over the back.
- Soft, wavy or flat coat.
- Without undercoat.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Drop ears.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Mountain Cur

See UKC Breed Standard
Standard for the Mudi

**History:** During the so-called Great Migration - between the fourth and the sixth centuries - different types of dogs arrived on the Great Hungarian Plain of the Carpathian Mountains. The majority were sheepdogs kept by herdsmen who travelled with their flock and originated in Asia Minor. Hungarian sheepdogs were simply divided into two categories: large and small. When breeding, the small dogs were interbred; therefore, the early history of the Mudi is more or less the same as those of the Pumi and the Puli.

The Mudi is probably the oldest of the Hungarian sheepdogs. Around 1930, Dr. Deszö Fényesi was one of the first breeders to become involved in separate breeding of this small sheepdog. The F.C.I. approved the breed standard in 1966, but very few people were involved in breeding then and this is still the case today. There are many different types in the Mudi; they form a heterogeneous company, resembling the Spitz dogs in head and the Croatian sheepdog in body. The Mudi is a real working dog - a farmer’s dog. Today, most of them live on the farms in Hungary and very often the litters are not registered. The Mudi is multi-functional - he drives the flock, guards the house and is an extremely good exterminator of small vermin. He is an expert with ‘difficult’ cattle and has also proven to be a good tracking dog.

The distinction between the Mudi and the Puli and Pumi is relatively small, but there are various significant differences. The eyes are oval, dark and set obliquely, and the ears are pricked. The coat is short or half-long and curly. Sometimes Mudis are born without a tail, or with a natural stump tail; this is not regarded as a fault. The Mudi is not a dog for beginners. He needs a firm hand and a lot of exercise, especially if there is no real work to do. The Mudi Club of America was founded in 2004 and “strives to promote, protect, and preserve the Mudi as a healthy versatile working breed, of sound temperament, and proper breed type, while educating fanciers on responsible Mudi ownership.”

**General Appearance:** The Mudi is an extremely versatile, intelligent, alert, agile, all-purpose Hungarian farm dog. The Mudi has courage, a trait useful for working the most stubborn livestock. The breed is a loyal protector of property and family members without being overly aggressive. The Mudi is sometimes used for flushing out wild boar in Hungary.

The Mudi is medium in size and moderate in conformation. The profile is nearly square with a slightly sloping topline from withers to croup. The head is wedge shaped with erect ears. The coat is short and straight on the face and front of the legs. The rest of the body is covered by a coat that is very wavy to curly, growing to a length of up to approximately 3 inches.
Size, Proportion, Substance: The Mudi is medium boned. The height from the withers to the
ground is nearly equal to the body length from the point of the shoulder to the point of buttocks.
The depth of the brisket is slightly less than half of the height at the withers. The Mudi should
stand squarely on all fours and when viewed from the side the topline, front legs and back legs
should closely approximate a square. Size - Dogs are from 16 inches to 18½ inches, ideal 17½
inches, bitches from 15 inches to 17½ inches, ideal 16½ inches. Disqualification - Dogs less
than 15½ inches and over 19 inches, and bitches less than 14½ inches and over 18 inches.
Weight - Ideal weight in dogs is 24 pounds to 29 pounds and in bitches 18 pounds to 24 pounds.
Head: The head is wedge shaped when viewed from the top and from the side with the length of
the muzzle slightly less than half of the total length of the head. The stop is defined but not
obvious. Expression - The Mudi expression is alert, lively and intelligent. Eyes - The eyes are
almond shaped and set slightly oblique thus giving the Mudi a "dare devil" expression. The eyes
should be as dark as possible. The following variations are permitted: Merle patterned dogs can
have solid brown, blue, or brown speckled with blue eye(s). Brown, gray and gray-brown dogs
can have lighter brown eyes. Yellow and white colored dogs can have dark brown, lighter
brown, blue, or brown speckled with blue eye(s). Rims of lids are tight, close-fitting to the
eyeball and completely pigmented. Brown and gray-brown dogs have brown pigmentation and
grey dogs have gray pigmentation. Yellow and white dogs may have black, brown or gray
pigmentation. Disqualifications - Yellow eyes in black dogs. Pink (albino) eyes in white dogs.
Incomplete or pink pigmentation. Ears - The Mudi ears are high set, fully erect and covered
with abundant hair reaching beyond the edges of the ear leather. The ears are triangular and only
slightly taller than the width at the base. The ears are very mobile and alert, able to move
independently in reaction to any stimulation. Disqualification - Drop or semi-pricked ears. Skull
- The skull and forehead are slightly domed. The occiput and brows are only slightly apparent.
Muzzle - The muzzle is strong with the bridge of the nose straight and tapering to a blunt end at
the nose. The lips are tight and the lip pigment corresponds with the pigment of the nose and eye
rims. Whiskers shall be present. Nose - The nose is rounded in front with moderately wide
nostrils. The bridge is straight. The nose color is black with the following exceptions: Brown
and gray-brown dogs have brown noses. Gray dogs have gray noses. Yellow and white colored
dogs may have black, brown or gray noses. The nose pigmentation is solid. Fault - Discolored
areas. Disqualification - Pink or spotted nose. Bite - Full dentition preferred. Scissors bite
preferred, level bite acceptable. Fault - One or more missing teeth are a serious fault.
Disqualification - Over or undershot mouth, wry mouth.
Neck, Topline, Body: Neck - Neck is of medium length in proportion to the body, placed
slightly high on the shoulders, slightly arched and is well-muscled. The skin at the throat is tight,
dry, and without a dewlap. Topline - Withers are slightly higher with the topline slightly sloping
towards the croup. Body - The body is smooth and tight with hard, but not bulging muscles.
Forechest is slightly curved, the point of the sternum only slightly protruding. The chest is
moderate in depth with ribs that are slightly sprung that extends back to a slight tuck-up. The
back is short, straight, and taut. The loin is short, straight, and firmly coupled. The croup is
slightly sloped, and of medium breadth. The tail follows the natural line of the croup. Tail -
Tails come in all natural lengths including a natural bob. When alert and during active
movement all tail lengths can be carried higher than the topline. When relaxed a full length tail
will hang with the lower third raised almost to the horizontal but when alert and during active
movement the full length tail is carried in a sickle shape higher than the topline. The tail is abundantly coated; the hair on the underside can be 4 to 5 inches long. No tail length is preferred over any other length. Docking of tail is undesirable but is not regarded as a fault. Fault - A tightly curled tail or “pigs-tail” should be faulted.

**Forequarters:** The shoulders are moderately angulated, with long, well-knit shoulder blades and an upper arm matching in length. The angle formed between the shoulder blade and upper arm should be 100 to 110 degrees. The elbows are tucked firmly against the brisket. The legs are long and straight, with medium bone. The pastern is very slightly sloped. Feet are compact, oval in shape; pads deep and strong, toes moderately arched and close. The nails are strong and preferably black or slate gray. Front dewclaws are desirable.

**Hindquarters:** The hindquarters are well-developed and muscular, and in balance with the forequarters having moderate angulation. The upper thigh is thick and strong, with a long, strong lower thigh. The hocks are short, vertical, and parallel to each other. A vertical line drawn from the point of buttocks down to the ground almost touches the front of the rear toes when viewed from the side. Rear dewclaws are not desirable. Hind feet same as the forefeet.

**Coat:** Face and front of legs are covered by short, straight and smooth hair. On other parts of the body the coat is uniformly very wavy to curly, dense and about 1 to 3 inches long. At some spots, cow-licks and ridges are formed. The coat is longer on the back of the forearms and the upper thighs, where it forms pronounced featherings. The tail is abundantly coated; the hair on the underside may be as much as 4 to 5 inches long. The unique nature of the easy care, self-cleaning Mudi coat is reliant on having enough texture to its coat that it does not mat. The Mudi is presented in a natural coat, never appearing sculpted, wooly, fluffed nor blown dry so as to obscure the natural curls and texture of the coat. Disqualification - Short, smooth, flat coat on the whole body; long hair on the face.

**Color:** Allowed colors are: Black – all over with no shading. Brown – color can range from a light brown to chocolate with lighter shades of brown on the breeches and underbelly. Gray - all over with no shading. Gray-brown – color is a dilute of brown (Isabella) with lighter shades on the breeches and underbelly. Yellow and white – color can range from white to a near-white cream to a darker shade approaching golden with lighter shades on the breeches and underbelly. The merle pattern may be present with any color. No color is preferred over any other color and there is no preference of the solid vs. merle pattern. Minimal white markings are tolerated but not desired on any color or pattern; this includes a white patch on the chest less than 2 inches in diameter and small white markings on the toes. Fault - Any white markings more extensive than the foregoing are a serious fault. Allowable light shadings are not to be confused with white markings. Disqualifications - Wolf gray (agouti - alternating bands of color along each hair shaft), black and tan, albino (pure white with pale pink skin and pink eyes) or any other color or markings not listed.

**Gait:** Action is true, free, supple and tireless, exhibiting facility of movement rather than hard driving action. The trot is not long striding yet covers the ground with a minimum of effort. The capability of quick and sudden movement is essential.

**Temperament:** The Mudi is alert, energetic, intelligent, biddable, adaptable, and always enthusiastic about any job that needs to be done. The Mudi is sensibly suspicious and therefore an excellent watchdog.
Faults: Any deviation from the foregoing should be considered a fault, the seriousness of the fault depending upon the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications:
Dogs less than 15½ inches and over 19 inches, and bitches less than 14½ inches and over 18 inches.
Yellow eyes in black dogs. Pink (albino) eyes in white dogs. Incomplete or pink pigmentation.
Drop or semi-pricked ears.
Pink or spotted nose.
Over or undershot mouth, wry mouth.
Short, smooth, flat coat on the whole body; long hair on the face.
Wolf gray (agouti - alternating bands of color along each hair shaft), black and tan, albino (pure white with pale pink skin and pink eyes) or any other color or markings not listed.

Approved October 9, 2017
Effective June 27, 2018
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulder: The shoulder blade is moderately sloping and well muscled. The forechest is curved, the point of the sternum only slightly protruding.
Upper Arm: Of medium length. **At 45° with the horizontal.**
Elbow: Close-fitting to the body.
Carpal joint: Firm, dry.
Pastern: Steep.
Forefeet: Round with well knit toes. Little hair between and under the toes. Pads springy. Nails slate grey and hard.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: The hind legs are a little overstretched beyond the rear.
Upper thigh: Long, well muscled.
Metatarsus: Short and steep.
Hind feet: Like front feet. Dewclaws not desirable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The Mudi’s characteristic movement are mincing steps.

SKIN: Tight, without wrinkles.

COAT

Hair: Head and front of limbs are covered by short, straight and smooth hair. On other parts of the body, the coat is uniformly very wavy or slightly curled. It is dense and always shiny, about 3 to 7 cm long.
At some spots, cow-licks and ridges are formed. The coat is longest on the back of the forearms and the upper thighs, where it forms pronounced featherings.
Colour:
- Fawn.
- Black.
- Blue-merle, i.e. black speckled, estriped, -brindle or -spotted on lighter or darker bluish-grey primary colour.
- Ash coloured (blue grey).
- Brown.

Only slightly extensive white markings are tolerated but not desired. A white patch on the chest, less than 5 cm in diameter, and small white markings on the toes are tolerated but not desired.

- White.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

Height at withers:
Dogs: 41 – 47 cm; Ideal height 43 – 45 cm
Bitches: 38 – 44 cm; Ideal height 40 – 42 cm.

Weight:
Dogs: 11 – 13 kg.
Bitches: 8 – 11 kg.

**FAULTS:** Any departure from the foregoing points must 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.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Flesh coloured, liverbrown or spotted nose in black, white, blue-merle, fawn or ash coloured dogs. Flesh coloured or spotted nose in brown dogs.
• One or more missing teeth (incisors, canines, premolars 2-4, molars 1-2). More than two missing PM1. The M3 are disregarded.
• Over- or undershot mouth, wry mouth. Gap of more than 2 mm between upper and lower incisors.
• Yellow eyes in black dogs.
• Drop ears.
• Short, smooth, flat coat on the whole body; long hair on the head. Coat tending towards matting.
• Wolf grey colour, black and tan with yellow to brown markings.
• Height at the withers below 38 or over 47 cm.
• Albinism.

N.B:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
Official Standard of the Nederlandse Kooikerhondje

**General Appearance:** The Nederlandse Kooikerhondje is a harmoniously built orange-red parti-colored small sporting dog of almost square body proportions. He moves with his head held high; in action, the well-feathered waving tail is carried level with, or above the topline. The ears may have black hair at the tips, the so-called earrings. The dog is presented with a natural, untrimmed coat. Visible scissoring or grooming, except for neating the feet, is to be severely penalized.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** Size - Ideal height at the withers: Males 16 inches, Females 15 inches. Disqualification - 1½ inches under the ideal height after 1 year of age or 1½ inches above the ideal height at any age. Proportion - Skull and muzzle are of about equal length. The length of the body from the point of the shoulder (at the scapula/humerus) to the point of the buttocks should be slightly longer than the height at the withers. Length of forelegs from ground to elbow should be equal to depth of body from elbow to withers. Substance - strong bone, but not heavy.

**Head:** The head is of moderate length, fitting in with the general appearance, clean-cut, with flowing lines. Eyes - Almond-shaped, dark brown with a friendly, alert expression. Ears - Medium size, set above eye level but always lower than the top of the skull. The ears are carried close to the cheeks without a fold. Ear leather should easily reach the inner corner of the eye. Well feathered. Black hair tips ("earrings") are highly desirable. Skull - Sufficiently broad, moderately rounded. Stop - Seen in profile clearly visible but not too deep. Muzzle - Should be a blunt wedge seen from above or in profile, not too deep, nor tapering too much. Well filled under the eye, creating a smooth transition from muzzle to skull. Planes (Muzzle & Skull) - Straight muzzle, almost parallel planes. Nose - Black and well developed. Lips - Preferably well pigmented, close fitting and not pendulous. Bite - Scissors bite. Complete dentition preferable. Level bite acceptable, but less desirable.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** Neck - Medium length to balance body, clean-cut and strongly muscled. Topline - Smooth level line from the withers to hipbones with a slightly rounded croup. Chest - Reaching to the elbows with moderate spring of ribs. Underline - Slight tuck-up towards the loin. Back - Strong and straight, rather short. Loin - Short and broad, strongly muscled. Tail - Set on so as to follow the topline of the body. Well-feathered with a white plume. The last vertebra should reach the hock joint. When gaiting, carried level with the topline, with an upward curve or almost straight up. Not curling with a ring or circling over the back. When standing, the tail may be held downward.

**Forequarters:** Shoulders - Shoulder moderately angled in order to create a flowing line from neck to back. Upper Arm - Moderately angled to match layback of shoulder blade, which is of equal length. Forechest I Prosternum - Point of forechest should be slightly protruding beyond the point of the shoulder. Elbow - Close to the body. Legs - Straight and parallel, strong bone of sufficient density and length. Pastertics - Strong and slightly oblique. Forefeet - Small, slightly oval, compact, toes pointing forward.

Coat: Hair - Of medium length, close lying. May be slightly wavy or straight, but never curly or open. Soft, but with enough texture to be weather resistant. Functional undercoat. Front legs should have moderate feathering reaching to the pastern joints. Hind legs should have fairly long feathered breeches. No feathering below the hock joints. The coat on the head, the front part of the legs and the feet should be short. Sufficiently feathered on the underside of the tail. Longer hair on throat and forechest. Earrings (long feathered black hair tips) are highly desirable.

Color: Distinct patches of clear orange-red on pure white are ideal. A few small spots on the legs or muzzle are acceptable. Chest, belly, and the majority of the legs and tail should be white. Orange red color should predominate on the head and torso and may be present as a mantle or blanket, but is less desirable than distinct patches. Some black hair intermingling with the orange-red color and a slight form of ticking are acceptable, but less desirable. A black tail ring where the color changes from orange-red to white on the tail is permitted. Coloring on the head: A clearly visible white blaze running down to the nose. There should be coloring on the cheeks, ideally ending at the comers of the mouth, and around the eyes. A blaze that is too narrow or too wide or only partly colored cheeks is less desirable. Color should be a consideration only when all else between two dogs is equal. Disqualification - Color that is black and white or tri-color.

Gait: Should be flowing and light-footed, with moderate reach and drive. Limbs parallel.

Temperament: Lively and agile, self-confident and with sufficient perseverance and stamina. Good natured and alert, however not noisy. The breed is faithful, easygoing and friendly to his owners and can be a bit reserved with strangers. When not luring ducks into elaborate man-made traps, the dog is expected to find and kill vermin, and to alert his family to strangers on the property. Hence he needs to be keen, swift and tough. He is a true sporting dog, being attentive and energetic and having a zest for working and with a cheerful character.

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 the functional health and welfare of the dog and on its ability to perform its traditional work. Ears too small. Ears half-erect, "flying ears". Tail that is too curled. Hackney gait. Curly or silky hair. Open coat. Color that is heavily interspersed with black hairs in the orange-red patches. Too much ticking.

Severe Faults: Anxious behavior. Distinctly low on legs, out of proportion. Blue or yellow eye(s). Undershot or overshot bite. Tail too short, vertebrae not reaching hock- joint. White color on ears, partly or completely. White hair around eyes, one or both.

Disqualifications: 1½ inches under the ideal height after 1 year of age or 1½ inches above the ideal height at any age. Color that is black and white or tri-color.

Approved February 10, 2017
Effective April 1, 2017
Official Standard of the Norrbottenspets

**General Appearance:** The Norrbottenspets is a small, spitz-type hound of Nordic origin that uses sight, scent, and hearing to hunt forest game and then holds the game at bay and calls the hunter with high-pitched vocalizations. To navigate the rough terrain and climate of Scandinavian forests and hold large dangerous game, like moose, Norrbottenspets are extremely agile, rugged, and weatherproof with a fearless attitude, while at the same time kind and affectionate companions at fireside and home. Norrbottenspets exhibit no extremes in physical characteristics because they must do all things well. The ideal Norrbottenspets is a compact, well-muscled, yet agile dog standing no greater than 18½ inches at the withers. The ideal Norrbottenspets has brown, almond shaped eyes, slightly over medium size upright ears, an unaltered and naturally presented close-fitting double coat of white with a red or yellow mask and spots, a loosely curled tail with the tip touching the hip, bold movement, and a self-confident and daring demeanor. Norrbottenspets are never nervous, shy, or aggressive. Norrbottenspets vocalize when excited. Sexual dimorphism is clearly apparent in Norrbottenspets. Norrbottenspets are presented on the ground or on a ramp for examination by a judge.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:**

**Size** - The desired height for males is 17 to 18½ inches; females, 15½ to 17½ inches. Noticeably over size or under size is a fault. **Proportion** - Males are slightly rectangular; females are a little longer. The depth of the chest should be one-half the height at the withers. **Substance** - Norrbottenspets are compactly built without being bulky. They have sinewy, well-developed muscles and are without extremes in angulation or physical features. Bone dimension gives rugged yet graceful proportions. Sexual dimorphism is clearly apparent, with females appearing feminine yet durable.

**Head:** The head is strong, clean cut, and evenly tapering towards the nose when viewed from above and from the side. Sexual dimorphism should be clearly visible in the structure of the head. **Expression** - Norrbottenspets appear calm, keen, and attentive, with the head carried high and a fearless attitude. **Eyes** - The eyes are medium sized, almond-shaped, and obliquely set. Irises are dark brown and eye rims are pigmented. **Ears** - The ears are high set and erect, slightly over medium size in proportion to the head, with hard leather and slightly rounded tips. **Skull** - The skull is relatively broad with the forehead slightly arched and the top of the skull rather flat. The supraclavicular arches are well marked, the nosebridge is straight, and the cheeks are defined. The stop is evident but only slightly marked. **Muzzle** - The muzzle is half the length of head or somewhat shorter, clearly tapering towards the tip of nose, but never snipy. The planes of the muzzle and skull are parallel. **Nose** - The nose is black. A flesh colored or liver brown nose is a fault. **Lips** - The lips are thin, tightly fitting, and pigmented. **Teeth** - Well developed jaws and teeth meet in a scissors **bite.** Missing teeth except for the first premolar are a fault.

**Neck, Topline, and Body:**

**Neck** - The neck is moderately long in proportion to the body, dry and muscular, with a slight arch and good reach. **Topline** - The withers are defined with the back and loin level and the croup slightly sloping. **Body** - The depth of the body is half the total height at withers. **Chest** - The chest is long, oval in shape, and of normal width, with well-developed last ribs. The forechest is well developed and well defined. The lowest part of the ribcage is in line with the elbow or just below it and merges softly into the bellyline. **Tuck up** - The bellyline is only slightly tucked up. **Back** - The back is short, level, and springy with strong muscles. **Loin** - The loin is short and broad. **Croup** - The croup is moderately long and broad, slightly sloping, with well-developed and hard muscles. **Tail** - The tail is rather high set and carried in a high
curve, loosely curled with the tip of tail touching the side of upper thigh when in motion. When stretched, the length of the tail should not reach below the hock. A stumpy tail or a docked tail is a disqualification.

**Forequarters:** The forequarters are neither narrow nor broad, with legs straight and parallel, and without extremes in angulation. Shoulder Blades - The shoulder blades are long, broad and muscular, forming well defined and developed withers. The shoulder blades are close fitting to the chest and set obliquely, with great freedom of movement. Upper Arm - The upper arm is the same length as the shoulder blade and forms a right angle with the shoulder blade. The upper arm is strong and well developed, lying close to the chest but with great freedom of movement. The upper arm abducts, extends laterally away from the body, forming up to a 90 degree angle with the midline of the chest. Elbow - The elbow turns neither in nor out. Forearm - The forearm is straight with strong bones and lean but flexible muscles. Pasterns - The pasterns are strong and slightly sloping. Dewclaws - Foreleg dewclaws are present and functional. Feet - The feet are small and strong, pointing straight forward. The toes are well arched and tightly knit with well-developed and hard pads.

**Hindquarters:** The hindquarters are without extremes in angulation and mirror the angulation of the forequarters. The hindquarters stand parallel when viewed from behind. Upper thigh - The upper thigh is proportionately long with strong muscles and forms a right angle with the pelvis. Stifle - The stifle is strong. Second thigh -The second thigh is well muscled and forms a marked angle with the upper thigh. Hock - The hock joint is strong. Pasterns - The rear pasterns are rather long, dry, and elastic. Dewclaws - Rear dewclaws are absent. Feet - Feet are as described above.

**Coat:** The Norrbottenspets is double coated. Topcoat - The topcoat is hard, short, and straight, rather close lying with different lengths: shortest on the nose bridge, the top of skull, the ears and the front of the legs; longest on the neck, the backside of the thighs and the underside of tail. An erect coat is a serious fault. Undercoat - The undercoat is fine and dense. Grooming - The Norrbottenspets is shown naturally with no trimming or fluffing of the coat. A dog exhibiting an erect coat instead of a rather close lying coat, whether the erect coat has been produced by grooming or by a naturally occurring coat fault is to be penalized as to be effectively eliminated from competition.

**Color:** The Norrbottenspets has a base color of pure white overlaid with a colored mask covering the sides of the head and the ears and with well-defined and well-distributed body patches. The ideal overlay color is any nuance of red or yellow. Patches on the body are fairly big.

**Gait:** The gait of the Norrbottenspets is smooth and free with strong drive, covering lots of ground. The topline remains firm in motion and the hind legs travel parallel. Individuals with great lateral freedom of movement in the forequarters typical of the breed can exhibit looseness in the foreleg movement that should not be penalized.

**Temperament:** Norrbottenspets are calm, keen, and attentive with a kind disposition; self-confident, they carry their heads high with a fearless attitude. Dogs that vocalize in the ring due to excitement should not be penalized. Norrbottenspets are never nervous, shy, or aggressive.

**Disqualification:** A stumpy or docked tail.
12.08.2011/EN

FCI-Standard № 346

**DOGOS CANARIO**

**TRANSLATION:** Brígida Nestler. Technical Supervision: Mr. Miguel Ángel Martínez /Original version: (ES)
**ORIGIN**: Spain.


**UTILIZATION**: Guard dog used for protection of cattle.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer – Molossoid Breeds – Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs.

Section 2.1 Molossoid Mastiff type. Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: A molossoid type dog, originating from Tenerife and Gran Canaria (Canary Islands). It is believed to be the result of matings between the “majorero”, a prehispanic dog indigenous to these islands, and other molossoids introduced to the Canary Islands. These matings produced an ethnical group of mastiff-type dogs, of moderately large size, brindle or fawn with white marking, with a specific molossoid morphology but yet agile and powerful, having a strong temperament, robust and lively, loyal character. During the XVI and XVII centuries, the number of these dogs increased considerably and numerous references to them in pre-Conquest historical texts, especially in the “Cedularios del Cabildo” (municipal registers), which explain their duties essentially as guard dogs and protectors of cattle.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: A moderately large sized molossoid, with a rectilinear profile and black mask. Robust and well-proportioned.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS**: The body is longer than the height at the withers; this characteristic is more noticeable in the female.
Skull-foreface proportion is 60-40%. The width of the skull is 3/5 of the total length of the head. The distance from elbow to ground should be 50% of the height at the withers for males and a little less for females.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT**: Calm appearance; attentive expression. Especially suited to guarding and traditionally used for herding cattle. Balanced temperament and very self-confident. Low and deep bark. Obedient and docile with family members, very devoted to its master, but can be suspicious of strangers. Confident attitude, noble and a little distant. When alert, the stance is firm with a vigilant attitude.

**HEAD**: Massive, brachycephalic and compact in appearance, covered with **thick** skin. The shape tends towards a slightly elongated cube. The cranial-facial lines are parallel or slightly converging.

**CRANIAL REGION**:
- **Skull**: Slightly convex in anteposterior and transversal direction. Frontal bone tends to be flat. The width is almost identical to the length. Pronounced zygomatic arch, with well developed cheek and jaw muscles, but not prominent, **covered with loose skin**. The occipital protuberance is only slightly marked.
- **Stop**: The stop is pronounced, but not abrupt. The furrow between the frontal lobes is well defined and is about two thirds the size of the skull.

**FACIAL REGION**:
- **Nose**: Wide, strong black pigmentation. In line with the muzzle. The nostrils are large to facilitate breathing.
- **Muzzle**: Shorter than the skull, normally about 40% of the total length of the head. The width is 2/3 of that of the skull. Very wide base, narrowing slightly towards the nose. Bridge of the nose is flat and straight, without ridges.
Lips: The upper lip is pendulous, although not excessively. Seen from the front, the upper and lower lips come together to form an inverted V. The flews are slightly divergent. The inside of the lips is a dark colour.

Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite or slightly undershot bite, max 2 mms. Pincer bite is admitted but not desirable due to the dental erosion produced. The dental arch is wide at the canines. The teeth are wide and solidly set. Large molars, small incisors, well developed canines.

Eyes: Slightly oval in shape, from medium to large in size. Set well apart, but neither sunken nor protruding. Eyelids are black and tight-fitting, never sagging. The colour varies from dark to medium brown, depending on the colour of the coat. They should never be light.

