

Official Standard of the Alaskan Klee Kai

General Appearance: The Alaskan Klee Kai is a small sized companion dog that is alert, energetic, and curious, yet may be reserved with unfamiliar people and situations. The body is well proportioned, with a level topline and a length slightly longer than height. The gait is smooth, agile, and well balanced. The wedge-shaped head, erect triangle shaped ears, well furred double coat, and loosely curled tail reflect its arctic heritage. The most distinctive characteristic of the Alaskan Klee Kai is the contrasting symmetrical facial mask and body markings.

Size, Proportion, Substance: **Size** – Alaskan Klee Kai height is 12 to 17 inches at the withers. *Disqualification*- over 17 ½ inches in height. **Proportion** – In profile, the length of the body, from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks, is slightly longer than the height of the body from the ground to the withers, making the dog slightly longer than tall. **Substance** – Weight and bone are in proportion to the overall dog.

Head: Expression is alert, keen, and intelligent. **Eyes** are of medium size, almond-shaped, and may be any color or combination of colors. The eyes are moderately spaced. Dogs with coat colors in shades of black with white or gray with white have eye rims that are black; and dogs with coat colors in shades of red with white have eye rims that are liver/brown colored. *Serious Faults*- Bulging eyes; Eyes set too deep. *Disqualification*- Partial or completely black eye rims on dogs with coat colors in shades of red with white. **Ears** are strongly erect and triangle in shape with slightly rounded tips. They are set high yet well apart and are slightly large in proportion to the size of the head. The leather is thick from base to tip and well furred. The ears are extremely mobile and reactive. *Disqualifications*- Hanging or drop ears. **Skull** is slightly rounded and somewhat broad, neither too flat nor too domed. It tapers gradually from the widest point to the eyes. The stop is moderate and slightly sloping. The head is in proportion to the size of the body, and it is neither too narrow nor too thick. The skull and muzzle taper toward the nose to form a broad-based wedge shape. **Muzzle** tapers slightly from the stop to the nose, with a straight bridge, and is well filled in under the eyes. The lower jaw is strong but not protruding. The length of the muzzle from stop to nose is equal to, or slightly shorter than, the length of the skull from occiput to stop. Lips are tight. Dogs with coat colors in shades of black with white or gray with white have black lip color; and dogs with coat colors in shades of red with white, have liver/brown lip color. *Disqualification*- Partial or completely black lips on dogs with coat colors in shades of red with white. **Nose** in profile, is on the same line as the top of the muzzle and extends just slightly beyond the lower jaw. Dogs with coat colors in shades of black with white or gray with white have a nose that is black; and dogs with coat colors in shades of red with white have a nose that is liver/brown colored. *Disqualification*- Partial or completely black nose on dog with coat colors in shades of red with white. **Bite** - Strong white evenly aligned teeth close in a tight scissors bite. *Disqualifications*- Overshot or undershot bite; wry mouth.

Neck, Topline and Body: **Neck** is medium in length, arched and carried proudly erect when the dog is standing. When moving at a trot, the neck is extended so that the head is carried slightly forward. **Body** is moderately muscled with a level **topline** from the withers to the croup. **Chest** is muscular and moderately broad with a slightly pronounced prosternum clearly defined between the points of the shoulders. The lowest point of the chest does not extend below the elbows and is just behind the forelegs. **Ribs** are well sprung, forming a strong back, then curving down and inward to form a body that would be nearly heart-shaped if viewed in cross-section. **Loin** is strong and short, narrower than the rib cage, and has a slight tuck-up. **Croup** is broad and very slightly sloping. **Tail** is well furred and set just slightly below the level of the topline. The tail is carried in a loose, natural curl which falls to the center of the back or drapes down against either side when the dog is alert or moving. When the tail is curled, it does not stand away from the back or sides of the body. When the dog is relaxed, the tail may hang down. *Serious Fault*- Kinked tail; *Disqualification*- Tail too short to naturally curl over and touch the back.

Forequarters: **Angulation** - The forequarters are well angulated. **Shoulders** are well laid back to allow for good reach and freedom of movement. The **shoulder blade** and **upper arm** are approximately equal in length. **Forelegs**, when viewed from the front, are straight, parallel, and moderately spaced with bone in proportion to the dog, appearing neither fragile nor heavy. **Elbows** are set close to the body and turned neither in nor out. The length of the leg from the ground to the elbow is slightly longer than the length from the elbow to the withers. **Pasterns** are flexible and strong, moderately short, and slightly angled. **Dewclaws** removal is optional. **Feet** are oval in shape. The paws are sized in proportion to the bone of the individual dog and turn neither in nor out. The toes are well arched. The pads are thickly cushioned and furred between the toes and pads.

Hindquarters: **Angulation** - The hindquarters are well angulated and in balance with the forequarters. **Hind legs**, when viewed from the rear, are moderately spaced and parallel, turning neither in nor out. The bone is in proportion to the dog, appearing neither fragile nor heavy. **Upper thighs** are moderately muscled. **Stifles** are well bent. **Hock** joints are well let down. Pasterns are straight. **Dewclaws** removal is optional. **Feet** are as described in forequarters. **Coat:** The Alaskan Klee Kai is double coated with the hair being medium length, giving a well-furred appearance reminiscent of the breed's Arctic heritage. Longer-coated dogs are permissible, but the coat is never so long as to

obscure the outline of the dog. The outer coat guard hairs are straight and somewhat smooth lying, never harsh nor extremely soft. The dense, soft undercoat is of sufficient length to support the outer coat. The absence of an undercoat should not be penalized during shedding season. The neck is well-furred with hair which forms a protective ruff blending into the coat. The tail is also well-furred with longer hair at the base and underside of the tail.

Serious fault- Coat that is so long as to obscure the outline of the body.

Severely Penalized - The Alaskan Klee Kai is shown in its natural state and the only trimming permissible is around the foot area to present a clean/neat appearance. Any trimming of the whiskers, or the fur on any other part of the dog, is to be *severely penalized*.

Color: The Alaskan Klee Kai has symmetrical and distinctive dark and white contrasting-colored markings. The three allowable coat colors are in shades of black, gray or red.

- White is required on all coat colors in the following areas: inside the ears, on the lower portion of the face and jaw, on the sides of the muzzle, on the cheeks, on the throat, on the chest, on the abdomen, on the legs, on the feet, around the vent and on the underside of the tail.
- The darker coat color extends down the sides of the body, shoulders, and hips. It may also extend partially down the outside of the forelegs and hindlegs, and/or reach down and around the upper chest in a symmetrical pattern.
- The darker coat color extends down the top side of the tail. The tip of the tail is the same dark color or darker.

The **facial mask** is a distinctive trait of this breed and must be symmetrical and clearly visible due to the contrasting colors. Different combinations of markings are possible on the mask as long as they are symmetrical and have the contrasting white color prominent in the areas listed above. The **full mask** is the most desired for the Alaskan Klee Kai. It includes the dark coloration on the head extending continuously down the top/bridge of the muzzle to the nose, and also under or around the eyes. The darker color below the eyes does not extend more than a quarter way down the cheek. The darker color down the top/bridge of the muzzle does not extend more than a quarter of the way off the sides of the muzzle. The color going down the top/bridge of the muzzle is solid. White colored markings above the eyes complete the full mask. *Serious Faults* - Darker color below the eyes extending more than halfway down the cheek; Darker color down the top/bridge of the muzzle extending more than halfway off the sides of the muzzle. *Severely penalized elimination*- Asymmetrical markings shall be so severely penalized as to eliminate them from competition.

Disqualifications -

- Absence of distinct mask;
- Any solid coat color lacking distinct and contrasting markings;
- Absence of required white contrasting color as described in the color section;
- Distinct dark area, spots, or speckles in the white areas, other than the tip of the tail, and the symmetrical markings on the facial mask, chest, and legs as described;
- Distinct white area or spots in the dark areas, other than the tip of the tail, and the symmetrical markings on the facial mask, chest, and legs as described.

Gait: The characteristic gait of the Alaskan Klee Kai is seemingly effortless, smooth, agile, and well balanced. It has good reach in the forequarters and good drive in the hindquarters with the top line remaining firm and level. Shown on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot, the dog will single track as their speed increases and the legs gradually angle inward until the pads are falling on a line directly under the longitudinal center of the body, single tracking. The forelegs and hind legs are carried straight forward, with neither the elbows nor stifles turning in or out.

Temperament: The Alaskan Klee Kai is intelligent, alert, curious and talkative. They enjoy being physically and mentally challenged and have an energetic eagerness to participate in a broad array of activities. A perceptive yet mischievous nature, and an adaptability to most lifestyles, make them a loving and devoted companion. The Alaskan Klee Kai may have a sensitive and reserved nature so positive reinforcement and proper socialization from an early age is important.

Summary of Faults: *This standard is the description of the ideal Alaskan Klee Kai. Any deviation from this description should be considered a fault, the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in proportion to the extent of the deviation. Faults common to all breeds are as undesirable to the Alaskan Klee Kai as in any other breed, even though such faults may not be specifically mentioned in this standard.*

Serious Faults:

- Bulging eyes;
- Eyes set too deep;
- Kinked tail;
- Coat that is so long as to obscure the outline of the body;
- Darker color below the eyes extending more than halfway down the cheek;
- Darker color down the top/bridge of the muzzle extending more than halfway off the sides of the muzzle.

Severely Penalized: The Alaskan Klee Kai is shown in its natural state and the only trimming permissible is around the foot area to present a clean/neat appearance. Any trimming of the whiskers, or the fur on any other part of the dog is to be severely penalized.

Severely Penalized Elimination: Asymmetrical markings shall be so severely penalized as to eliminate them from competition.

Disqualifications:

- Over 17 ½ inches in height;
- Partial or completely black eye rims, lips, or nose on dog with coat colors in shades of red with white;
- Hanging or drop ears;
- Overshot or undershot bite;
- Wry mouth;
- Tail too short to naturally curl over and touch the back;
- Absence of distinct mask;
- Any solid coat color lacking distinct and contrasting markings;
- Absence of required white contrasting color as described in color section;
- Distinct dark area, spots, or speckles in the white areas, other than the tip of the tail, and the symmetrical markings on the facial mask, chest, and legs as described;
- Distinct white area or spots in the dark areas, other than the tip of the tail, and the symmetrical markings on the facial mask, chest, and legs as described.



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American Bulldog

See UKC Breed Standard



American Leopard Hound

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FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

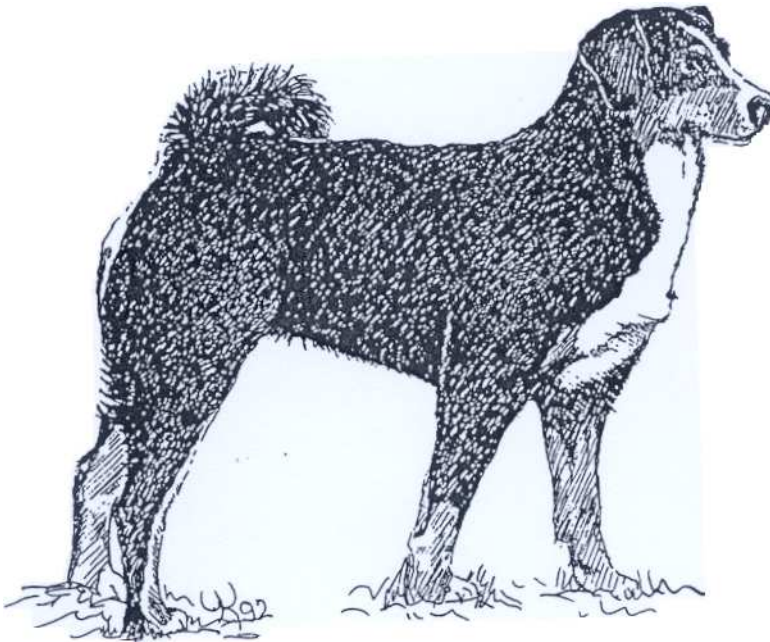
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

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 hip-bone (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.

- 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.

DISQUALIFYNG FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Wall eye.
- Sickie 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

13.07.2005 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 351

AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG

ORIGIN : Australia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICAL VALID STANDARD : 06.07.2005.

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 Cattle dogs
except Swiss Mountain and
Cattle dogs.
Section 2 Cattle dogs (except Swiss
Mountain and Cattle dogs)
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.



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Barado da Terceira

See link to Breed Standard
[https://www.cpc.pt/en/
breeds/portuguese-
breeds/terceira-cattle-
dog/](https://www.cpc.pt/en/breeds/portuguese-breeds/terceira-cattle-dog/)



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

16.09.1996/EN

FCI-Standard N° 217

BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENT HOUND

(Bayerischer Gebirgsschweisshund)



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 top 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** - 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



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

10.08.2023/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 106

EPAGNEUL BLEU DE PICARDIE

(Blue Picardy Spaniel)



TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis. **Revision:** Iris Borianne and Prof. Claude Guintard. Official language (FR)

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 08.06.2023.

UTILIZATION: Pointing dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing
Dogs; « Spaniel » type.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In 19th-century Picardy, various authors described, in their writings, some black or black and white spaniels called “épagneuls du Nord” (“Spaniels of the North”). It was only from the early 20th century that the Blue Picardy Spaniel started running in a specific category until it became officially recognised as a breed. When the standard was officially registered in 1938, the general appearance and abilities of the Blue Picardy Spaniel were described in the following terms: “Quite low to the ground dog, well built for the job”. The main difference between the Blue Picardy Spaniel and the Spaniel of Picardy (the two PICARDY breeds) is the colour of their coat.

A contact dog for chases within firing range, the Blue Picardy Spaniel adapts to all sorts of small game hunts and is particularly skilled in woodcock hunting.

A daily walk is necessary to keep him fit and help him relax. He will always find his way to a happy cuddle. Out on a walk, his elegant, characteristic bluish coat will not go unnoticed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Dog of medium proportions and a Continental spaniel-type (“Braque” in French) with flat, slightly wavy hair. The singularity and elegance of the Blue Picardy

Spaniel stem from the typical colour of his coat. Quite low to the ground dog, well built for the job. General appearance on the whole: a true **French Spaniel**.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length between the tip of the shoulder and the ischium exceeds by roughly 1/10th the height at the withers. Chest well developed and let down to the elbows. Length of the muzzle should be equal to that of the skull.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Flexible and gentle dog with an even temperament, well adapted to family life; should come out as placid and never aggressive. An athletic dog, the Blue Picardy Spaniel enjoys a daily walk to work off his energy.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: The lateral sides should be almost parallel between them. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel or slightly convergent.

Skull: Oval, relatively wide without prominent parietal bones, occipital protuberance slightly visible.

Stop: Well marked.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: **Black**, broad, well open nostrils. **Colour of nostrils in accordance with coat.**

Muzzle: Long and quite broad.

Lips: Wide, **thick** and pendulous forming a distinctly square muzzle.

Jaws/Teeth: **Complete scissor bite.**

Cheeks: **Not too pronounced, with tight-fitting skin.**

EYES: Calm expression; eyes dark, large, well open.

EARS: Must be set **approximately at** eye level, quite thick, framing the head; beautiful wavy silky hair; the leather stretched in its length must reach the tip of the muzzle.

NECK: Well set. A slight dewlap is permitted.

BODY

Topline: Straight, well sustained when dog is in motion or standing still.

Withers: Dry, well pronounced and broad.

Back and loin: Well sustained. The length of the body slightly exceeds the height at the withers.

Croup: Slightly sloping.

Chest: Slightly sprung and descending to elbow level.

Underline and Belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Not extending too much beyond the **point of the** hock and usually without a hook. **Beautiful silky feathers.**

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Forelegs straight; rear side of forelegs is covered in wavy, medium-long feathers above the elbow, and distinctly longer feathers on the forearm down to the metacarpus.

Shoulder: Close to the chest and quite oblique (forming a 50° angle to the horizontal line).

Upper arm: Slightly oblique. Forming an angle of approximately 60° to the horizontal line.

Forearm: Strong and well muscled.

Carpus (wrist): Well defined, dry.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Very slightly oblique when viewed from the side.

Forefeet: **Rather** round, a little broad but not flat, well furnished with hair in the tightly closed **interdigital** spaces. **Colour of the pads should be in accordance with coat genetic colours.**

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: when viewed from behind, the hindquarters are vertical. Legs are strong and muscled from the upper thigh down to the lower thigh.

Upper thighs: **Broad and rather long, with powerful and quite visible muscles and forming a 65° to 70° angle to the horizontal line.**

Lower thighs: Long, **with visible muscles** and furnished with profuse fringes.

Hocks: Bent without exaggeration and furnished with fringes from the hock to the foot.

Hind feet: **Rather** round, a little broad but not flat, well furnished with hair **in the** tightly closed **interdigital spaces**.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Easy, supple, even and strong, yet elegant. Legs should move within the body line, without inducing excessive vertical movement in the topline. When galloping, the topline should display a slight tilting movement.

SKIN: Supple and close fitting.

COAT

Hair: Flat or slightly wavy. Legs and tail well furnished with fringes.

Colour: **Silver grey to grey black** speckled forming a bluish shade, with or without black patches. (**“mixed black and white and/or black and white speckling” resulting in an overall silver-grey black coat according to the traditional classification system**).

HEIGHT:

Height at the withers: 57 to **62** cm for the males

55 to 60 cm for the females.

A tolerance of ± 2 cm is permitted yet 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:

- Skull: **too broad** or too narrow.
- **Ear: too short or triangular.**
- **Nose: any colour other than black; lack of pigmentation (nose largely flesh-coloured).**
- Eye: Light and too small.
- **Lack of bone.**

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

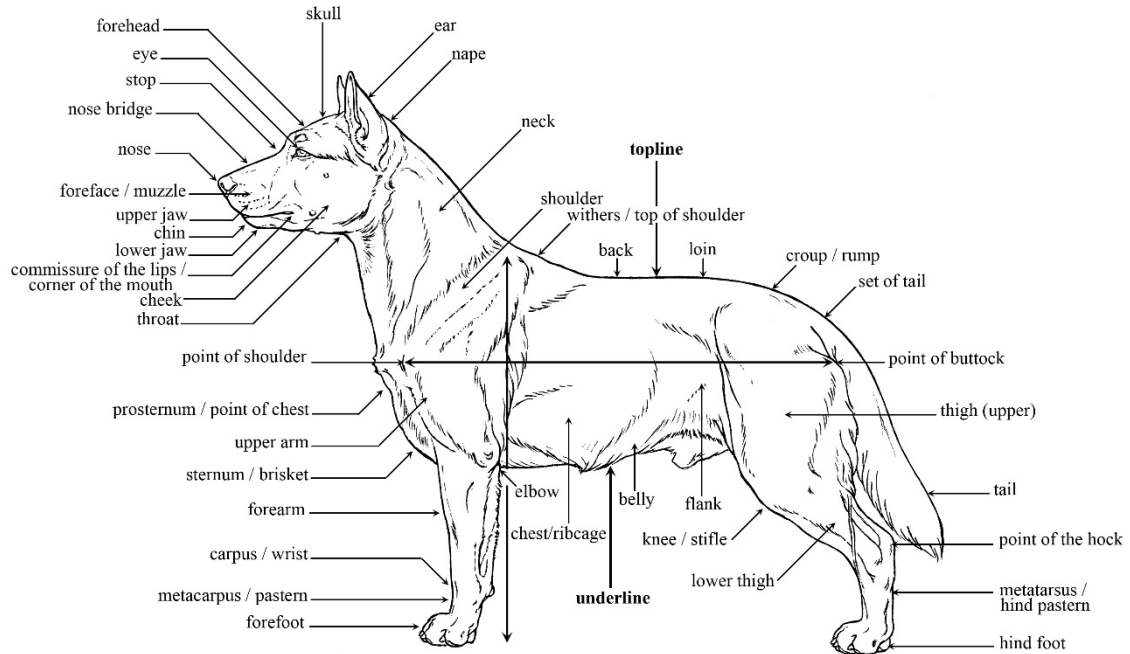
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- **Overshot or undershot bite.**
- **Teeth: one missing canine or 2 missing incisors or more than 2 other missing teeth (PM or M) with the exception of PM1 and M3.**
- **Size outside the limits of tolerance of the standard.**
- **Lack of type.**
- **Atypical coat (white or brown patches).**

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. An illustration of the breed was added to this standard.

SURFACE ANATOMY



Official Standard of the Bolognese

History: The Bolognese dog is believed to have originated in Bologna, Italy, hence its name. The Bolognese breed's history can be traced back several centuries, with evidence of its existence dating back to at least the 11th century in Italy. Initially bred as companions for nobility and wealthy families, Bolognese dogs were highly cherished and often given as gifts to European royalty and aristocrats.

During the Renaissance period, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries, Bolognese dogs became particularly popular among Italian nobility and were frequently depicted in art, including paintings by renowned artists such as Titian and Goya.

Bolognese dogs were highly valued as loyal companions and were favored by various royal families, including the Medici family of Florence.

Despite experiencing a decline in numbers during the 19th century, dedicated breed enthusiasts helped revive and preserve the Bolognese breed, ensuring its continued existence today.

Today, the Bolognese dog remains a beloved companion and family pet, known for its affectionate nature, intelligence, and charming appearance. While still relatively rare compared to some other small breeds, the Bolognese continues to capture the hearts of dog lovers around the world.

General Appearance: The Bolognese, a member of the Bichon family, is an enchanting small, white companion dog with a compact and sturdy, square body. Known for its long flocks of wavy open ringlets all over the body, with the hair shorter on the face. Against the solid white fur is a dark all black nose and dark eyes with notable black eye rims. The Bolognese is a rather serious dog and generally not high energy but is intelligent and witty. They are known for their moments of playful expression displayed by the “Bolo Dance”. They are slightly more reserved and shyer than their cousin, the Bichon Frise. Known as an ancient breed of the Italian aristocracy, they were considered the breed of the European nobility.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* – The ideal height for dogs is 9 ½ to 11 inches and 9 to 10 ½ inches for bitches. A tolerance of ½ inch above or below the ideal height is allowed but not preferred. Severe fault includes any dog under 9 inches or over 11 ½ inches and any bitch under 8 ½ inches or over 11 inches. The minimum height does not apply to puppies under 12 months of age. *Proportion* – The Bolognese has a square build; 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. The length of the head reaches 1/3 of the height at the withers. The depth of the chest is almost half of the height at the withers. Correct proportions are very important in this breed. *Substance* – The breed should be compact and of medium bone, with well sprung ribs. The sternum protrudes moderately in front of the point of the shoulder. The back is level to the loin. The croup is very broad and slightly sloping. There is a slight tuck up. Weight: The ideal weight is not to exceed 10 pounds.

Head: The width of the skull, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches is the same as the length. The skull is flat. Nose to stop is slightly shorter than from stop to occiput. The stop is accentuated. Nose is large and black. *Expression* – Happy, intelligent, and rather serious. *Eyes* – The correct position of the eyes is sub frontal. This is essential for the correct expression. The large, round eyes are ochre in color, not black. They have well pigmented black rims and dark iris; The eyeball must not be prominent; the white of the eye is not visible. *Disqualification* – Complete lack of pigmentation of the eye rims. *Ears* – High set; they are long and hanging but rather rigid at their base; carried away from the head giving a broad appearance to the head. *Skull* – The skull is flat and slightly oval in shape in the sagittal direction with rather convex sides. The protuberances of the frontal bones are well developed. 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. *Muzzle* – Nose to stop is slightly shorter than from stop to occiput. 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 chiseled. *Planes (Muzzle and Skull)* – The longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel. Nose – Large and set on the same line as the topline of the muzzle. Seen in profile the front is vertical. Must be black; complete lack of pigment or any color other than black is disqualifying. 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. *Bite* – Jaws normally developed. An undershot or overshot jaw is a disqualifying fault. *Teeth* – White and evenly aligned with strong and complete definition. Articulation of incisors as scissor bite; level bite is tolerated. P1 missing is tolerated.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – The length of the neck is equal to the length of the head and is without a dewlap. A good length of neck is appreciated but should not be too long. This gives elegance to the breed. *Topline* – The straight profile of the back and that of the loin are slightly convex and merge harmoniously in the line of the croup. Withers only slightly prominent above the top line. *Body* – The dog should be 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. A compact body with a lot of substance is very important in the breed. *Chest* – Ample, let down to level of elbows, with well-sprung ribs, the depth reaching almost half of the height at the withers. The sternum protrudes moderately in front of the point of the shoulder. *Ribs* – Well-sprung ribs. *Underline and belly* – Following the profile of the sternum, then rises slightly towards the belly. *Back* – Straight. *Loin* – Short and strong. The straight profile of the back and that of the loin are slightly convex and merge harmoniously in the line of the croup. Withers only slightly prominent above the top line. *Croup* – Very broad and only slightly sloping. *Tail* – Set in the line of the croup and is curved high and graceful over the back. It should not be flat on the back nor curly. The correct carriage of the tail gives a pleasant outline. Disqualifying fault is a tail less Bolognese.

Forequarters: *Shoulders* – The shoulder blades, upper arm and forearm are approximately the same length. The shoulders are laid back to approximately a 45-degree angle. The upper arm extends back so the elbow is placed directly under the withers when viewed from the side. *Legs* above the pasterns are straight. Pasterns are slightly sloping. The elbows are held close to the body. *Pasterns* – Seen from the front, the pasterns continue the vertical line of the forearm. Seen in profile, they are slightly slanting. *Dewclaws* – Dewclaws may be removed. *Feet* – Oval shaped. *Toes* – Well arched. *Pads* – Well cushioned dark pads. *Nails* – Very hard black nails.

Hindquarters: Viewed from behind, the hind legs must follow from the point of the buttock bone to the ground in a perfectly vertical line. The legs are parallel to each other.

Coat: Hair – There are two hair types. One on the body, the other on the ears and tail. Long flocks of wavy open ringlets, which appear as crinkles, are all over the body from the top line to the feet. Hair never lies flat. The hair is longer and silkier on the tail and ears. It is shorter on the muzzle. Coat texture ranges from coarse to smooth; coat curl ranges from loose to tight. Correct coat is essential in the breed.

Color: Pure white. Young dogs often have a champagne tone on the ears until 18 months of age which is perfectly acceptable. Disqualifying faults are any color other than white, or patches and flecks of any color anywhere on the head or body; this does not apply to the champagne tone on ears or body of puppies under 18 months of age.

Gait: Movement at a trot is free, effortless, and smooth with a noble and distinguished head carriage. In profile, the forelegs and hindlegs extend equally with an easy reach and drive that maintain a steady topline. Moving away, the hindquarters travel with moderate width between them and the foot pads can be seen.

Temperament: Happy yet calm and serene. Not very active. Extremely bonded to his master and his entourage.

Disqualifications:

Complete lack of pigmentation of the eye rims.

Complete lack of pigment of the nose.

Nose of any color other than black.

Overshot bite.

Undershot bite.

Tailless.

Any other color than white; exceptions made for champagne tones in puppies under 18 months of age.

Patches and flecks of any color on the head or body; exceptions made for champagne tone in puppies under 18 months of age.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Bolognese. Any deviation from the above-described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Approved August 7, 2023

Effective June 26, 2024



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

07.05.2019/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 364

CHODSKÝ PES
(Bohemian Shepherd Dog)



TRANSLATION: Hradec Králové. Revised by R. Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Czech Republic.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 20.02.2019.

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.

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 be 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.

Weight: Males: 19 – 27 kg. Females: 17 – 24 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.

- Stop not well defined.
- Weak jaws.
- Height $\pm$ 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

22. 03.2002/EN

FCI-Standard N° 171

BOUVIER DES ARDENNES

TRANSLATION: Mrs Jeans-Brown with the collaboration of Mr. Triquet. Official language (DE).

ORIGIN: Belgium.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 25.10.2000.

UTILIZATION: Originally a true cattle dog, used to the open air and to the tough work of rounding-up, guarding and driving cattle. Even today with a minimum of training for maximum efficacy, it is a good all-purpose working dog and a specialised guard of stock and property.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group	1	Sheep and cattle dogs (except Swiss cattle dogs).
Section	2	Cattle dogs (except Swiss cattle dogs).
		With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: It has always been called the cowdog in the Belgian Ardennes and been selected for its abilities. It gets its name from the practice of guarding and driving cattle in the region where it is active rather than from its physical appearance. The harsh climate, the hard specific work, the difficult terrain and the poverty of the region have all served to fashion its type.

Only the most hardy and the most hardworking of a deliberately restricted population were retained to drive the herds, usually consisting of milking cows and sheep but also pigs and horses in the 19th century.

From the 19th century they were used to track deer and wild boar, and then during the two World Wars they became poachers' dogs.

At the end of the 19th century the drover's dog looked like a sheep dog with a harsh coat, but stronger, bigger and more biting. In Belgian shows classes were opened to drovers' dogs as an experiment to try to establish similarities of type.

On April 27th, 1903, at the Liege Show, Professor Reul discovered Tom, the first example of the ideal type of drovers' dog. (no more details provided at the time).

In 1913 « The Society of Liege for the improvement of the drovers' dog from the province of Liege and the Ardennes » was founded and it drew up a proposed standard. The definitive text was adopted by Belgium in 1923 and published by the FCI on June 16th, 1963.

The disappearance of many farms in the Ardennes plus the reduction in milking herds considerably diminished the number of working dogs.

In about 1985, the collection of colostrum from milking herds led cynophiles to discover a few survivors of the Bouvier des Ardennes, more or less typical of the breed. By about 1990, some breeders set out to produce dogs which corresponded better to the type laid down in the standard and they began from these breeding lines in the Ardennes. Oddly enough, it was in the north of the country that a few drovers and shepherds, astounded by the way that these dogs drove herds, began a breeding programme, from a line transplanted there about 1930 - a breeding programme which was out discreetly but with care and confidence. It was only in 1996 that this breed line was discovered by the official cynophile authorities.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: It is a hardy strong dog of medium size which makes no concessions to elegance. It is short and thick-set with a bone structure heavier than its size would suggest and a powerful head.

The adjectives short, compact and well-muscled describe it best. Its harsh tousled coat (except on the head where it is shorter and flat), its moustache and little beard all give a forbidding appearance. The Bouvier des Ardennes is to be judged in its natural stance, without physical contact with the handler and without stacking.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the point of shoulder to the point of buttock is about equal to the height at withers.
- The depth of the chest is about half the height at withers.

- The head is relatively short and the muzzle is definitely shorter than the skull which is itself a little longer than broad.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Bouvier des Ardennes is a dog which shows much endurance and energy. It is playful, curious, agile and sociable and its main quality is its adaptability, so that it feels at ease in every situation. It is obstinate and extremely courageous when it comes to defending its people, its belongings and its territory.

HEAD: Strong, rather short.

CRANIAL REGION: Broad and flat, with an upper line parallel with that of the muzzle. Frontal groove and occipital crest are practically invisible. Superciliary ridges are emphasised by bushy eyebrows. Cheek bones are neither prominent nor too arched.

Stop: Pronounced but not excessive.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Broad, always black.

Muzzle: Broad, thick and well-filled-in under the eyes clearly shorter than skull. Furnished with upstanding hairs masking the internal angle of the eye. The sides of the muzzle and the cheeks form a continuous line.

Lips: Thin, close-fitting, always with black edges. The corner of the mouth must not be slack. Top and bottom lips, lower jaw and chin are all furnished with hairs about 5-6 cm long forming a moustache and little beard.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are powerful. Dentition should be complete according to the dental formula. The absence of 2 premolars 1 (2 PM1) is acceptable and the molars 3 (M3) are not taken into consideration. The incisors in a scissor bite are set regularly in an open arc. The pincer bite with no lack of contact is accepted without being favoured. The mouth cavity must be as pigmented as possible.

Cheeks: Flat but well-muscled.

EYES: Medium size, not too wide apart, slightly oval, neither round nor protruding, as dark as possible. The lids are edged with black and no haw should be visible.

EARS: Un-cropped. Set high, triangular, rather small. When flattened, the tip should not reach further than the outer corner of the eye. Erect, straight pointed ears are preferred. Straight ears with tips falling forward or half-pricked ears, folded outwards are equally acceptable.

NECK: Strong, well-muscled, with good reach, reasonably cylindrical, slightly arched, carried sufficiently high, without dewlap.

BODY: Powerful but not heavy, ribs rounded rather than flat. Length from point of shoulder to point of buttock is about the same distance as height at withers. Short-coupled.

Topline: Horizontal, broad, powerful and tight.

Withers: Slightly pronounced.

Back: Well-muscled and well-supported. Supple without appearing weak.

Loin: Short, broad, well-muscled, transversally quite flat.

Croup: Broad, slightly sloping but preferably horizontal.

Chest: Broad, descending to elbows, ribs well-sprung especially in top third. The underside of the chest should have a certain roundness transversally. Seen from the front of the chest is quite broad.

Underline: Belly quite full with little tuck-up.

TAIL: The majority are short-tailed with a good number born tailless. The tail is thick and set high.

Short tail: Follows the topline.

In countries where docking is prohibited, the tail should be left natural.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful bone. The well-muscled front legs are upright viewed from all angles and parallel seen from the front.

Shoulder: Reasonably long and oblique with thick muscle. Shoulder blade and upper arm form angle of about 110 degrees.

Upper arm: Long, well-muscled.

Elbow: Firm, neither set in nor out.

Forearm: Straight and strong.

Wrist (Carpus): Firm and clearly defined, near the ground.

Pastern (Metacarpus): Strong, short and very slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Round, tight, arched toes, dark, thick elastic pads, strong dark nails.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful, well-muscled, with reasonable angulation, seen from rear parallel. Standing in profile the foot must be placed just behind the vertical line of the end of the ischium (point of buttock).

Thighs: Very well-muscled and with prominent muscles.

Lower thigh: Reasonably long, very well-muscled.

Hock joint: Near the ground, broad and sinewy.

Rear Pastern (Metatarsus): Seen in profile, slightly sloping. No dew claws.

Hind feet: Like front feet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The limbs move in parallel lines, remaining in line with the body and do not crab. A fast free walk and a lively trot are the usual gaits. The Bouvier des Ardennes is not usually a galloper but it can spin round instantly, whatever its speed or gait. The trot covers the ground well with a regular gait and an excellent rear thrust, with the topline retained well on the move. The dog should not amble. Because it is an active dog, the Bouvier des Ardennes rarely remains still. When off the lead, its ability to drive herds means that it often follows its owner, making sweeping semi-circles.

SKIN: Tight fitting, without wrinkles, but supple. The edges of eyelids and lips are always well-pigmented.

COAT

Hair: The coat must allow the dog to live outside, to guard and drive herds, however extreme its local atmospheric conditions may be.

The topcoat must be dry, coarse and tousled, about 6 cm long over all the body but shorter and flatter on the skull, even with the presence of eyebrows. The hair must form a moustache and a little beard about 5-6 cm long and hide the internal corner of eye. The forearms are covered by shorter dry hair, a little shaggy, giving them a somewhat cylindrical aspect with the addition of short fringes on the back of the limbs. The back of the thighs has longer hair making the breeches. The outer side of the ears is covered with soft straight short hair with occasional longer hairs. The auditory canal is protected by longer hairs which blend with those from the collar effect of backward sloping hairs around the neck. The spaces between the pads are filled with very short hairs.

The undercoat is very dense whatever the season and even more abundant in winter, protecting the dog from extremes of weather. It is also present on the limbs. Its length is about half that of the top coat.

Colour: All colours are acceptable except white and the colour of the undercoat varies according to the shade of the top coat. A white mark on the chest or the tips of the toes is acceptable without being sought after. The coat is often formed from a mixture of grey, black and fawn hairs; a grey coat going from pale grey to dark grey; a brownish, red or straw coloured coat.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at withers: 56 - 62 cm for males.

52 - 56 cm for females.

With a tolerance of plus or minus one centimetre.

Weight: 28 - 35 kg for males.

22 - 28 kg for 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.

- General appearance: Too heavy, too elegant, too high off the ground.
- Head: Poor proportions, lack of parallel lines, too slight a muzzle, too little or too much furnishing, Roman nose or convex nose, stop too pronounced or too slight, skull too rounded.
- Teeth: Badly placed incisors. Missing one incisor (1I), one premolar 2 (1 PM2) or one premolar 3 (1 PM3).
- Eyes: Light, round, protuberant or sunken.
- Ears: Too broad at the base, set low, rounded tips; diverging or converging if carried erect.
- Neck: Slender, long, stuffy.
- Topline: Weak, long or narrow back and/or loin; sway or roach backed.
- Chest: Not deep enough, underline without transversal rounding, too narrow.
- Tail: Set too low, carried too high, tucked under, hooked or to the side.
- Movement: Narrow movement, not enough drive, mincing gait, hackney action.
- Coat: Not harsh enough, lying flat, head furnishing too short or too full, hair too long on skull, limbs with too much or too little furnishing, fringes on a long tail. Undercoat not dense enough, too short or too long.
- Colour: Too much white on chest or feet.
- Temperament: timid, sluggish.

DISQUALIFYNG FAULTS:

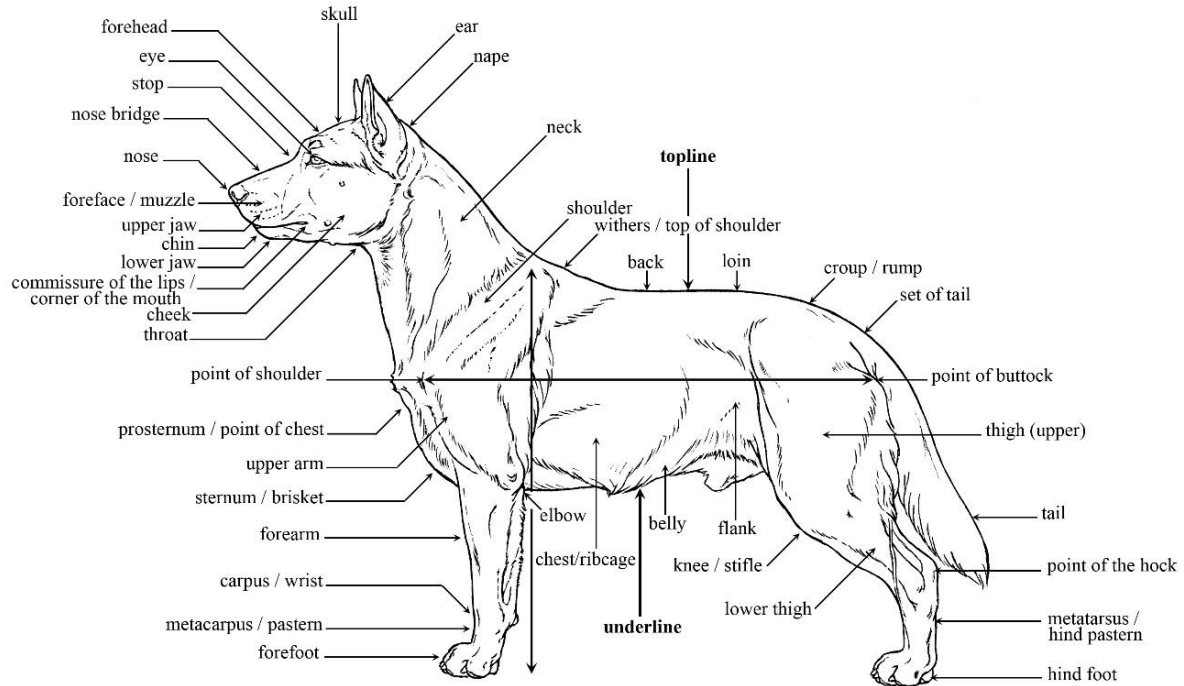
- Temperament: Aggressive or nervous.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- General appearance: Lack of type.

- Nose, Lips, Eyelids: Lack of pigment.
- Dentition: Over or under shot jaw, even without loss of contact (inverse scissor); wry mouth; lack of one upper carnassial (1 PM4) or lower carnassial (1 M1), one molar (1M1 or 1M2 but not M3), one premolar 3 (1PM3) together with another tooth, or in total 3 missing teeth or more.
- Eyes: Yellow, China, wild-looking.
- Ears: Cropped or flat against the cheeks.
- Tail: Vertical whip tail or curled tail.
- Coat: All trimming: hair long or very short, straight or curly, woolly or silky, lack of head furnishing or so much that it completely masks the eyes or even the head shape, lack of undercoat.
- Colour: White coat or white other than on chest or toes.
- Size: Outside the limits designated 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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

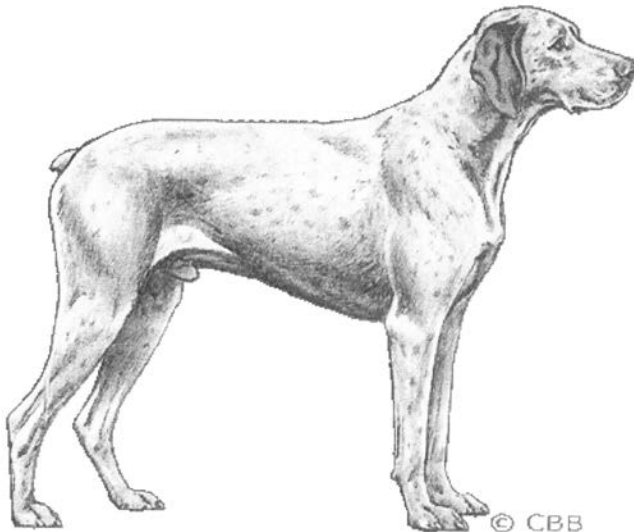
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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)

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 21. 02. 2006.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

05.05.2003/EN

FCI-Standard N° 115

BRAQUE SAINT-GERMAIN

(Saint Germain Pointer)

TRANSLATION: John Miller and Raymond Triquet. Official language (FR).

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 25.03.2003.

UTILISATION: Pointing breed used principally on feather but can also hunt fur bearing game.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group	7	Pointing Dogs and Setters
Section	1.2	Continental Pointing Dogs
		With Working Trial

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: It is a descendant of dogs obtained by crossing an English pointer with a Continental pointer. The breed was created around 1830 in the royal kennels at Compiègne, then in Saint Germain en Laye. This dog was in great vogue until the beginning of the 20th century and was the most shown pointing breed in the first dog shows, notably at the first French dog show of 1863. The French breed club was created in March, 1913.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A breed of medium general proportions with planes of the head and of the muzzle parallel, or very slightly divergent, and with a moderately marked stop. The bone is relatively heavy, the muscular system adapted to work requiring endurance. The coat is fawn and white in colour, without any black being present. In action, its quest is of average range and its gallop regular and supple.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Hunter above all, it is very sociable, equable and affectionate and won't suffer brusque treatment during its training. Everything considered, it is easy to train.

It hunts with passion pheasant, partridge and woodcock on any terrain, retrieving with a soft mouth.

Very close to man, it appreciates living with the family.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Slightly rounded, ogival at the rear, with a prominent occipital protuberance. The zygomatic arch is hardly emphasized.

Stop: Not too pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Broad, with well-open nostrils, dark pink in colour.

Muzzle: Bridge of the nose straight or very slightly convex; muzzle of the same length as the skull.

Lips: They completely cover the lower jaw; they are relatively fine and devoid of black spots.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are sturdy, of equal length; the teeth are large, well aligned. Scissors bite.

Palate: Devoid of black.

EYES: Well open, relatively large, golden-yellow in colour, well set in the orbits; the look is candid and mild.

EARS: Set on level with the eye, not too long. The pinna presents a longitudinal crease. They are rounded at their extremities and are slightly detached from the head.

NECK: Muscled, relatively long, somewhat arched, a very slight dewlap is tolerated.

BODY:

Back: Horizontal.

Loin: Relatively short, broad and sturdy.

Croup: Slightly slanting.

Chest: Long, deep and broad. The point of the sternum is slightly protruding. The ribs are long and well sprung.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked-up and joining the chest progressively, without rupture. The chest being long, the flank is short.

TAIL: Set relatively low, it doesn't reach further than the point of the hock, is thick at the beginning and terminates in a point; in action, it is carried horizontally

LIMBS: Good bone, at rest the muscles are discernable under the skin.

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Long, oblique, muscled, as suits a galloper

Arm: Slightly sloping

Forearm: Strong, muscular, vertical.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Short, very slightly sloping seen in profile.

Foot: Long, toes tight, toenails very light in colour, even white, pads firm.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Limbs well poised when seen from behind.

Thigh: Long and muscled.

Lower Thigh: Well muscled.

Hock: Broad and in the axis of the body.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Short, vertical, dry.

Foot: Identical to the forefoot.

GAIT/MOUMENT: The normal gait is the gallop; it should be supple, balanced and capable of being maintained; its reach is average.

At any gait, the head is carried slightly above the topline, never lower.

The Saint Germain pointer covers ground well, whatever the gait.

SKIN: Rather fine.

COAT

Hair: Short, not too fine.

Colour: Dull white with orange (fawn) markings; some mottling is tolerated, but not sought after. The ear is fawn (a very sparse amount of white is tolerated but not sought after).

SIZE:

Males: 56 cm minimum (22")
62 cm maximum (24.4")
with a tolerance of +2 cm (0.8") for exceptional subjects

Females: 54 cm minimum (21.3")
59 cm maximum (28.7")
with a tolerance of +2 cm (0.8") for exceptional subjects

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.

- **Skull:** Too broad.
- **Eyes:** Small, wild looking, lemon-coloured.
- **Ears:** Reminding one of the corkscrew ears of scent hounds
- **Croup:** Too slanted.
- **Feet:** Splayed, presence of dewclaws

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

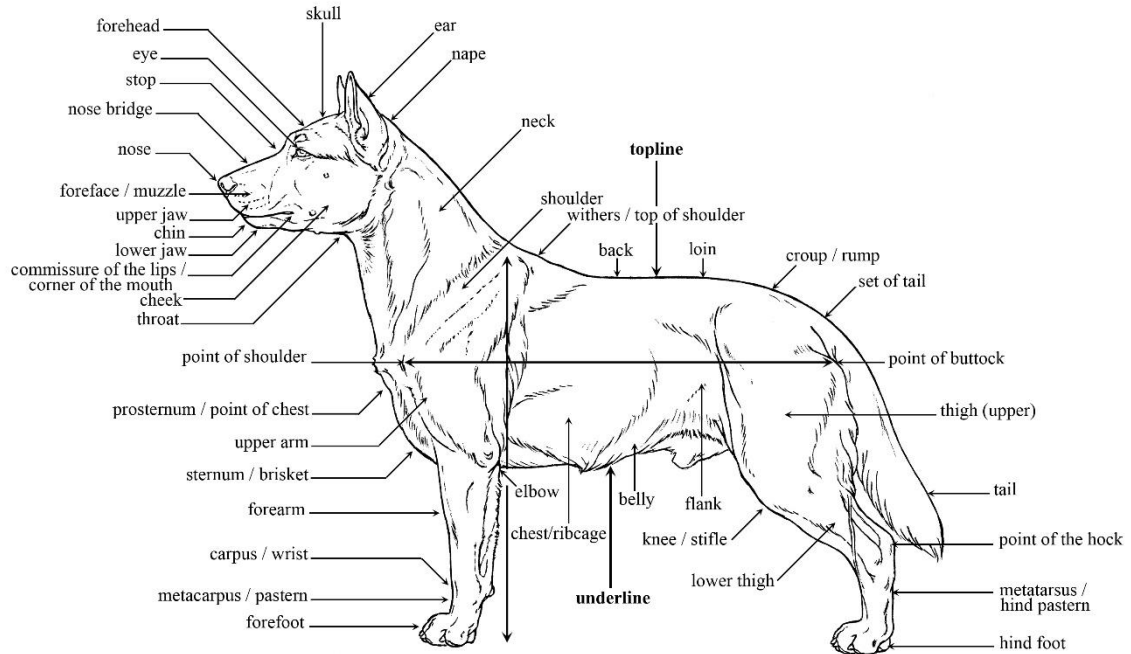
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

- Lack of type: Insufficient breed characteristics, which means the animal on the whole doesn't resemble other samples of the breed.
- Jaws/Teeth: Absence of more than one tooth, aside from the first premolars; faulty position of the teeth. Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Eyes: Brown or black in colour.
- Abnormal markings: Presence of black, notably:
 - On the nose
 - On the lips
 - On the palate
 - In the nails
- Height: Outside the limits defined by 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.

SURFACE ANATOMY



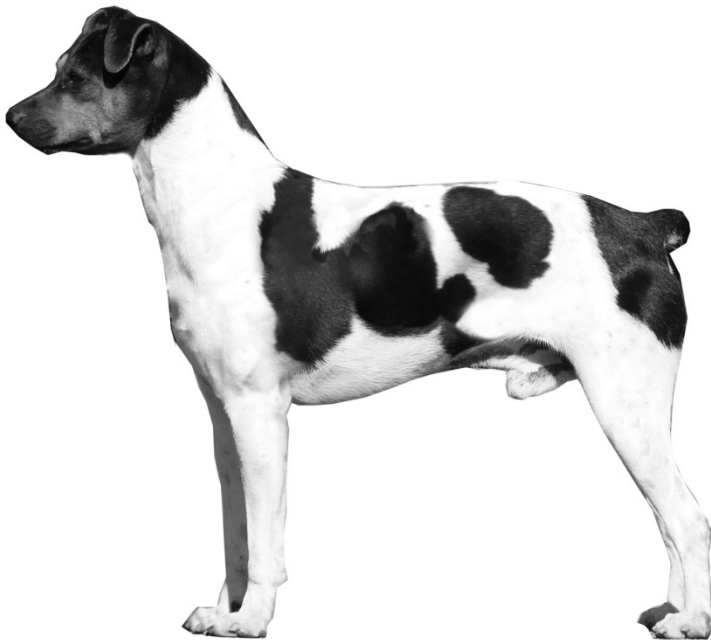


FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

28.09.2022/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 341

TERRIER BRASILEIRO
(Brazilian Terrier)



TRANSLATION: Ursula Santos, Prof. W. Brass, Prof. R. Triquet and Dr. J. M. Paschoud. Revised by Ricardo Torre Simões. / Official language (EN)

ORIGIN: Brazil.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 14.05.2022.