Ears: Medium sized, set well apart, with short and fine hair. They fall naturally on each side of the head. If folded, they are in the shape of a rose. They are set on slightly above eye level. Ears set too high and very close on the head are considered unusual. In countries were cropping is allowed, they must stand erect.

**NECK:** Shorter than the length of the head. Skin on the underside is loose, forming a slight dewlap. Solid and straight, it tends to be cylindrical and muscular.

**BODY:** Long, broad and deep.

**Top line:** Straight, without deformations and sustained by well developed but barely visible muscles. Rising slightly from the withers to the croup. **The height at the croup is 1 – 2 cms more than the height at the withers.**

**Croup:** Medium length, broad and rounded. Should not be long as this would limit movement. The female is usually broader.

**Chest:** With great capacity and well defined pectoral muscles. Seen from both the front and the side, it should be well let down to at least the elbow. Thoracic perimeter is usually equal to the height at the withers plus 45%. Well sprung ribcage.

**Underline and belly:** Slightly tucked up, never sagging. The flanks are only slightly pronounced.
TAIL: Thick base, tapering to the tip, down to the hock but no longer. Medium set on. In action it rises like a sabre, but without curling nor leaning towards the back. At rest it hangs straight with a slight curve at the tip.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulder: Well laid back.
Upper arm: Well angulated, oblique.
Forearm: Well balanced, straight. Strong boned and well muscled.
Elbow: Must be neither too close to the ribs nor sticking out.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Very solid and slightly sloping.
Forefeet: Cat feet with rounded toes, not too close together. Well developed and black pads. Nails are dark, white nails should be avoided, although they can occur in function of coat colour.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from behind, strong and parallel, without deviation.
Thigh: Long and well muscled thighs.
Stifle (Knee): Angulation not very pronounced but should not be insufficient.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Always well let down.
Hind feet: Slightly longer than the front feet, otherwise identical.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: On the move, the Dogo Canario is agile and supple and should cover a lot of ground. Long reach. The tail is carried low and the head is carried only a little above the level of the back. When alert, the head and tail are carried high.

SKIN: Thick and elastic. More loose on and around the neck. When alert, the skin on the head forms symmetrical wrinkles which fan out from the furrow between the front lobes.
**COAT**

Hair: Short, coarse, flat with no undercoat (it can appear on neck and on back of the thighs). Rather coarse to the touch. Very short and fine on the ears; slightly longer on the withers and on the back of thighs.

Colour: All shades of brindle, from warm dark brown to pale grey or blond. All shades of fawn to sandy. White marks are acceptable on the chest, at the base of the neck or throat, forefeet and toes of hind feet, but these should be kept to a minimum. The mask is always black, and should not spread above eye level.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

Height at the withers:
- Males: 60 - 66 cms.
- Females: 56 - 62 cms.

For very typical specimens, a tolerance of 2 cm. over or under these limits is accepted.

Weight:
- Minimum: Males: 50 kgs.
  Females: 40 kgs.
- Maximum: Males: 65 kgs.
  Females: 55 kgs.

**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.

- Pincer bite.

**SEVERE FAULTS:**

- Any fault is considered severe when affecting the expression and limiting the type of the dog.
- Incorrect head proportions.
• Extremely convergent facial-cranial lines (over pronounced stop)
• Loins and withers of the same height.
• Incorrect position of limbs.
• Square profile.
• Triangular head, narrow (not cube shape).
• Thin, curled or deformed tail. Set on high.
• Saddle or roach back.
• Light eyes (yellow), very close together or oblique, sunken or protruding.
• Excessive undershot mouth.
• Insufficient mask.
• Missing teeth (except P1).

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Total depigmented nose.
• Unacceptable white marks.
• Overshot mouth.
• Croup lower than withers. Sloping topline.
• Blue eyes or unmatched in colour.
• Cropped tail.

*The latest amendments are in bold characters.*
Official Standard of the Peruvian Inca Orchid

Brief Historical Summary: According to certain experts, this dog was introduced in Peru during the Chinese immigration, soon after the promulgation of the law abolishing the slavery of the blacks by the president of Peru, Don Ramón Castilla. On the other hand, other researchers suppose that this dog comes from the African continent through the intermediary of nomads who arrived in America accompanied by their hairless dogs. Another possible explanation is that the presence of this dog would be due to the migration of men and their dogs from Asia to America through the Bering Strait.

However, next to all these suppositions, there are certain proofs such as the representations which appear on ceramics of different pre-Inca civilizations (Vicus, Mochica, Chancay, Chancay, under Tiahuanacoid influence, Chimú); in many cases the hairless dog has replaced the puma, the snake or the falcon; this in particular and in a more evident way in the Chancay culture. As we can gather from the reproductions, the hairless dog appears during the pre-Inca archeological periods, i.e. between the years 300 BC and the years 1400 AD.

General Appearance: The Peruvian Inca Orchid/Peruvian Hairless Dog is a sight hound. Going by his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength and harmony without ever appearing coarse. The fundamental characteristic of the breed is the absence of hair all over the body in the hairless variety. The minority are the coated examples which are an important part of this breed’s genetic makeup. Another particular feature is that the dentition is nearly always incomplete hairless examples.

Important Proportions: The ratio between the height at the withers and the length of the body is 1:1; the body of the females can be slightly longer than that of the males.

Behavior/Temperament: Noble and affectionate at home with those close to him, at the same time lively and alert; he is wary and a good guard in presence of strangers.

HEAD: Of lupoid conformation. Cranial Region: Skull - Mesocephalic. Orthoid, i.e. the upper axis of the skull and muzzle are parallel; a slight divergence is accepted. Seen from above, the skull is broad and the head tapers toward the nose. The superciliary arches are moderately developed. The occipital crest is hardly marked. Stop - Cranial-facial depression barely marked (approximately 140 degrees). Facial Region: Nose - The color of the nose must be in harmony with the different colors of the skin. Muzzle - Seen in profile, the nasal bridge is straight. Lips - Moderately tight to the gums. Jaws/Teeth - Scissor bite. Incomplete dentition in the hairless variety is normal. The lower jaw is only slightly developed. The coated variety should have full dentition. Cheeks - Normally developed. Eyes - Alert and intelligent expression. The eyes must be of average dimensions, slightly almond shaped, neither deep-set nor prominent, normally and regularly placed, i.e. neither too close together nor too wide apart. The color can vary from black, going through all shades of brown up to yellow, in harmony with the skin color. In any case, both eyes must be of the same color. The color of the eye rims may go from black to pink in subjects with light colored face. The light pink colors are permitted but not sought after. Ears - The ears must be pricked when the dog is attentive, whereas at rest, they are laid towards the back. The ears are of medium length; broad at the base, tapering progressively towards their tip, ending almost pointed. The ear set starts on the upper part of the skull to end laterally and obliquely. In erect position, the axes of the ears form a variable angle near 90 degrees. In the coated variety the ears are semi-prick when the dog is attentive, and can be laid back when relaxed.
Neck: Upper line - Curved (convex). Length - Approximately the same length as the head. Shape - Near to a truncated cone shape, supple, with good musculature. Skin - Fine, smooth and elastic. Really close to the subcutaneous tissues. No dewlap.

Body: Mesomorph. Topline - Straight, although certain subjects show a dorsal-lumbar convexity which disappears at croup level. Withers - Barely accentuated. Back - Topline straight, with well developed back muscles often forming all along the back a muscular bi-convexity which extends to the lumbar region.

Lumbar region - Strong and well muscled. Its length reaches approximately one-fifth of the height at the withers. Croup - Its upper profile is slightly convex. Its slant compared with the horizontal is about 40 degrees. Its solid and well muscled conformation assures a good impulsion. Chest - Seen from the front, the chest must have a good amplitude, but without excess; comes down almost to the elbow. The ribs must be lightly sprung, never flat. The girth of the chest, measured behind the elbows, must exceed by about 18 percent the height at the withers. Underline and Belly - The lower profile draws an elegant and well marked line which goes from the lower part of the chest and rises along the belly which must be well tucked up, but without excess.

Tail: The tail is set on low. Of good thickness at its root, it tapers towards its tip. When excited, the dog can carry the tail in a round curve above the backline, but never as curved as being rolled up. At rest, it hangs with a slight upward hook at the tip. Sometimes carried tucked in towards the abdomen. In length it almost reaches the hock. The tail must not be docked.

Forequarters: Well united with the body. Seen from the front, they are perfectly vertical and the elbows are not turned out. The angle at the shoulders joint varies between 100 and 120 degrees. Seen in profile, the angle formed by the pastern and the vertical will be from 15 to 20 degrees. Forefeet - They are semi-long and look like hare-feet. The pads are strong and heat-resistant. The interdigital membranes are well developed. The black dogs have preferably black nails and the lighter dogs light nails.

Hindquarters: The muscles are rounded and elastic. The curve of the buttocks is well marked. The coxal-femoral angle varies between 120 and 130 degrees, and the femoral-tibial angle must be of 140 degrees. Seen from behind, the hindquarters must be vertical. Dewclaws must be eliminated. Hind feet - As the forefeet.

Gait/Movement - Given the structure and angulations of the above mentioned quarters, these dogs move with a rather short step, but fast and at the same time quite soft and flexible.

Skin: The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, but can form a few rounded almost concentric lines on the head and round the eyes and the cheeks.

Coat: The hairless examples must have exposed skin in the place of the coat (hair). Short hair on the head and vestiges of hair on the lower tail and feet are acceptable. A few hairs may appear on the face and body. Shaving or any other form of hair removal is not permitted. In the coated variety the coat may be short or medium length with feathering present at the neck, ears and body.

Color: In the hairless variety the skin can be of any color and can either be uniform or with unpigmented areas. In the coated variety all colors are accepted.

Size and Weight: There are three sizes in the males and females. Small - from 9¾ to 15¼ inches (25 to 40 centimeters). Medium - from 15¼ to 19¾ inches (40 to 50 centimeters). Large - from 19¾ to 25¾ inches (50 to 65 centimeters). The weight is in relation to the size of the males and
females. **Small** - from 8½ to 17½ pounds (4 to 8 kilograms). **Medium** - from 17½ to 26½ pounds (8 to 12 kilograms). **Large** - from 26½ to 55 pounds (12 to 25 kilograms).

**Faults:** Deviated jaw. Albinism. Aggressiveness. Presence of dewclaws on the hindquarters.

**N.B.:** Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

**Note of interest:** It has been checked that the internal and external temperature of these dogs is exactly the same as that of other breeds. The absence of hair leads to an immediate and direct emanation of heat, different from the hairy subjects, where the heat filters through the coat (hair) by natural ventilation.

**Effective January 1, 2011**
22.04.1997/EN

FCI-Standard N° 30

PORCELAIN

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Brought up to date by Dr. Paschoud.

ORIGIN: France.


UTILIZATION: Scenthound.

FCI CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium sized hounds
With working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Hunting dog for small game (driving game to waiting guns), very distinguished, very French looking and showing top quality in all details of its structure.

HEAD: Must be very typical, lean and finely sculptured; rather long altogether.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Wide at the top between the leathers, occipital protuberance rounded. The forehead is flat, with a median furrow not too much marked.
Stop: Marked, without exaggeration.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Well developed and very black. Nostrils well open.
Muzzle: Of good length, neither square nor pointed; the nasal bridge, at first straight, ends very slightly arched.
Lips: The upper lip covers the lower without being drooping or thick. Mucous membranes black.
Eyes : Normally developed, dark in appearance, well sheltered under the superciliary arches. Expression intelligent and sweet.
Leahters : Leather thin, well curled inwards, ending rather in a point, reaching the end of the muzzle. Set on narrow, never above the line of the eye.

NECK : Fairly long, light, showing a little dewlap of tense and lean appearance.

BODY
Back : Withers well prominent, back broad and straight.
Loins : Wide, very muscular, well coupled, not excessive in length.
Croup : Slightly slanting; haunches placed well apart and slightly prominent.
Chest : Average width, but deep.
Ribs : Corresponding to the chest described above, rather long without being flat.
Flanks : Slightly tucked up, but full.

TAIL : Well attached, fairly strong at the root, thinning at the tip, of average length. Without any longer and coarser, slightly offstanding hairs (like ears of grain). Carried slightly curved.

LIMBS
FOREQUARTERS : Forelegs fairly long, lean but not too fine; straight and parallel; tendons well attached.
Shoulders : Constructed for gallop, long, well sloping, well muscled without being heavy.
Feet : Typical for a French hound, with rather elongated and fine but tight toes; pads hard and tough.

HINDQUARTERS
Thighs : Well descending; muscles very apparent and clean; of moderately strong development.
Hocks : Strong and well let down, normally angulated.
GAIT/MOVEMENT: Lively and gay; gallop light and tireless.

SKIN: Fine and supple, marbled with numerous black spots.

COAT

HAIR: Smooth, thin, close lying and shining; without bare patches.

COLOUR: Very white, with roundish orange spots, never extended to a mantle. These spots usually superimpose other black pigmented spots of the skin. Orange ticking on the ears is highly characteristic of the breed.

Height: For dogs between 55 and 58 cm (22 to 23.5 inches)
For bitches between 53 and 56 cm (21.5 to 22.5 inches)

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.

ELIMINATING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Lack of type.
- Eyes or nose light; excessive lack of pigment.
- Tail furnished with some longer and coarser, slightly offstanding hairs (like ears of grain).
- Coat harsh and thick.
- Orange mantle.
- Orange spots too bright, tending to mahogany, greyish or mingled with black hairs. Distinct orange spots but too pale, and even the absence of spots are not sought after, but are not considered as a eliminatory fault.
• Excess or lack of height at withers. An exception may be made for males which, excelling in their quality and therefore capable of being used at stud, reach the maximum height of 60 cm (24 inches).
• Any fault affecting the utilization of the dog, as rickets, lack of a correct stance, insufficient reach of the movement.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Official Standard of the Portuguese Podengo

General Appearance: Well-proportioned muscled, sound with moderate bone. Lean 4-sided pyramid shaped head with prick ears. Tail - sickle-shaped. Over emphasis on any one feature should be strongly avoided. The Medio and Grande come in two coat textures, smooth and wire. The Podengo is a hunting dog; scars from honorable wounds shall not be considered a fault.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The proportions of the Grande and Medio are almost square. Strong in build, heavier bone present in larger size dogs. Body length from prosternum to point of buttocks is approximately 10 percent longer than the height at the withers. **Grande** - 22 to 28 inches at the withers, 44 to 66 pounds. **Medio** - 16 to 22 inches at the withers, 35 to 44 pounds. Disqualification – Over 28 inches, under 16 inches.

Head: The head is lean with a flat or slightly arched skull. Shaped like a 4-sided pyramid, tapering towards a slightly protruding nose tip. Occipital bone is moderately defined. The stop is moderately defined. The planes of the skull and muzzle diverge, cheeks lean and oblique (not parallel). **Muzzle** – The muzzle is straight in profile; slightly shorter than the skull; broader at the base than at the tip. Lips are close fitting, thin, firm, and well pigmented. Teeth – Large strong teeth should meet in a scissors bite. Nose – The nose is tapered and prominent at the tip. It is always darker in color than the color of the coat. **Eyes** – Almond shaped, very expressive, moderate in size, not prominent, set obliquely, color varies according to coat color from honey to brown. Fault – Eyes of two different colors. **Ears** – The ears are triangular in shape with their length greater than their width at the base. They are carried erect. Highly mobile, the ear can point forward, sideways, or be folded backward, according to mood. The lowest point of the base is at level of the eye. Fault – Rounded, bent ears. Disqualification – hanging ears.

Neck, Topline and Body: **Neck** – The neck is straight, strong and well-muscled. It transitions smoothly from head to body and is free from throatiness. **Topline** – The top line is typical of larger sight hound straight or slightly arched. **Body** – Well-proportioned body slightly longer than height at withers. Ribs moderately well sprung and well carried back. The chest reaches down to the elbow, medium width. The croup is straight or slightly sloping, broad and muscular. There is a slight tuck up.

Forequarters: The shoulder is long, inclined, and strong, angulation is moderate. The forelegs are straight, lean and well-muscled, with elbows held parallel to the body. The pastern joint is not prominent and the pasterns are short and strong. Presence or absence of front dew claws immaterial. The wrists are very elastic and flexible.

Hindquarters: Well-muscled and clean. Upper thigh long, of medium width, muscular. Moderately angulated. The rear pasterns are strong, short and straight and there are no dewclaws. Feet - Oval, neither cat footed nor hare footed. Toes long, slightly arched, nails strong and preferably dark. Pads firm. Tail - The tail is set moderately high, thick at the base tapering to a fine point, and at rest it falls in a slight curve between the buttocks. When the dog is in motion it rises to the horizontal and is slightly curved or it may go up to vertical in a sickle shape. The hair is fringed on the underside of the wire coat tail. Disqualification - Curled in ring touching the back.

Coat: There are two types of coat: Smooth coat which is short and very dense with undercoat present. Wire coat which is rough and harsh, not as dense as the Smooth coat, and without undercoat. The Wire coat produces a distinct beard. The coat is to be shown in a natural state, the face and feet may be trimmed, but no other trimming or shaving is to be condoned. The coat does
transition as the new coat grows in the old coat dies and comes out in large sections starting at the base of the neck, down the center of the back and then down the sides of the body. The coat is not to be penalized in this state of change. Fault - Silky or soft coat.  
**Color:** Yellow & white or fawn & white of any shade or primarily white with patches of any shade of yellow or fawn. The following colors are also acceptable, but they are not preferred: tones of black or brown, with white patches or white with patches of black or brown. Fault - Brindle and solid white.  
**Gait:** Side gait is of a typical larger sight hound balanced front and rear. Front action is straight and reaching moderately forward. Going away, the hind legs are parallel and have moderate drive. Convergence of the front and rear legs towards their center of gravity is proportional to the speed of their movement, giving the appearance of an active agile hound, capable of a full day’s hunting.  
**Temperament:** They are an intelligent, independent, affectionate, alert breed, however they can be wary with strangers and this should not be considered a fault in the judging process.  
**Faults:** Eyes of two different colors. Rounded, bent ears. Silky or soft coat. Brindle and solid white.  
**Disqualifications:** Size – Over 28 inches. Under 16 inches. Hanging ears. Tail – Curled in a circle touching the back.

Approved January 6, 2010  
Effective date January 1, 2014
30.03.2009/EN

FCI-Standard N° 187

PORTUGUESE POINTING DOG
(Perdigueiro Português)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

ORIGIN : Portugal.


UTILIZATION : Hunting dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 7 Pointing Dogs.  
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs.  
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The Portuguese Pointing Dog originates from the Iberian Peninsula, descending from the old Peninsular Pointing Dog, a common ancestor to other pointing dogs. It evolved by adapting to the climate, terrain and game and from the selection imposed by the socio-cultural specificity of the Portuguese, who have been breeding it for centuries for hunting purposes. The breed conserved the morphological and functional traits similar to those existing nowadays.

Its existence in Portugal can be traced back to at least the 12th century. In the 14th century it was known as the “podengo de mostra”, already showing the capacity for pointing game. It was bred in the royal and nobility kennels and used in falconry. In the 16th century, already named “perdigueiro” (from “perdiz” the common Portuguese name for partridge), it was frequently used by commoners.

The definition of the current traits and dissemination by a group of breeders and hunters began in the first quarter of the 20th century.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized dog, rectilinear, bracoïd type, strong but with an harmonious construction combined with great suppleness of movement. Seen from the side, the topline and underline form an elegant outline.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Square, or almost square body. The skull to muzzle ratio is 6:4; height at withers to depth of chest is 2:1.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Extremely kind and affectionate, hardy, capable of great endurance and devotion. Calm and very sociable, but somewhat haughty towards other dogs. Curious by nature, works with persistence and vivacity. Always a keen hunting dog that stays in close contact with the hunter.

HEAD: In proportion to the size of the body, well built and harmonious in dimension, it gives the impression of being larger than it is. Slightly bulky, neither bony nor fleshy. Covered with loose, thin skin and without wrinkles. Rectilinear in profile and square when seen from the front. Convergent longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Square, almost flat top line when seen from the front and slightly arched in profile, with a length that should not exceed 6/10 of the total head length, therefore with 60% cephalic index. Seen from the front the forehead is almost flat, high, wide and symmetrical, slightly arched in profile. Well developed superciliary arches. Wide and not very deep frontal furrow. Barely perceptible occipital protuberance. Stop: Well defined (90-100°).

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: The angle between the nasal bridge and the upper lip is 90°. Nose of good conformation, well developed with large wet and wide open nostrils. Black. Muzzle: Rectilinear and horizontal, adequately broad, with the same width over its length which is 4/10 of the head length.
Lips: Pendulous upper lips, square in profile, at a right angle with the nasal bridge, semicircular at the tip when seen in profile; seen from the front, forming a sharp angle in the inferior edge; they join the lower lips by loose, folded commissures, with drooping corners. Averagely cut mouth, with irregularly pigmented (mucous) membranes, should have a normal occlusion allowing normal overlapping of the upper lip.

Jaws/Teeth: Healthy, correct and full dentition, with scissors bite.

Cheeks: Parallel. Barely perceptible retro-commissural fold, with full parotid area (i.e. Well filled out under ear).

Eyes: Expressive, lively, brown, of a darker colour than the coat; oval shaped tending to round, biggish but not too big, level set and filling the orbit. Thin and wide open lids, with black pigmentation.

Ears: Set above the level of the eyes on the rear part of the head, hanging, almost flat surface with one or two longitudinal folds when attentive, triangular, much wider at the base than at the tip in a proportion of 2.5 to 1, and with rounded tip. The length of the ears should be slightly superior to that of the skull. Thin, smooth, covered with thin, dense and very short hair.

NECK: Straight, slightly arched in the upper third part, length not inferior to the head length, not very thick and with a short dewlap in the throat. It should join the head gracefully at an angle of approximately 90° and the connection between neck and body should not be accentuated.

BODY:

Top line: Rectilinear, rising slightly from croup to withers.

Withers: Not very high.

Back: Short, broad, rectilinear and slightly sloping down to the loin, to which it joins well.

Loin: Short, very broad, with strong muscles, slightly arched and well connected to the croup.

Croup: Of proportional width in relation to the loin, of harmonious conformation with a slightly oblique axis slightly sloping down.

Chest: Deep and broad, with good thorax width, more developed in length and depth than in width, reaching the elbow. Well sprung ribs in the upper section and very broad.
Considering the girth and in cross-section, the chest and its bordering ribs appear horseshoe-shaped, with both ends meeting sternum. **Underline and belly**: Slightly uprising from sternum to groin. The slim belly joins the hip in a circumference arch; the distance separating the hip from the last rib gives the flank a short and well coupled appearance.

**TAIL**:
- **Natural**: of medium length, not reaching below the hock. Straight, of medium set, thick at the base and slightly tapering to the tip. Well set in perfect continuity with the line of the croup. At rest it hangs naturally, but never between the thighs. In motion, it rises horizontally or slightly above the topline but never vertically or sickle-shaped. Wagging from side to side.
- **Docked**: in order to cover the genitals without surpassing them.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:
- **General appearance**: Straight when seen from the front and perfectly parallel to the main line of the body. Seen from the sides, upright and giving an overall appearance of great stability, support and natural ease of movement.
- **Shoulder**: Long; with medium inclination, well set and quite strongly muscled. 120º scapula-humerus angle.
- **Upper arm**: Close to the chest. Its length is in accordance with the shoulder blade and the angulation is proportionate.
- **Elbow**: Separated from the chest by the armpit, clean, well let down, of equal distance to the main line of the body, neither turned in or out. 150º humerus-radius angle.
- **Forearm**: Set off from the body, long, straight and perpendicular to the ground, when seen from front or sides.
- **Carpus (Pastern joint)**: In perfect continuity to the forearm.
- **Metacarpus (Pastern)**: Broad, slightly sloping.
- **Forefeet**: Proportional to the size of the limb, tending to be round rather than long, but without resembling cat-feet. Well formed toes, tight, uniform and robust to give good support.
Strong and well developed pads, with black, thick, hard and resistant hide. Strong nails, hard and preferably black.

**HINDQUARTERS**:
**General appearance**: Upright when seen from the back and perfectly parallel to the main body line, with normal uprightness when seen from sides.
**Thigh**: Long, broad, well muscled. Buttocks shaped in a more or less accentuated curve, long and with a slightly elastic musculature. 95° hip-femur angle
**Stifle joint**: Slightly below the belly, but not too far from it. Slightly prominent and slightly turned out. 120° femur-tibia angle.
**Second thigh**: Well placed, the length being proportional to the length of the thigh, its obliquity should be in proportion with the slope of the croup.
**Hock**: Sufficiently open and well placed, clean, broad and thick. 145° tibia-tarsus angle.
**Metatarsus (rear pastern)**: Of medium height, vertical, almost cylindrical, of even thickness and lean.
**Hind feet**: Identical to the forefeet, but slightly longer.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT**: With normal stride, easy and elegant. Polyvalent in its work and quite adaptable to diverse ground, weather and game, the movement switches between a simple suspension gallop and an extended, easy and rhythmic trot.

**COAT**

**HAIR**: Short, hard, close, harsh and dense, covering the body evenly, with the exception of the armpits, groin, perianal and genital regions where is more sparse and softer. It is thinner and shorter on the head, especially on the ears, which have a velvety look. Without undercoat.

**COLOUR**: Yellow of light, medium and dark shades, solid or with white patches on the head, neck, chest, lower extremity of limbs, below the elbows and hocks and tip of tail when undocked.
HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers: Males: 56 cm +/- 4 cm.
Females: 52 cm +/- 4 cm.

Weight: Males: 20-27 Kg.
Females: 16-22 Kg.

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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

- **Behaviour**: Shyness.
- **Nose**: Any colour other than black.
- **Muzzle**: Short or long.
- **Lips**: Upper lips not square. Commissure not perceptible. Incorrect pigmentation of the mucous membranes.
- **Teeth**: Pincer bite.
- **Eyes**: Small, light, inexpressive; too round.
- **Ears**: Of medium set, very big or very small, pointed tip.
- **Neck**: Too short. Without dewlap or too much dewlap.
- **Body**: Poor development of the chest.
- **Tail**: Too short when natural, too low set or with atypical carriage (vertical or sickle-shaped).
- **Limbs and feet**: Turned in or out, splayed feet.
- **Coat**: Soft hair.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- **Behaviour**: Too shy.
- **Head**: Skull-muzzle relation very different from 6/4. Barely defined stop, parallel longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes.
- **Muzzle**: Slanted.
• **Eyes**: Slanted. Squinting (east-west/cross-eyed).
• **Ears**: Fleshy, low set, excessively folded or curling.
• **Body**: Saddled or roached top line. Croup too sloping. Body too long, round thorax. Tucked up belly.
• **Coat**: White patches outside the limits set by the standard.
• **Size**: Oversized or undersized.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**:
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• **Behaviour**: Aggressive or overly shy.
• **Head**: Atypical with convex muzzle, too long or too short, skull too narrow. Divergent longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes.
• **Nose**: Total lack of pigmentation.
• **Jaws**: Undershot or overshot.
• **Eyes**: Uneven in shape or size, of different colours. Wall eye, congenital blindness.
• **Deafness**: Congenital or acquired.
• **Body**: Completely atypical, showing signs of crossbreeding to other breeds.
• **Coat**: Different from breed type.
• **Colour**: Albinism. Any other colour than the described type.