UTILIZATION: Hunting dog for small game, guard dog and companion.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 3 Terriers.
Section 1 Large and medium-sized
Terriers.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In the 19th and early 20th centuries, many young Brazilians studied in the European universities, especially in France and England.

These young people often returned married and their wives brought with them a small Terrier type dog. The young Brazilians and their families went back to the farms they had left. The little dog adapted to farm life and crossed with local dogs and bitches. Thus, a new **type** was formed and the phenotype was fixed in a few generations.

With the development of large cities, the great urban centres attracted farmers, their families and employees. In this way the small dog underwent another change of environment.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog, slender, well balanced, with firm but not very heavy structure, square shaped body with curved lines.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Square dog: the length of its body, measured from the shoulder to the tip of the iliac is approximately the same as the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/ TEMPERAMENT: Restless, alert, active and keen; friendly and gentle to friends, suspicious of strangers.

HEAD

Viewed from the top, the head is triangular in shape, broad at its base, with ears well apart, narrowing notably from the eyes to the nose tip. Viewed in profile, the upper line rises slightly from the tip of the nose to the stop, mainly between the eyes and continuing to the occipital bone with a slight convexity.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rounded with moderately flat forehead. Its side lines, seen from the top, converge to the eyes. The distance from the external eye-corner to the set of the ears is equal to the distance between the two external eye-corners. Medial frontal groove well developed.

Stop: **Well marked.**

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Moderately developed, dark coloured according to the coat colour with wide nostrils.

the eyes with a sloping root of muzzle, accentuating the stop.

Muzzle: **The muzzle is a truncated cone that gradually tapers from its base towards the nose. It is strong and well modelled under the eyes.**

Lips: Dry and firm, the upper lip just over the lower, covering the teeth, allowing to close the mouth completely.

Cheek: Dry, well developed.

Teeth: 42 teeth, regularly set and well developed, scissors bite.

EYES: Set halfway between the occipital protuberance and the nose tip, well apart, the distance between the two external eye-corners being equal to the distance from the external eye-corner to the nose tip. Looking straight forward, moderately prominent, large with slightly accentuated superciliary arches. Rounded, well opened, alive, with a keen expression; as dark as possible according to the coat colour.

The blue variety has bluish grey, the brown variety has brown, green or blue eyes and the isabella variety, besides the brown variety colours, also may have amber, from light to dark.

EARS: Set on laterally, in line with the eyes, well apart from each other. Triangular shaped with pointed tips; carried half-pricked, with the folded tip falling down and pointing to the external eye-corner.

NECK: Of moderate length, well balanced in relation **to** the head, harmoniously set to head and trunk. Well defined, clean, dry; upper line slightly curved.

BODY: Well balanced, not too heavy, square appearance with well defined curved lines.

Topline: Firm and straight, going slightly upwards from the withers to the croup.

Withers: Well pronounced and harmoniously connected to the front legs.

Back: Relatively short and well muscled.

Loin: Short and firm, harmoniously connected to the croup.

Croup: Slightly sloping, low set tail. Well developed and muscled.

Chest: Long, deep, reaching to the level of the elbows. Well arched ribs. The sternum is moderately curved. Forechest not very pronounced, moderately broad, allowing free movement of the forelegs.

Underline and belly: Slightly curved, rising to the rear but no extremely tucked up.

TAIL: Naturally short or long. In the latter case it does not reach below the hock. Vigorous and low set, happily carried and, when long, in a gentle curve, not curled over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Viewed from the front straight, moderately apart, but in line with the hind legs, which are also straight, but more apart.

Shoulders: Long.

Upper arms: Approximately the same length as the shoulder-blade, forming with this an angle of approximately 110°.

Elbows: Set tightly to the body, at the same level as the chest underline.

Forearms: Straight, thin and dry.

Pasterns: Very moderate, straight and thin, nearly perpendicular to the ground.

Forefeet: Tight, neither turned in nor out; The two median toes are longer.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strongly muscled, well developed thighs, more apart than the forelegs.

Upper thighs: Well developed and muscled.

Stifles: Moderately angulated.

Lower thighs: In proportion to the upper thighs.

Hocks: Moderately short and set perpendicular to the ground when standing.

Metatarsus (Rear pasterns): Straight.

Hind feet: Tight, with longer toes than the forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Elegant, free, short and quick movement.

SKIN: Well applied, not loose. Dry.

COAT

Hair: Short-haired, smooth, fine but not soft, laid close to the skin. One cannot see the skin through it. Finer on the head, ears, under the neck, on inner and lower parts of forequarters and backside of the thighs.

Colour: Ground colour predominant white with black, blue, brown or isabella markings; the following typical and characteristic markings must always be present: tan markings above the eyes, on both sides of the muzzle and inside and on edge of ears. These markings may extend to other body regions bordering markings.

The head must always present black, blue, brown or isabella markings in the frontal region and ears; there might be a white blaze and marks preferably on the frontal groove and sides of the muzzle, distributed as harmoniously as possible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males from 35 to 40 cm.
Females from 33 to 38 cm.

Weight: 10 kg approximately.

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.

- Thinning coat showing the skin, long or atypical hair.
- Faults in the typical characteristic markings.
- Too heavy or too loose shoulders.
- Arched hind legs.
- Lack of harmony, atypical build.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Downwards topline from the withers to the croup.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

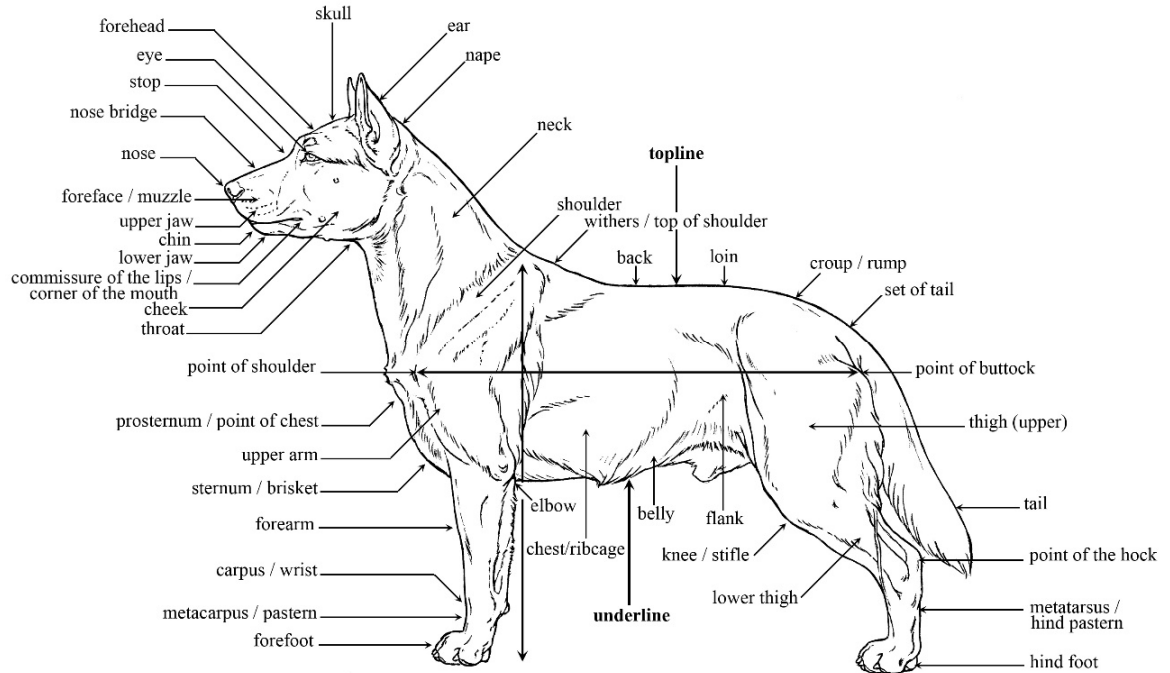
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Flat croup.
- Overshot or undershot bite.
- Fully erect ear.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





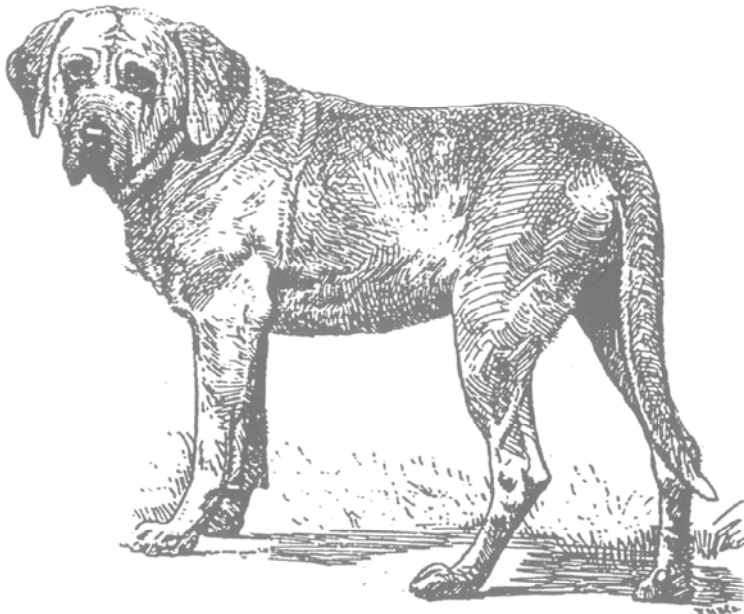
FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

22.09.2000/EN

FCI-Standard N° 315

BROHOLMER



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

TRANSLATION : O.B.C. Christensen, DKK Standard Committee.

ORIGIN : Denmark.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 26.06.2000.

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.



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

Carolina Dog

See UKC Breed Standard



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

Catahoula Leopard Dog

See UKC Breed Standard



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

02.03.2011/EN

FCI-Standard N° 328

CAUCASIAN SHEPHERD DOG

(Kavkazskaïa 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 molossoïd 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

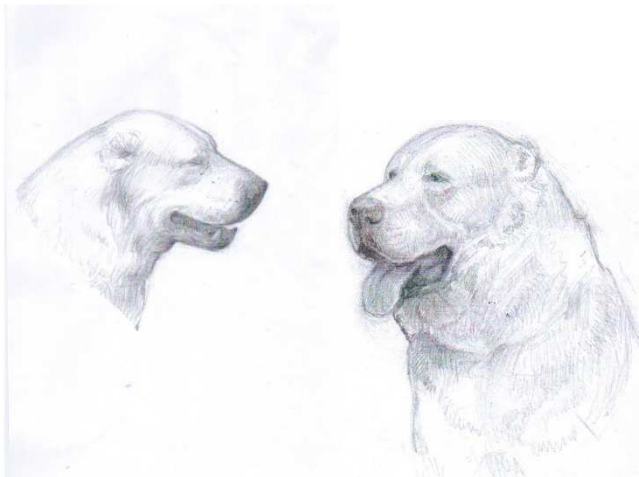
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

09.02.2011 / EN

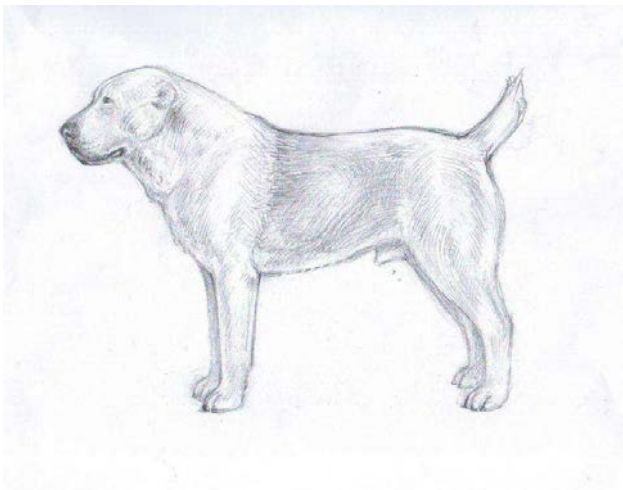
FCI-Standard N° 335

CENTRAL ASIA SHEPHERD DOG

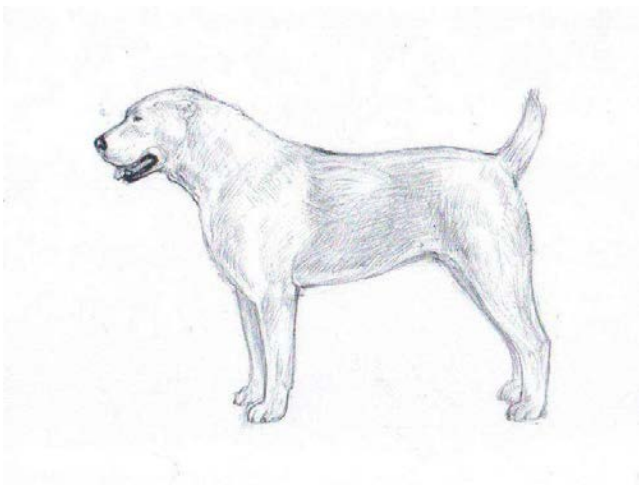
(Sredneasiatskaya Ovtcharka)



Male



Female



Illustrations by Marina Ostrovskaya

These illustrations do not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

27.05.2015/ EN

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 Romc 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 commissure 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 inter weaved 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.

Official Standard of the Czechoslovakian Vlcíak



History: In 1958, the Czechoslovakian Border Guard suffered frequent dog illnesses. Around 1200 dogs had to be excluded from service at the age of eight due to their inability to continue to perform. Only 1% could tolerate the strains of service to the age of ten. The dogs showed low endurance and considerable fatigue when requested to cover distances of 31 miles at temperatures of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Those same dogs took approximately sixty hours to recuperate after working in these conditions.

The Board Guard conducted a biological experiment which included forty Border Guard German Shepherds with four Carpathian wolves: Brita (♀), Argo (♂), Sarik (♂) and Lejdy (♀). The third-generation dogs from the experiment overtook the German Shepherds on a track because of their superb orientation abilities, endurance in running, and the excellent, resilient quality of their fur. In 1964-65, the results of the experiment were published, and a new breed emerged that would be a quick learner, with a solid structure, high persistence, resistance to adverse conditions, and fast reactions. The selective breeding process was the beginning of the dog we know today as the Czechoslovakian Vlcíak (CSV) and Col. Karel Hartl, and Frantisek Rosik, (“Dedo”), became the co-founders of the breed.

One of the requirements for recognition by Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) was to show the breed’s working abilities. Since the breed was originally bred to be border patrol dogs, Rosik reached out to Peter Krotkovsky who was tasked with building carts for mushing teams. On January 16-17, 1988, the CSV mushing teams competed at their first sled race in Slovakia. The teams were up against strong competition from the Nordic breeds and the Czech mountain dogs. The race was approximately 7.5 miles. The CSV teams won both categories C (2-3 sled dogs) and B (4-6 sled dogs). The CSVs were not sprinters but preferred mid to long-distance races using an energy-saving low trot reaching an average speed of 7.5- 8mph. Based on this, the kennel club set endurance testing conditions for the breed, which included running alongside a bike. For the first time in history, 40km (Approximately 24.8 miles) speed races to 100km (approximately 62 miles) endurance runs with the dogs took place.

In 1999 the breed was recognized by Federation Cynologique Internationale. The standard was written from the dog Rep z Pohranicni Straze, born on November 11, 1979. The Czechoslovakian Vlcíak was accepted into the American Kennel Club’s Foundation Stock Service (2001).

General Appearance: The national dog of the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the Czechoslovakian Vlcíak was bred to be an all-purpose utilitarian dog for the Czechoslovakian Military between

1955-1965. The most distinguishing fact about the Czechoslovakian Vlciak is its physical resemblance to the wolf in its facial mask, coat, hair color, texture and movement. They have excellent olfactory properties, and orientation abilities which makes them superior natural trackers. The versatility of the Czechoslovakian Vlciak allows it to be used for many purposes (Guard, scent work/tracking, rescue dog, and mushing). The Czechoslovakian Vlciak is an alert, intelligent, loyal dog with superior eyesight. They have immense endurance even against adverse external influences. Its perseverance is admirable – trotting twenty-five miles can be done effortlessly. The Czechoslovakian Vlciak's relatively narrow chest is flexible allowing the lungs to expand. They are extremely lithe, having greater mobility in their joints, which accounts for their effortless, light movement. They have an energy saving, longer low trot (typical movement). The Czechoslovakian Vlciak can spring to great heights from a standstill. They are focused and vigilant. The Czechoslovakian Vlciak is extremely loyal to his master and his family. Males are distinctly masculine and females feminine.

Size, Proportion, Substance: No matter the type or size, the most important consideration should be that the dog looks balanced. There is a natural range in size in the breed. Males are ideally more than 25 ½ inches tall at the withers and weigh at least 57 pounds. Bitches are ideally more than 23 ½ inches tall at the withers and weight at least 44 pounds. It is a large breed with a rectangular framed body. The length to height proportion should be 10:9, this is an important trait. The length of leg should be 55% of the total height. The entire conformation is the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness, exhibiting wolf-like strength, endurance and agility. Faults – Massive build.

Head: The head is symmetrical and is a well-muscled blunt wedge when viewed from the side and above. The sex of the dog should be readily apparent. *Eyes* – Small, slanting, color can vary from amber to yellow with black, tight-fitting rims. *Ears* – Pricked, thin, triangular, and short. The lateral point of the set of the ears and the outer corner of the eyes are in direct line. Ears are set moderately wide so that a vertical line down from the tip of the erect ears would run close to the side of the head. *Backskull* – When seen from the front, the topskull is slightly arched with a clearly visible occiput and no marked frontal furrow. The cheeks are clean and sufficiently muscled, but not protruding. There is a slight to moderate stop. *Muzzle* – The muzzle is clean and not broad, with a straight nasal bridge. The ratio of back skull to muzzle is 3:2. *Nose* – Black. *Lips* – The lips are tight fitting with full black pigment. *Jaws/Teeth* – Jaws are strong and symmetrical. Well-developed teeth with notable canines. Full dentition is preferred but the absence of two PM1 (premolar 1) or of both M3 (molar 3) is not to be penalized. *Bite* – Scissor or level. Any deviation should be faulted in accordance with its severity.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – Dry, well-muscled. The neck must be sufficiently long for the nose to touch the ground effortlessly. In repose neck forms an angle of up to 40 degrees to the horizontal. Faults – Presence of dewlap. *Topline* – Flowing transition from the neck to the body. The topline slopes away slightly. The back is firm and straight with short, well-muscled loin which is not broad. The loin slopes slightly to a moderately sloped croup. The croup is well-muscled, but not broad. *Body* – Length of body to height at the withers is ideally a 10:9 ratio. The chest is roomy, pear-shaped, and narrowing towards the sternum. The depth of chest does not reach to the elbows. The prosternum does not extend beyond the shoulder joints. *Underline* – Taut with a moderately tucked-up abdomen. *Tail* – High set, hanging straight down. The ideal length of the tail bone is to the hock. Carried in a sickle shape when dog is at attention.

Forequarters: The shoulders are well muscled and pronounced but they must not interrupt the flow of the topline. Front legs are straight, strong, and close together, with slightly turned-out feet. The well-muscled shoulder blade is positioned to the front of the torso. It forms an angle of about 65 degrees with the horizontal plane. The strongly muscled upper arm forms an angle of 120-130 degrees to the shoulder blade. The well-defined, flexible elbows fit close to the chest and turn neither in nor out. The forearms are long, clean and straight. The length of the forearm and pastern

is 55% of height at withers. Dewclaws on the forelegs should not be removed. The pastern joint is solid and flexible. The pastern is long and forms an angle of at least 75 degrees to the ground. Light and springy in movement. The forefeet are large and turned slightly outwards with long arched toes and strong dark nails. Foot pads are elastic and dark.

Hindquarters: Powerful and stand parallel. An imaginary vertical line drawn from the point of the ischium, would run midway through the hock joint. Dewclaws on hind legs are undesirable and if present should be removed. The upper thigh is long well-muscled and forms an angle of 80 degrees to the pelvis. The hip joint is sturdy and flexible. The stifle is strong and flexible. The long, clean, and well-muscled lower thigh forms an angle of about 130 degrees with the hock. The hock joint is solid and flexible. The long, clean hock is almost vertical to the ground. The hind feet are long and have arched toes with strong dark nails.

Coat: The skin is elastic and tight without wrinkles or dark pigment. The coat is straight and close. Winter and summer coat varies greatly. In winter months a large undercoat is prevalent when combined with the upper coat creates a dense coat covering the whole body. Hair should cover abdomen, upper thighs, inner ear, scrotum, and the area between the toes. Neck is well-furred. Faults – Open or curly coat.

Color: Yellow-gray, brown-gray, silver-gray, dark-gray, and sable each with a characteristic light mask on the lower part of the face and under the chin. Light hair also on the underside of the neck and the chest. Faults – A non-pronounced mask.

Gait: 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 is typical. Faults – Short, cumbrous movement.

Temperament: The Czechoslovakian Vlcíak is a lively, alert, and challenging breed. They are extremely intelligent, self-thinking persistent dogs with a quick reaction. Fearless and courageous, can be suspicious of strangers. Very loyal to its master. Faults – Extremely timid with flight reaction.

Disqualifications:

Any solid-colored coat.

Approved August 7, 2024

Effective June 26, 2024

STANDARD OF THE DANISH-SWEDISH FARMDOG

History: No one knows the origin of the breed with certainty, but the breed is very old. Dog skeletons found in Viking burial sites are similar to Farmdog types. In any case, typical Danish-Swedish Farmdogs have been found in all of the “old” Denmark, from Scania to Schleswig Holstein, and even Normandy. Until the 1960’s, this little Farmdog could be found all over in the countryside of Denmark and southern Sweden. During the industrialization, there were fewer and fewer small farms in Denmark and Sweden. At the same time, the population of Farmdogs decreased. Fortunately, a few country folks continued the breeding of the dogs. This was however, entirely unorganized. Throughout the 1970’s, some people involved with Danish Kennel Club work, became aware of this interesting little dog breed. During the 1980’s, it became clear to DKK’s committee for national and forgotten breeds, that it was important to save the breed. The awareness was also directed to southern Sweden as well, as this had been part of the old Danish farming country.

Until a few decades ago, the small Farmer's Dog was a natural part of Danish rural life. This little working dog had many jobs around the farm including: mouser/ratter, livestock herder, hunting dog, watchdog and family companion. The breed was so lively and trainable; it was often utilized in circuses, appearing as the clown's playmate. In more recent times, farms were closed down and families moved to the cities. The faithful little farmer's dog was suddenly not "grand" enough, and the breed became hard to find. A part of Danish dog culture was in danger of disappearing totally.

The Danish Kennel Club (DKK) and the Swedish Kennel Club (SKK) worked together in cooperation to seek out typical breed specimens and save the little farmer's dog from extinction.

During the search, it turned out, fortunately, that excellent healthy specimens of this tough old breed still existed.

With its new name, Danish-Swedish Farm Dog, this funny little dog is one of the newest of the national breeds in Denmark and Sweden, although it has been proven that its ancestors go far back in history. Its origins go back to the 1700's where it could be found in Great Britain, Germany and France as well as Denmark and Sweden. Though often mistaken as a terrier, this breed is most closely related to the pinscher family.

General Appearance: A small, compact, lively, smooth coated, and slightly rectangular dog. Known to mature late. The Danish-Swedish Farmdog is not to appear refined or elegant. Clear differentiation between the genders is important.

Size Proportion, Substance: *Height* at the withers: Males 13½ to 14½ inches plus or minus 1 inch. Females 12½ to 14 inches plus or minus ½ inch. *Proportion* - The Farmdog should be slightly longer than tall. It must not give the impression of either long or short legs. The body should be slightly rectangular, a proportion of 9:10. The proportions between depth of chest and height at withers should be 1:2. *Substance* - Farmdogs develop slowly. This should be considered during judging. The breed is not fully developed until the age of 3 to 4 years, in some cases even longer for males. *Fault* - Elegant general appearance.