**N.B.**:  
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
30.03.2009 /EN

FCI-Standard Nº 93

PORTUGUESE SHEEPDOG
(Cão da Serra de Aires)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

ORIGIN: Portugal.


UTILIZATION: Sheepdog for herding and watching over livestock.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Sheepdog used in the Alentejo region for herding and watching different kinds of livestock; sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs. An austere and rustic dog perfectly adapted to the area’s temperature changes and with great endurance for covering long distances herding livestock through the Alentejo plains.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized dog, medium long (Sub-longilinear), with appreciable rusticity and sobriety, extremely agile and swift, with ample and suspended movement. Long hair of goat-like texture, without undercoat. It has simian-like attitudes and appearance, which is why it is known in its native region as “monkey dog”.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body is approximately 10% more than the height at the withers.
The depth of chest is less than 50% of height at the withers. The muzzle length is 2/3 of the skull length; the width of the skull is slightly less than its length.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT**: Exceptionally intelligent and very lively. Very devoted to the shepherd and the herd, it can be somewhat wary of strangers and vigilant at night. Nowadays it is also an excellent companion, sporting and guard dog. It is known for its skilful ability to keep livestock in the pastures and also for searching stray animals. It is always vigilant and successfully alerts for the proximity of predators. The breed is extremely devoted to its work and its shepherd. The work is conducted with joy and pleasure.

**HEAD**: Medium sized (mesocephalic), strong, broad, neither long nor massive.

**CRANIAL REGION**:
Skull: Tending to square, slightly longer than broad; divergent longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle; convex on both axes, but more laterally. The superciliary arches are not prominent. The frontal furrow is pronounced and extends to the middle of the forehead; the area between ears is almost flat with apparent occipital protuberance. **Stop**: Well defined.

**FACIAL REGION**:
Nose: Well defined, slightly raised and with ample nostrils, rounded, cylindrical and truncated almost vertically; preferably black, may be liver coloured in yellow and brown animals, but should always be darker than the coat.
Muzzle: Short, measuring two thirds of the skull length; almost cylindrical; the width being proportional to its length and shape. Straight in profile or slightly concave.
Lips: Close fitting, not overlaid, almost straight, thin; firm. Edges of the same colour as the nose.
Jaws/Teeth : Normally developed, with perfect opposition of both jaws; full dentition, with 42 solid white teeth; scissors bite, pincer bite accepted.

Eyes : Medium sized; rounded; preferably dark in colour, but may be hazelnut or amber in brown and yellow animals; set level not prominent. Lively expression, intelligent but docile; horizontal lids black or always darker than the coat, in accordance with the colour of the nose.

Ears : High-set; hanging and not folded; triangular. Thin and smooth skin. Medium sized, of the same length and width (approximately 10 cm).

NECK : Harmoniously attached to head and body; of moderate length; straight and slightly rising, moderately thick with strong muscles; without dewlap.

BODY :  
Top line : Level or slightly sloping.  
Withers : Strong and harmoniously attached to the neck and back.  
Back : Straight or slightly sloping and long; well muscled; almost twice as long as the loin.  
Loin : Short and arched seen in profile; broad and curved seen from the front; strongly muscled and well attached to the back and croup.  
Croup : Slightly prominent and sloping; smoothly; of medium length and width; strong muscles.  
Chest : Down to the elbows; of medium width and depth; slightly arched ribs, with oval rib cage, slanting to the back; the forechest is prominent, broad, well let back and ample.  
Underline and belly : Uprising with moderately tucked up belly and slightly rising flanks.

TAIL : Set on high; pointed; reaching the hocks; tapering from the base. Long and abundant hair.  
When at rest falls between the buttocks slightly arched and curved at the tip, in action it either extends the backline or may curve slightly over the top line, but never curled over the back.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Strong, upright when seen from the front and side and well set apart; the distance from withers to elbow is slightly less than from elbow to ground.
Shoulder: Of medium length; with a 45º lay back; well muscled; scapula-humerus placed at a 90º angle.
Upper arm: Strong and of medium length; set at a 45º angle; well muscled.
Elbow: Parallel, close to the chest and with a 135 º humerus-radius angle.
Forearm: Long; vertical and well muscled with bone of medium thickness.
Carpus (Pastern joint): Lean and not prominent.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Of medium length; and medium thickness; neither sloping nor perfectly upright.
Forefeet: Rounded (not splayed); long and with tight and pronoucedly arched toes; strong nails, black or darker than coat colour. Thick and hard pads.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Medium width, upright when seen from the rear; strong; giving a perfect impression of power and agility.
Thigh: Of medium length and width; well muscled; hip-femur angle approximately 105º.
Stifle joint: Straight seen from the rear not inclined inwards or outwards. Strong femur-tibia angle approximately 130º.
Second thigh: Long; slightly inclined; well muscled; strong bones.
Hock joint: Of medium width; low set strong and lean; tibia-tarsus angle approximately 120º.
Metatarsus (rear pastern): Of medium length and thickness, but strong; neither sloping nor perfectly upright. May have single or double dewclaws.
Hind feet: Identical to the forefeet in all aspects.
GAIT/MOVEMENT: Predominantly it moves in a light and suspended trot, with great reach. The gallop, when the work requires it, is energetic.

SKIN: Thick; flexible; not very tight; internal and external mucous membranes preferably pigmented.

COAT

Hair: Straight or slightly wavy; long; with slightly harsh texture preferably goat-like; forming long beard, moustache and eyebrows, but not covering the eyes; dense and evenly distributed over the body, including between toes; hair of medium thickness; without undercoat or woolliness; very long coat on head, body and limbs, including between toes.

Colour: Yellow, brown, grey, fawn and wolf-grey, in light, medium and dark shades and black; with tan markings more or less noticeable, but should never be pied, except for a very small white spot on the chest.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers:
Males: 45 - 55 cm.
Females: 42 - 52 cm.

Weight:
Males and females: 17 - 27 Kg.

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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

SEVERE FAULTS:
- Behaviour: Animals showing nervous, unbalanced temperament.
• **Jaws** : Incorrect implantation of teeth, lack of two premolars (except PM1).
• **Stop** : Not pronounced.
• **Nose** : Pointed.
• **Lips** : Overlapping or pendulous.
• **Eyes** : Light, small, slanting or not rounded.
• **Ears** : Folded or rose-shaped.
• **Forechest** : Too narrow.
• **Chest** : Shallow, flat rib cage.
• **Top line** : Saddle back or too sloping.
• **Croup** : Horizontal or too sloping.
• **Underline** : Too much tick-up.
• **Limbs** : Tilted fore- or hind feet, cow hocks, and hindquarters must not be straight.
• **Tail** : Low set, short or curled over back, when at rest.
• **Nails** : White.
• **Hair** : Not harsh enough or not long enough.
• **Colour** : White spot on the chest too large; tan points not defined.
• **Gait** : Not ample enough, not suspended, out at the elbows, hocks too close.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS** :
• **Behaviour** : Aggressive or overly shy.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• **General appearance** : Lymphatic, light boned. Serious deviations from the important proportions.
• **Head** : Narrow and long.
• **Skull** : Narrow, flat or globular.
• **Ears** : Low set, or too wide apart, erect or semi-erect.
• **Muzzle** : Convex profile.
• **Jaws** : Undershot or overshot lack of more than two pre-molars (except PM1).
• **Pigmentation** : Total lack of pigmentation on nose, eyelids and lips (albinism).

St-FCI n°93/30.03.2009
• **Tail**: Docked or absent at birth.
• **Hair**: Short, curly, or with undercoat.
• **Colour**: White on the extremities of limbs or pied. Lack of tan points in brown, grey and black adults.
• **Gait**: Too hobbled and heavy, or with serious deviations of forelegs, frailness.
• **Size**: Oversized or Undersized.

**N.B:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
06.12.2004/EN

FCI-Standard N° 216

PUDELPOINTER
TRANSLATION : Elke Peper.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : Germany.


UTILIZATION : Versatile working gundog with all the aptitudes required for the breed, for all kinds of work in the fields, in the woods and in the water.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs.
With Working Trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The Pudelpointer is a rough coated pointing dog that originates genetically from two breeds, the Poodle and the Pointer, and that has come into being completely isolated from other pointing breeds. Although the Poodle has only been used for creating the foundation breeding stock its characteristics have been preserved till today. In combination with the extraordinary abilities of the Pointer in the fields, its fine scent and its far seeking nose, its fast and wide ranging search and its taut pointing, a versatile, genetically sound and healthy working gundog has emerged, corresponding to the requirements for hunting. The country of origin attaches special significance to the state of health of the Pudelpointer with special emphasis on the prevention of hip dysplasia (HD) and epilepsy in the breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Ideally the conformation displays a Pointer of heavy type with not too long rough coat of dead leaf or black colour protecting the whole body.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers in a ratio of 10 to 9. The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop is equal to the length of the muzzle from the stop to the nose.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Neither shy nor aggressive. Calm, self-controlled, even temperament with distinct hunting instinct, without game or gun shyness.

HEAD: Of balanced length and width, in proportion to the size and the sex of the dog.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Flat, slightly rounded at the sides only, moderately broad, pronounced superciliary ridges.
Stop: Pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Strongly pigmented corresponding to the coat colour. Nostrils well opened.
Muzzle: In balanced proportion of length and width, neither narrow nor pointed, bridge of nose straight.
Lips: Close-fitting, not overhanging; never slavering.
Jaws / teeth: Large teeth; powerful jaws with perfect, regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. 42 teeth according to the dentition formula.
Eyes: Set at the sides, large, of a dark amber colour, with lively expression. Eyerims well covered with hair, close-fitting to the eyeball.
Ears: Of medium size, set on high, flat lying, not fleshy; well covered with hair, with rounded tips.

NECK: Of medium length, strongly muscled, slightly arched nape, no dewlap.
**BODY**
Topline : Straight.
Withers : Pronounced.
Back : Short and straight, firm, strongly muscled.
Loins : Well muscled.
Croup : Of medium length, slightly sloping; well muscled.
Chest : Broad, deep; ribs well arched, but not barrel-shaped.
Underline and belly : Slight tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; slender.

**TAIL** : Set-on in an even and unbroken line with the croup. Tail straight; should not be carried steeply erected. Covered with rough hair, without fringe.
In accordance with the animal protection law, tail is docked for hunting purposes in such manner to cover the vulva in bitches and the scrotum in males. In countries where docking is prohibited by the law the tail may be left natural. It should reach to the hocks and should be carried straight or somewhat sabre-like slightly above the level of the topline.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS** :
General appearance : Viewed from the front, straight and parallel; viewed from the side, straight legs set well under the body. Strong bones and joints.
Shoulders : Tight fitting, well muscled shoulder blades, forming a good angle with the upper arm.
Upper arm : Long, with good lean muscles.
Elbows : Set well under and close to the body, turning neither in nor out.
Forearm : Long, well muscled, lean, perpendicular to the ground. Forming a good angle with the upper arm.
Carpal joint : Strong.
Pasterns : Slightly sloping.
Front feet: Round to oval, well knit; with tough and robust pads; hairs on feet and toes not too long.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Viewed from behind, legs straight and parallel, well muscled; strong bones.
Upper thigh: Long, broad, well muscled.
Stifle: Strong. Upper and lower thigh forming a good angle.
Lower thigh: Strong, sinewy, muscular.
Hock joint: Strong, very well angulated.
Metatarsus: Short, perpendicular to the ground.
Hind feet: Round to oval, well knit; with tough, robust pads. Hairs on feet and toes not too long.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Harmonious, springy, with good reach and drive; far reaching strides, straight and parallel coming and going; with well upstanding posture.

SKIN: Tight, close-fitting, without folds.

COAT:

HAIR: Close, flat lying, hard rough coat of medium length with dense undercoat. Length of the top coat at the withers 4 – 6 cm. The head shows a beard and a wood shaving like forelock. The coat on the belly is close and dense. By its harshness and density the coat should provide as good a protection as possible against weather and injuries as possible.

COLOUR: Wholecoloured.
• Brown.
• Dead leaf colour.
• Black.
Small white markings are permitted.

SIZE: Height at withers: Dogs: 60 to 68 cm.
Bitches: 55 to 63 cm.
FAULTS: Any departure of the foregoing points must 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.

Especially:
- Swayback or roach back.
- Elbows turning in or out.
- Barrel-legged, cow hocked or close behind in stance and/or in movement.
- Stiff or mincing gait.
- Coat too long, too thin; lack of undercoat.

ELIMINATING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs. Any kind of weak temperament; especially gun or game shyness, nervousness, aggressiveness; fear biter.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Over- or undershot bite, wry mouth; the canines being set too narrow; missing teeth other than P1.
- Entropion, ectropion of any degree.
- Upper eyelids without lashes, hairless eyelids.
- Short coat.
- Lack of beard.
- Any other colour or markings of different colour than specified in the standard.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 92

PYRENEAN MASTIFF
(Mastín del Pirineo)
TRANSLATION: Mrs. C. Seilder.

ORIGIN: Spain.


UTILIZATION: Guard and defense. Previously, the Pyrenean Mastiff was used for defense against beasts of prey, in particular against wolf and bear. Nowadays he is an excellent guard for country estates and their owners as he is easily trained.


   Section 2.2 Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.

   Without working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: That of a very large dog, above average size and of medium proportions. Harmonious, emphatically strong and muscular. Firm bone structure. Coat not exaggerated in length. In spite of his size, must not give the impression of being heavy or sluggish.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Within medium proportions.

• Well balanced and harmonious over. The length of the body measures barely more than the height at withers.
• Length of skull in relation to bridge of nose = 5 : 4.
• Breadth of skull: Equal to or slightly larger than length.
• Relationship of height at withers to girth of chest is approximately 7 : 10.
**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Friendly towards humans, calm, noble and very intelligent, at the same time courageous and proud towards strangers from whom he never backs away. In his behaviour towards other dogs, he is good natured and aware of his superior strength. Occasionally, he will fight with great skill, an atavistic quality which goes back to hundreds of years of fighting wolves. His dark bark comes from deep within his chest. His expression is alert.

**HEAD**: Large, strong, moderately long. Length of skull is 5 : 4 in proportion to bridge of nose. Longitudinal axes of skull and muzzle are very slightly diverging to almost parallel. Seen from above, skull and muzzle must be long and even in shape without marked difference between width at set-on of muzzle and width at temple. Seen from side, head must be deep and not bulging.

**CRANIAL REGION**:
- Skull: Broad, strong, slightly convex in profile. Width of skull equal to or slightly broader than length. Occipital bone pronounced.
- Stop: Gentle, barely emphasized, but still visible.

**FACIAL REGION**:
- Nose leather: Black, moist, large and broad.
- Muzzle: Seen from side, bridge of nose must be straight. Seen from above, the muzzle is slightly triangular, tapering very gradually from its set on to the nose leather, without, however, getting pointed.
- Lips: The upper lip should cover the lower without any hint of slackness. The lower lip forms a marked labial corner. Mucous membranes should be black.
- Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth white, strong and healthy. Canines: large, long, pointed, well adapted to each other, so as to be able to catch any prey. Molars: large and strong. Incisors: rather small. All premolars should be present. Gums black with pronounced transverse membraneous ridges.
- Eyes: Small, almond shaped, hazel colour. Dark eyes preferred. Expression is alert, noble, sympathetic and intelligent, but can be extraordinarily stern towards an opponent. Eye lids: black pigmented.
When dog is alert, lids fitting close to eyeball are preferred. In repose, a slight slackness of the lower lid, which shows a small stripe of conjunctiva, is typical of the breed.

**Ears** : Medium size, triangular, hanging flat. Set on above line of eyes. In repose, hanging close to cheeks. When dog is alert, clearly standing away from cheeks. One third of the upper and rear part should be slightly pricked. Ears should not be cropped.

**NECK** : Should be the shape of a blunt cone, broad, strong, muscular and flexible. Skin thick and slightly loose. Distinct double dewlap, well formed, yet not exaggerated.

**BODY** :
- **General impression** : Rectangular, powerful and robust, giving the impression of great strength, yet supple and agile.
- **Upperline** : Straight, horizontal standing and moving.
- **Withers** : Well pronounced.
- **Back** : Strong and muscular.
- **Loins** : Long, broad and strong, gradually getting narrower towards the flanks.
- **Croup** : Wide and strong. Compared to the horizontal its inclination is 45°. Height at rump equal to height at withers.
- **Chest** : Broad, deep, muscular and powerful. Point of sternum protruding. Ribs spaced widely apart with rounded ribcage, not flat. Proportion of height at withers to girth of chest : approximately 7 : 10.
- **Belly and flanks** : Belly moderately tucked up. Groin deep, flanks very broad.

**TAIL** : Set on medium high. Thick at root, strong and flexible. The coat on tail is definitely long, soft and forms a beautiful plume. In repose it hangs low and reaches easily to the hocks. The last third is always lightly curved. In movement and when the dog is alert, it is carried in sabre form with definite hook at tip but without the entire length being bent or resting over the back.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful, muscular. Adequate angulations, seen from the side. Seen from rear and side, limbs are vertical. Hocks straight and vertical. Hindquarters must have the ability to provide with ease forceful drive with elegance. Upper thigh: Strong and muscular. Hip joint angle approximately 100 degrees. Stifle: Angulation from upper upper to lower thigh approximately 120°. Lower thigh: Long, well muscled and good strength of bone. Hock: Angle open, approximately 130 degrees. Hind pastern: Well defined with clearly visible Achilles tendon. Dewclaws, either single or double, are either present or missing. Their removal is permitted. In dogs of equal quality, double dewclaws are preferred. Hind feet: Cat feet of light oval shape, slightly longer than front feet.
GAIT / MOVEMENT: Preferred movement is the trot which should be harmonious, strong and elegant. No tendency for legs to swing outward. No pacing.

SKIN: Elastic, thick, pink in colour, with dark pigmented patches. All mucous membranes should be black.

COAT

HAIR: Dense, thick and of moderate length. The ideal medium length, measured on middle section of topline, should be 6 to 9 cm. The coat is longer on the shoulders, neck, under belly, at the back of legs as well as on the tail. On the plume, the texture is not as bristly as elsewhere on the body. The coat should bristly, not woolly in texture.

COLOUR: Basic colour white, always with a well defined mask. Sometimes there are irregularly distributed distinctly outlined patches of the same colour as the mask. Tricolour or pure white dogs are undesirable. Ears always spotted. Tip of tail and lower parts of legs are always white. Mask should be clearly defined. It is an advantage if the outline of the patches is clear cut. At the roots, the coat should be as light as possible, ideally really white. The most desired colours are, in order of preference, pure white (snow-white), patches medium grey, intensive golden yellow, brown, black, grey-silver, light beige, sandy or marbled. Undesirable are red patches and yellowish-white basic colour.

SIZE: There is no upper height limit. When quality is equal, the bigger dog is always preferred.
Lower limit: Dogs: 77 cm.
Bitches: 72 cm.
It is, however, desirable that all dogs should exceed the lower limit considerably. Dogs should be above 81 cm, bitches 75 cm.
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.

SLIGHT FAULTS:
- Bridge of nose slightly arched when seen from side.
- Pincer bite. Any missing premolar.
- Topline not straight. Wavy, rolling movement at walking pace but not in an exaggerated way.
- Coat slightly wavy; coat in the middle section of the topline a little longer than 9 cm.
- Very slight shyness.

SERIOUS FAULTS:
- Generally weedy or sluggish.
- Muzzle too pointed or too blunt.
- Slightly overshot mouth.
- Absence of several premolars and canines if loss is not caused by an accident.
- Slight faults in the occlusion of the incisors.
- Cropped ears.
- Saddleback.
- Height much greater at the croup than at the withers.
- Tail carried lying over the croup; lack of plume; lack of hook on the end of the tail; docked tail.
- Extremities not vertical.
- General weakness in pastern, rear pasterns and feet.
- Cowhocked, either standing or moving.
- Legs swinging out sideways in movement.
- Coat very wavy or curly; coat in middle section of the topline slightly shorter than 6 cm and longer than 11 cm.
- Lack of patches on ears.
- Generally unbalanced temperament.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Lack of pigment in noseleather or mucous membranes.
- Split nose.
- Very marked overshot mouth, undershot mouth.
- Coat in middle section of the topline only 4 cm or shorter or longer than 13 cm.
- Absence of white colour; absence of white on the tip of the tail and on lower parts of the legs.
- Solid white coat colour : lack of mask.
- Patches not clearly defined and with little contrast to basic colour which points to a cross with another breed.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
04.05.2009/EN

FCI-Standard N° 96

**RAFEIRO OF ALENTEJO**
(Rafeiro do Alentejo)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

ORIGIN: Portugal.


UTILIZATION: Guard dog for property and livestock.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid breeds, Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs and other breeds.

Section 2.2. Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: It is believed to descend from molosser dogs from the Middle East. On account of their size and courage they were used by tribes whose livelihood depended on livestock husbandry, thus performing a crucial role for this type of community.

With the beginning of the transhumance, which implies temporary displacement of large flocks, it was noticed that they were exposed to many dangers during their long journeys. On their route to the mountains in the summer and back to the plains in the winter, flocks were always accompanied by large dogs, which lead to the latter being spread along the route from region to region. Thus is explained the appearance of this powerful dog, in the Alentejo plains, which has been called Rafeiro do Alentejo since the end of the 19th century.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: Large sized dog, powerful, rustic, sober and calm.
Outlines in head slightly convex, the general structure is rather longer than high (sub-longilinear).

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Rectangular (Sub-longilinear), with height at withers slightly inferior to body length.
Skull width and head length should have a relation of 1/2. Muzzle and skull length should have a relation of 2/3.
Chest depth should be slightly less than half the height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: An excellent farm and estate watch dog, it is also a very useful livestock protector, more vigilant at night, being very serious when guarding territory or any other property entrusted to it.
It has a calm and confident expression, neither aggressive nor shy.

HEAD: Voluminous tending to massive, in proportion to the size of the dog; wide at the rear of the skull, narrower and less convex in the forehead. The superior cranium-facial axes are moderately divergent.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Broad; rounded in both the longitudinal and transversal axes; superciliary arches not prominent; slight frontal furrow between and over the eyes; occipital protuberance not too pronounced; well muscled sides of the skull.
Stop: Not pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Oval, with tip slightly downwards and towards the rear part of muzzle; black coloured well open nostrils.
Muzzle: Nasal bridge straight, its cross section arched. The muzzle has a wide and high base, tapering moderately towards the nose and is shorter than the skull.
Lips: Black, slightly rounded in front, overlapping, well cut; of medium thickness; showing a slight curve in the inferior profile.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong and well developed; scissors bite, pincer bite accepted.

Cheeks: Slightly evident with prominent masseteric area.

Eyes: Small; elliptical; set almost level with the foreface; brown (preferably dark); dark pigmented lids; firm and adherent to the eyes. With a calm expression.

Ears: Medium set-on, with low mobility, folded and hanging. Small, with a narrow base and length equal to or slightly more than the width; Triangular and rounded at the tip. At attention they remain folded, rising at the base and folding vertically.

NECK: Well set into the shoulders; straight; short; strong; with even, single, longitudinal dewlap, proportioned to the size.

BODY: Strong, well muscled, slightly longer than the height at the withers, voluminous.

Top line: Straight, almost level; a slight slope from fore to rear is tolerated.

Withers: Not prominent, well connected to the neck.

Back: Slightly sloping tending to horizontal.

Loin: Of medium length; straight and broad, well muscled.

Croup: Slightly sloping; of medium length; broad and muscled, in relation to the substance.

Chest: Broad; well let down to, or slightly below the elbow.

Fore chest: Broad, but not too evident.

Ribs: Well sprung; slightly inclined towards to the back.

Underline and belly: Almost horizontal sternum; belly not tucked up, following the line of the sternum.
TAIL: Set on at medium height following the croup; thick at the base, may be slightly curved or turned up at the tip, but no kink, long; at rest hangs down reaching at least the hock, preferably below it, in action it may rise and curl without resting on the top line.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Strong, wide apart, upright when seen from front and from profile.
Shoulder: Strong; of medium length; well developed and muscled, approximately 105° scapula-humerus angle.
Upper arm: Strong; of medium length; inclined and muscled.
Elbow: Close to the thorax, neither turning in nor out; humerus-radius angle between 130° and 135°.
Forearm: Vertical; long; strong and well muscled.
Carpus (Pastern joint): Thick; with good joints.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Of medium length; thick; slightly sloping.
Forefeet: Toes thick, tight (not splayed) and slightly arched (rounded); strong nails, coloured according to the coat colour; pads thick and tough.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Strong, wide apart, upright when seen from back and profile.
Thigh: Long; broad; well muscled but not exaggerated; hip-femur angle approximately 105°.
Stifle joint: Strong joint; in line with the body without turning out; femur-tibia angle between 125° and 130°.
Second thigh: Strong; moderately inclined; of medium length; well muscled.
Hock: Strong; lean, of medium height; tibia-tarsus angle approximately 140°
Metatarsus (rear pastern): Thick, of medium length, set at medium height; very slightly sloping; may have single or double dewclaws.
Hind feet: Toes thick, tight (not splayed) and slightly arched; strong nails, coloured according to the coat colour; pads thick and tough.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Heavy, slow, roll without exaggeration.

SKIN: Thick, rather close fitting; internal mucous membranes partially or totally pigmented with black, external mucous membranes fully pigmented.

COAT

HAIR: Short or of medium length, this being preferred; thick, straight and dense, evenly spread down to between toes.

COLOUR: Black, wolf grey, fawn or yellow, with or without brindling, always with white markings; or white with patches of these colours.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers:
Males: 66-74 cm.
Females: 64-70 cm.

Weight:
Males: 45-60 Kg.
Females: 35-50 Kg.

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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

- Behaviour: Shyness.
- Appearance: Bad overall condition, thinness or obesity.
- Muzzle: Long, narrow, slightly curved in profile, with vertically truncated nose.
- Backline: Carp or saddle back.
• Croup : Long, too sloping down, narrow.
• Tail : High or low set.
• Limbs – Cow hocked or too wide in the front; incorrect angulation and lack of uprightness of pasterns.
• Feet – Disproportioned to the body size, splayed or hare feet.
• Coat – In poor condition; long hair; wire or wavy hair.

SEVERE FAULTS :
• General Appearance : Light build or lymphatic.
• Head : Not proportioned to the size, lack of volume, pronounced stop, flat and narrow skull, parallel longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes.
• Eyes : Light coloured, not elliptical, slanted, lids not very adherent to the eyeball.
• Ears : Big, rounded, not folded, not hanging, partially cropped.
• Neck : Absence of dewlap; too folded or double dewlap.
• Chest : Narrow and flat ribs.
• Tail : Curled when at rest, hook at the tip; short. Docked.
• Mucous membranes : Partial external lack of pigmentation of the mouth, eyelids, lips and nose.
• Height : Males: less than 66 cm or more than 75 cm. Females: less than 64 cm or more than 71 cm.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS :
• Aggressive or overly shy.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Type : Atypical.
• General appearance : Extremely light in build or very lymphatic.
• Head : Very narrow and long.
• Muzzle : Too long; convex profile.
• Jaws : Undershot or overshot.
• Eyes : Too light, of different sizes and colour.
• **Ears**: Very bad set, excessively big and round.
• **Tail**: Anurous.
• **Mucous membranes**: Total lack of pigmentation (albinism) of the mouth, lips and nose.
• **Coat**: Too short.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
18.08.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 349

ROMANIAN MIORITIC SHEPHERD DOG
(Ciobănesc Românesc Mioritic)
TRANSLATION: Jennifer Mulholland and Raymond Triquet. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Romania.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 09.06.2015

UTILIZATION: Excellent herding dog, incorruptible guardian and marvelous companion.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs).

Section 1 Sheepdogs.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Romanian Mioritic Shepherd Dog was selected from a natural breed of the Carpathian mountains, the principle reason being utility. This breed has many fanciers in Romania because of its vigorous appearance. The standard was drafted by the Romanian Kennel Club in 1981. The Technical Commission of the R.K.C. adapted and revised the Standard on 29.03.2002 to conform to the F.C.I model established in Jerusalem.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A large dog but never heavy; vigorous and spectacular. The coat is long and well-furnished on the head, all of the body and the limbs. Males are taller and stronger than females showing clear sexual dimorphism.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The body is longer than the height at the withers (ideal ratio is 11:10). The depth of chest should be approximately half of the height at the withers. The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull.
**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** A calm and stable dog. A good herd dog, very courageous and efficient fighter against possible animals prey (bear, wolf, lynx). Wary of strangers.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION:**
Skull: Moderate width, slightly rounded. The upper profiles of the skull and muzzle are almost parallel. Eyebrow arcades not too prominent. The zygomatic arches are only slightly defined. Occipital protuberance well defined.
Stop: Not too pronounced.

**FACIAL REGION:**
Nose: Wide, well developed, black.
Muzzle: Equal or a little shorter than the skull; well developed, tapering progressively towards the nose but never pointed; strong lower jaw.
Lips: Thick, tight, strongly pigmented.
Jaws/Teeth: Powerful jaws; complete dentition (lack of PM1 and M3 allowed), strong and healthy with well-set white teeth; scissor bite. Level bite tolerated but not preferred.
Cheeks: Not protruding.
Eyes: Moderate size, oblique; the color is hazel, dark brown or slightly lighter, never yellow. Eyelids well pigmented. Calm and intelligent expression.
Ears: Relatively high set, “V” shaped with the tip slightly rounded, 10–15 cm long, hanging closely to the cheeks; cropping forbidden.

**NECK:** Moderate length, broad and powerful, without dewlap.

**BODY:** Well developed.
Topline: Straight and solid.
Withers: Moderately defined.
Back: Horizontal, strong and muscled.
Loin: Moderately long, wide and very muscular.
Croup: Muscled and moderately sloping towards the set of the tail.
Chest: Not too long, broad, depth being approximately half of the height at the withers, ribs well sprung.
Underline and belly: Slight tuck up without being exaggerated.

**TAIL**: High set-on. At rest, it is carried hanging, reaching to or lower than the hock; when the dog is alert or in action, the tail is carried higher, slightly curved, sometimes above the topline but never curled over the back or touching it. Docking is forbidden.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
General appearance: Upright, seen from the front or the side.
Shoulder: Moderate length, oblique, very muscular and well attached. The scapulo-humeral angle is approximately 100°–105°.
Upper arm: Moderate length, well-muscled.
Elbow: Close to the body, turning neither in nor out.
Forearm: Sufficiently long, powerful and muscled.
Carpus (Wrist): Firm.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly sloping seen from the side.
Forefeet: Oval, compact and massive, toes are tight and arched, nails ash-grey colored.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
General appearance: Very muscular and powerful, straight and parallel seen from behind. Angulations only slightly open.
Thigh: Long, broad and very muscular.
Stifle (Knee): The femoro-tibial angle is approximately 100°–105°.
Lower thigh: Sufficiently long, muscled with good bone.
Hock joint: Moderate height, strong, well bent, turning neither in nor out.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Not too long, robust and almost vertical, seen from the side. The presence of dewclaws should not be penalized.
Hind feet: Slightly longer than the forefeet.
**GAIT / MOVEMENT**: Harmonious, free, well-coordinated, powerful and effortless. The trot is preferred. The gallop is sustained and balanced.

**SKIN**: Thick, tight fitting and well pigmented.

**COAT**

**Hair**: The coat is abundant on the head and body, harsh texture, straight and minimum length of 10 cm. The undercoat is more dense and supple and of a lighter color. On the limbs the coat is shorter. The tail is well furnished.

**Colour**: Piebald: The ground color must be white with well-defined black or grey markings. Solid colors: Solid white or solid grey. Tips of ears should be pigmented in dark grey or black (earrings).

**SIZE AND WEIGHT**:

**Height at the withers**:  
Males: Minimum 70 cm, ideal height is 75 cm.  
Females: Minimum 65 cm, ideal height is 70 cm.

**Weight**: In proportion to the size.

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Overweight or weak subject.
- Tail curled or carried in a ring.
- Absence of teeth, other than PM1 and M3.
- Elbows turned in or out.
- Heavy gait.
SEVERE FAULTS:
- Sexual dimorphism not sufficiently marked.
- Untypical expression.
- Round, protruding eyes.
- Wall eye.
- Erect ears.
- Coat too short (less than 8 cm).
- Curly coat or of a texture other than described in the standard.
- Topline sagging, arched or dipping.
- Spreading feet, turned out or in.
- Rear limbs with angulation too open.
- Cow hocked.
- Presence of brindle markings.
- Males below 70 cm height at the withers, females below 65 cm.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Untypical subject.
- Absence of incisive or canines teeth.
- Overshot or undershot.
- Albinism.
- Naturally absent or naturally short tail.
- Docked tail.
- Height at the withers less than 68 cm for males.
- Height at the withers less than 63 cm for females.

N.B:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum).
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation) should be used for breeding.
Standard of the Russian Toy Dog

History: The Russian Toy Dog began in the 18th century when the English Toy Terrier arrived in Russia. Socialites adored these tiny terriers due to their small size and lively temperament and it became stylish to appear with them at the opera and social events. In the 20th century, the number of English Toy Terriers in Russia had grown considerably and they began referring to them as the Russian Toy Terrier. Then in 1958, whether a mutation or the introduction of another unknown small breed, a unique long coated puppy was born to two smooth coated parents and became the progenitor of the modern day long coat variety. In the 1980’s, the new standard declared that the Moscow Long Haired Toy Terrier and the Russian Toy Terrier were in fact two varieties of a single breed. Eventually the word terrier was dropped from the breeds name and they’re now referred to as the Russian Toy dog with both long and smooth coat varieties.

General Appearance: A small elegant dog, lively, long-legged, with fine bone and lean muscles. Sexual dimorphism only slightly defined. Active, cheerful, possessing keen intelligence, slightly aloof to strangers but neither cowardly nor aggressive.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The Russian toy has a square build; the height, when measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is equal to the length, when measured horizontally from the prosternum to the point of the buttocks. The height at the elbows is only slightly more than half of the height at withers. The chest is sufficiently deep reaching to the elbow. Height at withers for both dogs and bitches: 8 inches to 11 inches. Weight for both dogs and bitches: up to 6½ pounds. Disqualifications - Height at withers over 12 inches or under 7 inches. Weight less than 2 pounds.

Head: The head is small compared to the body. Expression - The expression is bright, attentive with attitude. Eyes are quite large, rounded, dark, slightly prominent, set well apart and looking straight ahead. Eyelids are tightly fitting. Black and Tan dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Chocolate and Tan dogs have eyes that are brown to light brown and eye rims that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have eyes and eye rims that are slate grey. Red coated dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Red Sable dogs have eyes that are darkest brown to black with black eye rims. Red Brown dogs have eyes and eye rims that are brown (darker color preferred). Ears - Ears are big, thin, set high, erect and wider at the base tapering to a triangular shape. Semi-pricked ears in longhaired dogs with heavy fringes is permissible but not desirable. Disqualification - Hanging (completely down) ears. Skull - The skull is high but not too wide (width at the level of zygomatic arches does not exceed the depth of the skull). Stop - The stop
is clearly pronounced. **Muzzle** - The muzzle is lean and tapered and is slightly shorter than the skull. **Cheekbones** - The cheekbones are only slightly pronounced. **Nose** - Black and Tan dogs have black noses. Chocolate and Tan dogs have noses that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey noses. Red coated dogs have black noses. Red Sable dogs have black noses. Red Brown dogs have brown noses (darker color preferred). **Lips** - Lips are thin, lean, tight-fitting. Black and Tan dogs have black lips. Chocolate and Tan dogs have lips that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey lips. Red coated dogs have black lips. Red Sable dogs have black lips. Red Brown dogs have brown lips (darker color preferred). **Bite** - The teeth should meet in a scissor bite. Russian Toy teeth are small, white. Absence of two incisors is permitted in each jaw. **Faults** - Level bite or incisors sloping forward. The absence of more than two incisors in either jaw is a serious fault. **Disqualifications** - Overshot, undershot. Absence of one canine.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** **Neck** - The neck is long, lean, carried high, slightly arched. **Topline** - The topline gradually slopes from the withers to the root of the tail. **Withers** - The withers are slightly pronounced. **Body** - The chest is oval, sufficiently deep and not too wide. **Underline** - The underline has a tucked up belly and drawn up flanks, forming a nicely curved line from the chest to the flanks. **Back** - The back is strong and straight. **Loin** - The loin is short and slightly arched. **Croup** - The croup is somewhat rounded and slightly sloping. **Tail** - Tails may be natural or docked (only two or three vertebrae are left), and is carried high. The undocked (natural) tail is a sickle tail. The tail should not be carried lower than back level when moving. **Fault** - Low set tail.

**Forequarters:** **Shoulders** - The shoulder blades are moderately long and not too sloping. **Upper Arm** - The upper arm forms an angle of 105 degrees with the shoulder blade. The length of upper arm is approximately equal to the length of shoulder. **Elbow** - The elbow is in line with the body. **Legs** - Forequarters legs are thin and lean. Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and parallel. The forearm is long, straight. The carpus (wrist) is lean. Pasterns are almost vertical. Dewclaws may be removed or left natural. **Feet and Toes** - Forefeet are small, oval, turning neither in nor out with pads that are cushioned. Toes are well knit and arched. Hind feet are a little bit narrower than forefeet with pads that are cushioned and toes are well knit and arched. **Pads and Nails** - Black and Tan dogs have black nails and pads. Chocolate and Tan dogs have nails and pads that are brown to light brown (darker color preferred). Blue and Tan dogs have slate grey nails and pads. Red coated dogs have black nails and pads. Red Sable dogs have black nails and pads. Red Brown dogs have brown nails and pads (darker color preferred). **Hindquarters:** **Seen from the rear,** the hind legs are straight and parallel, but standing a little bit wider than the forelegs. Stifles and hocks are sufficiently bent. **Angulation** - Hindquarters should be sufficiently angulated. The upper thigh muscles are lean and developed. The upper and lower thighs are of the same length. **Hocks should be vertical. There should be no rear dewclaws. Serious fault** - Short legs.

**Skin:** The skin should be dry and tight-fitting

**Coat:** **Hair** - There exists two types for the breed: smooth-coated and long-coated. Smooth coat dogs have short, close-lying, shiny hair, without undercoat or bald patches. Long coat dogs have bodies covered with moderately long (one inch to three inches) straight or slightly wavy hair, close-lying, which does not hide the natural outline of the body. Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and close-lying. There are distinct feathers on rear side of limbs. The feet have long, silky hair which completely hides the nails. Long coated dogs have ears that are
covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe. Dogs of more than three years have such a fringe which should completely hide the outer edges and tips of the ears. Body hair should not look tousled nor be too short (less than ½ inch). Disqualification - Long coat dogs: absence of any fringes on ears and presence of curly hair. (Dogs younger than 18 months may have sparse or few fringes).

**Color:** Russian Toy coats may be Black and Tan, Chocolate and Tan, Blue and Tan, Red, Red Sable, or Red Brown. Black and Tan coats are jet black with rich, bright tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Chocolate and Tan coats are rich chocolate brown with tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Blue and Tan coats are blue based grey coloring with tan markings over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs, and on underside of tail. Red coats are whole-colored red that may range from rich ruby to lighter hues, but deeper saturated color is preferred. Red Sable coats are red with black-tipped hair on body and ears. Red Brown coats are red with brown-tipped hair on body and ears. Faults - Presence of bald patches in smooth coat dogs. Too long or too short hair on body of long coat dogs. Small white spots under ½ inch on chest and toes. Solid black, brown and blue colors. Tan markings too large or with dark shadings. Any white spots on the head, abdomen and above metacarpus. Severe fault - Large white patches over ½ inch on chest and throat. Disqualification - Presence of brindle markings.

**Gait:** Easy, straightforward, fast. No noticeable change in the topline when moving.

**Temperament:** Active, cheerful, possessing keen intelligence, slightly aloof to strangers but neither cowardly nor aggressive. Fault - Timid behavior.

**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.

**Disqualifications**
Height at withers over 12 inches or under 7 inches.
Weight less than 2 pounds.
Hanging (completely down) ears.
Overshot, undershot.
Absence of one canine.
Long coat dogs: absence of any fringes on ears and presence of curly hair. (Dogs younger than 18 months may have sparse or few fringes).
Presence of brindle markings.

Approved July 14, 2017
Effective June 27, 2018
North American Tsvetnaya Bolonka Club
Tsvetnaya Bolonka Breed Standard
(Russian Colored Lap-Dog)
January 2011

General Appearance:
Developed to be the ultimate house pet and companion, the Tsvetnaya Bolonka is a small, sturdy, balanced dog, slightly longer than tall. The breed appears disheveled due to the wavy or curly coat. He moves gracefully with the tail carried over the back or to either side. He is friendly to all and shows no sign of aggression. He is sweet, loving, intelligent, and willing to please.

Size, Proportion and Substance:
The body is slightly longer than the height at the withers, just off-square. The ideal height is from 7” to 10 ½”. Height at withers over 11 inches is a disqualification. He is moderately boned and should never appear fine boned.

Head:
The expression is sweet, alert, and intelligent. Eyes are dark brown or hazel. Lighter eye color, including green, is allowed in brown dogs. The eyes are of medium size, rounded and set a little obliquely. Eyelids are lean, and tight. Eye rims are black or match the coat color. Ears are small, set high and are carried drooping or folded. The ears lay close to the skull. When alert, the ears lift at the base, but always remain folded. The head is in proportion to the dog, of medium size. The skull is moderately broad and slightly rounded. The stop is pronounced. The muzzle is lean and straight, a little shorter than the skull, slightly tapering to the nose. The nose is solid black or matches the coat color. Dogs of coat colors other than black may have self-colored pigmentation. All shades of solid brown pigmentation are allowed in brown dogs. The nose should never be spotted or flesh colored. The lips are tight. A scissors bite is desirable; a level bite is acceptable; slightly undershot is tolerated. An overshot bite is a disqualification. An undershot bite where contact with the upper incisors is lost by two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification.

Neck, Topline and Body:
The neck is well set-on, flowing smoothly into the shoulders; of sufficient length to permit natural high head carriage and in balance with the height and length of the dog. The topline is level with a strong, broad, well-muscled back. The body is compact with a deep chest that is moderately broad and oval shaped with the brisket extending to the elbow. Ribs are well sprung. The depth of chest tapers to a moderate tuck-up at the flanks. The loin is short and level. The croup is broad and flat. The tail is of medium length, high-set and carried gaily with a curve. It may be carried over the back or to either side. A short or missing tail is a disqualification. The tail may not be docked.

Forequarters:
Shoulders are well angulated, well laid back, fitting smoothly into the body. The forelegs are straight and parallel, with elbows tight to the body. The length from the withers to the elbows is equal to the length from the elbows to the ground. Pasterns are strong and nearly upright. The feet are small and slightly oval shaped with arched, tight toes.
**Hindquarters:**
Angulation of the rear legs is sufficient to produce a level back. Viewed from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel, and the hocks are medium in length. They are set a little wider than the front legs. The feet are small and slightly oval shaped with arched, tight toes.

**Coat:**
The coat is dense, thick, soft and supple. Undercoat is well-developed. The coat forms large curls (preferred) or may be very wavy. The head has a well-developed beard and moustaches. *Lack of beard and moustaches is a disqualification.* The coat is never deliberately parted. Hair on top of the head may fall naturally or be held up with a small bow on the top of the head. Feet may be neated. No other trimming of the coat is allowed.

**Color:**
All colors are permitted except white. White markings on the toes and forechest are permitted. *A solid white coat or white markings covering more than 20% of the body is a disqualification.*

**Gait:**
The Tsvetnaya Bolonka moves in a straight line and must be shown at its own natural speed, neither raced nor strung up. The movement should be smooth and flowing with good reach in front and strong rear drive. The tail is carried high and curved over the back or to either side while moving.

**Temperament:**
The Tsvetnaya Bolonka is even-tempered, intelligent, friendly to all, and should never be shy or show aggression of any kind.

**Faults:**
The foregoing description is that of the ideal Tsvetnaya Bolonka. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

**Disqualifications:**
- *Height at withers over 11 inches.*
- *An overshot bite.*
- *An undershot bite where contact with the upper incisors is lost by two or more of the lower incisors.*
- *A short or missing tail.*
- *Lack of beard and moustaches.*
- *A solid white coat or white markings covering more than 20% of the body.*
14. 04. 1999 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 313

**DUTCH SCHAPENDOES**
(Nederlandse Schapendoes)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
TRANSLATION: Mrs Chris Seidler.

ORIGIN: Netherlands.


UTILIZATION: The Nederlandse Schapendoes is a herding dog which was used for herding flocks of sheep and which is still used in the same capacity today. As pasture for sheep is situated mainly in quiet, lonely areas of the country, it is necessary for the Schapendoes to be equipped with great endurance, mobility and speed. A great facility for jumping is essential, as well as intelligence and the ability to act on his own. He has to be a true herding dog in character, body and soul.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattledogs (except Swiss cattledogs). Section 1 Sheepdogs. Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: At the end of the last and beginning of this century, the Nederlandse Schapendoes occurred everywhere in the region of the Netherlands where there was heathland and where there were herds or flocks of sheep. The shepherds valued him for the tireless pleasure he took in his work and for his intelligence. He belongs to the wide-ranging group of long-haired herding breeds which have densely coated heads. He is related to the Bearded Collie, the Puli, the Owczarek Nizinny, the Bobtail, the Briard, the Bergamasker and the German Schafspudel of the variety which occurs in Hessen, Odenwald and the Niederrhein district. All these similar dogs are smaller mutations of mountain dogs. The canine authority, P.M.C. Toepoel, is the founder of this breed. During the second World War, he knew how to rouse interest in the breed. During the years from 1940 to 1945 specimen of the almost vanished Schapendoes were used for breeding from wherever they could be found.

St-FCI n°313/14.04.1999
The Breed Club for Nederlandse Schapendoes was founded in the year 1947 and in 1952 the breed was provisionally recognized by the Raad van Beheer. In 1954 the standard was set up and a Stud Book started. Definite recognition followed in the year 1971. Since then only registered dogs have been bred from.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : The Nederlandse Schapendoes is a lightly built, long coated dog with a height at withers of 40 to 50 cm. His movement is effortless and springy. He is remarkable jumper.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT** : The Schapendoes is a normally and harmonically constructed herding dog with an attentive and courageous character. He is intelligent, watchful, jolly, lively, friendly and high spirited. Towards people familiar to him, he develops great affection and loyalty.

**HEAD** : The abundant growth of hair gives the head the appearance of looking bigger and, in particular, broader.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

St-FCI n°313/14.04.1999
CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Almost flat with a moderate frontal furrow and strongly defined superciliary arches. It is fairly broad in proportion to its length: the width is slightly greater than the distance between the stop and the occiput.
Stop: Clearly defined but not steep.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: The bridge of the nose is placed a little lower than the line of the skull.
Muzzle: The muzzle is shorter than the distance between the stop and the occiput. The foreface tapers hardly, remains deep and ends broadly, being only slightly rounded at its end. Seen from the side, with jaw closed, the lower jaw must be clearly visible.
Teeth: Normally developed scissor bite.
Cheeks: The zygomatic arches are strongly prominent.
Eyes: The eyes are fairly large, round and set into the socket in a normal position. They are placed more to the front than the side of the head. Their colour is brown; they should not give the impression of being black. The white of the eye should only be visible when the dog looks hard to one side. The expression is open minded, honest and lively. Shape, colour and expression are very characteristic for the breed.
Ears: These are set on fairly high and are neither large nor fleshy. They hang free, but not close to the head. They are amply feathered and mobile, but should not protrude beyond the outline of the skull.

NECK: The head is carried high on a strong, clean neck.

BODY: The Schapendoes is slightly longer than high. The skeleton is fine boned, pliable and elastic.
Topline: Curved over a strong muscular loin.
Chest: Deep. Ribs are moderately to well sprung; they reach far back.
Lower lone and Belly: Not too tucked up.
TAIL: The tail is long, well coated and feathered. The manner and way in which the dog carries his tail is characteristic of the breed. In repose it hangs downwards. When trotting, the tail is carried fairly high and swings slightly curved from one side to the other. When galloping, it is stretched out straight. When jumping, the tail definitely serves as a rudder. When the dog is alert, the tail may sometimes be raised high. It should, however, never be carried stiffly over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: The front legs are straight and lightly boned. Good angulation of the front legs should emphasize the fore-chest. Pasterns: Springy.

HINDQUARTERS:
Pelvis: In a well slanted position.
Hocks: Moderately angulated, well muscled.
Metatarsus: Short.

FEET: The feet are fairly large and elastic, broad and oval in shape. The toes are tightly bunched. The pads are thick and springy, with plentiful hair between them. Dewclaws are permitted.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: In his work, the Schapendoes gallops rather than trots, so his movement must be light footed and springy without excessive use of energy. He must be able to jump well and turn swiftly.

COAT

HAIR: The Schapendoes has a thick coat with sufficient undercoat. The coat is long, a good 7 cm or more in the region of the hindquarters. It is not smooth, but lightly waved. Definitely curly, frizzy hair is not permitted. The hairs grow very densely together; they are fine and dry, but above all, never silky. The coat, where it is long, is inclined to stand off in tufts, giving the Schapendoes a large
girth, especially at the rear. The Schapendoes has a tremendous top knot, moustache and beard.

**COLOUR** : All colours are permitted. Preference is given to blue-grey to black.

**SIZE** :
Height at withers : for dogs : 43 - 50 cm,
For bitches : 40 - 47 cm.

**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.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS** :
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

**N.B:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
FCI-Standard N° 198

SEGUGIO ITALIANO A PELO FORTE

(Italian rough-haired Segugio)
**TRANSLATION:** Mrs Peggy Davis. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

**ORIGIN:** Italy.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:** 13.11.2015.

**UTILIZATION:** Dog for hunting especially the hare and the wild boar.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:** Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium-sized Hounds.
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:** The origin of the Segugio loses itself in the passing of time. Dogs of the same type and stature as the present Segugio adorn the statutes of *Diane the Huntress* (Naples Museum) and that of *Diana with Bow and Arrow* (Vatican Museum). In a Lombard necropolis of the province of Verona, there have recently been discovered two skeletons in perfect state of conservation, of which the conformation is identical to that of the modern Segugio. At the castle of Borso d’Este (1600), one can see a painting that gives an excellent representation of the present Segugio.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Dog of medium proportions, the body fitting into a square; harmonious as to size (heterometric = normal proportions between the size and the different parts of the body) and harmonic in proportion to the profiles (alloidism = concordance between the profiles of the head and body). The construction is well balanced, perfectly symmetrical, well built, with lean shapes, well muscled and without trace of fat, making him capable of following game from dawn to dusk.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Height from ground to withers is equal to the length of the body measured from the scapulo-humeral articulation to the point of the ischium (from point of shoulder to point of buttock). The withers must not be too prominent, but they should be slightly above the level of the croup. The length of the muzzle must reach half the length of the head. The depth of the chest is slightly less than half the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Segugio is perfectly adapted to the most difficult terrains and can be used as well in the mountains as on level ground. Very resistant and fast, he works with ardour and passion, alone or in a pack. Compared with the shorthaired subjects, he is more reserved, less exuberant, wise, calm and poised for the job. His expression is friendly, soft and proud, yet veiled by a melancholic reflection. His voice is resonant and very harmonious.

HEAD: Longish in shape. The length reaches 4/10ths of the height at the withers.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Seen from above the skull presents un elongated ellipse shape; in profile, the upper longitudinal axis is moderately divergent in relation to the longitudinal axis of the muzzle; the profile of the skull is slightly convex; the bi-zygomatic width must be inferior to half the length of the head; the superciliary arches are only slightly developed; frontal furrow not pronounced; the occipital protuberance should be distinct, but slightly recessed, therefore only slightly visible, perceptible only by touch; it must be short.
Stop: Only slightly marked; from the muzzle, the upper profile must ascend in a soft slope towards the skull.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Large; seen in profile protrudes beyond the forward vertical line of the lips; fresh and moist, with well-opened and mobile nostrils. Always black.
Muzzle: The muzzle measures half the length of the head; the depth exceeds just slightly half the length; the width reaches 17% of the length of head; the upper profile is slightly convex; the lateral sides of the muzzle converge, but not to the point of making the muzzle pointed. In the entire length, the branches of the lower jaw are almost in a straight line; they are slightly developed in their fore part. The sub-orbital region is chiselled, but a little less than in the shorthaired Segugio.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strong in appearance normally developed; the dental arches of the incisors perfectly adapted. Teeth white, regularly aligned and of normal size; complete dentition; scissor bite is correct, pincer bite is acceptable.

Cheeks: Not too marked.

Eyes: Large, luminous eyes of dark ochre colour; in semi-lateral position, the inner corner of the eyelids must be at equal distance from the forward edge of the nose and the external point of the occipital crest; fascinating expression, a look soft and proud with a veil of sadness; eye opening almond-shaped with perfectly close fitting eyelids. The rim of the eyelids must be black.

Ears: Their inset, of moderate width, is at the level of the zygomatic arches; they are hanging, of triangular shape, flat in almost their entire length (66–70 % of the length of the head) and very broad. The ear ends in a sharp point. Although thin, the ear cartilage must be rather rigid in its entirety; its insertion, very rigid, is characterized by a torsion that draws the ear forward without allowing it to relax nor to fold over on itself, nor to curl. The point is turned slightly inwards. The ear is covered with hair of moderate length, shorter than that of the body, less harsh, and without any fringes.

NECK: The topline of the neck is slightly arched, the lower part absolutely without dewlap. The length of the neck corresponds to the length of the head and thus reaches 4/10 of the height at the withers. The shape is that of a truncated cone attached to the head by a well-defined nape; the neck must connect to the body by blending harmoniously with the shoulders; very lean and light, it must give the impression of not being very muscular.
BODY: The length, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is equal to the height at the withers.