Head: The *Head* should be triangular and a bit small in proportion to the body. The rather broad skull creates the basis and the head is gradually narrowing towards the muzzle, which is slightly shorter than the skull. *Skull* - Rather broad and slightly rounded. *Stop* - Well defined. Cheeks pronounced without exaggeration. *Eyes* - Medium-sized, slightly rounded, neither protruding nor sunken. Attentive and kind expression. Dark eye color in dogs with black patches. Slightly lighter eye color 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. It is not unusual to see a Farmdog with one of each. Button ears - The tips should lie close to cheeks. *Fault* - Prick ears. *Muzzle* - Well-developed and gradually narrowing towards the nose, but must not give a snipey impression. Muzzle slightly shorter than the skull. Nose bridge straight. *Jaws* - strong. *Nose* - Color in accordance with the color of patches. *Bite* - Scissors bite with even and well-developed incisors. A level bite is acceptable.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* - medium length, strong and slightly arched. No throatiness. *Fault* - Neck too long. *Body* - Compact with good substance. The body is substantial due to the deep and roomy rib cage, which has a good spring of ribs. A fully developed, compact body cannot be expected until maturity, but it is important that the proportions are correct even in young dogs. *Topline* - Strong back, slightly arched short loin, slightly rounded croup. If the tail is set too high, the croup is too flat and this gives the impression of terrier-type. *Loin* - Short, broad, and slightly arched. *Croup* - Slightly rounded. Must not be flat. The slightly rounded croup must never be confused with a steep or sloping croup. An overly sloping croup does not facilitate the breed's free movement. *Fault* - Steep croup. *Chest* - Long, deep, and roomy with very well sprung ribs. Fore chest well defined. The front is slightly broader than the ribcage. The chest should reach to the elbow. *Fault* - Lack of depth in the chest. Narrow in front. *Ribs* - Well sprung. The rib cage must be relatively wide compared to the size of the dog. *Fault* - Flat or short rib cage. *Underline*

/tuck up - Belly only slightly tucked up. The long rib cage and short loin, make for an only slightly tucked up belly. *Tail* - Not too high tail set. Long tail or naturally bobtailed. It is never docked. The tail should be carried straight with a slight curve or like a sickle. The slightly rounded croup causes the tail not to be set too high. Fault - curled tail or tail carried flat on back.

Forequarters: Upper Arm - Oblique, not too steep. Shoulder Blade - Oblique, not too steep. Legs - Front legs straight and parallel. Due to the wide and deep chest, the front legs are placed rather wide. Fault - Low on legs. Pasterns - Strong and springy. Dewclaws - Front dewclaws are present. Feet - Small, oval, and moderately tight-knit.

Hindquarters: Legs - Parallel and well-muscled. Thigh - Fairly broad. Stifle - Well angulated. Hock Joint - Well angulated. Rear Dewclaws – Accepted.

Coat: The coat is short, hard, and smooth.

Color: White dominating. Patches of different colors, sizes, and combinations permissible, (black, brown, agouti, yellow, and all shades of tan and fawn). Patches also on head, with or without tan markings. Flecking accepted. Fault - Head entirely white.

Gait: Parallel and free

Temperament: Alert, friendly, attentive, and lively.

Fault: Any departure from the foregoing points would be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in proportion to its degree and effect on the health and welfare of the dog.

Approved January 12, 2020
Effective July 1, 2021



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

12.03.1999/EN

FCI-Standard N° 104

GERMAN SPANIEL

(Deutscher Wachtelhund)



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 : 24.07.1996.

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 diagrammatically from the front :

<u>Right</u>	M P C I I C P M	<u>Left</u>
Upper jaw	<u>2 4 1 3 3 1 4 2</u>	Upper jaw
Lower jaw	3 4 1 3 3 1 4 3	Lower jaw

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. Rearsides 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

17.05.2016/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 224

DRENTSCHE PATRIJSHOND

(Drentsche Partridge Dog)



ORIGIN: The Netherlands.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 04.04.2016.

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.



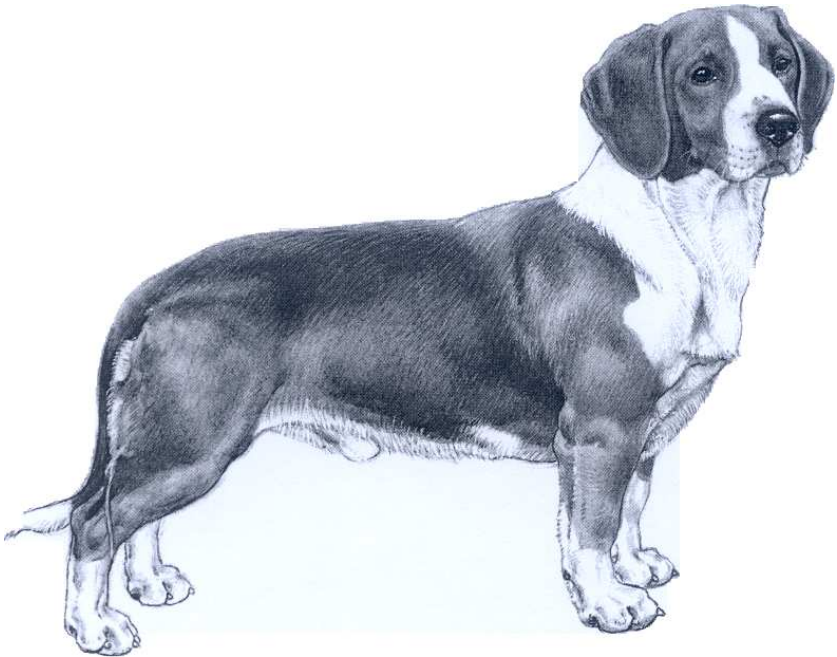
FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 21.02.2006.

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 shepherding 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



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

30.03.2009/EN

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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 04.11.2008.

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 mediolinar. 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:

Males: 65-73 cm. Females: 62-69 cm. Tolerance: + 2 cm.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 5 Spitz and primitive type.
 Section 5 Asiatic Spitz and related
 breeds.
 Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfspitz. This was first called « Wolf-Chow » and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was re-named « 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 :

Nose : Medium size, nose leather with black pigmentation.

Muzzle : Neither too coarse nor too pointed. Tapering towards the nose. Straight bridge of nose and straight mandibles.

Lips : Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth : Strong; broad dental in lower jaw. Strong complete set of teeth (42 teeth conforming to usual tooth formation). Bite either scissor or pincer. Upper incisors either fit closely over lower incisors or they meet. Premolars and molars set in one line without gaps. All teeth must be in vertical position to jaw.

Cheeks : Hardly pronounced.

Eyes : Dark, medium size, not too deep set nor protruding. Lid aperture slightly slanting. Eye-rims with black pigmentation and tight fitting.

Ears : Set apart by about the width of the base of an ear. Medium size and triangular. Prick ears with tips slightly rounded. Tips of ears and centre of stop should form a nearly equilateral triangle.

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

BODY :

General appearance : Strong, not too short in back.

Withers : Pronounced.

Back : Firm and straight. Very well muscled.

Loin : Of good length and width, very well muscled.

Croup : Straight, broad and strong.

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 rows).
- 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.



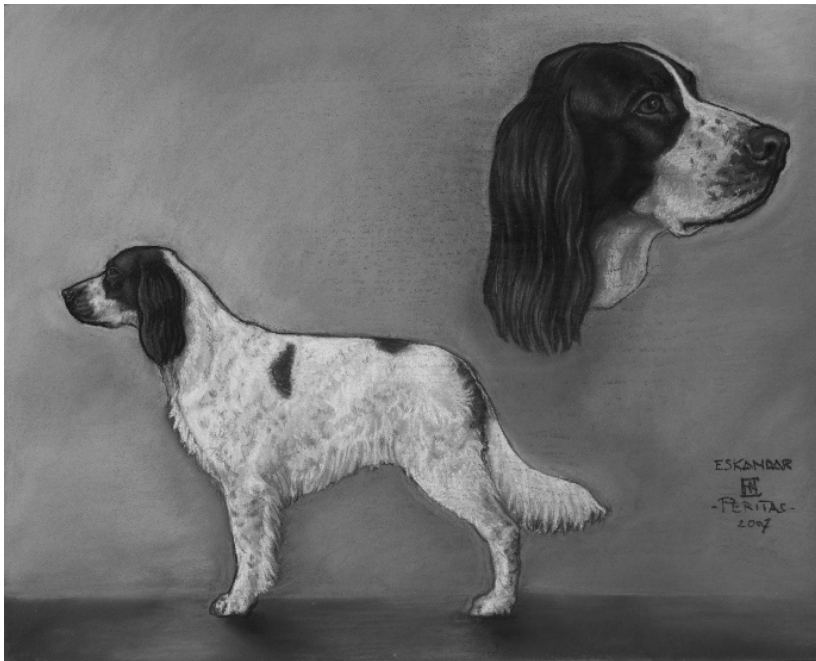
FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

23.01.2009/EN

FCI-Standard N° 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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 04.11.2008.

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° and 70°.

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: + 2cm or -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.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

17.09.2014/EN

FCI-Standard N°117

DEUTSCH LANGHAAR



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

TRANSLATION: Mrs Chris Seidler / Original version (DE).

ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 10.11.2011.

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: $3142-- \times 2 = 42$

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.

NECK: Strong and noble. No dewlap. Getting harmoniously stronger towards the chest. Not too short.

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.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Not quite straight. Not quite upright. Only slightly inclined.

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.

Females: 58 – 66 cms, ideal height 60 – 63 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.

- 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.

Official Standard of the German Spitz



History: The Spitz is the oldest breed of dog in Central Europe and served as the progenitor of many European breeds. Well preserved specimens of Stone Age “Peat Dogs,” known as the “Torfhund” (*Canis familiaris palustris* Rüthimeyer) and dating back 6,000 years, have been found in the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, England and Ireland and closely resemble modern European Spitz dogs. The term “Spitz” is derived from the Old Dutch language and literally translates as “pointed peaks”.

The Spitz was common in medieval times, and was valued as a watchdog, for vermin control, and guardian of livestock and vineyards. The white Gross spitz was mainly in northern and central Germany. He was a typical guardian of the farm and was used for herding sheep. The black Gross spitz were especially widespread in the southern German wine-growing regions. During the day, they guarded the yard, and at night, they were sent to the vineyards. The brown Gross spitz was also common in southern Germany.

The Association for German Lace (Spitz) was founded in 1899 for large Spitz (“Großspitz” or “Gross spitz”). At the time, only the colors white, black, and wolf-grey were recognized. In 1906, all colors were allowed for small Spitz, but not for large Spitz. In 1958, colors for the small Spitz were limited to white, black, brown, orange and other colors including parti-colors. The large Spitz were still only registered as white, black, and brown. Merle is not an acceptable color. In 1959, the sizes were further divided into different sizes: Klein spitz (toy), Mittel spitz (miniature) and Gross spitz (large or giant). In 1969, the size variant of the Mittel spitz was added to the FCI Standard. The German Spitz were brought to the US in the late 1800s and early 1900s by German immigrants.

General Appearance: The German Spitz, a descendant of the stone-age “Peat Dogs,” is the oldest breed in Central Europe and is the progenitor of many other breeds. Its natural distrust of strangers and intelligence make it the ideal companion, family dog and watch dog for home and farm. Their beautiful double coat, ruff and bushy tail carried boldly over the back combined with the foxy wedge head, alert eyes and the small pointed, closely set ears give the Spitz its unique characteristic. The German Spitz possesses indifference to weather and robustness and enjoys longevity.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Weight corresponds to size. Height at the withers – Large Spitz: 16-20 inches; Medium Spitz: 12 up to but not including 16 inches; Small Spitz: 8 up to but not including 12 inches. *Proportions* – The height at withers equals the body length from the point of shoulder to the buttocks.

Head: The skull is slightly crowned. The fontanel should be closed. An apple head is a serious fault. The medium, wedge-shaped head, as seen from above, is broadest at the back and tapers to

the tip of the nose. *Expression* – The expression is alert, intelligent and lively. *Stop* – Moderate to marked, never abrupt. *Nose* – The nose is small and solid black except the nose of brown dogs is dark brown. Flesh colored noses are a serious fault. *Muzzle* – The muzzle is slightly shorter than the back skull in a ratio of 2:3. *Lips* – The close-fitting lips are well pigmented and are completely black with the exception of brown dogs which are brown. *Teeth* – Scissors bite preferred; level bite permissible. Complete dentition. Missing teeth is a serious fault. *Disqualification* – *Overshot, undershot and wry bite*. *Cheeks* – The cheeks are gently rounded, not protruding to maintain the wedge-shaped head. *Eyes* – The eyes are of medium size, almond-shaped, slightly oblique and dark brown except that the brown dog may have a lighter brown eye. *Disqualification* – *Other than a brown eye*. The eye rims are black, except that brown dogs have dark brown eye rims. Missing eye pigment is a serious fault. Protruding or large eyes are a serious fault. *Ears* – The small ears are set high and relatively close to each other, triangular, pointed; they are always carried upright, stiff at the tips. *Disqualification* – *Ears not fully erect*.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – The medium length neck is slightly arched without dewlap and covered by a thick, profuse coat, forming a large ruff. *Topline* – Merges in a gentle curve with the short, straight back. The bushy, sweeping tail, which partially covers the back, rounds off the silhouette. *Back*: As short as possible, straight, and firm. *Loin* – Short, broad and strong. *Croup* – Broad and short, not falling away. *Chest* – The deep, broad chest is well sprung and reaches as far back as possible; the fore-chest well developed. *Underline* – A slight tuck up. *Tail* – The tail is set on high and of medium length. It reaches upwards and curls 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 permissible but not preferred.

Forequarters: *Shoulder* – The shoulder is well muscled and firmly connected to the chest. The shoulder blade is long and well laid back. *Upper arm* – 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 chest 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. *Pastern* – The strong, medium length front pastern stands at an angle of 20 degrees from the vertical. *Forefeet* – The forefeet are cat feet: small, round and compact, and well arched. Pads are tough and thickly cushioned. The color of pads and nails is as dark as possible.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters are very muscular and abundantly feathered to the hocks. The hind legs are straight and parallel. *Thigh and lower leg* – Thigh and lower leg are approximately equal in length. *Stifle* – The stifle joint is strong with only moderate angulation and is turned neither in nor out. *Hock* – The hock is of medium length, very strong and vertical to the ground. *Back feet* – Same as front.

Coat: A double coat. Outercoat is long, straight and off-standing. Undercoat is short, thick, and soft. The head, ears, front side of front and hind legs and the paws are covered by short, thick hair. The rest of the body has a long, rich coat which is not wavy, curly, shaggy, nor parted along the back. Neck and shoulders are covered by a thick mane (ruff). The backside of the front legs is well feathered. The hind legs have feathering from croup to hocks. The tail is bushy. Trimming the toes and around the feet for neatness is allowed. Trimming on any other part of the dog is a serious fault.

Color: Large size – White, black, brown. In black and brown only, white spots on the chest, the paws and the tip of the tail are permissible. Medium and Small Sizes – White, black, brown, orange, grey-shaded, cream, cream-sable, orange-sable, black and tan, and parti-colored. White should be pure white. However, a trace of biscuit or cream, especially on the ears, is permissible. Blacks have a black undercoat and outercoat and a black skin. The outercoat should be a shiny black without bronzing. No white is allowed in medium or small sizes. White markings on tip of tail, chest and paws allowed in the Standard size. Browns should be uniformly dark brown. White markings on tip of tail, chest and paws allowed only in the standard size. Oranges should be evenly

colored in the medium color range. The chest, the tail and the trousers may be a lighter shade of orange. Grey-shaded are a silver-grey with black hair-tips. Muzzle and ears are dark in color. The eyes are well defined with a delicately penciled black line slanting from outer corner of eye to lower corner of ear, coupled with distinct markings and shading forming short but expressive eyebrows. The mane and ruff may be lighter. The legs are silver-grey without any black markings, except slight penciling is permissible on the toes. The tail is black-tipped and the underside of tail is a pale silver-gray. Parti-colored must have white as the main color. The patches must be uniformly in one color, either black, brown, grey-shaded, orange, orange-sable, cream or cream-sable. Patches are preferably distributed over the whole body. *Disqualification: any other color, marking or pattern.*

Gait: The German Spitz double tracks and moves straight ahead with good drive. The gait is fluid and springy. A balanced front and rear is important.

Temperament: Attentive, alert, intelligent and extraordinarily attached to its owner. He is easy to train. He is neither timid nor aggressive. Excessive shyness is a serious fault.

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: *Other than a brown eye. Overshot, undershot and wry bite. Ears not fully erect. Any color, marking and patterns other than described.*

Approved October 9, 2023

Effective June 26, 2024



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

17.11.1997/EN

FCI-Standard N° 132

HAMILTONSTÖVARE

(Hamiltonstövare)



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

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 half-way 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 :

Height 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

26.05.2015/ EN

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:

<u>Height at the withers:</u>	Males: 50–55 cm. Females: 48–53 cm.
<u>Weight:</u>	Males: 30–40 kg. Females: 25–35 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.

- 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

09.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 261

HOKKAIDO



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 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 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.**

Muzzle: Wedge-shaped. Nasal bridge straight.

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.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

25.09.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N° 190

HOVAWART

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.

Eyes : Oval, neither protruding nor deep set. Colour : dark to medium brown. Eyelids fit tightly.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

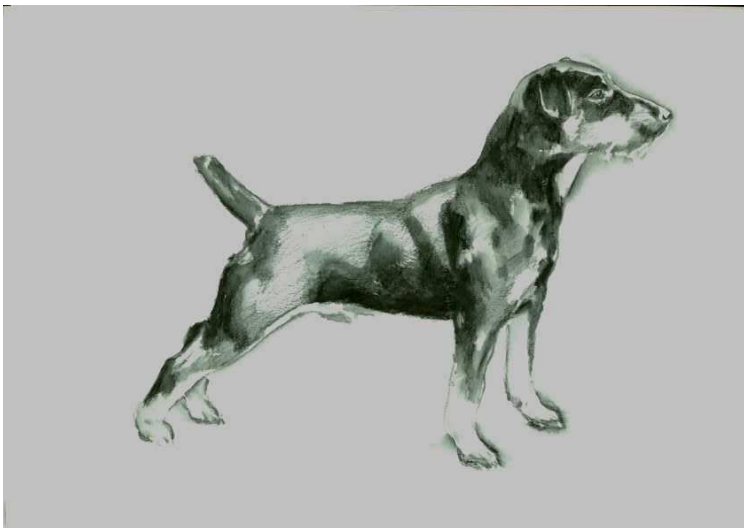
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

26.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 103

GERMAN HUNTING TERRIER

(Deutscher Jagdterrier)



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 Grünewald 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 multitasking, 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:

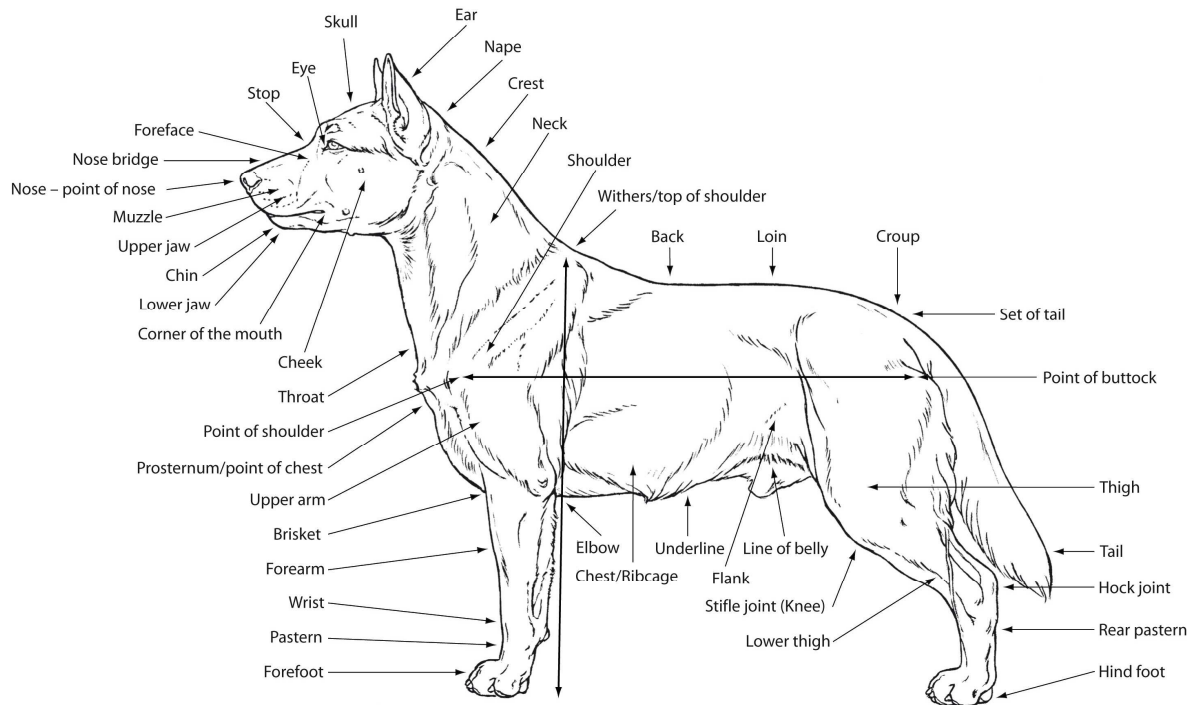
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Untypical dogs.
- Over- and undershot bite, wry mouth, pincer and partial pincer bite, **cross-bite**, irregularly placed teeth **in the upper and/or lower row of teeth**, missing 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.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES



Official Standard of the Japanese Akitainu

History: The Japanese Akitainu's history parallels that of the other five existing native Japanese breeds, shifting from the brink of extinction to becoming a natural monument, a cultural symbol and a source of national pride. In the mountainous terrain of the Tōhoku region, where Akita Prefecture is located, traditional village hunters called Matagi developed the Matagiinu (Matagi Dog), a slightly larger than medium-sized dog to hunt large game. The Matagiinu is considered the ancestor of the modern-day Akitainu. Due to civil unrest in the Ōdate area, noblemen began to use their hunting dogs to guard their homes and property. Across various historical periods (Edo to Meiji and Taisho), some Akitainu were crossed with larger western breeds to yield winning results in dog fight rings. By the Meiji era, there was a push to preserve all native Japanese breeds, but the Akitainu was deemed as the most impure due to its mixing with western breeds. In 1927, Akitainu Hozonkai (AKIHO), the world's first and most influential Akitainu registry and organization, was established in the city of Ōdate, ushering in a concerted effort to restore and preserve the characteristics of the original native Akita dogs. The Akitainu was officially designated Tennen Kinen Butsu (Natural Monument) of Japan in 1931; however, continued restoration efforts were interrupted by WWII. It is believed that only 18 Akitainu existed by war's end and some were said to have been crossbred to military German Shepherd Dogs while a few pure specimens remained in remote villages in northern Japan. Japanese Akitainu breeders again began to restore the breed away from the transitional mixed Akita dogs to their native origin. Finally, with fewer external interruptions, throughout the post-war decades, breeders made great strides restoring and preserving the Akitainu. With encouragement from Japan, the first overseas AKIHO club was officially established in 1970 in the US, and with encouragement from AKIHO North America, the Japanese Akitainu Club of America was formed in 1997.

General Appearance - The Japanese Akitainu is the largest of the native dog breeds of Japan and was originally used for hunting game in the mountainous terrain of the Tōhoku region where Akita Prefecture is located. The Japanese Akitainu is a large, sturdily built, well balanced Spitz-type dog whose head, triple coat, and curled tail are defining physical features of this unique breed. Males and females are clearly distinguishable from each other with males possessing a more robust body structure and masculine facial features, and females, a more refined body structure and feminine facial features. The moderately angulated Japanese Akitainu is exhibited naturally without trimming of whiskers, styling, or color enhancements.

Size Proportion, Substance - Males 25 to 27½ inches at the withers; females 22½ to 25 inches at the withers. The preferred size is the middle of the range for each sex. Weight at preferred size is approximately 65 to 75 pounds for males, 55 to 65 pounds for females. Males have a height to length ratio of 10 to 11; females have a slightly longer body length. Bone is moderate.

Disqualification – Males under 25 inches; females under 22½ inches.

Head - *Expression* is alert, spirited, and intense. The shape of the *head* is a slightly rounded octagon when viewed from the front. The fullness of the cheeks, as well as the coat on the cheeks and neck, support this shape. *Eyes* are dark brown, deep-set, almond-shaped, relatively small, and slightly raised at the outside corners. Eye rims are thick and black. The eyes should not appear too close together or too far apart. Faults – Round eyes. Light colored irises. Light colored eye rims. Droopy or loose eye rims. *Ears* are wide-set, equilaterally triangular in shape, pricked, rather small in size, and somewhat rounded at the tip. The leather is thick and slightly cupped. Ears are angled forward off the back of the head and face. From the profile view, the forward tilting ears are at a 75 to 90 degree angle to a line drawn along the bridge of the muzzle. Disqualification – Dropped ear or ears. *Skull* size is moderate and in proportion to the body. The forehead is broad and flat, preferably with a distinct furrow extending from the stop to the top of the skull. Stop is moderate. Fault – Wrinkled or loose skin on the forehead. *Muzzle* is round, full, moderate in length with a broad base tapering towards the nose. Muzzle length is 40 percent of the total head length from occiput to nose tip. It is preferred that whiskers remain intact. Fault – Overly narrow or heavy muzzle. Lips are tight and black. Fault – Loose, saggy lips. Nose is black. For white dogs, faded black and snow noses are acceptable. Black is always preferred. Disqualification – Butterfly nose. *Bite* is scissors, with a full complement of strong, substantial, evenly aligned teeth. Fault – Missing teeth, unhealthy dentition. Tongue is pink. Fault – Black or spotted tongue. Disqualification – Overshot or undershot bite.