Topline: Seen in profile, from the withers to the croup, the topline is straight. Just slightly convex at loin level.

Withers: Only slightly raised over the backline and narrow because of closeness of the top of the shoulder blades; blends harmoniously with the neck.

Back: Upper profile of back is straight, well muscled even if not very apparent. The ratio between the thoracic length and that of the lumbar region is of 3 to 1.

Loin: Short, the width is a little inferior to the length; muscles well developed.

Croup: Upper profile of the croup is slightly convex. The croup is considered to be horizontal; the length is about 1/3 of the height at the withers, quite broad and with powerful musculature.

Chest: The depth is slightly less than half the height at the withers; well developed without appearing barrel shaped; the arches of the upper ribs must be well sprung, lower part of chest of moderate width; the point of fore chest of the sternum must be at the level of the point of shoulder.

Underline and belly: The lower profile is determined by a straight line, which rises gradually towards a lean abdomen (belly), never tucked up. The flanks are slender, never fleshy.

TAIL: Set high, on the line of the croup, thicker at the base than that of the shorthaired Segugio, it is covered with hair in the entire length, but without any fringes. At rest, it hangs sabre fashion. In action, it rises at the level of the topline and wags from left to right, while just touching the flanks lightly, or sometimes goes round in rotating movements. The tail is considered to be long although the tip ends just close to the point of hock.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: The forequarters, seen in profile, follow a vertical line which, from the scapulo-humeral articulation, must reach the ground while touching the point of the toes, whereas a lowered vertical from the elbow point must divide in two almost equal parts, (the large being the front part), the forearm and the carpus, coming out at mid length on the back of the pastern. The height of the foreleg from the ground to the elbow is equal to half the height at the withers.
Shoulder: The shoulder is lean, long, very free in movement; the top of the shoulder blades are very close to each other. The obliqueness below the horizontal goes from 45° to 55°.
Upper arm: Well joined to the body; like the shoulder, endowed with long and lean muscles; set parallel to the median plane of the body. The scapulo-humeral angle is of 110°, with an obliqueness of the shoulder blade of 45°.
Elbow: Equidistant from the median plane of the body; neither turn in nor out. Humero-radial angle of 135° to 145°.
Forearm: The length reaches 1/3 of the height at the withers; the forearm is vertical, the cubital-carpal groove is well visible. It must give the impression of a lean (dry) and very thin limb.
Carpus (Wrist): Lean (dry), covered with fine and thin skin. Seen from the front, it extends in the vertical line of the forearm.
Metacarpus (Pastern): The length is at least 1/6 of the length of the foreleg measured from the ground to the elbow; in profile somewhat slanting towards the front.
Forefeet: Oval shaped (hare foot), well knit, arched toes, covered with dense hair; digital pads not very fleshy; pads dry, hard, leathery, always black. Strong nails, curved and always black. The presence of some white nails (not pink) is not a fault.
**HINDQUARTERS:**

**General appearance:** An imagined vertical line from the point of the buttock touches or almost falls on the tips of the toes. Seen from behind, a vertical line from the point of the buttock divides, in two equal parts, the point of the hock-joint, the hock and the hind feet. The total length of the hindlegs is about 90% of the height at the withers.

**Thigh:** Long and broad. The length reaches at least a third of the height at the withers. The lower edge is slightly convex; the point of the buttock is very visible. The bulging muscles are clearly divided, one from the other. The angle of the coxo-femural articulation varies between 90° and 95°.

**Stifle (Knee):** In a vertical line with the limb; neither turned in nor out. The stifle joint angle varies between 110° and 120°.

**Lower thigh:** The length is just slightly inferior to that of the thigh, and the obliqueness below the horizontal is 40°. Covered with lean muscles; the groove between the hock tendon and the bone is well defined and evident, with the outer saphenous vein quite prominent.

**Hock joint:** Seen laterally, the sides are very wide; it is considered to be low because the distance from the ground to the hock point does not exceed 27% of the height at the withers. The tibio-tarsal angle, closed because of the accentuated obliqueness of the tibia, oscillates between 115° and 125°.

**Metatarsus (Rear pastern):** The length is defined by the height of the hock-joint; strong and lean, perpendicular to the ground. No dewclaws.

**Hind feet:** Oval shaped (hare foot) but less oval than the forefeet, well knit, arched toes, covered with dense hair; digital pads not very fleshy; pads dry, hard, leathery and always black. Strong nails, curved and always black. The presence of some white nails (not pink) is not a fault.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT:** Preferred gait is the gallop, but the hunting action forces him equally to walk and trot.
SKIN: Close fitting all over the body, somewhat thick. The pigmentation of the third eyelids, nails, central and digital pads is exclusively black. Dark pigmentation of the palate is not required, but is highly desirable.

COAT:
Hair: On the body the length of the hair should not be more than 5 cm. The hair is definitely rough, except on the head, on the ears, the legs, the tail and the muzzle, where the hair is usually less rough than on the body and the lips; under the lips, the hair, although of moderate length, forms the so-called beard. The hair on the superciliary arches is of limited length so as not to fall over the eyes or hide them.

Colour: The permissible colours are the whole range of solid fawn, shading from the dark red fawn with black overlay to light fawn, and black and tan. The fawn may have white on the muzzle and the skull (symmetrical mask or not), a white star on the chest, white on the neck, on the pastern and hocks, on the feet and the tip of the tail. However white is not desirable, and the less there is, the better. The black and tan may have only the white star on the chest; in that case, the Segugio is called tricolour.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers: Males: 52 cm – 60 cm.  
Females: 50 cm – 58 cm.  
A tolerance of + 2 cm is allowed for excellent dogs.

Weight:  
Males: 20 kg – 28 kg.  
Females: 18 kg – 26 kg.

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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.
• Constant pacing.

**SEVERE FAULTS:**
• Convergent cranio-facial axes.
• Size over or under the margins indicated by the standard.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Concave muzzle.
• Total depigmentation or depigmentation of the greater part of the nose, lip rims or the eyelids.
• Wall eye.
• Overshot mouth.
• Tailless or short tail, whether congenital or acquired.
• Slate or lead colour; brindle coat; coffee, brown or liver colour or predominant white colour.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
17.12.2015/EN

FCI-Standard N° 337

SEGUGIO ITALIANO A PELO RASO

(Italian Short-Haired Segugio)
**TRANSLATION:** Mrs Peggy Davis. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

**ORIGIN:** Italy.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:** 13.11.2015.

**UTILIZATION:** Dog for hunting especially the hare and the wild boar.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:** Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
- Section 1.2 Medium-sized Hounds.
- With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:** The origin of the Segugio goes back to ancient times. These dogs are certainly descendants of the primitive hounds of ancient Egypt, used for hunting game. They were introduced along the Mediterranean coast by Phoenician merchants and finally arrived in Italy. Numerous drawings executed under divers dynasties of Egyptian Pharaohs bear witness to the presence of dogs very much resembling the present Segugio. Let’s point out in particular the presence of hanging ears, undoubtedly a sign of an advanced domestication. One may therefore assume that the ancient dog for the scent-hunting game, landed in Italy and gave birth to the present Segugio, whose general anatomical particularities have been maintained practically without change throughout the centuries. Dogs of the same type and stature as the present Segugio figure on statues of "Diane the huntress" in the Naples Museum and that of "Diane with bow and arrow” in the Vatican Museum. In the castle of Borso d’Este (1600) there is a painting, which represents the ideal type of the present Segugio.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: Dog of medium proportions, the body of which fits into a square; of robust construction, well balanced, with well developed bone, lean shape, provided with good muscles without the least trace of fat; longish head of which the upper longitudinal cranial-facial axes are divergent; short-haired coat.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
The length of the body is equal to the height at the withers (fits into a square). The depth of the chest is equal to half of the height at the withers. The length of the muzzle is equal to half the length of the head. The neck must reach in length 4/10th of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Scent hound well adapted to the most varied terrains; endowed with a great resistance and good speed, is extremely eager, whether working alone or in a pack; of a steady temperament but not very outgoing, has a soft expression and a resonant very pleasant voice.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Seen from above, the shape of the skull is nearly oval. In profile, the axes of the skull and the muzzle are divergent; the upper profile of the skull is slightly convex; the bi-zygomatic width is inferior to half of the length of the head; the superciliary arches are barely developed; the frontal furrow is only slightly marked; the occipital crest is short, neat and prominent without exaggeration. Stop: Only slightly marked.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Sufficiently large, mobile with well opened nostrils; the openings are slightly lateral; always black.
Muzzle: The length of the muzzle is equal to half the length of the head; the depth slightly exceed the length; the width of the muzzle, measured at mid-length, must be slightly inferior to one fifth of the length of the head; the upper profile of the muzzle is slightly convex (Roman nose), the lateral faces of the muzzle converge towards the front; the branches of the lower jaw are almost straight in their entire length the lower lateral profile of the muzzle is defined by the upper lip.

Lips: Fine and thin; seen from the front as well as in profile, not much developed in deepness; in profile the upper lips show a slight curve at the lower edge. The lip rims are always black.

Jaws/Teeth: The shape of the jaws is like a truncated cone; the position of the incisors is at a right angle. Teeth complete and white, regularly aligned and normally developed; scissor bite is correct, pincer bite is permitted.

Cheeks: Flat and lean.

Eyes: Almond shaped, large, luminous, of a dark ochre colour, in semi-lateral position, with soft expression; the eye rims are always black.

Ears: Set at the level of the zygomatic arch or slightly lower; the ears must be hanging and shows a torsion which draws the entire leather forward, not allowing it to fold over, or to curl. The leather is of triangular shape, flat in its entire length and very wide; the point of the leather must end in a narrow point; it is never widely rounded; tip with a very slight internal volute. The length of the ear must reach about 70% of the length of the head, and its width, at the broadest point, measures a little more than half its length.

NECK: The upper profile is slightly arched, therefore slightly convex. The length corresponds to or is almost equal to the length of the head. The neck has the shape of a truncated cone and it appears very lean and light, giving the impression of not being very muscular (long muscles). Fine skin, close fitting, without folds or dewlap; short hair.
BODY:

Top line: Straight top line which from the withers descends harmoniously towards the croup with a modest convexity at the level of the lumbar region.

Withers: Only slightly raised above the top line and narrow due to the closeness of the shoulder blade points; fusing harmoniously into the base of the neck.

Back: Profile straight with muscles not very apparent; the length of the back is in relation of 3 to 1 with the length of the loin.

Loin: The length of the loin measures a bit less than a fifth of the height at the withers; the width of the loin is close to the length; muscles of the lumbar region are well developed in length and width.

Croup: Upper profile of the croup is slightly convex; with an inclination below the horizontal of about 10°; the length measures about one third of the height at the withers and the width measures about half the length; muscles are well developed.

Chest: The depth of the chest is about half the height at the withers; well developed but not barrel-shaped. The chest must reach down to the elbows. The ribs are not greatly sprung, so slightly convex; the circumference of the chest being superior to the height at the withers by a quarter, the brisket is of moderate width.

Underline and belly: The profile is typical in the way of a straight line in the entire length, from the sternum to the belly; belly is very lean and not much tucked up.

TAIL: Set on high on the line of the croup. Thin at the base and uniform throughout the length, except for the tip, which is very fine. The tip of the tail almost reaches to the point of the hock. Covered with short hair in its entire length. At rest, the tail just hangs; when the dog is in action, it is raised above the back line.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen in profile, the perpendicular must correspond to an imaginary vertical line drawn from the scapulo-humeral joint down to the ground, which just touches the tip of the toes, and to another imaginary vertical line, going from the humero-radial joint, which divides the forearm and the carpal joint in two almost equal parts, and ends at mid-length of the pastern. Seen from the front, the foreleg must correspond to a vertical line, which goes down from the point of the shoulder and divides the forearm, the carpal joint, the pastern and the foot in two more or less equal parts. The height from the ground to the elbow is equal to half the height at the withers.
Shoulder: The length of the shoulder blade measures as a third of the height at the withers; the slope below the horizontal is 45° to 55°; the muscles are long and lean, apparent and very distinct; the angle of the scapulo-humeral joint is about 110°.
Upper arm: The length corresponds to about half the height, from the ground to elbow; more or less parallel to the medial plane of the body. Arm muscles are long and lean.
Elbow: Placed at level with or slightly below the sternal line and parallel to the medial plane of the body; the point of the elbow must be on the descending vertical from the point of the shoulder blade. The humero-radial angle measures from 135° to 145°.
Forearm: The length measures as about a third of the height at the withers; perpendicular to the ground and shows a well visible carpo-cubital groove, which gives the impression of a lean leg, fleshless and not heavily boned.
Carpus (Wrist): Lean, extends in the straight line of the forearm.
Metacarpus (Pastern): The length is at least 1/6 of the length of the foreleg measured from the ground to the elbow; broader than the wrist, but flat and lean; seen in profile, the pastern is slightly oblique from back to front.
Forefeet: Oval shaped (hare foot), toes tightly closed and arched; digital pads not very fleshy; pads lean, hard, tough (leather like) and black. Nails strong, curved and always black. The presence of some white (not pink) nails is not a fault.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen in profile, the perpendicular must correspond to an imaginary vertical line, which goes from the point of the buttock to the ground, touching or almost touching the tip of the toes. The limbs, seen from behind, must correspond to an imaginary vertical line that, from the point of the buttock, descends to the ground while dividing in two equal parts the point of the hock joint, the pastern and the foot. The length of the hindleg is about 93% of the height at the withers.

Thigh: Long and broad. The length reaches at least a third of the height at the withers. Muscles are prominent, but clearly separated; the back edge of the thigh is a little convex. The angle of the coxo-femoral joint measures 90° to 95°.

Stifle (Knee): The stifle must be on a vertical with the hindleg, therefore should not turn neither out nor in; the angle of the femoro-tibial joint is of about 115°.

Lower thigh: The length of the lower thigh is slightly less than that of the thigh; the slant below the horizontal is about 40°. The lower thigh shows lean muscles even in its upper part, firm and clearly distinct one from the other; the leg groove is well marked and apparent; the outer saphenous vein is visible; bone structure rather light but very solid.

Hock Joint: The width is more or less equivalent to 1/10th of the height at the withers; the distance from the ground to the point of the hock joint determines a low hock; the bone structure is solid with the bony outline clearly visible, which underlines the leanness of the leg; the femoro-tibial angle is of about 135°.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): The length is inferior to half the length of the foreleg measured from the ground to the elbow; less wide than the hock, set in a vertical position, i.e. perpendicular to the ground. No dewclaws.
Hind Feet: Oval shaped (hare foot) but less oval than the forefeet, well knit, arched toes, covered with dense hair; digital pads not very fleshy; pads dry, hard, leather like and always black. Strong nails, curved and always black. The presence of some white nails (not pink) is not a fault.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: When hunting, the dog gallops.

SKIN: Fine and thin, close fitting all over the body. Pigmentation of the third eyelids, nails and pads must be absolutely black. A black pigmentation of the palate is not essential, but highly desirable.

COAT:
Hair: Short hair all over the body; straight horse hair texture, dense, close and uniformly smooth; there may be a few scattered coarse hairs on the body, on the muzzle, also on the legs which does not constitute a fault.

Colour: The permissible colours are: solid fawn in all nuances, from intense red fawn to a faded (washed out) fawn, and the black and tan. The tan markings, as in all black and tan dogs, should be on the muzzle, eyebrows, chest, on the legs, from carpus to foot and tarsal to foot, also on the perineum. Fawn dogs may have white on the muzzle and the skull, (symmetrical mask or not), a white star on the chest, white on the neck, the pastern, hocks, on the feet and the tip of the tail. The white however is not desirable and the less there is of it the better. The black and tan may show a white star on the chest; in that case the Segugio is called tricolour.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers: Males: 52 cm – 58 cm. Females: 48 cm – 56 cm. Tolerance: ± 2 cm, only for excellent subjects.
Weight: 18 kg – 28 kg.
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 and its ability to perform his traditional work.

- Continuous pacing.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Cranio-facial axes convergent.
- Depigmentation total or on major part of the nose.
- Concave muzzle.
- Overshot mouth.
- Wall eye, total depigmentation on the major part of the eyelid.
- Lack of tail or short tail, whether congenital or artificial.
- Slate or lead colour; brindle; coffee, chestnut brown, liver or when white predominates.
- Size exceeding the indicated margins of tolerance.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
10.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 319

SHIKOKU
ORIGIN: Japan.


UTILIZATION: Hunting dog, companion.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5  Spitz and primitive type.
Section 5  Asian Spitz and related breeds.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This breed goes back to medium-sized dogs that existed in Japan in ancient times. The Shikoku was bred as a hunting dog, mainly for hunting boar in the mountainous districts of Kochi Prefecture. It is sometimes called « Kochi-ken » (ken = dog). There were three varieties of this breed-Awa, Hongawa and Hata-all named after the area where they were bred. Among them, the Hongawa maintained the highest degree of purity, because the breeding area was not easily accessible. These dogs are tough and sufficiently agile to run through a montainous region. They are characterized by their sesame coloured coats. The breed took on the name of the region and was designated as a « natural monument » in 1937.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium-sized dog with well balanced and well developed clean cut muscles. It has pricked ears and a curled or sickle tail. Conformation: strong, well-boned and compact.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10 : 11.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: A dog of marked endurance, keen in sense with a naive feeling, energetic and highly alert; an enthusiastic hunter; docile towards his master.
**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION:**
- Skull: Forehead broad.
- Stop: Shallow, but defined.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- Nose: Black.
- Muzzle: Rather long, wedge-shaped. Nasal bridge straight.
- Lips: Tight.
- Jaws/Teeth: Teeth strong, with a scissor bite.
- Cheeks: Well developed.
- Eyes: *Nearly* triangular, **not too** small, and dark brown in colour. **The outer corners of the eyes are slightly upturned.**
- Ears: Small, triangular, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked.

**NECK:** Thick and powerful.

**BODY:**
- Withers: High, well developed.
- Back: Straight and strong.
- Loin: Broad and muscular.
- Chest: Deep, ribs well sprung.
- Belly: *Slightly* tucked up.

**TAIL:** Set on high, thick and carried over the back vigorously curled or curved like a sickle. The tip nearly reaches the hocks when let down.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
- Shoulders: Moderately sloping with developed muscles.
- Upper arm: *Forming a moderate angle with shoulder blade.*
- Elbow: Set close to the body.
- Forearm: Straight and clean cut.
- Metacarpus (Pastern): *Slightly oblique.*
Feet: Tightly closed with well arched toes. Pads thick and elastic. Nails hard and black or dark in colour.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful, with muscles well developed. Hocks: Moderately angulated and very tough. Feet: Tightly closed with well arched toes. Pads thick and elastic. Nails hard and black or dark in colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Resilient and light. Action is quick and turning is possible.

COAT
Hair: Outer coat rather harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense. The hair on the tail is rather long.

Colour: Sesame (well mixture of black, red and white hairs in whole.), red, black and tan.

SIZE:
Height at withers: Males 52 cm. Females 49 cm. There is a tolerance of ± 3 cm.

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.
• Lack of sexual dimorphism.
• Slightly overshot or undershot mouth.
• Long hair.
• Shyness.
• Pinto colour.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Extremely overshot or undershot mouth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Hanging tail, short tail.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
04. 06. 1996 /EN

FCI-Standard № 142

SLOVAKIAN CHUVACH
(Slovenský Čuvač)
TRANSLATION : Mrs. Chris Seidler.

ORIGIN : Slovakian Republik.


UTILIZATION : This derives from his age old use as a shepherd and mountain dog in bare high mountain regions and as a guard dog for farms and borders.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The breed group of white mountain dogs is derived from Arctic wolves, whose remains from pre-ice age have been preserved in the mountainous regions of Europe to the edge of the glaciers. These are the north slopes of the Caucasus, the Balkans, specially the Rodope mountains, the Carpathians, specially the Tatra, the northern slopes of the Abruzzi and Alps and finally the Pyrenees. In these colder and damper areas, the alleged type of mountain dog is also accompanied by remains of flora and fauna whose nearest location were still found in Scandinavia by the Swedish explorer Wahlenberg. A similar connection with Nordic domestic animals we can, for example, find in the Tatra and Carpathian region with the Huzul horse, whose nearest relation is the Gudbrandstal horse. So it is with the Tatra Chuvach, whose Nordic analogy is the Pomeranian Shepherd dog (Pommernscher Hütehund) and others.
Slovak alpine farming has a very ancient tradition. The Tatra Chuvach, together with the mountain sheep, the Huzul horse and the typical mountain inhabitants, form the basis for an economy which assumes the utilization of the pastures through animal husbandry.
The Slovak mountain people were largely free people, not suppressed by medieval forced labour, which protected the frontiers and paid its dues merely in the form of “sheep’s cheese”. Their organization was called “Wallachischer Bund (Union)” (Valasski Opasek), whose centre (until the repeal of forced labour) was in Kaschau. The members of this, basically, herding and military organization, carried out their service on the mountain meadows, always together with their typical dogs, the watch dogs of the Tatra and they were always depicted with them.

As a good guard, watch dog and companion as well as guide for the shepherds, the Tatra Chuvach has also proved his worth in the guarding of cattle, driving poultry and other domestic animals to pasture, as well as guarding different objects. Holiday makers visiting the mountain farmers to buy cheese and other products found pleasure in the thickly coated puppies and so transferred the breed to the low-lands, where they were not seldom regarded as a luxury breed because of their unusual appearance.

On the Polish side of the Tatra, where a similar breed, the Goral Dogs (Mountain Dogs), are kept, specially powerful animals are called “Liptauer” by the people which points to the Slovak origin. So the breeding region of the Tatra Chuvach has a topographic boundary.

The Stud Book of the Tatra Chuvach in Czechoslovakia was founded more than thirty years ago by Professor Anton Hruza of the Brno Veterinary College. The basic material stemmed from the area of the places Liptovska Luzna, Kokava, Vychodna v. Tatrach and the neighbourhood of Rachovo in the Carpathians. The first breeding establishment had the name “Ze zlaté studny” (of the Golden Fountain) and was founded in Svitavy and Brno. The Carpathian kennel had the prefix “Z Hoverla” (Of Hoverla). Since then the club for Tatra Chuvach breeders, with its headquarters in Bratislava, has kept exact records and held exhibitions, assessments, competitions and shows in all regions of the republic. Further old blood lines stem from the places Liptovské Hole, Velky Choc, Zakopané, Martin, Jedlova and Jeseniky.

The widest spread lines are those of Topas, Uran, Simba, Hrdos, Ibro, Cuvo, Bundas, Dinar, Samko, Bojar, Olaf and others.
Genetically, the Tatra Chuvach can be characterised as a “leucistic” Mountain Dog with black muzzle and to a lesser part as “flavistic” dog with brown muzzle and paler eye. From the combination of the mentioned genetic types, of which the former is dominant, stems a certain difference in the shading of colour, of the pigmentation of the eyelids, eyes, muzzle, lips and membranes.

Through strict selection favouring the first type, the judges and breeders achieved the type required by the following standard and its stabilising by breeders.

The number of club members with breeding stock and kennels has recently been counted as towards 200. Living registered dogs, at present in the republic, number nearly 800.

The quality of our breeding of the Tatra Chuvach is confirmed by favourable assessment at international shows (Prague, Brno, Liberec, Bratislava, Leipzig and others) and this with strong foreign competition.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Tatra Chuvach’s breed characteristics conform in type with those of a mountain dog of firm constitution, impressive appearance and thick white coat. He has a strong bone, a lively temperament and is vigilant, fearless and alert. For centuries he has been accustomed to the harsh climate of the Slovakian mountains, especially the Tatra mountains. His format is well within the shape of a moderate rectangle, the body resting on strong rather high limbs. His vigilance and alertness helped to give him his name, as the Slovak word “Cuvat” means to hear.

**BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT**

He is boundlessly faithful and courageous, always ready to fight off any intruder, be it even bears and wolves. In order to distinguish him from wild beasts in the night, he is, according to ancient tradition, only bred in white.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION**:

**Skull**: Strong, longish in shape, broad between the ears. The broad forehead has a shallow furrow tapering away towards the rear.
Superciliary ridges are in proportion and slanted sideways. Top of head flat. Neck clearly defined from strong, moderately protruding nape of neck. Top of head, in profile, slightly domed compared to bridge of nose.

Stop: Moderate.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black, especially in summer.
Muzzle: Straight in profile and about half length of had, fairly broad, tapering towards the front. Strong, of medium length, blunt.
Lips: Close fitting, corner of mouth closed. Mucous membranes black, forming a narrow, not overhanging frame to the mouth. Medium thickness. Palate black.
Jaws/Teeth: Strong, always with complete scissor bite.
Eyes: Dark brown, oval shape, set in horizontally. Eyelids black, close fitting. Membrane in the inside corner of the eye dark, making the eye expressive.
Ears: Set on high, mobile at set on. Of moderate length, hanging, lying close to head. Half way down, the ear has finer hair. When in repose, the rounded lower edge reaches to mouth level.

NECK: Set on straight. Carried high when alert. In male dogs very powerful with good name. No dewlap.

BODY:
Back: Straight. Of medium length and strong.
Loin: Moderately arched. Well attached to the sacrum, muscular, very strong and adequately long.
Rump: Strong, broad and slightly sloping.
Chest: Broad. Sternum bone reaching up to the height of shoulder joints.
Ribcage: Well sprung ribs. Sternum above half height at withers and reaching lower than elbows. The length of the ribcage exceeds half the body length; its breadth is a quarter of the height at withers.
Ribs: Arched, inclined towards rear and forming a clear transition to the flanks.
Belly: Belly and flanks appropriate, moderate tuck up.

St-FCI n° 142/04.06.1996
TAIL: Set on low. Standing and in repose hanging low, reaching to hock joints. Shape straight like a cigar, not curled at tip. When moving carried curled over loin.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: Position straight, pillar-like, with good angulation of upper arm and elbow. Feet strong, round, tight. Legs generally rather long, specially in males.
Shoulders: Well laid back and long. Upper arm muscular and firmly attached to the body, inclined towards elbow.
Forearm: Vertical, strong, muscular and long.
Pastern joint: Bony and strong.
Pastern: Short, strong and moderately inclined.
Front feet: Strong toes and nails, firmly arched and round in shape. Well coated, with fleshy black pads.

HINDQUARTERS: Buttocks, together with upper thighs, from a muscular whole, longish in shape and of considerable breadth.
Stifle: Well muscled and well angulated.
Second thigh: Sloping, strong, well muscled.
Hock joint: Strong, with blunt angle; rather low set but well defined and large.
Hock: Short and strong. Position vertical. There is no restriction at transition to hock. Dewclaws undesired.
Hind feet: Are slightly longer than frond feet, otherwise same shape. Toes somewhat stronger and more arched.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Surprisingly light footed in spite of his powerful build, agile and quick, in every terrain and in all weathers; with preference for trot.