Neck, Topline, Body - *Neck* is short, thick, arched, and is in proper angle and in balance with the head. Fault – Dewlap or loose skin on neck. *Topline* is straight and level to the base of the tail. *Body* is well muscled without the appearance of looseness or coarseness. Chest is well-developed reaching to the elbow; width is neither too narrow, nor too broad; depth measured from the withers to the lowest point of the chest is approximately 50 percent of the height of the dog at the withers. Ribs are moderately sprung. Tuck-up is tight and well-drawn. Back is strong and level. Loins are muscular. Tail – *Tail* is high-set with a strong, thick root well-curved over the back. Size of curled tail should be in balance with the head. The ideal tail curl forms a nearly complete circle. When let down, the tip of the guard hairs on the tail reaches almost to the hock or extends past. The following tail curls are acceptable: single and double curl. The tail may lay on top of the back or on either side. Fault – Short tail. Disqualification – Sickie tail or uncurled tail (while dog is in motion, not at rest).

Forequarters - Shoulders are moderately sloped forward and nicely developed. Adequate or moderate bone is essential. Elbows are set close to the body and turn neither in nor out. Forelegs and feet are moderately spaced, straight, and parallel. Pasterns are slightly slanted with 15 degrees being ideal. Presence of front dew claws preferred, but not necessary. Feet are round, tight, well-knuckled, and have a firm grip, often described as cat-like. Individual toes are similar in length. The nails should be short and strong. Pads are thick. Fault – Flat or splayed feet.

Hindquarters - Angulation of the hindquarters is moderate. Hind legs are thick and well developed, with a powerful grip, thrust, and stance. Upper thighs are well developed. The hocks are straight when viewed from the side and rear. Feet as in forequarters. Fault – Cow or bow hocks.

Coat - Triple coated with the outer coat consisting of coarse, straight guard hairs that stand off the body. The two inner coats are under coats. One is thicker and somewhat soft, generally matching the coat color. The second is closest to the skin and is generally thicker and wool-like in texture and can be a different color than the guard coat. Tail guard hairs are much longer and fuller. The Japanese Akitainu should be presented in a natural state without trimming or shaping. Fault – Short, flat coat. Disqualification – Long coat.

Color - Coat color is as specified herein, with the three allowed colors given equal consideration – red, brindle (of varying colors) and white. All colors are rich, clear, and bright. Red and brindle

coats must possess urajiro (light cream or white underside shading).

For reds, the color should be vivid and rich. The white on the face should not be excessive.

Omotejiro is the white or cream shading found on the sides of the muzzle and cheeks. Urajiro may appear on the underside of the jaw, neck, abdomen and tail, and on the inside of the legs; the red on the legs will fade in gradient to the white. A white-tipped tail is preferred. Serious Fault – Black saddle.

For brindles, the pattern is defined as clearly marked dark fine streaks or stripes laid over a lighter background color. A brindle coat is identified as red brindle (of varying shades), black brindle, or a subtype called Shimofuri (grey/silver). Brindles may be self-masked or possess a white blaze that extends up the muzzle. The preferred brindle possesses roppaku (six points of white markings) which may be of varying degrees, on the muzzle, four paws, and tip of the tail. Urajiro for brindles may appear on the underside of the jaw, neck, abdomen, tail, and on the inside of the legs.

For reds and brindles – Faults – White blaze that extends from the muzzle to the back of the head (hachiware). Excessive ticking on legs or muzzle. Serious Fault – Wide white collar marking extending completely around the neck. Disqualification - Pinto markings. Hachiware blaze that connects to a complete white collar.

For whites, color should be as bright as possible. Fault – Biscuit coloring on the ears, rear legs, back, shoulders and tail on a white dog. Disqualification for all colors– Albinism. Black mask.

Gait - Conveys stamina through brisk, powerful, and agile movement. Dogs of this breed take efficient strides, with moderate reach and drive as the back remains level.

Temperament - The Japanese Akitainu is an alert, independent, dignified, and self-confident breed. They are loyal and protective of their family members. They can be reserved and aloof around non-family members, especially strangers, and some may be intolerant of other dogs, particularly dogs of the same sex. The Japanese Akitainu's outward appearance reflects its inner spirit of calm, quiet strength, and courage. Disqualification – Extreme shyness or aggressiveness.

Summary - The most important breed characteristics of the Japanese Akitainu are: proper head, triple coat, curled tail, moderate angulation, moderate bone, well-balanced proportions, and confident disposition. Any appearance of excessive or inadequate bone or weight that would hinder the original breed function for mountain hunting should be penalized. Form, color, movement, and temperament must all be in harmony.

Disqualifications

Males under 25 inches; Females under 22½ inches.

Dropped ear or ears.

Butterfly nose.

Overshot or undershot bite.

Sickle tail or uncurled tail (when in motion).

Long coat.

For reds and brindles - Pinto markings, Hachiware blaze that connects to a complete white collar.

For all colors – Albinism, Black mask.

Extreme shyness or aggressiveness.

Approved April 11, 2022

Effective January 1, 2023



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

16.06.1999/EN

FCI-Standard N° 262

JAPANESE SPITZ

(Nihon Supittsu)



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

ORIGIN : Japan.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 1987.

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.

Eyes : Moderately large, almond-shaped, set slightly oblique, dark in colour. Black eyerims.

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.

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 Grünewald 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

03.06.2016/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 259

NIHON TERIA
(Japanese Terrier)



TRANSLATION: Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Japan.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 04.04.2016.

UTILIZATION: Toy Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 3 Terriers
Section 2 Small sized Terriers
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This breed was created by mating smooth-haired Fox Terriers, exported to Nagasaki from the Netherlands in the 17th century, to small-sized pointers or small-sized native dogs. Japanese Terriers were kept mainly as lapdogs in ports such as Kobe and Yokohama. The Japanese Terrier has a lively and cheerful character. Its planned breeding started around 1920, and it was not until about 1930 that its type became fixed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small-sized dog of smart appearance with a clear-cut and compact outline. The coat is very short, being about 2 mm in length.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 1 : 1. The nasal bridge and the skull are equal in length.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Japanese Terrier is swift and lively in temperament.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Flat and moderately narrow.

Stop: Not too defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black with a straight nasal bridge.

Lips: Thin and tight.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong and white, with a scissor bite.

Cheeks: Lean and free from fullness.

EYES: Moderately sized, oval in shape and dark in colour.

EARS: Set on high, moderately small, thin, V-shaped and dropping forward. But carried folded and standing out from sides of the skull permitted.

NECK: Moderately long, strong, gradually thicker towards the shoulders and free from throatiness.

BODY:

Withers: High.

Back: Short and firm.

Loin: Slightly arched.

Croup: Powerful.

Chest: Deep, but forechest no too broad. Ribs well sprung.

Underline and belly: Belly well tucked up.

TAIL: Moderately thin; **traditionally docked in country of origin. In countries where tail docking is prohibited the natural tail is slightly curved and tapering towards the tip. In action it is carried moderately high.**

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Sloping gently.

Forearm: Straight, bone not heavy.

Forefeet: Tightly closed, pads elastic; nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

HINDQUARTERS:

Thigh: Long.

Stifle (Knee): Moderately angulated.

Hock joint: Moderately angulated.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Vertical.

Hind feet: Tightly closed, pads elastic; nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Light and agile.

COAT:

Hair: Short, smooth, dense and glossy.

Colour: Tricolour with black, tan and white head; white with black spots, black markings or tan markings on body.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: for both males and females: approximately 30 – 33 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.
- Long Hair.

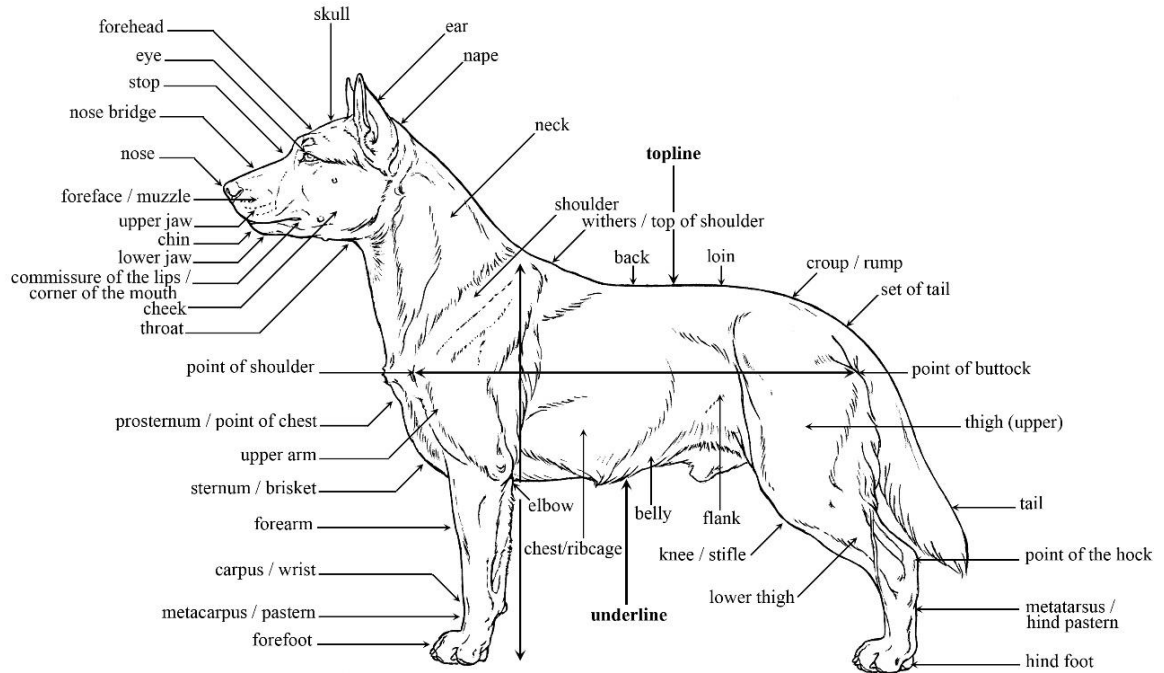
- Extremely overshot or undershot bite.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

13.07.2005/EN

FCI-Standard N° 334

KOREA JINDO DOG



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

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. Sickie-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 : 50-55cm, 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.

STANDARD OF THE KAI KEN

History: The Kai Ken is one of the six native Japanese breeds. The breed was discovered in 1929 in the mountainous regions of Kai province near Mount Fuji. In 1931, The Kai Ken Aigokai was formed and is the oldest and largest Kai Ken registry. Due to the breed's hunting prowess and agility, it was traditionally used to hunt a wide range of game from pheasants to bear.

The Kai was recognized in 1934 by the Japanese Kennel Club. Because of the language barrier, there is very limited information on the breed, but it is believed that the first Kai Kens were brought to the United States in the 1950s by US servicemen in the military. A pair was also sent to Salt Lake City. It is not known what happened to these dogs or if there are any surviving offspring. The next known arrival of the breed was in 1990 when a four-year-old male was brought over and, shortly after that, three female puppies. In 1991, six more puppies were brought over and in the following year, one more male puppy was imported. These dogs made up the genetic pool; for all the American bred Kai Ken; they are the foundation of the Kai we have today.

There were originally two types of Kai Kens from two great foundation studs. KAIKURO willed the "shishi-inu-gata" type, which is thicker, stockier dogs with a more bear-type face. DAIRO, famed for his deer hunting, is credited for the thinner, longer bodies with foxier faces called the "shika-inu-gata" type. Each dog gave strength, speed, agility, and quick thinking to its descendants as evidenced in the breed today. Currently in Japan, the Kai is regarded very highly by the Japanese people, they do not distinguish the two types anymore, and no one type is preferred over the other. The Japanese describe the Kai as a trustworthy guardian, extremely devoted to his master, and they say a Kai will lay down its life to protect its master. They are very loved and protected in their native country and is considered a natural treasure in Japan.

General Appearance: The Kai Ken is a medium-sized, brindle, spitz-type dog: well balanced and sturdily built. Its conformation points to the agility and nimbleness required for a dog living and working in steep mountains: particularly the strength of the hocks, the balanced center of gravity, the springiness of the round, catlike feet. The Kai Ken Aigokai (Kai Ken Preservation Society in Japan, the registry for nearly all Kai in the country of origin.) describes two body types: the rangier "deer type" and the broader "boar type" to be given equal consideration. While these types are not kept separate, they can still be detected in the breed as a small degree of range notable in the tuck up and substance of frame, distinct from the sexual dimorphism. All Kai should appear alert and keen, ready for action, and capable of climbing and balancing on ledges, leaping fallen logs, and weaving their way through thick cover, regardless of type.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Kai are 10 percent longer than tall, with a height at withers to length of body of 10:11. The height at the withers averages 17 inches for females to 19¾ inches for males, with an allowance of an inch and a quarter above or below. Kai are well balanced dogs, with good bone and agile limbs. Faults: heights over 18¼ inches for females, 21 inches for males, and below 15¾ inches for females and 18½ inches for males.

Head: *Expression* - Showing sexual dimorphism, and an unadorned, unsophisticated air known as "soboku," coupled with composed boldness. Soboku might be further described as



straightforward-ness and honesty. Alert and keen, Kai should express a sense of wildness (called “yaseimi”); rustic and natural as opposed to appearing “cute” or highly-refined. *Eye* shape is triangular, but not as extreme as the other native Japanese breeds. Eye rims should be black in color, the iris dark brown. Gaze strong and confident. *Ears* - Firmly pricked, moderately thick, triangular in form and angled forward parallel to the line of the neck. Spacing between the ears is even. The ears are slightly larger than those of the other Japanese breeds. *Skull* - Forehead slightly furrowed, wide falling to a moderate stop. The length of the muzzle, measured from stop to the end of the nose is equal to the length of the skull, from occiput to stop. The skull and muzzle are parallel to each other when viewed from the side. Cheeks are well-developed. *Muzzle* is pointed, moderately thick. Lips tight and pigmented black. Nose - black, nasal bridge straight. Teeth are strong with a scissors *bite*. The mouth and tongue is generally spotted, with pigmented areas increasing as the dog matures. Faults - Lack of sexual dimorphism; light colored nose, lips or eye rims; light colored eyes; missing teeth; snipy muzzle, roman nose. Disqualifying faults - overshot or undershot jaw, ears not pricked.

Neck, Topline and Body: The Kai Ken is a medium sized dog. *Neck* has appropriate thickness and length without looseness, powerful and muscular. Chest is deep and oval. From the side, the lowest point of the chest is just behind the elbow, the forechest is well developed, the sternum should not be excessively pointed. Ribs are moderately sprung. Tuck up - the belly should be slightly (in boar type) to moderately (reflecting deer type) tucked up. Back - Well-developed withers, inclining slightly downward to a firm, level back. Loin is short, broad, and muscular. *Tail* is set on high, thick, and strong - either sickle, sword or curled when the dog is at ease and feeling confident, roughly reaching the hock when let down. The Kai has an expressive, flexible tail that lends balance when running, climbing, or swimming. Disqualifying Fault - a tail that cannot be carried up.

Forequarters: Shoulders are moderately sloping, well developed. The point of the shoulder forms a roughly 105 to 110 degrees angle with the upper arm bone. Forelegs are robust, straight, and parallel, with strong, moderately short, sloping pasterns. The shoulder blade and upper arm are roughly equal in length. The arm lies close to the ribs but is still very mobile, with the elbow moving close to the body. Feet - Toes well arched and tightly knit; pads thick and elastic, nails hard and preferably dark in color. All four feet should grip well, as the Kai is known specifically for climbing ability.

Hindquarters: Hips are powerful and tight. Legs - Robust, firm while providing for excellent leaping ability and speed. Thighs - the upper thigh is a little longer than the second thigh. Hock Joint forms a 145 degree to 150 degree angle. Hocks are especially well-developed, tough and elastic, parallel to each other, perpendicular to the ground.

Coat: The Kai has a medium length, double coat. The outer guard hair coat is coarse and should stand off from the body with a soft, dense and thick undercoat. Kai Ken should have a mane. The hair on the head, legs, and ears is shorter than the coat on the body while the coat on the tail is somewhat longer and stands open in a brush. Kai should be presented in a natural state. Fault - long or wooly coat, lack of breed characteristic mane.

Color: The Japanese nickname for the Kai Ken is the Tora Inu, or Tiger Dog, so black stripes on a red ground are required. The function of the brindle coat is camouflage in the field, as ambush and flushing is a feature of Kai hunt style. The breed identifies three coat colors, given equal



consideration: black brindle, medium brindle and red brindle. All densities of brindle have a relatively even distribution of clear but soft stripes like a charcoal drawing. The color behind the stripes is a rich red to deep mahogany. Pigment should be strong. A small white blaze is allowed on the forehead, between the front legs and on the belly but white should never blend up into the body coat or produce socks. Faults - Faded coloration, socks. Disqualifying Fault - Pinto, cream, or any non-brindle coat.

Gait: The Kai should be gaited in the ring on a loose lead at a brisk trot. Movement nimble, light and elastic, with single-track strides of moderate length. The topline remains level and firm, reach and drive are moderate and efficient. Weight should be balanced and responsive.

Temperament: The Kai is a dog of exceptional astuteness and sensitivity. They are a natural hunter with a strong prey drive and while an independent thinker, they are extremely devoted to their owner and it is from the depth of this relationship that a Kai dog's cooperation and workability springs. With strangers the Kai tends to be reserved, but friendly and affectionate with those they know. Keen and alert, the Kai Ken has a strong homing instinct and propensity toward loyalty to one master for life.

Disqualifying faults:

Overshot or undershot jaw.

Ears not pricked.

A tail that cannot be carried up.

Pinto, cream, or any non-brindle coat.

Approved November 9, 2021

Effective June 29, 2022



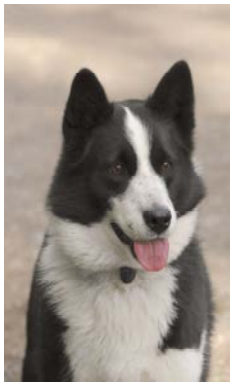
FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

27.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 48

KARELIAN BEAR DOG

(Karjalankarhukoira)



TRANSLATION: Finnish Kennel Club. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

10.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 318

KISHU



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 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

12.10.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N° 192

KROMFOHRLÄNDER



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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 12.10.1998.

UTILIZATION : Companion and house-dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 9 Companion and Toy Dogs.

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 owes its lovable temperament and character to its ancestors, the wire-haired Fox Terrier and the Grand Griffon Vendéen.

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.

Muzzle : Length of foreface in relation to length of skull = 1 : 1. Headplanes of muzzle and skull parallel. Nasal bridge straight, moderately broad. Seen in profile and from above tapering slightly to the tip of the nose.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

12.03.1999/EN

FCI-Standard N° 284

LAPPONIAN HERDER

(Lapinporokoirä)

TRANSLATION : Finnish Kennel Club.

ORIGIN : Finland.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 12.03.1999.

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.

Jaws/Teeth : Jaws and teeth are strong. Scissor bite. Normal dentition.

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.

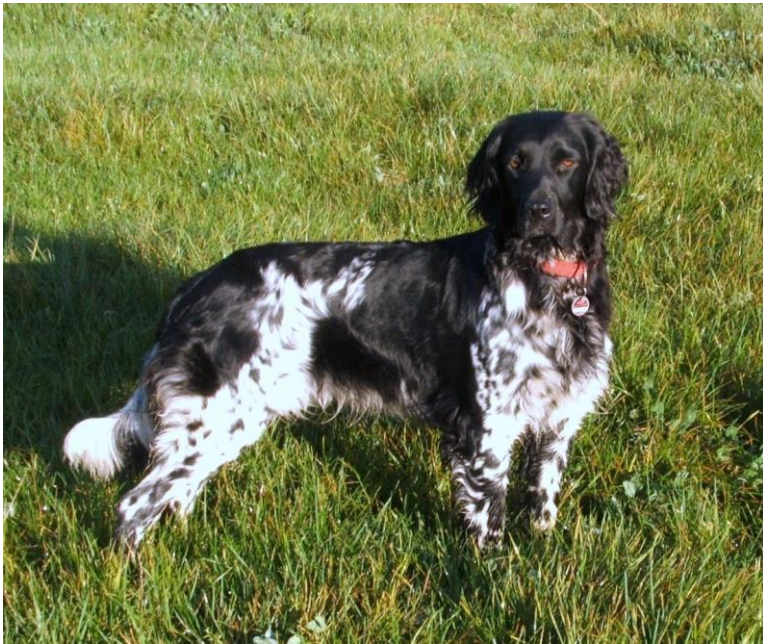


FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

05.03.2014 / EN

FCI-Standard N° 118

GROßER MÜNSTERLÄNDER VORSTEHUND
(Large Munsterlander)



TRANSLATION: Mrs Peggy Davis, additions by Christina Bailey.
Revised by VDH and Renée Sporre-Willes / Official language (DE).

ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 29.10.2013

UTILIZATION: In accordance with his hunting requirements as a versatile gundog the Large Munsterlander has to meet all the necessary challenges and has to be able to work in the field, in the forest and in the water 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 historical development of the Large Munsterlander goes back to the white/particolour bird and hawking dog of the Middle Ages via the Stöberhund and Wachtelhund to the Pointer of the 19th century. The Large Munsterlander as well as the Small Munsterlander and the Deutsch-Longhaar (German Longhair) belong to the family of the longhaired German Pointing Dogs, whose planned breeding began towards the end of the 19th Century. After the « German Longhair Club » finally excluded the black colour from breeding in 1909, the « Club for the pure breeding of the black and white Münsterland Pointers » (founded in 1919) took over the breeding of the black and white Longhair.

After incorporating the remainder of these native Longhairs, in particular from West-Münsterland and lower Saxony, onto a foundation list, the Club began the planned breeding of the Large Munsterlander in 1922.

The foundation list comprised 83 dogs. Descendants of the dogs on the original list were entered into the stud book for Large Munsterlander.

The Club keeping the stud records is the « Verband Grosse Münsterländer e.V. », to date organised in eight independent regional groups. The « Verband Grosse Münsterländer » is a member of the V.D.H. (Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen) and of the Federation of Working Gundogs (JGHV).

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong muscular body, yet racy general impression. Expression of intelligence and nobility. Clean outline.

IMPORTANT PROPORTION: Length of body and height at withers should, as near as possible, be equal. Length of body can exceed height at withers by 2 cm.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: The most important qualities are: to be tractable and easily taught, dependable for use as a gundog, in particular after the shot. Lively temperament without being nervous.

HEAD

Noble and elongated, with intelligent outlook. Definite well muscled chin.

CRANIAL REGION:

Stop: Modest.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Pronounced black nose leather.

Muzzle: Strong, long and well developed for its use. Bridge of nose straight.

Lips: Not pendulous.

Jaws / Teeth: Strong **bite** and complete dentition (42 teeth) with well formed canines and perfect scissor bite.

EYES: The darker the better; eyelids tightly fitting.

EARS: Broad, set on fairly high, rounded at tips, close fitting.

NECK: Strong and well muscled with noble curve.

BODY:

Withers: Medium height, long, well muscled.

Back: Short, firm, straight.

Loins: Pronounced, protected by taut muscles.

Croup: Long, broad, sloping only slightly, well muscled.

Chest: Broad when seen from front, deep seen from side with definite forechest.

Underline and belly: Lightly tucked up, taut, slim. Flanks short and set high.

TAIL: Carried horizontally or slightly higher. Seen from side in continuation of the upper line, without break.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Correct angulations.

Shoulder: Shoulder blade close fitting to the ribs.

Upper arm: **Should be strong and well muscled.**

Forearm: Legs straight, strong and well muscled.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Springy.

Forefeet: Of moderate length and roundness, tight toes; **no dewclaws.**

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong, taut muscles. Vertical stance.

Stifle (Knee): Correct angulation.

Hock joint: Correct angulation.

Hind feet: **Of moderate length and roundness, tight toes; no dewclaws.**

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Springy walk and trot, covering ground, with long stride. Gallop: elastic, animated with necessary drive and long bound.

SKIN: Taut.

COAT

Hair: Long and dense, yet sleek and not curly or stand off as this hinders hunting ability. Typical long-hair.

The coat must be specially long and dense on backs of front and hind legs (well feathered) in both dogs and bitches. Also on the tail the hair must be particularly long. The strongest tail feathering should be in the medium part of its length.

Hair on **ears** should be long (good fringes) and reach clearly and evenly over the tip of the **ears** (leather ends of ears not desirable). Hair on head is short and smooth.

Colour: **The three colour varieties are: White with black patches and spots, blue roan or pure black. The head is always black, possibly with a white snip or blaze.**

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers (average): Males 60–65 cms
Females 58–63 cms
2 cms over specified size tolerated.

Weight: Approx. 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 on its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Skull too broad. Too much stop, **too short muzzle**.
- Roman nose, dish face; lacking pigment completely or only spots.
- Lips loose or pendulous.
- Slight faults of teeth and bite; Pincer bite; double PM1 absence of 1-2 premolars (PM1) or of the 3rd molars (M3). **(Maximum 2 teeth)**
- Eye too light. Visible red haw. **Loose eyelids**.

- Ears low set, standing away from head. **Ears too short or folded backwards showing cartilage.**
- Neck too short, too long, too thick, too thin; dewlap.
- Withers too low, too short.
- Back too long, hollow or roach back.
- Loins with slack muscles. Transition to rump not harmonious; overbuilt.
- Croup short, narrow, falling away sharply.
- Chest barrel-shaped, narrow, not deep enough, lack of forechest.
- Belly too tucked up, set too low.
- Tail carried sideways, rolled upwards, kinky or ring tail.
- Front legs: Angulations too steep, protruding or twisted elbows. Weak pastern. Too narrow or too wide in front.
- Hind legs: Angulations too steep; cow-hocked or bow-legged as well as too wide or too close behind.
- Feet round cat-feet, long harefeet, splayed feet. Pidgeon-toed or fiddle front.
- Walking and trotting short, stiff or mincing. Gallop: Short, stiff leap; too little drive.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

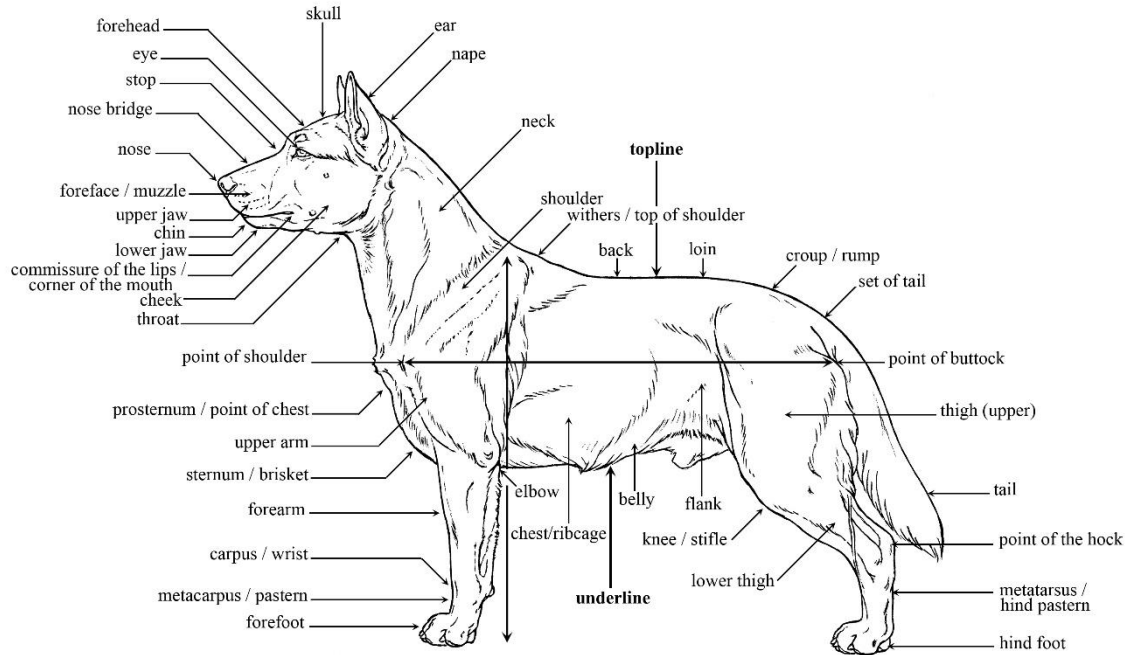
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Pale nose leather.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Overshot or undershot mouth, wry mouth; missing incisors or canines, missing molars and premolars (except 2 PM1 **or** 1 M3).
- Colours which do not conform to the breed standard.
- **Dogs over- or under-sized.**
- Gun shy or gun-sensitive in any degree. Shyness of living game, fear biter, fears of strangers.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





AMERICAN
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Mountain Cur

See UKC Breed Standard



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 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 superciliary 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.*



Approved January 1, 2013
Effective January 1, 2014



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

12.10.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N° 281

GAMMEL DANSK HØNSEHUND

(Old Danish Pointing Dog)

ORIGIN: Denmark.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 08.01.1998.

UTILIZATION: Versatile gundog for birds.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The origin of the breed can be traced back to the year about 1710 when a man named Morten Bak, living in Glenstrup near the towns of Randers and Hobro, through 8 generations was crossing gypsy dogs with local farmdogs and in this way established a pure breed of piebald white and brown dogs called Bakhounds or Old Danish Pointing Dogs. The local farmers called their farmdogs « Bloodhounds », but it seems more likely that these hounds were offspring from the Squire's scent hounds, which in their turn were descendants from mainly St. Hubert Hounds (Bloodhounds). Likewise it is probable that the gypsy dogs generally descended from Spanish pointing Dogs and other breeds of scent hounds like the ones mentioned above, so in many ways St. Hubert Hounds have contributed to the breed Old Danish Pointing Dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized dog, rectangular and strongly built. One of the most charming features of the breed is the great difference between male and female. While the dog is powerful and substantial, the bitch is characterized by being lighter, more spirited and capricious.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The ratio of height at withers to length of body is about 8 : 9.

BEHAVIOUR/CHARACTER: Conveys the impression of a quiet and stable dog showing determination and courage. During the hunt progressing rather slowly, always maintaining contact with the hunter and accomplishing its task as a pointing Dog without creating unnecessary disturbance of the ground. The breed is suited for small as well as large hunting grounds.

HEAD: Short and wide, without pronounced stop. Occiput prominent and clearly visible from any angle.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Sufficiently wide and distinctly rounded.

Stop: Not pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Fleishy, strongly defined, nostrils wide open. Colour from dark to more light liver.

Muzzle: Bridge of nose wide.

Lips: Flews deep all the way from the nose and covering the lower jaw. The deep flews contribute to giving the head its characteristic depth.

Jaws /Teeth: Powerful jaws with regular scissor bite. Full dentition wanted.

Cheeks: Well defined and deep, very muscular.

EYES: Medium sized, neither sunk nor prominent. Dark brown colour desirable. Considering the origin of the breed a slight drooping of the lower eyelid is tolerated, but should not be encouraged.

EARS: Set rather low, broad and slightly rounded at the ends. Length is correct if the ear, when held towards the nose, will leave free a little more than the outer third of muzzle. Front edge of ear should hang nicely close to the cheek.

NECK: Muscular and well furnished. Throatiness is considered a hallmark of the breed, but should not be exaggerated.

BODY :

Withers : Well defined. Highest point of topline at the withers, falling slightly to the croup.

Back : Firm and very muscular.

Loin : Short, wide and muscular, strongly coupled.

Croup : Broad, not too short, slightly sloping towards set-on of tail.

Chest : Deep and wide ; a good width desired especially for males. Brisket reaches down to elbows. Ribs well sprung and reaching far back. Ribcage neither flat nor barrel-shaped. A well developed forechest is most desirable.

TAIL : Set somewhat high rather than too low. Fairly wide at base, tapering towards the end. Medium length, reaching almost to the hocks. Tail is carried naturally drooping. Docking is not allowed.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS :**

General appearance : Viewed from the front strong, straight and parallel.

Shoulder : Lying flat and tight against the chest, with strong muscles clearly showing when moving or standing.

Upper arm : Of good length, very muscular.

Elbow : Close, but not too tight to the body, neither turned in nor out, set rather far back. Good angulation upper/lower arm.

Forearm : Straight, with powerful muscles and good bone.

Carpal joint : Powerful.

Pastern : Slightly bent in relation to the forearm.

Front feet : Strong and firm, well arched and with tough pads.

HINDQUARTERS :

General appearance : Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulation and powerful bone.

Upper thigh : Muscular, fairly long and broad. Good angulation pelvis/thigh.

Stifle: Strong, well bent.

Lower thigh: Fairly long, muscular.

Hock joint: Strong and powerful.

Hocks (Metatarsus): Slight angulation to lower thigh.

Hind feet : Strong and firm, well arched and with tough pads.

GAIT: Reachy strides with good drive from behind and corresponding reach in front. Movement straight and parallel front and rear. Good, high carriage of head.

SKIN: Not too fine, rather tight fitting on body and limbs. On head and neck the skin is looser, forming dewlap and fold at the corners of the lips.

COAT

Hair: Short and dense, somewhat hard to the touch. Hair must cover the body entirely.

Colour: White with brown markings, a few large or many small, brown specks (freckles) on white. The brown colour may vary, but brown to dark brown is preferred.

SIZE:

Height at the withers: Male : 54-60 cm, above 56 cm preferred,

Bitch : 50-56 cm, above 52 cm preferred.

Weight: Mature male 30-35 kg,
Bitch 26-31 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.

- Bad carriage of head.
- Nose flesh-coloured or spotted.
- Muzzle too short.

- Flews insufficiently deep.
- Missing one or two PM1.
- Eyes too light.
- Slight roach back.
- Croup too short.
- Tail carried too high over topline.
- Slightly bow-legged, slightly cow-hocked.
- Hair too sparse.
- Small departures in size (1-2 cm) above and below limits.

SEVERE FAULTS :

- Bone too fine.
- Pronounced stop.
- Muzzle snipecy.
- Pincer bite.
- Missing teeth one tooth other than PM1.
- Pronounced roach back, slight swayback.
- Obvious lack in chest development. Brisket not sufficiently defined. Ribcage too flat or barrel shaped.
- Elbows turned strongly in or out.
- Heavily cow-hocked or bow-legged.
- Weak pasterns.
- Flat or splay-feet.
- Weak, timid behaviour.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

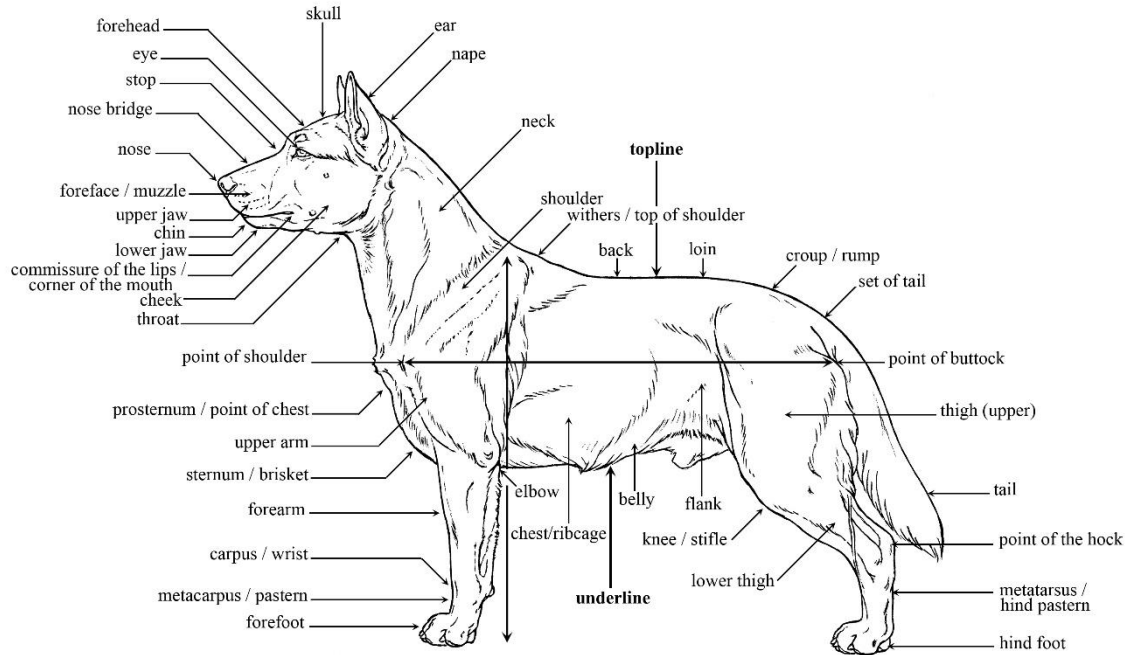
- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Strong deviation in sex characteristics.
- Teeth: More than two P1 plus one other tooth missing. Non-visible teeth will be considered missing unless their existence at a previous show can be certified.
- Undershot, overshot bite or any other faulty bite.
- Cleft palate or hare lip.
- Ectropion, entropion, distichiasis (double row of eyelashes).

- Malformation of chest or ribcage (e.g. too short sternum causing abrupt rise of underline behind ribs).
- Deviations from size more than 2 cm above or below limits.
- Very shy and weak behaviour.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





Official Standard of the Peruvian Inca Orchid

History: The Peruvian Inca Orchid, historically known as “Viringo,” is an ancient breed valued for its distinctive hairless appearance. It is widely depicted in pre-Inca ceramics from cultures such as the Vicús, Mochica, Chancay, and Chimú, where it often replaces symbolic animals like the puma, snake, and hawk—especially in the Chancay culture.

Archaeological evidence places the breed from approximately 300 BC to 1460 AD. Though no written records exist, artistic depictions and skeletal remains found in elite tombs confirm the breed was closely associated with high-status individuals.

The breed was also believed to possess healing properties and was used in traditional medicinal practices, further elevating its importance in ancient Peruvian society.

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 in hairless examples.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Size and Weight – There are three sizes in the males and females. Small – From 10 to 16 inches. Medium – From 16 to 20 inches. Large – From 20 to 26 inches. The weight is in relation to the size of the males and females. 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.

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, Topline, Body: *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. 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 raised 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.

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.

Gait/Movement: Given the structure and angulation of the above mentioned quarters, these dogs move with a rather short step, but fast and at the same time quite soft and flexible.

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.

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.



**Approved May 2010
Effective January 1, 2011**



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

22.04.1997/EN

FCI-Standard N° 30

PORCELAINE



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

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

25.09.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N° 114

(EPAGNEUL DE PONT-AUDEMER)

(Pont-Audemer Spaniel)

TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis. Official language (FR).

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 06.05.1964.

UTILIZATION: Pointing dog.

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Stocky and vigorous dog.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Round and developed at the top, occipital crest prominent; the parietals are rather round. The forehead rising towards the topknot which must be very curly and well placed on the top of the skull, leaving the forehead bare.

Stop: Forming a weak angle, although marked.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Brown, protruding perceptibly above the front of the lips, rather pointed.

Muzzle: Long, arched in the middle part.

Lips: Fine and slightly let down, making the muzzle rather pointed.

EYES: Dark amber or hazel, rather small, well set into the socket; kind and frank expression.

EARS : Medium thickness, flat, set on rather low in such a way as to keep them away from the cheeks; long and furnished with long silky very curly hair, joining the top knot to show a beautiful curly wig really framing the head.

NECK: A little arched, neat, well muscled, joining finely to the head and solidly to the shoulders.

BODY:

Back: Straight or slightly convex.

Loin: Quite short, broad, solid, muscular.

Croup: Very slightly oblique.

Chest: Deep, broad, going down fully to level of the elbow; ribs long and protruding, the last rib close to the hip.

Underline and belly: Flanks flat and a little raised.

TAIL: Set almost at the level of the loin line, carried quite straight, generally docked to one third of its length; thick at the base, well feathered with curly hair which should surround the tail completely. When the tail is not docked, it must be of medium length, carried a little curved.

LIMBS: The legs must be rather short, the dog being rather low to the ground, yet without falling into the Cocker type.

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Strong, long, sloping, close at the point where they join the spinal column.

Upper arm: Strong and muscled.

Forefeet: Round, set true, furnished with long, curly hairs between the toes.

HINDQUARTERS:

Haunch: Prominent and reaching the height of the back.

Thighs: Straight, well let down, muscular, fleshy, with culottes. Point of buttock prominent.

Hock joint: Broad and straight, without deviation either in or out.

Hocks: Rather short, furnished especially at the back with a curly fringe. Dewclaws to be avoided.

Hind feet: Round, set true, furnished with long, curly hairs between the toes.

COAT

Hair: Curly and slightly ruffled.

Colour: Brown, preferably brown and grey mottled, with dead leaf glints.

SIZE:

52 - 58 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.

- Skull flat on the sides, forehead parallel to the muzzle; lack of topknot, topknot reaching to the superciliary arches or topknot formed by hanging hair.
- Stop forming a weak angle, although marked.
- Nose black, pale, dudley nose or round.
- Muzzle short or too convex.
- Lips thick, with flews.
- Eyes too light, set level with the head surface or too sunken. Look unfriendly or vicious.
- Ears thick, folded, too short, set too high, carried either forward or backward.
- Neck too heavy, flat on its top line, too thick in its junction with the head.
- Back long, narrow or hollow.
- Loin long, narrow or flat.
- Croup falling steeply away, too straight.
- Chest insufficiently let down, too round or hollow; ribs flat or too close together.
- Flanks too fleshy, too deep.

- Tail set too high or too low, too curved, carried sabre fashion with a plume.
- Shoulders short, straight, wide apart at the summit.
- Upper arm thin.
- Haunch low set.
- Thigh flat.
- Hock joints deviated, straight, too wide apart or too close together.
- Hocks long, oblique from back to front or deviating to the right or the left, without fringes.
- Feet narrow, much too broad, too hairy; fleshy pads.
- Coat too flat, too curly, too hard or too fine; topknot not curly or falling as in the Poodle.
- Colour black or black and white, presence of tan markings.

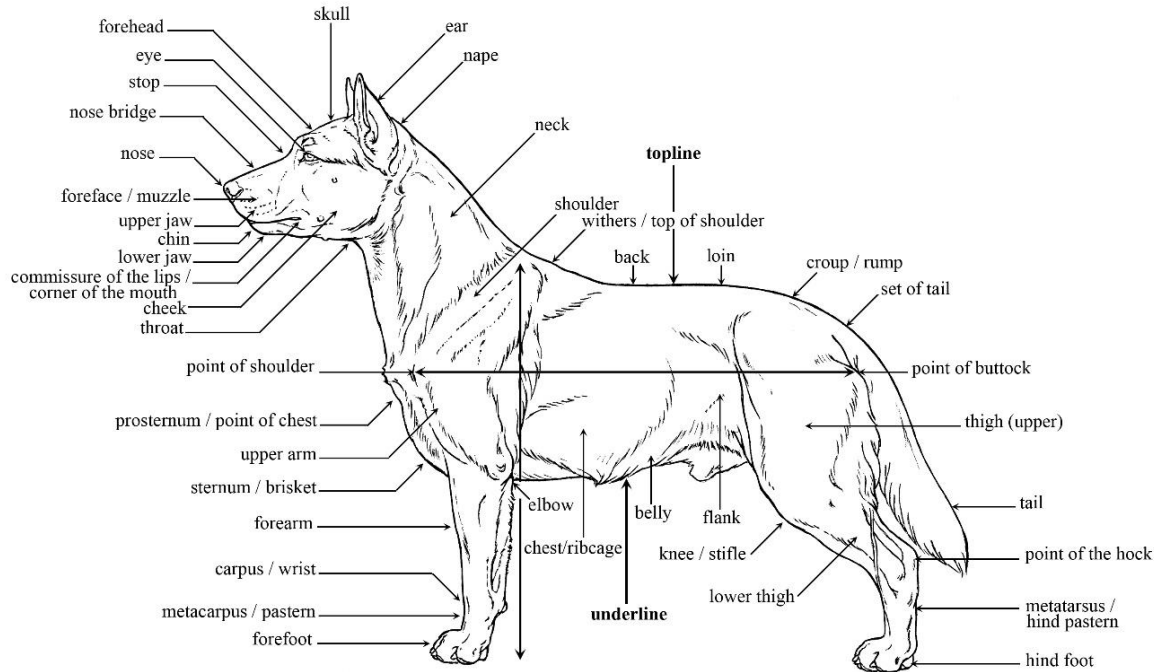
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





Standard of the Portuguese Podengo

History: A primitive type dog, its probable origin lies in the ancient prick-eared dogs brought by the Phoenicians and Romans to the Iberian Peninsula in Classic Antiquity. This rustic breed adapted itself to the Portuguese geography and climate, resulting in what is nowadays the primary pack hunting dog in Portugal for large (boar/stag) and small (rabbit) game.

The **GRANDE**, the largest of the Podengos, was developed for deer and wild boar hunting. It will exhaust and hold down the prey and await the hunter's gun. The Grande is now very rare in its home country.

The **MEDIO**, or middle size, was developed for rabbit chasing, flushing, hunting and retrieval. Its hunting style includes catlike stalking and, similar to the Ibizan Hound, it often jumps above the prey before landing on or near it to flush it out of dense brush, rock crevices or burrows. It will dig if necessary, to flush prey.

General Appearance: Well-proportioned muscled, sound with moderate bone. (Grande size heavier body and 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 – 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 or drooping hound ears. Ears should, at minimum, lift at the base.

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. Flexible. *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: Preferred: 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: black or shades of brown/red, 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 or drooping hound ears. Silky or soft coat. Brindle and solid white.

Disqualifications:

Size – Under 16 inches.

Tail – Curled in a circle touching the back.

Approved August 17, 2019

Effective date October 22, 2019



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

TRANSLATION : Portuguese Kennel Club. Revised by Jennifer Mulholland & Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN : Portugal.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 04.11.2008.

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. 120° 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. 150° 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.
- Head : Skull/muzzle ratio slightly different from 6/4. Narrow. Prominent occipital protuberance. Very developed frontal sinus. Pronounced frontal furrow. Presence of wrinkles.
- 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

30.03.2009 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 93

PORTUGUESE SHEEPDOG

(Cão da Serra de Aires)



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

TRANSLATION: Portuguese Kennel Club. Revised by Raymond Triquet, Jennifer Mulholland and Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Portugal.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 04.11.2008.

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 45° lay back; well muscled; scapula-humerus placed at a 90° angle.

Upper arm : Strong and of medium length; set at a 45° angle; well muscled.

Elbow : Parallel, close to the chest and with a 135 ° 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 pronouncedly 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 105°.

Stifle joint : Straight seen from the rear not inclined inwards or outwards. Strong femur-tibia angle approximately 130°.

Second thigh : Long; slightly inclined; well muscled; strong bones.

Hock joint : Of medium width; low set strong and lean; tibia-tarsus angle approximately 120°.

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).

- 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

5.10.2023/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 346

PRESA CANARIO



TRANSLATION: Brígida Nestler. Technical Supervision: Mr Miguel Ángel Martínez. Revision: Mr Jorge Nallem. Official language (ES).

ORIGIN: Spain.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 23.09.2023.

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 **catch** dogs, of **medium** size, brindle, fawn **or black** 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 **medium-sized** molossoid dog, 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: **Severe look;** 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 anteroposterior 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. The dental arch is wide at the canines. The teeth are wide and solidly set. Large molars, small incisors, well developed canines. **The absence of premolars P1 is not subject to penalisation, given that the catch is made with incisors and canines, which must be properly aligned and anchored.**

EYES: Slightly oval in shape, of medium 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 where 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. **Average length: between 18 and 20 cm.**

BODY: Long, broad and deep. **Its length is normally 18 or 20 % longer than its withers height.**

Top line: Straight, without deformations and sustained by well developed but barely visible muscles. Rising slightly from the withers to the croup. **Back apparently hollow, just behind the withers.** The height at the croup is 1,5 cm 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 **30% of the latter, although a bigger proportion is desirable**. 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. **High** 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 Presa 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. Looser 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 up to sand color. All shades of fawn up to sand base color. **Black.** White marks are acceptable on the chest, around the neck or throat, forefeet and hind feet, but these should be kept to a minimum. The mask is always black (**in fawn and brindle specimens**) and should not spread above eye level.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 61 - 66 cm.
Females: 57 - 62 cm.

Weight:

Medium: Males: 45 to 57 kg
Females: 40 to 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 upon the health and welfare of the dog.

MINOR FAULTS:

- **Pincer bite.**
- **Too many wrinkles in the craniofacial region.**
- **Presence of claw.**

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Any fault is considered severe when affecting the expression and limiting the type of the dog.
- **Specimens with greyhound appearance.**

- 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 **low**.
- **Too pronounced** saddle or roach back.
- Light eyes (yellow), very close together or oblique, sunken or protruding.
- Excessive undershot mouth.
- Insufficient mask.
- **Butterfly nose.**
- **Too floppy chaps.**
- Missing teeth **except P1**.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

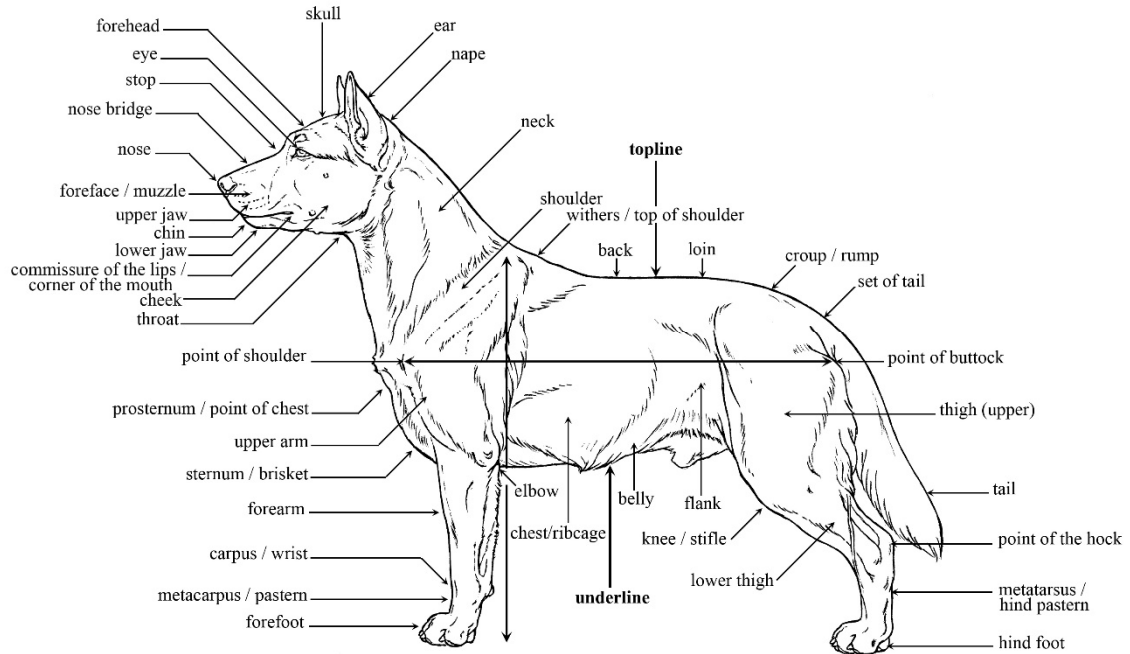
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Total depigmented nose.
- Unacceptable white marks.
- **White marking on more than 20 %.**
- Overshot mouth.
- Croup lower than withers. Sloping topline.
- Blue eyes or unmatched in colour.
- Cropped tail.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

06.12.2004/EN

FCI-Standard N° 216

PUDELPOINTER

TRANSLATION : Elke Peper.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 09.11.2004.