SKIN: Loose on body, otherwise close fitting. Skin pink; black pigmentation only round the eyes, the neck and muzzle where it merges with the black mucous membranes. Pads also black.
COAT

HAIR: With the exception on head and limbs, the hair form a dense coat without a parting on the back and without feathering on tail and buttocks. Males have a striking name. Hair is short and close on head and legs, slightly longer on rearside of legs. Short hair gradually merges from set-on of ears into the mane. Undercoat is completely covered by long hair in top coat. The latter is 5 to 15cm. Most wavy on mane, elsewhere moderately wavy, forming numerous waves across the back which merge into each other. Single waves, not joined, are undesired. Required is a light dense coat.
Undercoat: hair fine and dense, in length up to half or two thirds of hair of top coat. The undercoat is shed during the summer, so the coat loses its density, but remains light throughout the year on account of the wavy topcoat which forms no parting on the back.

COLOUR: White. Yellowish shading at set on of ears permitted but not desired. Distinct yellow patches are not permitted.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers:
Dogs: 62 to 70 cm.
Females: 59 to 65 cm.
Weight:
Dogs: 36 to 44 kg.
Females: 31 to 37 kg.

MEASUREMENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>Bitches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of head (average)</td>
<td>25 to 28 cm</td>
<td>23 to 26 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of cranial region</td>
<td>13 to 15 cm</td>
<td>12 to 14 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of facial region</td>
<td>12 to 14 cm</td>
<td>11 to 13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height at sternum level</td>
<td>33 to 37 cm</td>
<td>30 to 35 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of chest</td>
<td>30 to 34 cm</td>
<td>25 to 30 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of body</td>
<td>69 to 76 cm</td>
<td>60 to 72 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of ribcage</td>
<td>40 to 47 cm</td>
<td>37 to 44 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girth of chest behind shoulder</td>
<td>70 to 83 cm</td>
<td>68 to 72 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girth of chest at last floating rib</td>
<td>60 to 70 cm</td>
<td>56 to 65 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St-FCI n°142/04.06.1996
Angulation of joints: Shoulder joint: 107 degrees.  
Elbow joint: 145 degrees.  
Hip joint: 90 degrees.  
Stifle joint: 110 degrees.

**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.

- Pincer bite, missing teeth.
- Pendulous lips.
- Unsymmetric position of the ears.
- Flat, not sufficiently deep chest.
- Tail laterally deviated.
- Bear-like feet.
- Dewclaws.
- Close fitting fringy coat, also completely wavy coat.
- Lack of coat on belly, flanks and genitals.
- Results of tickets or distemper.
- Excessively nervous, unbalanced character.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Pink spots on nose leather, lips or eyelids.
- Light eyes.
- Yellow patches in coat.

**N.B:**

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
19.08.1996/EN

FCI-Standard No 244

SLOVAKIAN HOUND
(Slovenský Kopov)
TRANSLATION: Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN: Slovakia.


UTILIZATION: This breed is distinguished through its enduring hours-long following of a warm trail or scent while giving tongue. Also distinguished by its keenness and therefore used in its native country for hunting wild boar and predatory.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium sized hounds.
With working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Always solid black with tan markings. Lightish body build, yet solid bone structure. Longish rectangle.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Spirited temperament. Extraordinarily developed sense of direction.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Flat domed top skull; shape of a longish rectangle. Superciliary ridges and frontal furrow marked; occipital protuberance hardly marked. The direction of the axes of the muzzle and of the skull is parallel.
Stop: Forms an angle of about 45°.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Always black in colour, relatively large, moderately tapering; nostrils moderately open.
Muzzle : Bridge of nose straight, in keeping with the skull long and not too broad.
Lips : Not overlapping, close fitting with noticeable opened corner of Mouth.
Jaw / Teeth : Jaws of regular shape, firm, with well developed complete bite.
Eyes : Dark, set in somewhat deep. Show liveliness and courage. Eyelids always black; almond shaped.
Leathers : Set on somewhat above the line of the eyes, carried flat along the head, with rounded tip and of medium length.

NECK : Well set, carried at an angle of 135°, rather short, muscular and without loose skin.

BODY :
Back : Straight, medium long.
Loin : Not too long, suitably broad, firm and muscular.
Croup : Not too long, medium breadth, rounded.
Chest : Forechest broad and well developed. Medium depth, suitably broad and appropriately long. Ribs arched, set slanting.
Belly and flanks : Moderately tucked up.

TAIL : Set on somewhat low, below the upper line; fittingly strong, tapering to the tip and reaching to the hock. Pendant in repose; curved upwards in sabre shape to a height of 150° when alert.

LIMBS

FOREOUARTERS :
Shoulder-blade and upperarm : Rather short, well developed, muscular. Angle at shoulder joint about 110°.
Forearm : In vertical position, dry.
Pastern joint : Short.
Pastern : Not too long. somewhat sloping.
Forefeet : Oval; well arched toes; nails always black and strong. Pads dark and well developed.
HINDQUARTERS:
Upper thigh: Sufficiently broad; fittingly long, muscular.
Lower thigh: Broad, appropriately in length, well muscled.
Hock joint: Set on in a height of about 15 cm, moderately broad.
Angle of hock about 150°.
Hock: About 8 cm long, moderately slanting forward; no dewclaws.
Hind feet: Oval; toes tight and well arched; pads well developed and black.

SKIN: Dark brown to black, close fitting without folds or loose skin.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Lively and balanced.

COAT

HAIR: 2-5 cm long, medium coarse, close fitting and dense; longer on back, neck and tail. Undercoat dense, especially during winter months, but must not be lacking in summer.

COLOUR: Black with brown to mahogany coloured tan markings on limbs.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT:
Height at withers for dogs 45 to 50 cm.
Height at withers for bitches 40 to 45 cm.
Weight: 15 to 20 kg.

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.
- Heavy, clumsy, stocky build.
- Head too heavy.
- Lips overlapping.
- Incomplete bite.
• Over- or undershot mouth.
• light eye, eyelids loose or too tight.
• Leathers too light, pointed.
• Loose skin on neck (throatiness).
• Soft back.
• Flat ribcage (serious fault).
• Remarkably too long tail, tail carriage above topline even in repose.
• Incorrect position of limbs.
• Soft feet.
• Coat too short, without undercoat; coat too long, wavy.
• Colour other than black, white markings, unclear boundary of tan markings.
• Oversize.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

IMPORTANT MEASURES (IDEAL TYPE):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Ideal Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>16 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height at withers for a dog</td>
<td>46 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height at withers for a bitch</td>
<td>43 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall length of the head</td>
<td>22 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the bridge of nose</td>
<td>9 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of the skull</td>
<td>13 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of the skull</td>
<td>10,5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of the chest</td>
<td>16,5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of the chest</td>
<td>22 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of the chest</td>
<td>31,5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of body</td>
<td>55 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girth of chest behind last rib</td>
<td>54 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANGULATIONS:
Angle of the shoulder  110°
Angle of the elbow     140°
Angle of the hip       130°
Angle of the stifle    130°
Angle of hock joint   145°

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
06.12.2004/EN

FCI-Standard N° 102

KLEINER MÜNSTERLÄNDER
TRANSLATION: Elke Peper.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Germany.


UTILIZATION: Versatile working gundog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.  
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing Dogs. Spaniel Type.  
With Working Trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The development of the Small Munsterlander is hidden somewhere in the middle of the 19th century. After the change of the German hunting law, with the increasing number of hunters and hunting enthusiasts and the systematic cultivation of the game stock the breeding of new German Pointing Dogs began. There are reports saying that around 1870 longcoated „Wachtelhunds“ (German Spaniels) were well known in the Munsterland region. These dogs were firm in pointing, they had enormous scenting abilities and were also able to retrieve. In the year 1906 the well known heath poet Hermann Löns took care of the matter: He put a public appeal into the magazin „Unser Wachtelhund“ to give him a report on the still existing specimens of the red Hanovarian Heath Hound. However, instead of that he and his brothers discovered a pointing Wachtelhund on the farms, that they called „Heidewachtel“. Apart from the Löns brothers, well known dog men like for example the Baron of Beverförde-Lohburg put efforts into getting a reasonable breeding stock in other regions as well. Mr. Heitmann, a teacher from Burgsteinfurt, achieved first success with his line breeding. Several other breeding families, known as the so-called „Dorsten type“, appeared during the following years in Westphalia. On March 17, 1912, the „Verband für Kleine Münsterländer Vorstehhunde“ (Club for Small Munsterlander Pointing Dogs) was finally founded.

FCI-St. No 102 / 06.12.2004
At that time this Club expressed its aims as follows: „The Club pursues the purpose to promote the purity and the true breeding of the longcoated small pointing dog that has been bred in the Munsterland for many decades.“ The lack of the fixed breed characteristics at that time inhibited the breeding activities as well as the Club activities. From 1921, the breeders finally followed the breed standard that had been drawn up by Mr. Friedrich Jungklaus. Nevertheless, the true origin of the dogs of that time is not exactly proved.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : Strong and harmonious build of medium size, showing balanced proportions with a lot of quality and elegance. Distinguished head. In upright posture the dog displays flowing outlines with horizontally carried tail. Its front legs are well feathered, the hind legs with breeches, the tail has a distinct flag. Its glossy coat should be straight or slightly wavy, dense and not too long. Its movement is harmonious and far reaching.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS** : The length of the body from point of shoulders to the buttocks should exceed the height at the withers by not more than 5 cm. The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop is equal to the length of the muzzle from the stop to the nose.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT** : The Small Munsterlander is intelligent and capable of learning, full of temperament but even, with steady character; its attitude towards people is alert and friendly (suitable for family life), with good social behaviour and keeps close contact with his master (team spirit); with passionate, persevering predatory instinct, versatile hunting aptitudes and strong nerves and keenness for game.

**HEAD** : The expression of the head is part of the type.

**CRANIAL REGION** :
- **Skull** : Distinguished, lean, flat to slightly arched.
- **Stop** : Only slightly pronounced but distinctly recognizable.
FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Wholecoloured brown.
Muzzle: Powerful, long, straight.
Lips: Short, tight closing, well pigmented – wholecoloured brown.
Jaws / teeth: Large white teeth. Powerful jaws with regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. 42 teeth according to the dentition formula.
Cheeks: Strong, well muscled.
Eyes: Of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. As dark brown as possible. Eyelids tight fitting to the eyeballs, covering the haws.
Ears: Broad, set on high, lying close to the head, tapering towards the tips, ear leather should not reach beyond the corner of the mouth.

NECK: Its length in balance with the general appearance; gradually widening towards the body. Napeline slightly arched, very muscular. Tight fitting throat skin.

BODY:
Topline: Slightly sloping in a straight line.
Withers: Pronounced.
Back: Firm, well muscled. The spinal processes should be covered by the musculature.
Loins: Short, broad, muscular.
Croup: Long and broad, not short slanting, only slightly sloping towards the tail; well muscled. Broad pelvis.
Chest: Rather deep than broad, breastbone reaching as far backwards as possible. Ribs well arched.
Underline and belly: Slight tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; lean.

TAIL: Set on high, with long flag, strong at the base, then tapering. Of medium length. Carried downwards in repose, horizontally and not too high above the level of the topline with a slight sweep when in action. In the lower third it may be curved slightly upwards.
LIMBS:

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Viewed from the front straight and rather parallel, viewed from the side legs set well under the body. The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers.
Shoulders: Shoulder blades lying close to the body, strongly muscled. Shoulder and upperarm forming a good angle of approximately 90°.
Upper arm: As long as possible, well muscled.
Elbows: Close to the body, neither turning in nor out. The upper arm forming a good angle with the forearm.
Forearm: Strong bones, perpendicular to the ground.
Carpal joint: Strong.
Pasterns: Very slightly sloping.
Front feet: Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads. Not too heavy coat. Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Viewed from the rear straight and parallel. Correct angulation in stifles and hocks. Strong bones.
Upper thigh: Long, broad, muscular; forming a good angle with the pelvis.
Stifle: Strong, upper and lower thigh forming a good angle.
Lower thigh: Long, muscular and sinewy.
Hock joint: Strong.
Metatarsus: Short, perpendicular to the ground.
Hind feet: Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads; not too heavy coat. Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Ground covering, with good drive and appropriate reach, straight forward and parallel coming and going, with well upstanding posture. Pacing gait is undesirable.
**SKIN** : Tight fitting, without folds.

**COAT** :

**HAIR** : Dense, of medium length, not or only slightly wavy, close lying, water-repellent. The outlines of the body may not be hidden by too long coat. By its density it should provide as good a protection against weather, unfavourable terrain conditions and injuries as possible. Short smooth coat on the ears is faulty. Forelegs feathered, hindlegs with breeching down to the hocks, tail with a long flag and white tip, abundant coat on the forechest is undesirable.

**COLOUR** : Brown-white or brown roan with brown patches, brown mantle or brown ticking; blaze permitted. Tan coloured markings at the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus are permissible („Jungklaus markings“).

**SIZE** : Height at withers: Dogs: 54 cm. Bitches: 52 cm.

A deviation of +/- 2 cm is within the standard.

**FAULTS** : Any departure of the foregoing points must 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.

**SEVERE FAULTS** :

• Deviation of the size limits between +/- 2 cm and +/- 4 cm.
• Clumsy, big-boned conformation.
• Serious deviations from the correct proportions of body, neck and height and withers.
• More than 50 % of the nose flesh-coloured or spotted.
• Pointed muzzle. Dished nose bridge.
• Eyes too light. Light yellow hawk eyes.
• Serious lack of depth of chest or too flat sided brisket. Barrel shaped brisket.
• Elbows heavily turning out or in.
• Steep pasterns.
• Strongly cow hocked or barrel legged, in stance as well as in movement.
• Splayed toes; flat feet.
• Clumsy movement.
• Coat too curled.
• Smooth hairless ears or too long and curled fringes on the ears.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS**
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.
• Size deviations of more than +/- 4 cm.
• Untypical sexual characteristics, sexual malformations.
• Completely depigmented nose.
• All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.
• Split jaw or split lip.
• Ektropion, entropion, distichiasis, bird’s eye.
• Pronounced dewlap.
• Distinct roach back, swayback; crooked spine.
• Malformation of the ribcage, such as sternum cut off.
• Kinky tail, ring tail, other tail abnormalities like too short or too long tail.
• Wholecoloured dogs.

**N.B.:**
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
30.08.2002/EN

FCI-Standard N° 91

SPANISH MASTIFF

(Mastín español)
TRANSLATION : Mrs. Peggy Davis.

ORIGIN : Spain.


UTILIZATION : Guard and defense. The breed is closely related to the seasonal moving in the livestock, and especially the Merino livestock which he already accompanied at the time of the “Mesta” (association, in the Middle-age, of breeders of the wandering herds) by defending them from wolves and other predators, all along their journey from one location to other and on the grazing pastures, in all seasons and sites. Actually he accompanies numerous herds, whether sedentary or wandering by fulfilling his ancestral task. He performs in the same way the function of guard and protection of farms, people and properties in general.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer- Molossoid breeds- Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.
Section 2.2 Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.
Without working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : It is a dog of great size, hypermetric, of medium proportions and of sub-long line structure. Well balanced, very powerful and muscular. Compact bone structure. Massive head and a body covered with a semi-long coat. Most important are balance and functional harmony in the dog standing as well on the move. His bark is raucous, low pitched and deep, very sonorous, audible from a considerable distance.
IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers. The relation between the length of the skull and that of the muzzle must be 3/2.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: It is a very intelligent dog, not without beauty, whose expression manifests both these qualities. Rustic, affectionate, kind and noble, he is very determined when facing dangerous animals and in front of strangers, especially when he has the opportunity to defend and protect farms or cattle. In his behaviour, one can see it is a dog sure of himself, determining his strength because he is aware of his enormous power.

HEAD: Big, strong and shaped like a truncated pyramid with broad basis. The whole of the skull and muzzle, seen from above, must be square and well linked, without a very marked diminution of width between the base of the muzzle and the temporal bones. The facio-cranial axes are moderately divergent.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Broad, strong, profile sub-convex. The width of the skull should be equal or superior to its length. Frontal sinus accentuated. Occipital crest marked.
Stop: Slightly sloping, not very accentuated.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black, wet, big and broad.
Muzzle: Straight nasal bridge. Seen from above, the muzzle appears moderately rectangular, tapering gradually in width towards the nose, but still keeping an appreciable width. In no case it should be pointed.
Lips: The upper lip largely covering the lower lip; the lower lip with slak mucous membranes forms a very loose labial commissure. The mucous membranes must be black.
Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth white, solid and sound. Big, pointed canines assuring a good hold of prey.
Molars solid and powerful. Incisors rather small. All premolars should be present. Palate black, with well marked ridges.

**Eyes** : Small in comparison with the skull, almond shaped, preferably dark, of hazel colour. The look is attentive, noble, soft and intelligent, very hard in front of strangers. Eyelids of thick tissue, with black pigmentation. The lower lid allows a part of the conjunctiva to be seen.

**Ears** : Of medium size and hanging; triangular shape, flat. Attached above the eye-line. At rest, hanging close to the cheeks, without being too close to the skull. In attention, they come away from the cheeks and are partially pricked in the back part of their top third. They must not be cropt.

**NECK** : Trunk shaped, broad, solid, muscled, flexible. Skin thick and loose. Double dewlap amply developed.

**BODY** : Rectangular. Stocky and robust, showing great power; yet supple and agile.

**Topline** : Straight, horizontal including while on the move.

**Withers** : Well marked.

**Back** : Powerful, muscled.

**Loin** : Long, broad and powerful; its dimensions decreasing down towards the flank.

**Croup** : Broad and solid. Its inclination to the horizontal is of some 45°. The height at the croup is equal to the height at the withers.

**Chest** : Broad, deep, muscled and powerful. The point of the sternum marked. Ribs with wide intercostal spaces, rounded, not flat. The minimum thoracic perimeter exceeds by about 1/3 the height at the withers.

**Belly and flank** : Belly very moderately tucked-up; the flank let down and very ample.

**TAIL** : Very thick at its root and set at medium height. Solid, supple and covered with hair longer than that of the rest of the body. At rest it is carried low, distinctly reaching the hock; sometimes forms a curve in its last quarter. When the dog is moving or animated, he will raise it sabre fashion, with a curve at its tip, but never curved in all its length nor carried over the croup.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Forelegs perfectly vertical, straight and parallel seen from the front. The length of the forearm should be the triple of that of the pastern (metacarpus). Bone structure solid, with powerful metacarpus.
Shoulder: Oblique, very muscular, longer than the forearm. The scapular-humeral angle is near the 100°.
Upper arm: Strong, of similar length to that of the shoulderblade.
Elbows: Close to the thorax. Humeral-radial angle close to 125°.
Forearm: Solid, with vertical bone.
Pastern: Seen from the side slightly oblique. Is practically in the extension of the forearm. Solid bone.
Forefeet: Cat feet. Toes close, solid, well arched. Nails and pads strong and resistant. Interdigital membranes of medium development and covered with hair.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Powerful, muscular. Lateral view: adequate angulations in form of big articular angles. Correct limbs, seen from behind and from the side; hocks not deviated; they must be capable of transmitting the impulsion of the dog with ease, strength and elegance.
Thighs: Solid and muscular. Femoral-coxal angle nearly 100°.
Stifle: Femoral-tibial angle nearly 120°.
Lower thigh: Long, muscular, solid bone structure.
Hocks: The open angle of the hocks is nearly 130°.
Metatarsus: Well marked, with the Achilles tendon clearly visible.
Hind feet: Cat feet, very slightly oval. Dew claws present or not, may be simple or double; their removal is permitted.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: The preferred gait is the trot, which must be harmonious, powerful and without tendency towards lateral rolling. No ambling.
**SKIN**: Elastic, thick, abundant and pink coloured with darker pigmented areas. All mucous membranes must be black.

**COAT**

**HAIR**: Dense, thick, medium length, smooth, distributed all over the body down to the interdigital spaces. Two types of coat are distinguished: covering coat on the back and an other protecting type on the ribcage and the flanks. Shorter on the legs, longer and silky on the tail.

**COLOUR**: Indifferent. The colours most appreciated being the self-coloured like yellow, fawn, red, black, wolf colour and deer-colour; also appreciated are the combined colours like brindle, parti-coloured or dogs with a white collar.

**SIZE**: There is no upper limit of size, the subjects of greatest size being the ones most highly thought after providing they are of harmonious proportions.

*Height at the withers*: Minimum size for males: 77 cm. for bitches: 72 cm.

It is desirable that these measurements be amply exceeded; the size in males should be over 80 cm, and in females over 75 cm.

**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.

**SLIGHT FAULTS**:

- Roman nose, without excess.
- Pincer bite; lack of any premolar.
- Weak lumbar-dorsal line, having lost its straight line and ondulating on the move.
- Pasterns, rear-pasterns and feet weak, without excess.
- Timidity, not too accentuated.
SERIOUS FAULTS:
- Exaggerated frail or lethargic appearance.
- Pointed muzzle.
- Moderately overshot mouth.
- Absence of various molars or canines, not from traumatic origin.
- Excessive entropion or ectropion.
- Cropping of the ears.
- Tail resting on the croup.
- Sway back.
- Height at the croup noticeably superior to the height at the withers.
- Docking of the tail.
- Incorrect legs, weak or deviated.
- Cow-hocked either standing or moving.
- Lateral displacement of the legs when moving.
- Wavy coat, curly or of excessive length.
- Unbalanced temperament, excessive timidity or exaggerated aggressiveness.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Nose or mucous membranes depigmented.
- Split nose.
- Undershot mouth of whatever degree; excessively overshot.
- Light eyes.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
29.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 222

STABIJHOUN

ORIGIN: The Netherlands.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 03.11.2014.

UTILIZATION: Pointing dog. The Stabijhoun is a very versatile dog. He is an all-round hunting dog and has a good reputation as a mole and polecat catcher.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Hunting Dogs.
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing Dogs.
Spaniel type.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Stabijhoun is related to the Drentsche Patrijshond and Heidewachtel. The Stabijhoun probably owes its name to its versatility. The word Stabijhoun is derived from the words ‘sta mij bij’ or ‘stand by me’, while Houn is the Frisian word for dog and is pronounced "hoon". The Stabijhoun originates in the Frisian forest area. In the early 20th century Stabijhoun and Wetterhoun were regularly crossbred with each other. Thereby, the unique varieties of each were threatened to be lost. In 1938 a group of enthusiastic people of the Kynologenclub Friesland started purifying the two breeds again and in 1942 both breeds were officially recognized. Important names in this process were: J. Bos, T. van Dijk, B. de Graaf and W. Hoeksema. The first standard was dated February 10, 1944. In 1947, the Dutch Association for Stabij and Wetterhounen (NVSW) was established. The NVSW represents the interests of The Frisian Breeds since 1947. The population of the Stabijhoun is currently (2013) more than 6000 dogs worldwide.
GENERAL APPEARANCE: Functional and powerful built pointing dog. The body is slightly longer than its height at the withers. The overall picture is neither too robust nor too fine. The skin should fit tightly. The feathering on chest, collar, forelegs, trousers and tail gives the Stabijhoun the impression of being longhaired, but the coat should not be excessively long. Sexual dimorphism should be unmistakable.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The body is slightly longer than its height at the withers. It is important that the harmony and balance associated with a functional body is in accordance with the size of the dog. Elbow is approximately equidistant from ground to withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Stabijhoun guard the yard and keeps it free of mice and rats. The previously common larger type Stabijhoun pulled the milk carts, while the smaller type made his name as a professional mole catcher. This talent made the Stabijhoun popular with the poorer farmers and farmhands. The moleskins were worth a lot of money as linings for the wrists of sleeves and other items. The Stabijhoun was carried in a basket on the bike so that they could cover long distances. The Stabijhoun is very independent and likes to go his own way. The Stabijhoun is affectionate but can also be very headstrong. Patience and a consistent education are essential. In the house or in the yard, the Stabijhoun is a quiet but vigilant dog. With strangers or in unfamiliar situations, Stabijhoun may be reserved at first, but should not be afraid.

HEAD
Dry, without pendulous lips or dewlap. The size of the head is in proportion to the body and sexual dimorphism should be clearly defined. The head exhibits more length than width. The length of the muzzle, measured from the nose to the stop is approximately equal to the length from the stop to the occiput. The expression is gentle, friendly and attentive.
CRANIAL REGION:
**Skull:** The skull is slightly rounded and also slightly rounded on the sides, not narrow, but should not give the impression of being broad or round.
**Stop:** The skull is sloping gradually to the foreface. Seen from the side, the stop seems more marked due to the developed brows.

FACIAL REGION:
**Nose:** Black in dogs with a black and white coat colour. Brown in dogs with a brown and white coat colour. Nose well developed with wide-open nostrils.
**Muzzle:** Strong, tapering gradually to the nose tip, without being snipy, viewed both from above and from the side (wedge shaped). The nasal bridge is straight and broad, and viewed from the side neither concave nor convex.
**Lips:** Tightly fitting, not pendulous and not showing labial folds.
**Jaws/Teeth:** Powerful and complete. Scissor bite. Missing PM1 or M3 is allowed, as is also a duplicate PM1.
**Cheeks:** Barely pronounced.
**Eyes:** Set horizontally. Medium sized, slightly rounded shape with close fitting eyelids, without a visible conjunctiva. The pigment of the iris is dark brown for dogs with black and white coat and a lighter brown colour for dogs with a brown and white coat colour.
**Ears:** The ears are set in an imaginary line drawn from the nose tip through the inside corner of the eyes. When attentive, the ears should not protrude beyond the outline of the skull. The ear auricle is not strongly developed, so the ears are worn smoothly lying against the head. They are moderately long, reaching to the corner of the mouth, and have the shape of a trowel that is not round, but ends in a rounded point. The hair of the ear is a typical feature; at the base of the ear it is quite long then decreases in length gradually with the lower third of the ear being covered with short hair. The hair should be straight, but slightly wavy is allowed. Hair on the ears should not reach longer than the ear itself as it gives an untidy appearance.
**NECK**: Strong and rounded, of medium length, but not too long. The neck runs smoothly with a blunt angle to the back line, so that the head is usually carried low. The neck shows no throatiness or dewlap.

**BODY**: Powerful, clean cut and well muscled.
- **Top line**: Smooth and strong topline.
- **Withers**: Far enough back, strong, but not prominent.
- **Back**: Strong and straight.
- **Loin**: Strong and muscular.
- **Croup**: Slightly sloping.
- **Chest**: Deep, reaching to the elbows. Viewed from the front rather broad, so that the forelegs are set wide apart. Ribs well sprung but not barreled. The ribs are deep and long, so the ribcage extends as far back as possible. Elbows must be tight to the chest.
- **Underline and belly**: Smooth and reaching far enough to the rear. The belly only slightly tucked up.