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 slaverling.

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. Eyelids 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.

Official Standard of the Pyrenean Mastiff



History: The Pyrenean Mastiff derives from the region of Aragon, Spain. They were traditionally used as livestock and property guardians. Due to the inherent nomadic nature of the breed's occupation, little is known prior to that time. Dogs traveled often with their charges and farmers as they moved about the region looking for better pastures. There is evidence of large dogs of a Mastiff type in the areas that were known to have been part of migration patterns. Since we know the traditional practices of the shepherds, we can deduce that Pyrenean Mastiffs have been in that region for 3 to 4 millennia, defending their charges from wolves and bears. Unfortunately, when there was a decline in large predators by the 1940's, there was also a decreased need for the Pyrenean Mastiff. This left very few lines available and resulted in higher levels of inbreeding. After the Spanish Civil War, the struggling economy also worsened the situation and made it difficult for people to maintain such large dogs. Some continued to use the Pyrenean Mastiff as property/estate guardians, while very few had them as companions.

Rafael Malo Alcrudo, along with a group of breeders, began the difficult work of recovering the Pyrenean Mastiff in the 70's. After searching the region to find examples of the breed, 100 possible dogs were found. These were then narrowed down to the top 30 dogs to represent the foundation of the modern Pyrenean Mastiff. The Pyrenean Mastiff was formally accepted by FCI in 1954. In 1977, the Club del Mastin del Pirineo (CMPE) was founded and dedicated to the Pyrenean Mastiff within Spain. The breed began to gain popularity and spread throughout Europe, especially in Finland. Eventually, the Pyrenean Mastiff arrived in the USA in 1996 and began to gain traction in the late 2010's. Today, the Pyrenean Mastiff is known for its even-tempered demeanor and ability to be a livestock guardian, property guardian and family guardian/companion.

General Appearance: The Pyrenean Mastiff dog conveys the distinct impression of power and strength combined with a very large size, moderate proportions, and strong substance. The Pyrenean Mastiff stands well up on the pasterns, with strong, tight, cat feet, giving a proud appearance. The coat consists of a white base coat with piebald markings that include patching over the eyes and ears at minimum. Patches will be agouti, varying shades of sable with or without black tipping, badger, varying shades of gold, brown, black, with or without brindle. The coat should have a coarse texture that is not woolly and is medium to long, where ideal length at midline is between 2.5 inches and 3.5 inches. The Pyrenean Mastiff possesses a perceptive intelligence and a gentle, while regal, expression that exudes a strong presence. Exhibiting a harmonious movement that is emphatically strong and muscular. Despite their size, the Pyrenean Mastiff, should not give

the impression of being heavy or sluggish. The Pyrenean Mastiff was traditionally used as a livestock guardian protecting sheep from wolves and bears in the region of Aragon, Spain. Nowadays, the Pyrenean Mastiff serves as an excellent property guardian and family companion as they are easily trained.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* – Dogs – minimum of 30 in. at the withers. Bitches – minimum of 28 in. at the withers. There is no upper height limit. When the quality of the dogs is equal, the bigger dog is always preferred. *Proportion* – The Pyrenean Mastiff should have moderate proportions. The length of body, measured from sternum to ischium, is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers, the most desirable proportion of the height to length being 9 to 10. The depth of chest represents at least 50 percent of the height at the withers. The thorax is deep, and when viewed from the front and in profile it extends to the elbow. *Substance* – The Pyrenean Mastiff should have impressive substance for its size; both in bone, body and muscle.

Head: Large, strong, moderately long. The desired ratio of back skull to muzzle is 5 to 4.

Expression – The Pyrenean Mastiff's expression is alert, noble, sympathetic, and intelligent, but can be extraordinarily stern towards a threat. *Eyes* – The eyes are very expressive, small in size, with a hazel or brown color that range from light to dark. Darker eye colors are preferred. The eye rims should be black pigmented. Eyes are deep-set, well apart, almond-shaped and should be tightly fitting to the eye rims at maturity. In repose, a slight slackness of the lower lid may present, but should not be to the extent to cause ectropion eyelids. *Ears* - Medium size, V-shaped with rounded tips, hanging flat. The ears should be set at or above the line of the eyes. In repose, the ears hang close to the head. When the dog is alert, the ears are raised level with the top of the skull, the front edge is attached well behind and just above the eye and falling close to the cheek. The ears should not be cropped. The ear leather is thick, covered with soft short hair, and when measured should reach the inner corner of the eye. Disqualification - Cropped ears. *Skull* – Broad, large, strong, and slightly convex in profile with a strongly defined occiput. The width of the skull is equal to or slightly broader than length. Stop - Gentle, barely emphasized, but still visible.

Muzzle – Seen from the 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 becoming pointed. *Planes* – 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 gently increasing slightly between width at set-on of muzzle and width at temple. Seen from side, head must be deep and not bulging. *Nose* – Broad, well pigmented, with open nostrils. Black pigment only. *Lips* – The upper lip should cover the lower lip without any hint of slackness. Lips should always be black. Black pigment lacking on lips should be faulted based on the extent of the deviation. *Flews* – The lower lip forms a defined labial corner producing minimal flews. *Bite* – The Pyrenean Mastiff should have a scissor bite. A pincer or level bite should be slightly faulted and a slightly overshot bite should be seriously faulted. *Teeth* – Full complement of teeth are white, strong, and healthy. Canines should be large, long, pointed, well adapted to each other, so as to be able to effortlessly latch onto an opponent. Molars should be large and strong. Incisors are rather small. All teeth should be present except P1 which may or may not be present. Disqualification - Missing pigment on the nose leather. No pigment on the lips. Split nose. Very marked overshot mouth or undershot mouth. Blue eyes.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – The neck should be the shape of a blunt cone, broad, strong, muscular and flexible. From the nape, it should gradually broaden and flow smoothly into the withers. Sufficient in length to be in balance with the body. The skin is thick and slightly loose. Distinct double dewlap, well formed, yet not exaggerated. *Topline* – Topline is level and firm between the withers and croup. It should be straight, and horizontal while standing and in movement. Height at croup is equal to the height at the withers. *Body* – The body is slightly rectangular, powerful, and robust, giving the impression of great strength, yet a supple and agile appearance. The withers are prominent and strong. The chest is broad, deep, muscular, and

powerful. The chest is well developed, with brisket reaching the elbows. Prosternum should be protruding and prominent. The depth of chest represents at least 50 percent of the height at the withers. The thorax is deep, and when viewed from the front and in profile it extends to the elbow. Ribs should be spaced widely apart with a rounded ribcage; The ribcage should be well sprung and not flat. The underline should be pronounced with a moderate tuck-up. The groin should be deep with the very broad flanks. Back – The back is muscular and level with firmly muscled loin. Loin – The loin is long, broad and strong, gradually getting narrower towards the flanks. Croup – The croup compared to the horizontal back; It is wide, strong, and gently sloping with the tail set on just below the level of the back. *Tail* – The tail is set on medium high. It is thick at the root, strong and flexible. The coat on the tail is long, and softer than the coat of the body, but still slightly coarse. The tail should form a plume. In repose it hangs low and reaches easily to the hocks. The last third is often curved. In movement and when the dog is alert, it is carried in a saber form with a hook at tip but without the entire length being bent or resting over the back. It is a serious fault if the tail is carried lying over the croup or if there is a lack of plume. Disqualification – Docked tail.

Forequarters: Angulation – Forequarters should be moderately angled to match the rear angulation. Shoulders – Well laid back, muscular, strongly boned. Shoulder blade should be equal to the length of the upper arm. Point of Shoulder – Angle of shoulder blade to upper arm approximately 100 degrees. Upper Arm – The upper arm should be very strong. Elbow – The elbows should be close fitting to ribcage. Legs – Legs seen from the front must be vertical, straight, and parallel. They should have substantial bone and muscle. They are well covered with short, coarse hair, with feathering on the back. Pasterns – The front pasterns should be strong and when seen from the side should be slightly sloping. Length of forearm three times length of pastern. Dewclaws – Front feet must have single dewclaws. Feet – Cat feet, fairly large in size, strong, and compact. Toes should be tight with strong, well arched toe bones. Nails and pads strong and robust and may be either black and/or white, regardless of coat color. May have feathering between toes. It is a serious fault to have general weakness in the feet.

Hindquarters: Powerful and muscular. Hindquarters must be able to easily and elegantly provide forceful drive. Angulation - Moderate angulations as seen from the side. Legs – Seen from behind, the hind legs and stifle are parallel and vertical. Legs are long, well-muscled with substantial bone. The stifles are well bent (approximately 120 degrees). The hocks are strong, symmetrical, straight. Feet – Oval feet, fairly large in size, strong, and compact. Toes should be tight with strong, well arched toe bones. Dewclaws are either single or double. They may be either present or missing. Their removal is permitted. In dogs of equal quality, double dewclaws are preferred. Nails and pads are strong and robust and may be either black and/or white, regardless of coat color. May have feathering between toes. It is a serious fault to have general weakness in the feet.

Coat: The coat of the Pyrenean Mastiff is dense, thick and of moderate length. The ideal medium length, measured by the middle section of the topline should be between 2.5 inches and 3.5 inches. The coat is more profuse about the neck and shoulders where it forms a ruff or mane which is more pronounced in males. The coat is also longer and feathers at the under belly, the back of the legs, as well as on the tail. The coat should have a coarse texture that is not wooly. On the plume, the texture is not as coarse as other places on the body. It is a serious fault if the coat is very wavy or curly. Disqualification - Coat in the middle section of the topline shorter than 1.5 inches or longer than 5”.

Color: The Pyrenean Mastiff is always piebald. The base coat color should be white. At the roots, the coat should be as light as possible, ideally very white. White markings may appear on the head (blaze) and muzzle. The blaze may vary in length and width. It may be a very thin stripe or a wider band. The blaze may extend just barely to the stop or may extend over the top of the skull. The blaze may meet with the white patch or collar on the neck. While not preferred, it is not to be faulted if there is no blaze and head is completely marked. There may be a black mask or may not be a black mask over the muzzle. The blaze should not envelop the eyes. The ears and eyes must be

patched completely. Markings on the head should be symmetrical. On the body, there may be irregularly distributed and distinctly outlined patches that are of similar color as the markings on the head. The tip of the tail and lower parts of the legs are always white. Any white areas may have light flecking the same color as the patches, but it should not be in excess. It is an advantage if the outline of the patches are distinct against the white. The patches of the piebald can be agouti, varying shades of sable with or without black tipping, badger, varying shades of gold, brown, black, with or without brindle. The skin is elastic, thick, pink in color, with dark pigmented patches. The nose leather and lips should always be black. Black pigment lacking on lips should be faulted based on the extent of the deviation. Tan point patches, or a yellowish-white base color are a serious fault. Patches not clearly defined and with little contrast to the base color is a serious fault. Disqualification - Absence of white on the tip of the tail and on lower parts of the legs. Solid white coat color or if there is white on the ears or over the eyes.

Gait: The preferred movement of the Pyrenean Mastiff is the trot which should be harmonious, strong and elegant. There should be no tendency for legs to swing outward and no pacing. The gait should be athletic, powerful, steady and balanced, yet at the same time, light-footed and agile. When viewed from the side, reach and drive should indicate maximum use of the dog's moderate angulation. At increased speed, the dog will tend to single-track. Back should remain level and firm. Sound and powerful movement is more important than speed.

Temperament: They are calm, noble, and very intelligent, at the same time courageous and proud towards strangers from whom they should never cower. The Pyrenean Mastiff should be friendly towards humans who do not pose any threat. They should be fierce protectors when it comes to their charges and property. The Pyrenean Mastiff should be good natured and aware of his superior strength when around other dogs. When necessary, they will fight with great skill, an atavistic quality which goes back to hundreds of years of fighting wolves and bears. Very slight shyness should be faulted.

Faults: The foregoing description is that of the ideal Pyrenean Mastiff. Any deviation from the above-described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications:

Missing pigment on the nose leather.

No pigment on the lips.

Split nose.

Very marked overshot mouth or undershot mouth.

Coat in the middle section of the topline shorter than 1.5 inches or longer than 5".

Absence of white on the tip of the tail and on lower parts of the legs.

Solid white coat color or if there is white on the ears or over the eyes.

Cropped ears.

Docked tail.

Blue eyes.

Approved August 7, 2023

Effective June 26, 2024



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

TRANSLATION : Portuguese Kennel Club. Revised by Jennifer Mulholland and Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN : Portugal.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 04.11.2008.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

18.08.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 349

ROMANIAN MIORITIC SHEPHERD DOG

(Ciobănesc Românesc Mioritic)



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

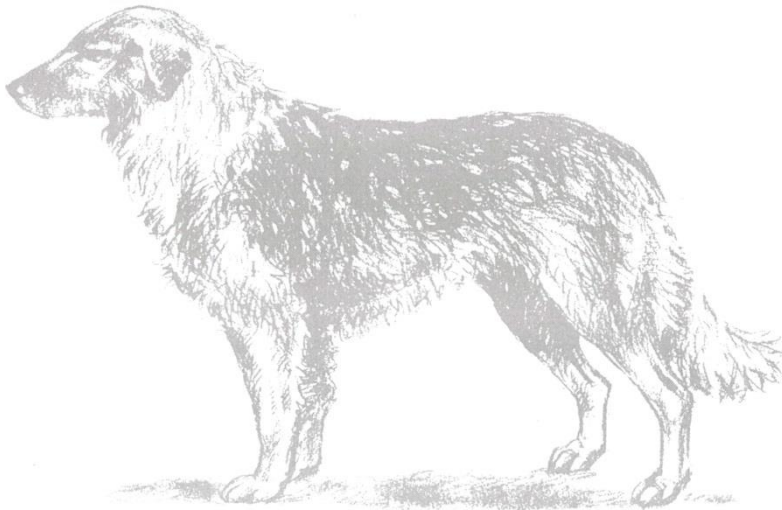
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

18.08.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 350

CIOBANESC ROMÂNESC CARPATIN

(Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog)



TRANSLATION: Jennifer Mulholland and Raymond Triquet.
Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Romania.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 09.06.2015.

UTILIZATION: Sheepdog used by Romanian shepherds in the Carpathian mountains for centuries to defend the herds while, at the same time, being an excellent guard dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdog and Cattle Dogs
(except Swiss Cattle Dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog was selected from an endemic breed present in the Carpathian-Danubian area. For centuries the principle criteria for selection has been utilization, this dog having conserved its character intact to the present day.

The first standard was written in 1934 by the Zootechnical National Institute. This standard was modified and updated in 1982, 1999 and 2001 by the Romanian Kennel Club. The Technical Committee of the R.K.C. adapted the standard on 30.03.2002 to conform to the model proposed by the FCI.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Relatively large-sized dog, agile, never heavy, the general appearance being that of a vigorous dog. The body is rectangular, the croup is broad, slightly sloping, the chest is large and deep, the shoulder long and slightly sloping. Sexual dimorphism is well defined; the males should be taller and stronger than the females.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the skull is slightly greater than or equal to half of the total length of the head). The length of the body is always greater than the height at the withers. In females, the lumbar region may be a little longer. The depth of the chest corresponds more or less to half of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: A natural guardian and courageous, he distinguishes himself by his instinctive and unconditional attachment to the herd and his master. He is a dignified, calm and stable dog.

HEAD: Lupoid type (wolf-like).

CRANIAL REGION: The Carpathian Shepherd Dog is of the mesocephalic type, with a powerful but not heavy head. The forehead is wide and slightly domed; wider between the ears and narrowing progressively towards the stop. The frontal furrow is relatively long and sufficiently well defined.

Stop: Moderate, never too pronounced nor too discreet.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, wide and always black.

Muzzle: Powerful, of approximately oval section, slightly truncated cone shaped. The length of the muzzle is slightly less than or, at the most, equal to that of the skull.

Lips: Thick, well pigmented, tight and well closed at the corner of the mouth.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong, solid and straight jaws. Powerful dentition; scissor bite with the incisive arcades slightly rounded.

Cheeks: Lean, with strong but never prominent cheek muscles. The skin is tight.

EYES: Almond shaped, slightly oblique, not too big compared to the size of the skull. Color: various shades of brown. Eyes maybe lighter in color but never yellow. Neither protruding nor sunken in the sockets. The eyelids are black, tightly fitting the eyeball.

EARS: Not too big, triangular, attached a little higher than the line of the eye, with the tip slightly rounded, carried close to the cheek.

NECK: Muscled, very strong, of medium length presenting an angle of approximately 50° to the horizontal.

BODY: Vigorous, well developed, slightly rectangular.

Topline: Straight and firm.

Withers: Only slightly pronounced.

Back: Of moderate length, straight, solid and muscled.

Loin: Powerful, muscled, but not too broad, of moderate length, neither too long (the topline would not be firm enough) nor too short.

Croup: Broad and muscled, of moderate length, slightly sloping, never falling away.

Chest: Well developed, deep, reaching to the elbows, relatively wide. Strong ribs, well sprung, never barrel like.

Underline and belly: Moderately rising, belly tucked up but never drawn in nor pendulous.

TAIL: Set on relatively high, bushy, with abundant coat. At rest, it is carried low, straight or slightly sabre-like, reaching to the hock. When the dog is alert or in action the tail is carried upwards and can be even higher than the topline but never lying on or curled over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong bones. Overall view: seen from the front or from the side, upright and perpendicular to the ground.

Shoulder: Strong, moderately sloping.

Elbow: Close to the body, neither in nor out.

Forearm: Straight, very vigorous, with an oval section.

Metacarpus (pastern): Short, slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Oval, massive, compact.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Upright. Muscled with strong bones and good angulation.

Upper thigh: Broad, very muscular.

Lower thigh: Powerful, muscled, of moderate length.

Hock joint: Solid, firm, neither too high (indicating an accentuation of the stifle angulation) nor too low.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Solid, vertical.

Hind feet: Oval, well developed and compact, a speck smaller than the front. Toes arched and tight. Dewclaws, if any, should be removed except in countries where their removal is forbidden by the law. The pads are resilient and resistant.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free, long-reaching movement. Vigorous and sustained trot. In action, the limbs are parallel.

SKIN: Ash grey pigmentation. The nose, the eye rims and the lips should be black. Ash grey or black preferred for the nails.

COAT

Hair: The coat is harsh, dense and straight. The undercoat is dense and soft. With the exception of the head and the front part of the limbs where the coat is short and flat, the coat, of moderate length, is abundant all over the body. On the neck, the back of the limbs and the tail, the coat is longer – profuse coat on these parts being typical.

Colour: Pale fawn overlaid with black (wolf-grey) of different tones, often lighter on lateral parts and darker on the upper part of the body. White markings on the muzzle, forehead, neck, chest, limbs and tail is permissible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: Ideally 65 – 73 cm (+- 2 cm).
Females: Ideally 59 – 67 cm (+- 2 cm).

However the overall impression is always more important.

Weight: In harmony with the size, giving the impression of a powerful but not heavy dog.

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:

- Any departure from the preceding text and which hinders utilization.
- Weak or too heavy construction.
- Yellow eyes.
- Very drooping lower eyelids, showing the eyeball, lips too fleshy and drooping commissures.
- Important pigmentation faults.
- Excessive length of body (more than 10%) and square body.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

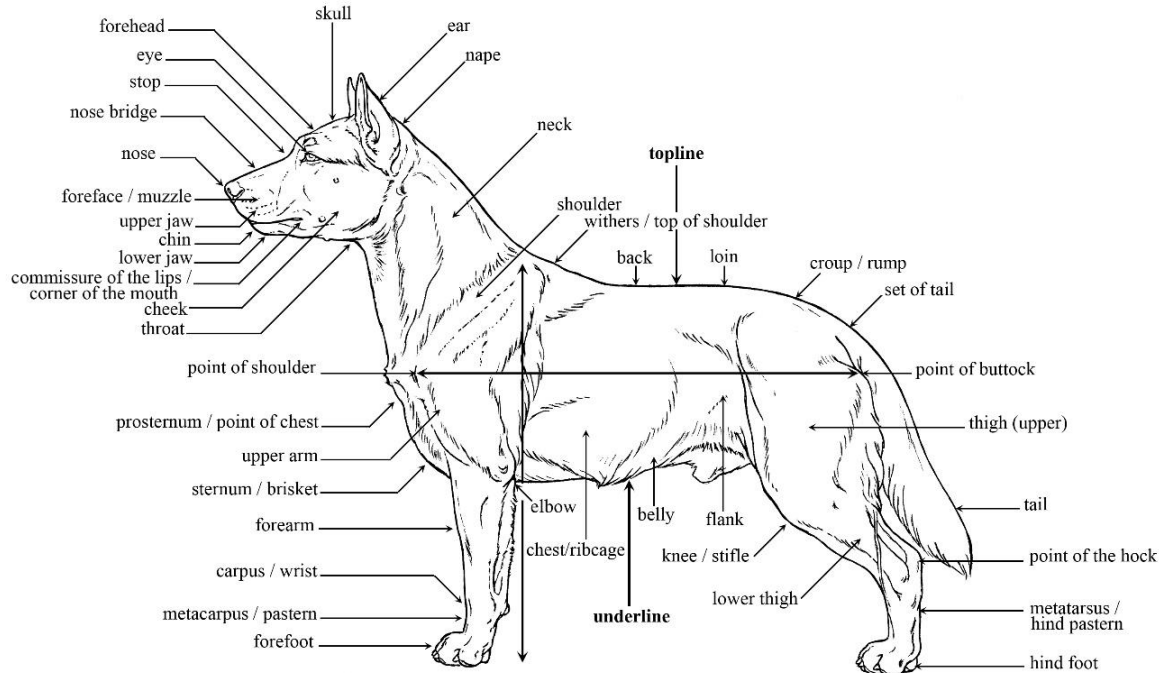
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities.
- Lethargic.
- Subject clearly untypical with molossoid type appearance.
- Absence of a P3 and another tooth, absence of a canine, absence of a P4, absence of a molar or absence of three or more teeth (except PM1 and M3).
- Overshot, undershot or level bite.
- Very light bone.
- Chest insufficiently developed.
- Lack of undercoat, coat other than short on the head and front of limbs, curly or bushy coat, wire coat, long coat, limp coat, silky coat, forming a distinct parting along the spine.

- Important lack of pigmentation of eyelids, the nose, the skin and the lips; wall eye.
- Coat color that is brown, brindle, yellow or flecked in these colors.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY



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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

29.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 311

SAARLOOSWOLFHOND
(Saarlooswolfdog)



TRANSLATION: C. Seidler. Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.
Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: The Netherlands.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 03.11.2014.

UTILIZATION: The Saarlooswolfdog was not bred with any aim for a particular utilization. He possesses qualities which enable him to be a faithful and reliable companion and house dog.

FCI- CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle dogs
(except Swiss Cattle dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Mr. Leendert Saarloos (1884-1969) loved nature and also loved dogs. However, he found that dogs had become too humanized and intended, as a lover of the German Shepherd Dog, to breed the natural qualities back into this breed in order to produce a better working dog. For this reason he crossed the German Shepherd Dog male, Gerard van der Fransenum, a dog of classical Prussian type, with Fleuri, a female wolf which originated from the Siberian branch of the European type (1932).

Breeding back to the father gave him a basic population of animals with one quarter wolf's blood. During the course of the following experimental phase with strict selection, a new breed, the "European Wolfsdog" evolved. As selected animals of this new breed gave good service as guide dogs for the blind, they were at first regarded as suitable for this work. Due to the increase in the proportion of wolf blood, however the useful ability, inherited from the original ancestor, Gerard, became gradually lost and it became obvious that the breed was neither well suited to being a working nor a guide dog. The legacy of Leendert Saarloos, is not a working dog, but a dog with attributes close to nature, it was recognized as a breed in 1975.