**TAIL**: Length reaching to the hock joint. Not set high. The tail is usually worn down although the last third of the tail may turn up during rest or at a stand. During movement the tail lifts, but should never be worn on or over the back or in a spiral. The tail is round and covered up to the tip with long, dense hair, without curls, waves, or feathering. Instead, the tail has a bushy structure, so the hair around is generously long and thick, giving a full and rich appearance.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:
- **General appearance**: Powerful, muscular and functionally angulated, so the legs are correctly under the body. Forelegs seen from the front standing a bit wide.
- **Shoulder**: Shoulder blade close to the chest/body and well laid back.
- **Upper arm**: Functionally angulated. Length is equal to or only slightly shorter than the length of the shoulder blade.
- **Elbow**: Strong, straight and parallel.
- **Forearm**: Strong, straight and parallel.
- **Carpus (Wrist)**: Powerful, in the front straight, metacarpus.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly sloping.
Forefeet: Strong, compact and slightly oval shaped. Toes well arched, closed and facing forward.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Strong and functionally angulated, without exaggeration. When viewed from the rear, the legs are wide and hocks parallel.
Thigh: Of good width and length, well muscled and with functional angulations at hip and knee.
Stifle (Knee): Functionally angulated
Lower thigh: Of good length.
Hock joint: Straight, parallel and placed well apart, turning neither in nor out.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Of normal length.
Hind feet: Strong, compact and slightly oval shaped. Toes well arched, closed and facing forward.

GAIT / MOVEMENT:
Powerful, harmonious, with good drive and covering a lot of ground. Viewed front on the Stabijhoun moves a bit broad. During movement, the head is carried low. The tail is carried above the topline with a slight bow during action.

SKIN: Firm, well fitting, without wrinkles or folds

COAT
Hair: The coat is of medium length and straight on the body with a weather-resistant undercoat. At the most, a slightly wavy coat is tolerated on the croup. With the bushy hair on the chest, collar, trousers and tail, the coat gives the impression of being longhaired. Coat on the head, the front of the forelegs, and on the front of the hocks is short. The hair on the back of the front legs is longer and well developed. On the trousers and the tail, the hair is bushy rather than feathered. A curly coat is not allowed.
Colour: The Stabijhoun is a pied dog in black or brown with white markings, but also black or brown roans are accepted. The white may have roaning or ticking. The head is black or brown, with or without a blaze. Both of these colours occur with or without plates. Coats with a (distinct) saddle are tolerated. Tan marking or tricolor is disqualifying.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Ideal height at the withers: Males: 50–53 cm. Females: 48–50 cm.
2 cm above and 2 cm below the ideal size is allowed. Breed type is more important than exact measurements.

Weight:

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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.
• Level bite.
• Too heavy in head, too wide or round in skull.
• Weak back or feet.
• Lack of sexual dimorphism.
• Curly tail or tail carried over the back.
• Strongly sloping pelvis.

SEVERE FAULTS:
• Spiral Tail.
• Standing and/or moving with legs too far in under body.
• Elegant or graceful appearance.
• Low- legged.
• Narrow front and flat ribs.
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Untypical, lacking breed type.
- Improper fitting eyelids.
- Overshot or undershot bite or wry mouth.
- Missing too many teeth.
- Kinked tail.
- Very curly coat (astrakan).
- Any other colour or the absence of white colour.

N.B:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.
22.02.2012/EN

FCI-Standard N° 135

SWEDISH LAPPHUND
(Svensk Lapphund)

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION**: Renée Sporre-Willes / Original version (En).

**ORIGIN**: Sweden.


**UTILIZATION**: Reindeer herding dog, nowadays mainly kept as an all-round companion dog.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.  
Section 3 Nordic Watchdogs and Herders.  
Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: The Swedish Lapphund has been known in the Nordic area for centuries. It is a Nordic Spitz used in the past for reindeer herding, hunting and as a watchdog by the nomadic Laplanders. Nowadays it is mainly kept as a versatile companion dog.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Typical Spitz dog of slightly less than medium size and with proud head carriage.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS**: Rectangular body shape.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Lively, alert, kind and affectionate. The Lapphund is very receptive, attentive and willing to work. Its abilities as a good herding dog made it very useful in the reindeer trade. It is very versatile, suitable for obedience training, agility, herding, tracking, etc. It is easy to train, full of endurance and toughness.

**HEAD**
CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: Slightly longer than broad; forehead rounded and occiput not clearly defined.
Stop: Very well marked.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Preferably charcoal black, very dark or in harmony with coat colour.
Muzzle: A little more than one third of the length of the head. Foreface strong, evenly tapering evenly towards tip of nose. Nose bridge straight.
Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite with evenly set and well developed teeth.
Eyes: Set well apart, almost horizontal, round, fairly big, but not protruding. Brown, preferably dark brown and full of expression. Rims strongly pigmented.
Ears: Triangular, broad at base, small, pricked, tips slightly rounded. Set well apart and very mobile. Tipped ears are undesirable but not a disqualifying fault.

NECK: Medium length, clean-cut and powerful.

BODY: Well put together, slightly longer than height at withers.
Back: Level, strong, muscular and springy.
Loin: Short and broad.
Croup: Proportionally long and broad, slightly sloping and well muscled.
Chest: Rather deep reaching to elbow. Ribcage proportionally long and oval and with well-developed last ribs. Forechest well developed; well defined breastbone.
Underline and belly: Belly slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Rather high set, reaching to hock joint when extended. Carried curled over back when the dog is moving.

LIMBS
FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Forequarters should be sufficiently angulated at shoulders and elbows to provide good reach.
Shoulder: Shoulder blade well laid back.
Elbow: Fitting close to chest.
Forearm: Straight, strong and parallel, standing and moving.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Sufficiently slanting.
Forefeet: Strong, oval, with tightly knit toes, hardy and elastic padding; well covered with fur also between pads. Nails and pads strongly pigmented.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well angulated, but not exaggerated, in stifle and hock joint.
Thigh: Muscular.
Hock joint: Low-set to give power of propulsion.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Dewclaws permissible.
Hind feet: As forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Light and springy, covering ground, parallel with drive.

COAT
Hair: Profuse double coat. Hair standing straight out from body, undercoat dense and finely frizzy. Short hair on head and on front of legs. Longer hair on brisket, backside of legs and on tail. Bushy, long and dense on tail. Forming a ruff round neck. The coat is weather resistant.

Colour: Usually solid black; bronzing is typical as more or less ”bear-brown” shades. White on chest, on feet and tip of tail is permissible.
SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at the withers: Ideal size for males: 48 cms.
Ideal size for females: 43 cms.
Allowance for +/- 3 cm.

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.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
• Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
• Untypical.

N.B.:
• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum
• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest correction is in bold characters.
18.08.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 348

TAIWAN DOG
TRANSLATION: Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Taiwan.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 09.06.2015.

UTILIZATION: Hunting dog, watch dog, companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 7 Primitive Type – Hunting Dogs
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Taiwan Dogs are originally native Taiwanese dogs, descendants of the South Asian hunting dogs which ancient local inhabitants used to live with in the central mountainous districts. This breed was the loyal companion of the ancient hunter in the wild forest. Scholars from the National Taiwan University, Japan Gifu University and Nagoya University carried out a cooperative study in 1980 on the subject of the native Taiwan Dog. They visited twenty-nine tribes of local inhabitants and as a result, it was confirmed that the present Taiwan Dog is a descendant of the South Asian hunting dogs. This breed is now popular all across the island as a watch and companion dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog with triangular head, almond shaped eyes, thin pricked ears and a sickle tail. Dry, sinewy and well balanced.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
Length of muzzle / length of skull = 4.5 / 5.5.
Depth of chest / height at the withers = 4.5 – 4.7 / 10.
Height at withers / length of body = 10 / 10.5.
Females are allowed to be slightly longer.
**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** Extremely faithful to his master, keen in sense, alert in movement, bold and fearless.

**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION:** Forehead is broad and roundish, without wrinkles.
**Skull:** The skull is slightly longer than the muzzle.
**Stop:** Well defined with a slight furrow.

**FACIAL REGION:**
**Nose:** Moderate size. Nostrils wide. Black in colour, but can be slightly lighter in other colours than black.
**Muzzle:** Nasal bridge straight. The muzzle tapers a little from base to nose, but is not pointed at the tip.
**Lips:** Lips tight, without flews.
**Jaws/Teeth:** Jaws are strong. Scissors bite, teeth are set square to the jaws.
**Cheeks:** Well developed and slightly protruding.
**Eyes:** Almond in shape. Dark brown in colour. Brown is also acceptable, but yellow or light eyes should be avoided.
**Ears:** Pricked, set on sides of the skull at an angle of 45 degrees. Inner outline is straight, while outer is slightly rounded.

**NECK:** Muscular, strong and of good length, slightly arched. Without dewlap.

**BODY:** Sinewy and muscular, nearly square in shape.
**Withers:** Well developed.
**Back:** Straight and short.
**Loin:** Firmly muscled.
**Croup:** Broad. Flat or very slightly sloping and short.
**Chest:** Fairly deep yet not reaching to the elbow. Forechest slightly protruding. Ribs are well sprung.
**Underline and belly:** Well tucked up.
**TAIL**: In the shape of a sickle, set on high, carried erect, active, with the tip curving forward.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS:**
*Shoulder*: Well muscled. Shoulder blades are laid back. They should meet the upper arms at an angle of 105–110°.
*Elbow*: Close to the body.
*Forearm*: Straight and parallel to each other.
*Metacarpus (Pasterns)*: Firm.
*Forefeet*: Turning neither in nor out. Pads are firm and thick. Nails are black, but lighter colours are acceptable in other coat colours than black.

**HINDQUARTERS:**
*General appearance*: Hindlegs should be slender, with good bone, well muscled and parallel to each other. The rear angulation should be in balance to the front.
*Thigh*: Broad, sloping.
*Stifle (Knee)*: Well bent stifle.
*Lower thigh*: Should be in balance with thigh.
*Metatarsus (Rear pastern)*: Perpendicular to the ground.
*Hind feet*: Turning neither in nor out. Pads are firm and thick. Nails are black, but lighter colours are acceptable in other coat colours than black.

**GAIT / MOVEMENT**: Powerful gait with reaching stride. Agile enough to easily turn 180 degrees quickly.

**COAT**
*Hair*: Short and hard, lying tight to the body. Length is between 1.5 to 3 cm.
*Colour*: Black, brindle, fawn, white, white and black, white and fawn, white and brindle.
**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
Height at the withers: Males: 48 cm – 53 cm.
Females: 43 cm – 48 cm.

Weight: Males: 14 kg – 18 kg.
Females: 12 kg – 16 kg.

**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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.
- Shyness.
- Level bite.
- Lack of teeth is to be penalized, but lack of PM1 and M3 is acceptable.
- Level bite.
- Protruding eyes.
- Too straight in front and rear angulations.
- Oversize, undersize.
- **Curled tail carried over the back.**
- **Yellow coloured eyes.**

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Undershot or overshot bite
- Missing canine tooth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Long hair (exceeding 4.5 cm).
N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
STANDARD OF THE TEDDY ROOSEVELT TERRIER

General Appearance: The Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is a low-set rectangular shaped small hunting terrier; strongly built, giving the appearance of agility and balance. Originally bred for ratting and farm work, this multipurpose companion is capable of hunting rodents and vermin above or below ground and treeing small game but is not a spanned breed. This is a working terrier and must have the agility, speed, and strength to do the work for which he was developed. They are a slow maturing breed, not reaching full maturity until 2 to 3 years of age. They are a devoted companion but can be reserved with strangers.

Size Proportion, Substance: Size - At least 8 inches, not to exceed 14 inches.
A properly proportioned Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is longer than tall with an approximate height to length ratio of 7:10, exhibiting an overall balance front to rear. Height is measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the shoulder blade and length measured vertically from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. Substance - Substantial bone for a small breed; not course or fine. A well muscled dog, shown in good physical working condition.

Head: The head is proportionate to the size of the body. The expression should be kind and intelligent yet lively and alert. The eyes are oval in shape, somewhat small and set obliquely. Eye color ranges from light to dark and corresponds with coat color. Disqualification - Wall eye. The ears are V-shaped and set at the outside edges of the skull. Ears are carried erect, semi-erect, tipped or button, without preference but should be matching in carriage. Non-matching ear carriage should be penalized to the degree of variation but ear carriage in dogs under one year of age should not be penalized. Disqualification - Hanging or cropped ears. The skull is broad, slightly domed and tapers slightly toward the muzzle. The stop is moderate but distinct. The muzzle is filled-out under the eyes, chiseled and tapers slightly from stop to the nose, without appearing snipey. When viewed from the side, the muzzle and skull should be of equal length. The nose is self-colored, corresponding with the body color and is completely pigmented. The lips are clean, dry and tight, without flews; fully pigmented and matches nose color. The jaws are powerful with well-muscled cheeks, hinged well back. Scissor bite is preferred. Teeth are well developed, strong and evenly spaced. Whiskers must not be trimmed or removed. Honorable scars or broken/missing teeth resulting from field work are not to be penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body: The neck is clean, moderately long, slightly arched, tapering slightly from the shoulders to the head and is well set. The line of the back is strong and level. The loin is short, slightly arched and muscular. The croup is slightly sloping with the tail set on at the end of the croup. The tail may be docked, natural bobtail or natural full tail without preference. The natural tail is thick at the base and tapers toward the tip. Tail carriage is dependant upon attitude, from an upward curve to straight out behind. Viewed from the front, the chest between the forelegs is well filled in on either side of a prominent sternum and is of moderate width with a pronounced forechest. The ribs extend well back and are well sprung, forming a broad, strong back, then curving down and inward to form a deep body. The brisket extends to just below the elbow. The underline of the rib cage curves gradually into a waist.
**Forequarters:** Forechest should be well developed with a pronounced sternum. Shoulders should be strong and muscular but without heaviness; length of the Shoulder Blade is slightly longer than the upper arm. Elbows are close to the body, being neither loose nor tied and falling directly beneath the highest point of the shoulder blade. The forearms are short, slightly curved and well boned; forearms do not appear straight, the distance between the wrists is slightly narrower than the distance between the elbows; toes point forward. Pasterns are strong, short and nearly vertical. Leg length from elbow to ground is approximately one third the height from withers to ground. The feet are compact, oval in shape, turning neither in nor out; pads are thick with strong nails. The front dewclaws may be removed.

**Hindquarters:** Hindquarters are strong and flexible with well muscled thighs; the length of the upper thigh is somewhat longer than the lower thigh. The hindquarters and forequarters are in balance. Stifles are well bent and hocks are well let down. Pasterns are short, strong and perpendicular to the ground; when viewed from the rear are parallel. Rear declaws are removed. The feet are compact, similar in shape and slightly smaller than the front; the two middle toes longer than outer toes, toes neither turn in or out; thick pads and strong nails.

**Coat:** The coat is short, dense, medium-hard to smooth, with sheen. Whiskers must not be trimmed or removed. Disqualification - Wire, broken coat, long coat, hairlessness, or any suggestion of kink or curl.

**Color:** Any bi-color or tri-color, without preference, but must always have some white, which may be of any size and located anywhere on the dog. Ticking in any white portion is acceptable as long as white is predominant. Disqualification - Merle pattern or absence of white.

**Gait:** A lively, effortless ground covering trot that displays an air of agility and power. Forelegs reach well and extend forward without too much lift and in unison with the strong driving power of the rear quarters. The front legs do not move in exact parallels but incline slightly inward to compensate for the shortness of leg and width of chest. Viewed from any position, legs turn neither in nor out, nor do feet cross or interfere with each other. As speed increases, feet converge toward the centerline, but do not single-track.

**Temperament:** The Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is kind and intelligent, yet lively and alert; easily trained without heavy hand. This affectionate, intuitive breed has a strong protective nature and well-developed pack instincts and will vocally announce the presence of any strange animal or human. This non-sparring breed is generally inquisitive of new dogs without being belligerent. He thrives on human companionship and will enthusiastically share any activity with his owner but can be reserved with strangers; submissiveness is not a fault. His class clown mentality and eagerness to please make this long-lived terrier an amazing companion.

**Faults:** Any departure from the foregoing points shall be considered a fault and the seriousness of the fault shall be in exact proportion to its degree; any fault that interferes with the health and welfare of the dog or his ability to perform his traditional work should be faulted to a higher degree.
Disqualifications
Hanging or cropped ears.
Wall eye.
Wire, broken or long coat, hairlessness or any suggestion of kink or curl.
Merle pattern or absence of white.

Effective July 3, 2019
FCI-Standard N° 338

THAI RIDGEBACK DOG
**ORIGIN**: Thailand.

**UTILIZATION**: Hunting and companion dog.


**FCI'S CLASSIFICATION**:
- Group 5  Spitz and primitive types.
- Section 7  Primitive Type-Hunting Dogs.
  Without working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: The Thai Ridgeback Dog is an old breed which can be seen in the archeological documents in Thailand which were written about 360 years ago. It was used mainly for hunting in the eastern part of Thailand. People also used it to escort their carts and as a watch dog. The reason why it has kept its own original type for so many years is due to poor transportation systems in the eastern part of Thailand; it had fewer chances to crossbreed with other breeds.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**: Medium-sized dog with short hair forming a ridge along the back. The body is slightly longer than its height at withers. Muscles are well developed, and its anatomical structure is suitable for activities.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS**:
- Length of body : **Height at the withers** = 11 : 10
- Depth of chest : **Height at the withers** = 1 : 2

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT**: Tough and active with excellent jumping ability. A loyal family dog.
HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull: The skull is flat between the ears but slightly rounded when seen from the side.
Forehead: Wrinkles when the dog is attentive.
Stop: Clearly defined, but moderate.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Black. In blue dogs, the nose is bluish.
Nasal bridge: Straight and long.
Muzzle: Wedge-shaped, slightly shorter than skull.
Lips: Tight with good pigmentation.
Mouth: Black marking on the tongue is preferable.
Jaws: Upper and lower jaws are strong.
Teeth: White and strong with scissors bite.
Eyes: Medium size and almond shaped. The eye colour is dark brown. In blues, amber-coloured eyes are permitted.

NECK: Medium length, strong, muscular, slightly arched and holding head high.

BODY

Back: Strong and level.
Loin: Strong and broad.
Croup: Moderately sloping.
Chest: Deep enough to reach the elbows. The ribs are well sprung, but not barrel-shaped.
Lower line: The belly is well tucked up.

TAIL: Thick at base with gradual tapering toward the tip. The tip can reach hock joints. Carried vertically and slightly curved.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
Shoulder: Well laid back.
Forearm: Straight.
Pastern: Straight when seen from the front and very slightly sloping when seen from the side.
Feet: Oval
Nails: Black but can be lighter depending on coat colour.

HINDQUARTERS:
Thighs: Well developed with well bent stifles.
Hocks: Strong and well let down.
Rear Pastern: Straight and parallel when seen from the rear.
Feet: Oval

GAIT: Reachy stride with no pitching nor rolling of the body. Parallel tracking at normal speed. When viewed from the front, the forelegs move up and down in straight lines so that the shoulder, elbow and pastern joints are approximately in line with each other. When viewed from the rear, the stifle and hip joints are approximately in line. Movement in a straight line forward without throwing the feet in or out; thus enabling the stride to be long and drive powerful. The overall appearance of the moving dog is one of smooth flowing and well balanced rhythm.

SKIN: Soft, fine and tight. Throat: no dewlap.

COAT
Hair: Short and smooth. The ridge on the top region is formed by the hair growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat. It should be clearly defined from other parts of the back. There are various shapes and lengths of ridge, but must be symmetrical on either side of the backbone and within the width of the back. Crowns or whirls at the head of the ridge are acceptable.
Colour: Solid colour: red, black, blue and very light fawn (isabella). Black mask is preferable in reds.

SIZE: Ideal height at the withers: Dogs 22-24 inches (56-61 cm) Bitches 20-22 inches (51-56 cm). There is a tolerance of plus or minus one inch (2.5 cm).

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.

- Any bite other than scissors bite.
- Unbalanced ridge.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Dogs without ridge
- Long hair.

N.B.:
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.
FCI-Standard N° 355

BOSNIAN AND HERZEGOVINIAN – CROATIAN SHEPHERD DOG

(Tornjak)
TRANSLATION: Dubravka Reicher, prof. Revised by Jennifer Mulholland and Raymond Triquet.

ORIGIN: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 16.05.2007.

UTILIZATION: Herding and protection of livestock; farmyard guard dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinschers and Schnauzers – Molossoid breeds – Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.2 Mountain type.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The almost extinct descendants of genetically homogeneous, native archaic types of shepherd dogs have been the foundation stock for the re-creation of the breed “Tornjak”. The dogs belonging to the original stock had been dispersed in mountain areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and their surrounding valleys. The major historical dates are the years 1067 and 1374. Written documents from these periods mention the Bosnian-herzegovinian-Croatian breed for the first time. The research about their historical and more recent existence and then a systematic salvation from extinction started simultaneously in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina around 1972 and continuous pure blood breeding began in 1978. Nowadays, the breed population consists of numerous, purebred dogs selected during a series of generations dispersed throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Tornjak is a large and powerful dog, well proportioned and agile. The shape of the body is almost square. The bone is not light, but nevertheless not heavy nor coarse.
He is strong, harmonious and well balanced when standing and moving. His coat is long and thick.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**
The body is almost square. The length of the body should not exceed its height by more than 8%.
The ratio between the length of the skull and the muzzle is 1:1.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:** Of steady disposition, friendly, courageous, obedient, intelligent, full of dignity and self confidence. Fierce in guarding property entrusted to him, cannot be bribed and is suspicious of strangers. Devoted to his master and very calm in his presence. Very affectionate towards persons living in his immediate vicinity. Learns quickly and keeps this in his memory for a long time, gladly performs tasks assigned to him. He is easy to train.

**HEAD:**
Elongated. The ratio between the skull and the muzzle is 1:1.

**CRANIAL REGION:**
The upper lines of the skull and muzzle are divergent. Supra-orbital arches are slightly visible. The hind part of the skull is elongated but moderately wide. The area from supra-orbital arches to the occiput is flat. The occipital protuberance is very slight.
Stop: Slightly pronounced.

**FACIAL REGION:**
Nose: Large with sufficiently wide nostrils. Should have dark pigmentation. Pigmentation in harmony with the colour of the coat. Depigmentation is not allowed.
Muzzle: Rectangular. The bridge of the nose is perfectly straight.
Lips: Tight fitting with dark pigmentation.
Jaws/teeth: Jaws are very long and strong. Perfect scissor bite with full dentition.
Eyes: Almond shaped, close fitting lids, dark colour. Dark pigmentation on edges of eyelids.
Ears: Of medium size, triangular, folded and pendant, set rather high. Carried close to the cheeks. With shorter hair.
NECK:
Of medium length, powerful, carried slightly low. Skin tight fitting. Long, abundant coat forming a mane.

BODY:
Withers: Moderately developed.
Back: Short, taut, moderately broad and straight..
Loin: Connection between chest and croup is short and moderately broad; in females it is a bit longer.
Croup: Of medium length, broad and slightly sloping.
Chest: Very spacious, deep, broad and oval shaped. The lowest point of brisket reaches at least to the elbows. Never barrel shaped. Chest is strong, with moderately pronounced point of sternum.
Underline: Belly well muscled. The underline is not tucked up but gradually slopes up from the end of the sternum to the rear.

TAIL: Long, set at medium height, very mobile. When relaxed it is hanging and in movement it is always raised over the level of the back, which is characteristic of the breed. Abundantly coated with distinct plume.

LIMBS: Strong and well angulated.

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well developed, strong bones, tight muscles. Parallel and upright when standing.
Shoulders: Of medium length, well laid back. The scapular-humerus angle is about 120°.
Upper arms: Muscular and strong. Almost the same length as shoulders.
Elbows: Moderately close to the body.
Forearms: Strong bones, developed muscles, upright.
Metacarpus (pastern): Slightly sloping.
Front feet: Toes arched and tightly knit. Nails pigmented, dark pigmentation desirable. Resilient pads, hard and tight, dark pigmentation desirable. Front feet more developed than hind feet.
HINDQUARTERS:
Upper thighs: Broad, strong, well muscled. 
Lower thighs: Well muscled, strong, broad, of the same length as the upper thigh. 
Hocks: Firm, set a bit high. 
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Strong. Possible existence of dewclaws. 

GAIT/MOVEMENT:
The Tornjak is a trotter. Movement is well balanced, supple, long reaching, harmonious, with strong drive from hindquarters. In movement the backline is firm. 

SKIN:
The skin is thick, well fitting all over the body. 

COAT:
HAIR: In general, the Tornjak is a long coated dog with short hair over the face and legs. The topcoat is long, thick, coarse and straight. It is specially long on the upper part of the croup; over the shoulders and the back it can also be slightly wavy. On the muzzle and the forehead, up to the imaginary line connecting the ears, over the ears and on the front parts of legs and feet it is short. It is especially abundant around the neck (mane), dense and long over the upper thighs (breeches). It forms feathers along the forearms. With well coated dogs it is also especially abundant on the rear of hind pasterns. The tail is richly coated with very long hair. Winter undercoat is long, very thick and of nice woolly texture. Hair is thick and dense and should not part along the back. 

COLOUR: As a rule the Tornjak is parti-coloured with distinct markings of various solid colours.
Usually the dominant ground colour is white. There may be dogs with a black mantle and with white markings most often found around the neck, over the head and along the legs. There may also be almost white dogs with only small markings.

**SIZE:**
Height at withers:  
Dogs: 65 - 70 cm  
Bitches: 60 – 65 cm  
With a tolerance of +/- 2cm

**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.

- Bones too fine or too heavy.
- Head too fine or too coarse.
- Faults with ears (set on, length, coating).
- Pincer bite.
- Absence of 2 p2, 2 p3. Absence of more than 2 p1.
- Back too long.
- Roached or saddle back.
- Distinctly overbuilt dog.
- Faulty angulation.
- Elbows turned in or out.
- Tail laid on the back.
- Poorly coated tail.
- Hair of insufficient length.
- Dark mask.
- Weak feet.

**ELIMINATING FAULTS:**
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Lack of type (untypical dogs).
- Deviation of sexual type.
- Anomalies in colour and shape of eyes (wall eyes, vicious expression, different colour of eyes).
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Absence of any other teeth than those mentioned above as faults.
- Hair too short.
- Lack of undercoat.
- Kinked tail.
- Absence of tail.
- Solid coloured dogs.
- Albinism.
- Untypical distribution of colours over the body.
- Diversion from allowed height limits (tolerance included).
- Cosmetic treatment of dog or evidence of cosmetic or surgical treatments.

**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
ORIGIN: Japan.


UTILIZATION: Formerly fighting dog, nowadays watchdog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer- Molossoïd breeds - Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.1 Molossoïd breeds, Mastiff type.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Japan has a long history of dog fighting, beginning in the 14th century. With such a history in the background, this breed was produced as a hybrid of Shikoku-ken and Western breeds. Named after the area where they were bred, these dogs are sometimes called "Japanese Mastiffs". The Western dogs used for creating the breed were Bulldogs (1872), Mastiffs (1874), German Pointers (1876) and Great Danes (1924), all of which were used to improve the breed by sequential mating. According to some accounts, St.Bernards and Bull Terriers were also involved, but it is not known in what years they were used. The Tosa's established features of stamina and the fighting instinct typically found in Mastiffs may be attributed to the involvement of such breeds.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Large-sized dog with a stately manner and robust build. The dog has hanging ears, short hair, a square muzzle and hanging tail thick at the root.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The temperament is marked by patience, composure, boldness and courage.
**HEAD**

**CRANIAL REGION :**
- **Skull** : Broad.
- **Stop** : Rather abrupt.

**FACIAL REGION :**
- **Nose** : Large and black.
- **Muzzle** : Moderately long. Nasal bridge straight.
- **Jaws** : Upper and lower jaws strong.
- **Teeth** : Strong with a scissor bite.
- **Eyes** : Rather small, dark brown in colour with a dignified expression.
- **Ears** : Relatively small, rather thin, set high on the skull sides, hanging close to the cheeks.

**NECK** : Muscular, with a dewlap.

**BODY** :
- **Withers** : High.
- **Back** : Level and straight.
- **Loins** : Broad, muscular.
- **Croup** : Slightly arched at the top.
- **Chest** : Broad and deep, ribs moderately sprung.
- **Belly** : Well drawn up.

**TAIL** : Thick at the root, tapering towards the tip, reaching the hocks when let down.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS :**
- **Shoulder** : Moderately sloping.
- **Forearm** : Straight, moderately long and strong.
- **Pastern** : Slightly inclining and robust.

**HINDQUARTERS :**
- Muscles very developed. Joints of stifle and hock moderately angulated, strong.

GAIT : Robust and powerful.

COAT

HAIR : Short, hard and dense.

COLOUR : Red, fawn, apricot, black, brindle. Slight white markings on chest and feet are permitted.

SIZE : Minimum height at withers for dogs 60 cm
      for bitches 55 cm.

FAULTS : Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered as 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.

- Thin bone.
- Snipy muzzle.
- Slightly overshot or undershot bite.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Extremely overshot or undershot bite.
- Shyness.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
These illustrations do not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.
**TRANSLATION**: Mrs C. Seidler and Mrs Elke Peper.

**ORIGIN**: Hungary.


**UTILISATION**: Hunting Dog (Hound) which is able to hunt independently, also at a great distance from his handler. Excellently suited to the finding and pursuit of a trail. When he finds a fresh scent, he yaps with a whining sound; during the hunt giving tongue to the scent, his barking is resounding, high pitched and ringing. He drives and points game in an excellent manner. He works smoothly alone or being part of a brace.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**: Group 6 Scent Hounds and Related Breeds.
Section 1.2. Medium sized Hounds.
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY**: The Erdelyi Kopó is an ancient Hungarian breed, which has been determined by the peculiarities of the climate, the territory and the hunting conditions. The breed reached its climax in the Middle Ages, at a time when it was the favourite hunting dog of the aristocracy. Regarding its original use, it was pushed back into the path-less woods of the Carpathian mountains, due to the developments in agriculture and forestry. As a result of the influence of the various conditions of the terrain, two varieties of the Erdelyi Kopó evolved: the long legged and the short legged variety. These two varieties were always kept together. Originally the long legged Hungarian Hound was used for hunting big game like buffaloes and later bears, wild boars and lynxes, while the short legged Hound was used for hunting small game like foxes or hares in overgrown terrain and chamois in rocky areas.
At the beginning of the 20th century, the Hungarian Hound was nearly extinct. The determined breeding was resumed in 1968. Nowadays a significant number of dogs of the long legged variety exists in Hungary and in the neighbouring Romania; the short legged variety disappeared.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** The shape and the carriage of the head, the body proportions, the strong muscular limbs and the tail set of the Hungarian Hound correspond to the characteristics of the Mid-European type of Hounds. It is medium sized. The body formation of the Hungarian Hound has adapted to the work over long distances. He is athletically built, neither coarse nor fine boned.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:**
- The ratio of the length of the skull to the length of the muzzle is approximately 1:1.
- The ratio of the height at the withers to the length of the body is 10:11.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** Good-natured, courageous, enduring. The basic character of the Hungarian Hound is quiet, even, but also determined and lively. He even stands extreme weather conditions.

**HEAD:** It is a longish but not pointed Hound head; the difference between the sexes is distinct.

**CRANIAL REGION:** The skin on the head is close-fitting and free of wrinkles.
- **Skull:** Slightly domed. The occiput is not pronounced. The superciliary ridges are slightly developed.
- **Stop:** Barely pronounced.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** The nose is not too bluntly cut off, the colour is black. The nostrils are mobile and wide.
- **Muzzle:** Bridge of nose straight.
Lips: Dry and tight fitting. The colour of the mucous membrane is black.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are strong. The teeth are strong and well developed. Complete scissor bite, according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Rounded, only slightly developed.

Eyes: Of medium size, almond shaped, slightly oblique. The colour is dark brown. The lids are close-fitting to the eyeball.

Ears: Set medium high, not too heavy, hanging closely to the cheeks without being folded. They widen from the base and then taper towards the rounded tip. Pulled forwards, the leathers cover the eyes but normally do not reach further.

NECK: Very muscular, of medium length. The skin forms slight folds on the throat. A slight dewlap is permitted but not desirable.

BODY: The body has the shape of a prone rectangle.

Topline: Straight.

Withers: Pronounced.

Back: Straight behind the withers with well developed muscles.

Loin: In bitches a slightly longer loin is permitted.

Croup: Slightly sloping.

Chest: The sternum does not protrude. The brisket is broad, long and not too deep. In cross section, it is oval, nearly rounded, to ensure easy breathing.

Underline and belly: Belly only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Set on at medium height, strong. In repose, the lower third of the tail is curved slightly upwards. It reaches, preferably, one to two cm beyond the hocks. When excited, the dog carries his tail curved, yet not curled, over the back. The tail is not docked.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: Seen from the front, the front legs are parallel and, as a result of the broad chest, adequately far apart.
Shoulders: Shoulder blade well muscled, adequately long and moderately sloping.
Elbows: Close-fitting to the ribcage.
Forearm: Straight and symmetric.
Forefeet: Large with well knit, strong, arched toes. The pads are large, firm and well cushioned. Nails strong and as black as possible.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance : When standing, the hind legs are slightly overstretched beyond the rear; well muscled.
Upper thigh: Long.
Hocks: Low set.
Metatarsus: Straight and parallel.
Hind feet: Toes well knit and strong. Pads large, firm and well cushioned. Nails strong and as black as possible. Dewclaws should be removed.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The stride is long and ground covering, never mincing. The trot is ground covering. When at work, his gallop is extremely enduring.

SKIN: The skin of the Hungarian Hound is medium thick. Especially in the throat region it is a little loose but never folded. It has a dark pigment. Bare areas of skin are black.

COAT

HAIR: The whole body, even the underside of the belly, is covered by short, straight, dense, flat coat. On the neck, the withers, the back of the upper thighs and the underside of the tail, the coat is longer than on the other parts of the body. Cow-licks and ridges may occur. The coat is coarse to the touch and shiny. Undercoat under the topcoat.

COLOUR: The primary colour of the Hungarian Hound is black. There is always a not too dark tan point on each eyebrow. Tan markings on muzzle and legs.
The tan is distinctly demarcated from the black. On the nose, a white marking may occur, possibly extending to a blaze on the forehead, to a collar around the neck, to the chest, under the chest and to the lower parts of the legs and the feet. A white marking may also occur on the tip of the tail. White on more than one fifth of the whole body is undesirable.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

SIZE: Ideal height at withers: 55 to 65 cm

The decisive criterion is the overall balance rather than the mere measure in cm.

WEIGHT: Minimum 25 kg.

**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.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Cranial or facial region too narrow, too long or rounded.
- Stop very slight or too pronounced.
- Short muzzle.
- Faulty bite.
- Light ears, Terrier or Sighthound like ears.
-Wiry coat, soft, wavy or sparse coat.
- Brown or blue colour with markings.
**N.B.:**
- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Treeing Tennessee Brindle

See UKC Breed Standard
24.07.1996/EN

FCI-Standard N° 320

WIREHAIRED SLOVAKIAN POINTER
(Slovenský hrubosrstý Stavač)
TRANSLATION : Mrs. Peggy Davis.

ORIGIN : Slovakia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 06.01.1995.

UTILIZATION : Pointer.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : 
Group 7 Pointing dogs.
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs, type “Braque”.
With working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Dog of moderate strength, working type, but with nobleness in his lines. The basic colour of the coat is called “grey” and the hair is harsh (hard). He must be fit and able to work on the plain, in the woods and in the water and especially to work after the shooting, searching and retrieving wounded game. He is obedient and easy to train.

IMPORTANT PORPORTIONS :
Shape : The ratio of length of the body to the height at the withers must be of 10 : 9 in the males and of 10 : 8 in the females.
Unique type : It is desirable that the dog be solidly built, but not of a heavy type.

HEAD : General description : Sufficiently long, lean, without folds in the skin, proportional to the body.

CRANIAL REGION :
Skull : Rectangular shape, the supraocular arches must be pronounced, the frontal furrow visible. The occipital crest is felt at the touch.
Stop : The slope is moderate (about 45°).
FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Sufficiently large, dark in colour. Large nostrils.
Muzzle: Approximately the same length as the skull, sufficiently high and wide. Lower jaw even and strong with a well developed set of teeth. The muzzle is straight.
Lips: Moderately developed; fitting closely, dark in colour.
Teeth: Well developed, scissor bite.
Eyes: Almond shape, well set into the eyesocket, of amber colour, with an intelligent expression. In the puppies and the young dogs, they are bluish (azure). The eyelids are dark.
Leathers: Of proportional length, set above eye level. Broad at the inset (base) and the flap is rounded.

NECK: Of medium length, lean, without skin folds, well muscled; inserted high in the withers.

BODY:
General appearance, topline: The dog is well built, rather high in size, straight back, the neck attached high and the head carried high.
Wither: Is well pronounced and well linked with the line of the back.
Back: Is straight, well muscled, solid, very slightly sloping towards the rear. The croup is broad, sufficiently long, neither overbuilt nor drooping.
Chest: Sufficiently long and broad, oval, in proportion with the whole of the body, let down to the elbow. Ribs well sprung, breast well developed.
Underline and Belly: Moderately tucked in.

TAIL: Moderately strong, set rather high, carried downwards when the dog is at rest; carried horizontally when the dog is in action. Well furnished with hair but not brush style. The tail is shortened (docked) at half length.
LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:
General appearance: On the whole well developed, vertical seen from the front or in profile.
Scapulo-humeral angle: 110°.
Angle of elbow: 135°.
Shoulder: Well developed and muscled.
Shoulder-blades: Placed obliquely.
Forearm: Vertical with lean and marked musculature.
Carpus (Carpal joint): Practically vertical.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Quite strong, relatively short, almost vertical.
Forefeet: Rounded with tight and well arched toes. The nails and the pads are dark in colour. Claws of inner toes must be removed.

HINDQUARTERS:
General appearance: Well angulated ensemble seen from profil, and vertical seen from behind.
Thighs: Sufficiently long, broad and well muscled.
Angle of hip, (coxal-femoral): 80° to 85°.
Leg: Broad, sufficiently long and well muscled.
Femoral-tibial (stifle) angle: Between 125° and 130°.
Angle of the hock: Between 125° and 135°.
Hock: Almost vertical.
Hind feet: Rounded, toes tight and well arched. The nails and the pads are dark in colour. Dewclaws must be removed.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Balanced, lively; at work on the plain the dog gallops.

SKIN: Of medium thickness, elastic, without folds, of a grey colour.

COAT

HAIR: Undercoat: down short and fine. Normally looses it in the summer. Topcoat about 4 cm long, harsh, straight and flat.
At the lower part of the muzzle, the hair is longer and softer, forming a moustache. Above the eyes, the hair is more marked and laying obliquely. The forehead and the occiput are covered with short harsh hair. The hair on the leathers is short and soft. The tail is very hairy.

**COLOUR** : The basic colour is brown shaded sable (said “grey”) with varying lighter and darker shadings without white markings, or with white markings on the legs, and on the chest. Also “grey” with more or less large markings, eventually speckled.

**SIZE** :
The height at withers : Is from 62 to 68 cm for the males and from 57 to 64 cm for the females.

**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.

**SERIOUS FAULTS** :
- Size too big or too small in relation to the standard.
- Colour much too light going to nearly white.
- Heavy appearance and without nobleness.
- Head too strong.
- Arched back.
- Leathers too long or too thick.
- Hair too long or silky. Hair too short, without moustaches.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS** :
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Other basic colour than the “grey” (brown shaded sable).
- All anatomical faults like prognathism upper and lower, entropion, ectropion, irregular position of the legs.
N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.
Working Kelpie Breed Standard (The Working Kelpie Council of Australia)

Characteristics
The Working Kelpie is or should be extremely alert, eager and highly intelligent. Possess an open friendly, active but placid disposition with a good balance between keenness to work and ability to relax. Display an almost inexhaustible energy; a marked loyalty and devotion to 'work' and a strongly inherited natural instinct and aptitude in the working of sheep, (and other livestock) both in open country and in the yards.

Comment - Bad temperament, high excitability, nervousness or aggressiveness are uncharacteristic and should be considered undesirable.

General Appearance
The overall appearance of the Working Kelpie should be that of a medium sized, lithe, active, strongly muscled dog possessing great suppleness of limb, and conveying the capability of untiring work.

Comment - Because of the relationship between body construction and movement it is essential that the Kelpie be structurally sound. It should be emphasised that the above be considered as a whole with particular attention to structural features related to movement and action, which should be smooth and effortless, with a good length of stride. Any structural faults affecting efficiency or constitution are highly undesirable.

Movement
During movement the gait should be free, smooth, and effortless with a good length of stride, showing a tendency for foot placement to move towards 'single tracking' just before breaking into a trot, and becoming more pronounced as speed increases.

There must be ability to turn suddenly at speed, and be capable of the crouching stealthy movement demanded by its work. When walking slowly (and when standing still) the legs seen from front or rear should be ‘four square.’ Comment - Because of the association with loss of efficiency any tendency to heavy 'pounding' gait, 'stiltedness', loose shoulders or restricted movement; weaving or plaiting gait should be considered highly undesirable.

Head
An acceptable Kelpie type head has a slightly rounded skull, broad between well-pricked ears, forehead curved very slightly towards a pronounced stop. The cheeks neither coarse nor prominent but rounded to the fore face, cleanly chiselled and defined. The muzzle, of moderate length tapered towards the nose and refined in comparison to the skull; lips tight and clean.

Comment - Too much emphasis should not be placed on the finer points of the head.

Teeth
Teeth should be sound, strong and evenly spaced. The lower incisors just behind but touching the upper.
Comment - Undershot, overshot or abnormal numbers of teeth are undesirable.

Eyes
The overall placement in the skull should provide the widest possible field of vision without the need of head movement with the eyes slightly oval shaped, of medium size and widely spaced, clearly defined at the corners and showing a kind, intelligent and eager expression.

Comment - From the 'pleasing appearance' point of view the colour of the eye should harmonise with the coat colour. Too much emphasis should not be placed on eye colour with preference given to placement. Small eyes particularly, if badly placed, should be considered undesirable.

Ears
Ears should be widely spaced, pricked and running to a fine point at the tip, the leather fine but strong at the base, inclining outwards and slightly curved on the outer edge and of moderate size; the inside of the ears well furnished with hair to discourage entry of foreign bodies. Comment There should be a marked ability to rotate the ear to catch sound to minimise head movement.

Neck
The neck should be of fair length, strong, slightly arched and showing quality, gradually moulding into the shoulders. Comment - Incorrect attachment at head or shoulder; short thick ‘bull’ or ‘ewe’ neck are undesirable structural faults.

Forequarters
As a whole should be clean, muscular with sloping shoulders close-set at the withers; elbows set parallel with the body. The forelegs should be muscular with strong but refined bone, perfectly straight when viewed from the front, but pasterns should show a slight angulation to the forearm when viewed from the side.

Shoulders
The shoulders should be clean, muscular, with a long sloping shoulder blade (scapula) set at approximately 45 degree angle to the ground; close-set withers, upper arm (humerus) forming a near 90 degree angle with the blade (scapula) and appropriately angulated to the forearm (radius and ulna) with elbows set parallel to the body. Particular emphasis should be placed on the sloping shoulder.

Comment - Two main faults to avoid are shoulders set too far forward and straight (upright) shoulders, both of which affect balance and inhibit free movement and should be considered serious faults.

Forelegs
Clean, muscular, refined boned and perfectly straight when viewed from the front. The length of leg should be approximately the same from the point of elbow (tip of the ulna) to the ground as is the distance from the wither to the base of the rib cage, with preference towards longer rather than shorter forelegs. The pastern should show a slight angle with the forearm when viewed from side.

Karrawarra Sergeant
Comment - Short forelegs and straight pastern (viewed from the side); Feet toed in or out (viewed from the front) should be considered undesirable.

Comment - Close knitting of toes should not be exaggerated.

Body
The chest should be deep, rather than wide; ribs well sprung (not barrel-ribbed) with a top line showing a rise at the withers (to allow sufficient action of the forequarters); strong and well muscled loins, sloping to the butt of the tail.

Comment - Any tendency to a 'level top line' is undesirable.

Length to Height Ratio 10-9
The body measured from the point of the breast bone in a straight line to the buttocks should be greater than the height at the withers, as 10 units is to 9 units. e.g. a dog 18 inches in height should measure 20 inches in length.

Comment - It is better for the dog to be too long than too short. Any tendency to squareness in a working dog is undesirable.

Chest
The chest when viewed from the side should be deep; the point of breast bone showing ahead of the junction between shoulder blade (scapula) and upper arm (humerus). The bottom line of the rib cage should curve downwards from its point, to below and slightly in front of the elbow (tip of the ulna) then remain level to the eighth rib before continuing in a gradual upwards curve towards the flank.

Comment - Because of the affect on heart and lung room any structural deviations in this area should be considered highly undesirable.

Hindquarters
Should show breadth and strength with the rump rather long and sloping; the upper thigh (femur) well set into the hip socket at the pelvis at a corresponding angle to the shoulder blade. When viewed from the side the overall upper line of rump and tail should form a smooth curve when the dog is standing at rest. The stifles (junction of femur with tibia and fibula) well turned (angled), the hocks fairly well let down and placed parallel with the body when viewed from behind.

Comment - Particular emphasis should be placed on the turn of stifle and any tendency to straightness should be considered undesirable as are Cow hocks (hocks turned in) and Bow hocks (hocks turned out) when viewed from behind.

Feet
The hind feet should be slightly elongated in comparison with the front feet, strong, deep in the pads, with flexible well arched toes with strong short nails to allow the dog maximum thrust under differing ground surfaces.
Comment: Toes turned in or out, are undesirable.

Tail
When viewed from the side the butt of the tail should be well let down. During inactivity the tail should hang in a slight curve reaching the hock - longer rather than shorter is desirable.

Comment - Because they act as a counter-balance tails which are set too high, short, kinked, screwed or hooked tails are all undesirable.

Size
Classified as a medium sized dog with a height to length ratio of 9 10.

Coat
The outer coat should be moderately short, flat, and straight and weather resisting, with or without a short dense undercoat. On the head, ears, feet and legs the hair should be short. The coat can be slightly longer at the neck, at the rear of the thighs, and on the underside of the tail to form a brush.

Colour
Any colour and markings historically associated with the development of the breed. For example Black with or without tan; blue (grey) ranging from dark to light, with or without tan; red ranging from chocolate to light red, with or without tan; fawn ranging from dark to light, with or without tan; tan ranging from dark to cream; Tan marking ranging from dark tan to cream and present in varying amounts.
RKF Standard № / 10.05.2005 GB

YKUTSKAYA LAIKA
(Якутская Лайка)
**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:** Russia

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD:** 10.05.2005 г.

**UTILIZATION:** sledge and hunting dog

**CLASSIFICATION FCI:**
- Group 5 (Spitz and primitive types)
- Section 1 (Nordic Sledge Dogs)
- Without working trial.

**HISTORICAL SUMMARY:**

Yakutian Laika is an ancient breed of dogs bred by aboriginal peoples of the North-East of Russia, along so-called «dog rivers».

In different times various explorers (A. F. Middendorf, V. L. Seroshevsky, L. P. Sabaneev, N.V. Slyunin, P.K. Maak, The Prince A. A. Shirinsky-Dzikhatov, V.I. Jokhelson, E. V. Pfizenmeier, E. G. Orlov, M. Dmitrieva-Sulimova, E. I. Shereshevsky, A. G. Chikachev and others) described the Yakutian Laika under different names (Alazeevskaya, Anyuiskaya, Arcticheskaya (Arctic), Verkhoyanskaya, Kolymo - Indigirskaya, Omolonskaya, Omsukchanskaya, Okhotskaya, Polarnaya (Polar), Susmanskaya, Severo-Vostochnaya (North-Eastern) sledge dog, Tungusskaya, Chuvychanskaya, Evenskaya, Yakutskaya, etc.)

Since 1635 in the petitions of pioneering Cossacks there have been mentioned the dogs living along the «dog rivers».

In 1692 in Amsterdam there was published a book by Dutch scientist-traveler, geographer and ethnographer Nicolaas Cornelissson Witsen «Noord en Oost Tartarye» containing engraving prints «Ways of movement of the Yakutians in the winter». These prints showed the ways to use the dogs as draught transport. Those were the first images of Yakutian dogs. Those engravings depicted also a skier being towed by dogs and another winter sport that was winter windsurfing. Those prints were the earliest images of skijoring and winter windsurfing.

In 1730 Vitus Jonassen Bering began to equip the 2nd extended Kamchatka expedition. During that expedition there were actively
used dogs of Arctic Yakutia. Those were the first geographical expeditions in which dogs were used. Ivan Pavlovsky wrote in his book «Geography of the Russian Empire» in 1843:

«dogs (Yakutian Laikas) were used for, postal chase“. Thus in 1839, in the Yakutsk region during the winter period for the mail messages from Yakutsk to Okhotsk and onwards to Kamchatka there had been used up to 20 sleds (sledges) to carry cargo. They used to harness up to 10 dogs, 5 couples (by 2 dogs in a row) along a long belt headed by the eleventh one. They used to tow from 25 to 35 poods (1000-1400 pounds) of cargo running up to 80 verst (about 53 miles) a day, if not heavily loaded the same dogs could cover up to140 verst (about 95 miles) a day.

In 1850, Professor Ivan Yakovlevich Gorlov described the traditional methods of keeping and use of the Yakuian Laikas in his book, «Overview of economic status, statistics of the Russian Empire for 1849»

«Yakutians use the dogs for sledding and carrying heavy loads. All year round dogs stay in the open air, in the summer digging a hole in the ground to cool themselves or lie in water because of mosquitoes. In winter they look for a shelter in deep snow pits curling up and covering muzzle with a furry tail»

Versatile applications of Yakutian Laikas in all that everyday life ment for many centuries, starting from hunting, guarding of housing, cattle duties and finally for sledding, of course, stand them out among all the other «user» breeds of the world.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** The Yakutian Laika is strong, well muscled medium in size, compact, moderately long-legged dog, with a thick, but never even slightly flabby skin. Fur is well developed and should be sufficient to live and work under severe Arctic conditions. Sexual type is well pronounced, males are more sturdy and stronger than females.

**THE BASIC PROPORTIONS:** The length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the croup exceeds the height at withers by 10-15%.
The length of the head is a little less than 40% of the height at withers. The length of the muzzle is 38-40% of the length of the head. The length of the front leg is 52-54% of the height at the withers.

**BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:** The Yakutian Laika is bold, agile, contact, friendly, sociable and temperamental dog

**HEAD:** It has a shape of a moderately pointed wedge, proportional to the size of the dog.

**CRANIAL REGION:**
- **Skull:** moderately broad, slightly rounded, with a high forehead.
- **Cheek-bones:** moderately defined.
- **Stop:** The transition from forehead to muzzle: well defined.

**FACIAL REGION:**
- **Nose:** tip of the nose is large, with wide nostrils, of black or brown color.
- **Muzzle:** Well filled under the eyes, wedge-shaped, gradually tapering towards the tip of the nose.
- **Lips:** lean and tight, well pigmented.
- **Jaws/teeth:** teeth are large, white, preferably in a complete set (42 teeth according to the dental formula). Scissors or even bite. It’s acceptable that 3 year old dog could obtain a tight undershot bite.
- **Eyes:** straight and broad, but not deep, almond-shaped.
- **Eye color:** dark brown, blue, and also the eyes of different colors (one brown and one blue) or the presence of blue segments of the brown iris.
- **Eyelids:** are ever lean, tight-fitting of the color matching the color of the nose tip. Discolored eyelids are allowed against a white background.
- **Ears:** of triangular shape, set high, wide at the base, thick, erect or tipped. Ears are covered with thick, short hair. When running, ears are laid back.

**NECK:** fairly long, muscular, medium-set.
**BODY:** strong, muscular, with rounded ribs.

**Top line:** Straight and strong, slightly sloped from moderately defined withers to the base of the tail.

**Back:** strong, broad, straight, muscular.

**Loin:** short, broad, muscular.

**Croup:** broad, muscular, long, rounded, almost horizontal.

**Chest:** broad, fairly long, moderately deep, rounded in cross-section.

**TAIL:** set high, curled up into semi circle and leaned on the back, covered with a thick fluffy hair.

**LIMBS:** strong, muscular, straight, set in parallel.

**Forequarters:** straight, parallel, strong, very muscular.

**Blades:** obliquely set, of moderate length.

**Shoulders:** muscular, obliquely set, of moderate length.

**Elbows:** close tightly to the chest, directed backward.

**Pastern:** short, strong, almost horizontally set.

**HINDQUARTERS:** with robust bone and well muscled. When viewed from the rear - straight and parallel.

**Thighs:** broad and muscular.

**Knee joints:** well defined.

**Legs:** of medium length, strong. The angles of hocks are well defined.

**Hocks:** strong vertical.

**Feet (front and rear):** arched, tightly gathered with very hard pads, thick hair (brush) between his fingers. Rare paws are slightly bigger than the front ones.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT:** fast, elastic. Characteristic gaits are brisk trot and gallop.

**COAT:** thick, shiny, straight, coarse to the touch, of medium length, with very well-developed dense undercoat. On the neck forms mane, especially pronounced in males, on the rear side of the fore and hind quarters there are thick feathers and small fur suspension on the tip of the tail. Hair is shorter on the head and front sides of the legs.
**COLOR:** White and any mixed (two or three color).

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**
- males - desirable height is 55-59 cm, optimal height is 56 cm.
- Females - desirable height is 53-57 cm, optimal height is 55 cm.

**FAULTS:** Any aberration from the above points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which this fault is regarded should be proportional to its degree and its affection of the health of the dog and its ability to perform the work traditional for the breed.

**SEVERE FAULTS:**
- a strong deviation from the described type of constitution, short legs;
- square format;
- flat, small, or barrel chest;
- poorly balanced, sluggish movement;
- wavy, soft, too short hair with a poorly developed undercoat.

**DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**
- aggressive or overly shy;
- constitutional disproportion;
- males of a feminine type;
- overshot or split undershot bites, wry jaw;
- total depigmentation of the nose, eyelids and lips;
- any monochrome color other than white.
- short hair;
- any behavioural or constitutional aberration, affecting the health of the dog and its ability to perform the work, traditional for the breed.

**N.B:** males should have two normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.