At that time, the breed was named “Saarlooswolfhond” in honour of its founder. Honour to him to who honour is due.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Saarlooswolfdog is a strongly built dog whose outer appearance (body build, movement and coat) are reminiscent of a wolf. His construction is balanced and he has quite long limbs without giving the appearance of being long-legged. The differences in sexual characteristics are well pronounced.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The Saarlooswolfdog is longer than its height at the withers. The muzzle and skull have a relation in length of 1 to 1.

BEHAVIOUR /TEMPERAMENT: A lively dog, bursting with energy, with evidence of a proud independent character. Known to foremost obey his own will. Towards his master he is devoted and reliable to a high degree. Towards strangers he might be reserved and usually does not seek contact. The reserved and wolf-like manner to avoid unknown situations is typical for the Saarlooswolfdog.

HEAD: The head should give a wolf-like impression and its size should be in harmonious relation to the body. Seen from above and from the side, the head is wedge-shaped. The line from the muzzle to the well-developed zygomatic arch is very characteristic. Together with the correct shape and position of the eye, this line gives the desired wolf-like appearance.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: The skull is flat and broad. Exaggeration in respect to width must be warned against as this affects the typical wedge shape. The occiput and the eye socket must not be noticeable. The superciliary ridges should merge with the skull in a flowing line.

Stop: The transition from the strong muzzle to the skull must form a slight stop.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Nose leather well pigmented. Bridge of nose straight.

Muzzle: Seen from the side not too deep and slightly wedge-shaped; seen from above slightly tapering and harmoniously filled under the eyes. Too coarse a muzzle disfigures the typical wolf-like shape.

Lips: Well closed. Tight fitting.

Jaws/Teeth: Upper and lower jaws are well developed. Upper jaw must not appear coarse compared to the skull. Lower jaw not conspicuous. Strong and complete scissor bite which is also acceptable in the shape of a very close-fitting scissor bite.

EYES: Yellow colour, almond shaped. Set slightly oblique, not protruding and not round, with well-fitting lids. The expression is alert, reserved but not anxious. The eye is a very typical characteristic of the breed which emphasizes the desired wolf-like appearance. The desired expression is only achieved by a light eye. A great deal of value must be placed on the colour, shape and correct position in the skull. With an older dog, the yellow eye colour may darken but the original disposition to a yellow colour should be maintained. Brown eye-colour is undesirable. The eye socket merges into the skull in a flowing line; an eye socket that is too pronounced together with a pronounced superciliary arch and a marked stop is undesirable.

EARS: Medium sized, firm pricked ears, triangular and with rounded tip. Hairy on inside. The ears are set on at the level of the eyes. The ears are very mobile and express the emotions and feelings of the dog.

NECK: Dry and well-muscled, merging with the back in a very flowing line. Just as flowing is the line from the throat to the chest. The neck can, especially with a winter coat, be adorned by a beautiful collar (ruff). The skin of the throat is minimal and not conspicuous. It is typical of the Saarlooswolfdog that at a relaxed trot, head and neck form an almost horizontal line.

BODY:

Back: Straight and strong.

Loin: Firm, well-muscled, neither short nor narrow.

Croup: Broad and fairly long.

Chest: The flowing line of the brisket reaches, at the most, to the elbows. Chest and distance between legs, seen from the front, appear moderately broad. Too massive a chest should be avoided as it disturbs the outline which typifies this steady trotter. Ribs well sprung without any exaggeration. The outline is rather slim and very wolf-like.

Underline and belly: Taut and slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Broad and profusely coated at set on reaching at least to the hocks. Appears slightly low set, which is often accentuated by a slight depression at the set on. The tail is carried lightly curved in sabre shape or almost straight. It may be carried slightly higher in excitement or when the dog is trotting.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Legs are straight and well-muscled. Bone is oval in cross-section and not too coarse. Legs rather show a certain grace in relation to body.

Shoulder: Normal length.

Upper arm: Same length as shoulder-blade; angulation between shoulder-blade and upper arm normal, not exaggerated.

Elbow: Close fitting to thorax without being pressed close. Due to the curve of the ribs and the correct position of the shoulder and the upper arm, the distance between the elbows is moderately broad, seen front on.

Forearm: Straight and parallel, strong bone of sufficient density and length.

Carpus (wrist): Strong carpal joints.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly sloping.

Fore feet: Hare feet, well muscled and arched with strongly developed pads. When standing, slightly outward turned feet is permitted.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Due to low tail set on, which is often accentuated by a slight depression, the pelvis often appears to be placed more obliquely. The angulations of the hindquarters are in balance with the angulations of the forequarters. The light movement, typical of the breed, is very dependent on the correct angulation of stifle and hock. The slightest deviation prevents this typical movement. Slight cow-hocks are permitted when standing.

Thigh: Normal length and breadth, well muscled.

Stifle (Knee): Angulation not exaggerated.

Lower thigh: Of approximately equal length to thigh and well-muscled.

Hock joint: Angulation must not be exaggerated. Bones and muscles permit optimal stretching of hock joints.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Of medium length and slightly inclined when standing.

Hind feet: Well developed and well arched.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The Saarlooswolfdog is a typical untiring trotter, which can easily cover great distances at his own pace. He barely tires by his natural movement and is reminiscent of the wolf. The Saarlooswolfdog differs greatly from other breeds through his very specific light-footed movement. The correct forward movement is very dependent on different details in the construction of the body; above all, the correct angulations of the different limbs, is of great influence. Strong carpal joints and the lightly sloping pasterns are responsible for good flexible, effortless springy movement. At a free unrestricted trot, the Saarlooswolfdog carries head and neck at almost horizontal level: in this position, the position of the eyes and the wedge shape of the head are particularly characteristic. At an untiring trot, which is the movement typical of the breed, the dog shows no great reach of the limbs because this, as well as too much drive, would spoil the light-footed movement which is a model for energy conserving movement.

COAT

Hair: The summer coat differs greatly from the winter coat.

In winter the undercoat predominates mostly, which together with the guard hair of the topcoat forms a profuse coat, covering the whole body and forming a distinct collar (ruff) round the neck. With the summer coat, the guard hair of the topcoat predominates. Temperature changes in autumn and winter can have a great influence on the undercoat; but the disposition to this should always be present. It is essential that the belly, the inner side of the upper thighs and the scrotum are covered by hair.

Colour: Coat colours are from light to dark shaded black-tipped game-colour (boar, hare) also called wolf-grey and from light to dark shaded brown-tipped game-colour. Typical wolf-markings are from light creamy white to white. These pale markings, typical of the wolf extends to the underside of the body, the inner side of the limbs; backside of legs, breeches and under the tail.

Pigment of nose, eye rims, lips and nails should be black in a wolf-grey, white and white cream Saarlooswolfdog. In brown coloured dogs it should be liver coloured.

Both colour varieties show a darker nuance of the colour on the outside of the limbs. They should also have an expressive mask.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males 65–75 cm.

Females 60–70 cm.

Slight deviations upwards are permissible.

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.

- Too round, protruding eyes.
- Too pronounced eye sockets so that the superciliary ridges do not merge with the skull in a flowing line. This often occurs with a pronounced stop and too round eyes.

- Ears set on too high, and or pointed ears.
- Ears pointing too far outwards.
- Body too deep, too short.
- Curled tail, tail carried over back.
- Too coarse in bone.
- Not sufficiently intense colours.
- Formation of a dark saddle due to poor distribution of dark hair.

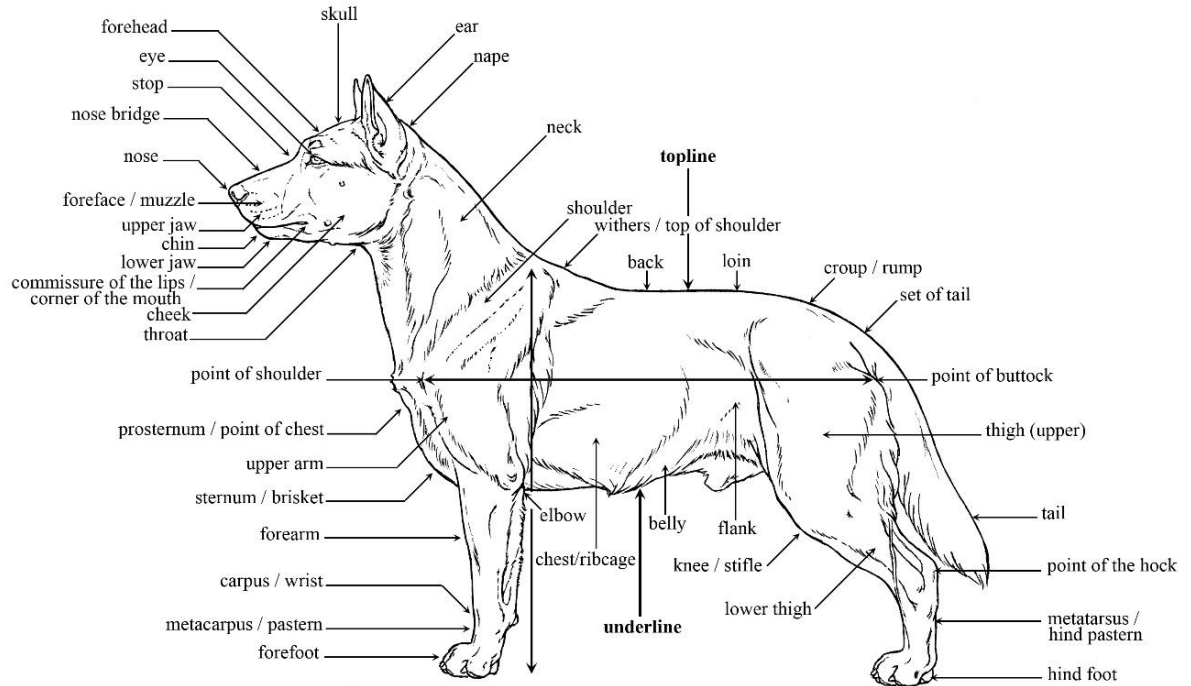
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Lack of breed type.
- Coat colour other than those permitted.

N.B.:

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

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

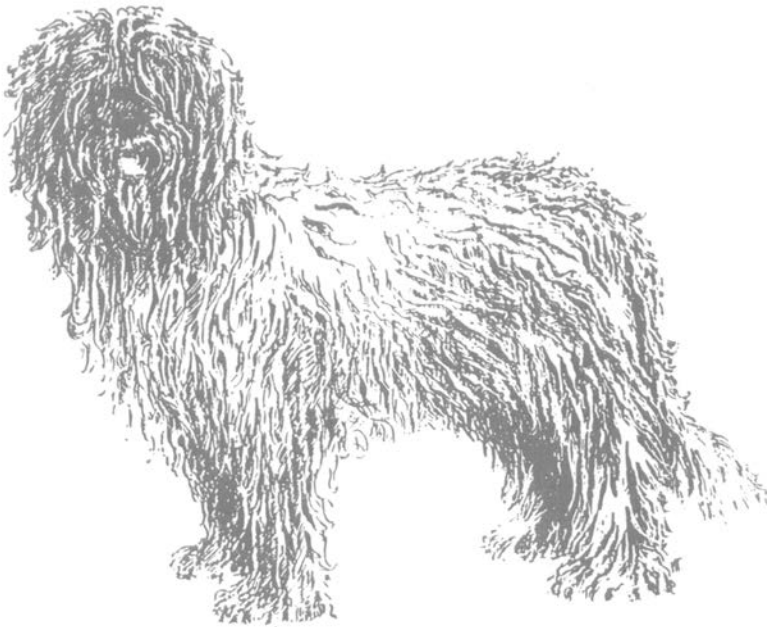
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 26.03.1992.

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.

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

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

(VALID FROM 01/01/2016)

17.12.2015/EN

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 statues 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 an 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-femoral 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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. Lets 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

10.02.2017/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 319

SHIKOKU



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 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 mountainous 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.**

Standard for the Silken Windhound

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Silken Windhound is an elegant, small to medium-sized sighthound with a moderately long silky coat. Its classic lines and athletic build are the hallmark of a true coursing dog. When viewing a Silken Windhound, one has the impression of grace, balance, and strength integrated with exceptional running ability.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE: The accepted measurements for Silken Windhounds are 18.5 -23.5 inches (47-60 cm) at the withers. Dogs over or under the ideal shall be penalized to the extent of the deviation. In proportion, Silken Windhounds are approximately square or slightly rectangular. Silken Windhounds that are excessively longer or shorter than they are tall should be penalized according to the extent of the deviation.

The build of the Silken Windhound is sleek, through a balanced combination of fine bladed bone and smooth muscle, and never looks frail. Heavy, round, or coarse bone is faulty.

HEAD: The Silken Windhound's expression is alert, friendly and intelligent. Eyes are rather large and dark, almond-shaped and set somewhat obliquely. Pigment around eyes is full and dark. Ears are small and fine in texture, folded and lying back along the neck when in repose. When alert, ears may prick or semi-prick. Hanging, or drooping, houndy ears are undesirable. Moderately long in head, the Silken Windhound has a fairly narrow back skull which, when viewed from above, tapers gradually through a full muzzle to the nose. The muzzle is in good balance to the skull. When viewed from the side, the top plane of the muzzle is parallel to the plane of the flat skull, with a barely perceptible stop between.

The head is well chiseled, skin dry and tight, with noticeable veining. The nose is dark, and may be slightly down-turned at the end. Lips and flews are tight, in keeping with the dry head. Pigment on lips is full and dark. Jaws are strong to accommodate the teeth, which are large for a dog of this size, with full dentition and scissors bite. Missing teeth should be penalized.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY: The neck is long and slender. It is slightly arched, well muscled and powerful, never ewe necked. The neck is free from dewlap or throatiness, widening gradually and symmetrically into the shoulder. The topline rises gradually from slightly behind the withers, with the highest point of the arch being over the last rib, flowing smoothly over the muscular loin, carrying through and falling gradually over the long croup.

The back is short and the loin moderately long, wide, muscular and arched. It is important that the loin be flexible to sustain and drive the double suspension gallop, which Silken Windhounds exhibit when running at top speed. A flat back with steep croup is not a loin arch and should be faulted. The chest is deep with moderate spring of rib. A barrel shaped or slab

sided body is faulty. The brisket reaches as nearly as possible to the elbow, with a graceful upsweep to the tuck-up; this creates the distinctive underline of the Silken Windhound.

The tail is long and flexible, falling in a sweeping curve, free of kinks and reaching past the hock. When carried, the tail should not rise above the back. A tightly curled or gay tail is faulty.

FOREQUARTERS: The shoulder blades are well laid back and are long and smooth with flat muscle. Fine withers are preferred. Good return of upper arm is desirable, bringing the legs well under the withers. Elbows turn neither in nor out. The forelegs are straight and strong, with pasterns straight or slightly bent, but never knuckled over. Dewclaws on front legs are acceptable. The feet are well knuckled with tough, thick pads. Both the hare foot, with its longer middle toes; and the cat foot, with its shorter middle toes, is acceptable. Hare foot is preferred. Nails are strong and of moderate length.

HINDQUARTERS: Hindquarters are well angulated, with a long second thigh and well developed thigh muscles. Viewed from the rear, the hindquarters are slightly wider than the front, well muscled, without any suggestion of cowhocks. Stifles are well bent, and hock joints broad and strong. Hocks are short. Rear dewclaws may be removed. The feet are well knuckled with tough, thick pads. Both the hare foot, with its longer middle toes; and the cat foot, with its shorter middle toes, is acceptable. Hare foot is preferred. Nails are strong and of moderate length.

COAT: The coat is soft, and silky in texture. In no case should the coat be woolly or profuse enough to obscure the outline of the Silken Windhound, nor so long as to interfere with the function of a coursing hound. The coat may be straight, slightly wavy, or curly. There is longer feathering along the back of the forelegs, the brisket, hindquarters, around the neck, and tail. Coat on the face, feet, front of forelegs and hocks are naturally short. Feathering that frames the ears and face adds to the dog's expression, and should not be trimmed. The Silken Windhound is shown in a natural coat with minimal trimming.

COLOR, MARKINGS: All colors and markings are acceptable.

GAIT: The Silken Windhound moves with a smooth effortless trot, which has good reach in front and good drive from the hindquarters. Restricted or wasted motion of the legs or body, when viewed from the side, is faulty. Paddling, hackneyed gait, toeing in, and toeing out are faults in front movement. The hocks should not roll in or out when rear movement is viewed. While the hind legs are wider apart than the front, the feet, both front and rear, seek a center of balance closer to the centerline when the dog moves at a fast trot. Movement which is too wide, or too narrow, or which does not converge towards a centerline, is faulty.

TEMPERAMENT: The Silken Windhound is an intelligent hound of balanced character.

While this breed exhibits strong prey drive in the field, they are gentle, affectionate, devoted companion animals in the home. An unwarranted show of timidity or nervousness, or any sign of hostility towards people or dogs, should be penalized.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

04. 06 .1996 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 142

SLOVAKIAN CHUVACH

(Slovenský Čuvač)

TRANSLATION : Mrs. Chris Seidler.

ORIGIN : Slovakian Republik.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 18.08.1965.

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 head, 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.

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, form a muscular whole, longish in shape and of considerable breadth.

Stifle : Well muscled and well angulated.

Second thigh : Sloping, strong, well muscled.

Hockjoint : 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 front 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 mane. 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 :

	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Bitches</u>
Length of head (average)	25 to 28 cm	23 to 26 cm.
Length of cranial region	13 to 15 cm	12 to 14 cm.
Length of facial region	12 to 14 cm	11 to 13 cm.
Height at sternum level	33 to 37 cm	30 to 35 cm.
Depth of chest	30 to 34 cm	25 to 30 cm.
Length of body	69 to 76 cm	60 to 72 cm.
Length of ribcage	40 to 47 cm	37 to 44 cm.
Girth of chest behind shoulder	70 to 83 cm	68 to 72 cm.
Girth of chest at last floating rib	60 to 70 cm	56 to 65 cm.

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 laterately 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

19.08.1996/EN

FCI-Standard N° 244

SLOVAKIAN HOUND

(Slovenský Kopov)

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 / Theeth : 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

FOREQUARTERS :

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, appropriate 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) :

Weight	16	kg
Height at withers for a dog	46	cm
Height at withers for a bitch	43	cm
Overall length of the head	22	cm
Length of the bridge of nose	9	cm
Length of the skull.	13	cm
Width of the skull	10,5	cm
Width of the chest	16,5	cm
Height of the chest	22	cm
Depth of the chest	31,5	cm
Length of body	55	cm
Girth of chest behind last rib	54	cm

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

06.12.2004/EN

FCI-Standard N° 102

KLEINER MÜNSTERLÄNDER

TRANSLATION : Elke Peper.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 09.11.2004.

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 Bevervörde-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.

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.



STANDARD OF THE SMALL MUNSTERLANDER



History - The development of the Small Munsterlander is hidden somewhere in the middle of the 19th century. Around 1870, long-coated ‘Heidewachtel’ (heathland quail dog) were well known in the Munsterland region of Germany. These dogs were firm in pointing, had enormous scenting abilities and were also able to retrieve and were nicknamed Spiönken (meaning the Little Spy).

The Small Munsterlander was developed to perform many different hunting-related tasks, based on instinct rather than training. The breed is designed to hunt prey of any size, both furred and feathered; point out game to the hunter; retrieve the game that had been shot; and track wounded game. All of this needed to be carried out in dense cover in the field or forest and in the water. In addition, the breed was developed to be an excellent family companion.

General Appearance - The Small Munsterlander has a 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. The overall appearance of the breed must always show its utility as a hunting dog.

Size Proportion, Substance - Size - Height of dogs, measured at the withers, 20½ to 22 inches. Severe fault if measurement is between 22 to 22½ inches or 20 to 20½ inches. Disqualifying



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fault if greater than 22½ inches or less than 20 inches. Height of bitches, measured at the withers, 20 to 21 inches. Severe fault if measurement is between 21 to 22 inches or 19 to 20 inches. Disqualifying fault if greater than 22 inches or less than 19 inches. Proportion - The length of the body, measured from the prosternum to the point of the buttock, should exceed the height at the withers. The goal is a ratio 1 to 1.1. The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers. 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. Serious deviations from the correct proportions of body, neck and height and withers is a severe fault. Substance - The substance is strong. Clumsy, big-boned conformation is a severe fault.

Head - The expression of the head is part of the type. Skull is distinguished, lean, flat to slightly arched. Stop is only slightly pronounced but distinctly recognizable. Nose is solid brown. More than 50 percent of the nose flesh-colored or spotted is a severe fault. Completely depigmented nose is disqualifying. Muzzle is powerful, long, and straight. Pointed muzzle or dished nose bridge are severe faults. Lips are short, tight closing, well pigmented – solid brown. Teeth are large, white 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. All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1 are disqualifying. Jaws are powerful. Cheeks are strong and well-muscled. Eyes are of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. As dark brown as possible. Eyelids tight fitting to the eyeballs, covering the haws. Eyes too light or light-yellow hawk eyes are severe faults. Bird of prey eye, ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line) are disqualifying. Ears are broad, set on high, lying close to the head tapering towards the tips, ear leather should not reach beyond the corner of the mouth. Short smooth coat on the ears or too long and curled fringes on the ears are severe faults.

Neck, Topline, Body - Neck length in balance with the general appearance; gradually widening towards the body. The nape line is slightly arched and very muscular. Tight fitting throat skin. Topline slightly sloping in a straight line. Withers are pronounced. Back is firm, well-muscled. The spinal processes should be covered by the musculature. A distinct roach back, pronounced swayback, crooked spine are all disqualifying. Loins are short, broad, and muscular. Croup is long and broad, not short slanting, only slightly sloping towards the tail, well-muscled with a broad pelvis. Chest is rather deep than broad, the breastbone reaching as far backwards as possible. Ribs well arched. Serious lack of depth of chest or too flat sided brisket or barrel shaped brisket are severe faults. Malformation of the ribcage, e.g. sternum cut off is disqualifying. Underline and belly have light tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; lean. Tail is set on high, with long flag following the topline, strong at the base, then tapering. Of medium length to the hock. 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. Kinky tail, curled tail are all disqualifying.

Forequarters - The general appearance is 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 - the shoulder blades lying close to the body, strongly muscled. Shoulder and upper arm forming a



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good angle of approximately 110 degrees. Upper arm is as long as possible, well-muscled. Elbows are close to the body, neither turning in nor out. Elbows heavily turning out or in is a severe fault. The upper arm forming a good angle with the forearm. The forearm has strong bones, perpendicular to the ground. Carpal joint is strong. Pasterns are very slightly sloping. Steep pasterns are a severe fault. Front feet round and arched with well-knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads. Excessive hair extending beyond the toes is undesirable. Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out. Splayed toes or flat feet are severe faults.

Hindquarters - The general appearance of the hindquarters viewed from the rear is straight and parallel with correct angulation in stifles and hocks. Strong bones. Upper thigh is long, broad, muscular, forming a good angle with the pelvis. Stifle is strong, upper and lower thigh forming a good angle. Lower thigh is long, muscular and sinewy. Hock joint is strong. Metatarsus is short and perpendicular to the ground. Hind feet are 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. Strongly cow hocked or barrel legged, in stance as well as in movement is a severe fault. Splayed toes or flat feet are severe faults.

Coat - The hair is 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, unfavorable 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 fore chest is undesirable. A curly coat is a serious fault.

Color - The color is brown-white or brown roan with brown patches, brown mantle or brown ticking; blaze permitted. Tan colored markings on the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus, and on the ears, tail and legs are permissible. These tan markings are called "Jungklaus markings". Solid colored dog is disqualifying.

Gait - The gait is ground covering, with good drive and appropriate reach, straight forward and parallel coming and going, with well upstanding posture.

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 behavior and keeps close contact with his master (team spirit); with passionate, persevering predatory instinct, versatile hunting aptitudes and strong nerves and keenness for game. The dog must have the natural abilities required to hunt in close cooperation with its handler in the field, forest, and water (versatility), and to retrieve game to the hunter. Aggressive or overly shy dogs is disqualifying. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities; fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness is disqualifying.

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.



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

Disqualifications

Greater than 22½ inches or less than 20 inches for a dog. Greater than 22 inches or less than 19 inches for a bitch.

Completely depigmented nose.

All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.

Bird of prey eye. Ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line).

A distinct roach back, pronounced swayback, crooked spine

Malformation of the ribcage, e.g. sternum cut off.

Kinky tail, curly tail.

Solid-colored dogs.

Aggressive or overly shy dogs. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities; fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.

Approved August 11, 2020

Effective December 30, 2020



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

30.08.2002/EN

FCI-Standard N° 91

SPANISH MASTIFF

(Mastín español)

TRANSLATION : Mrs. Peggy Davis.

ORIGIN : Spain.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 26.05.1982.

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. Dewclaws 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 undulating 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

29.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 222

STABIJHOUN



TRANSLATION: D.L. Striegel-Oskam (EN). Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

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:

Males: 22–27 kg. Females: 18–23 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.

- 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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 10.11.2011.

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.

Lips: Close fitting. Palate and lips strongly pigmented.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

04.07.2022/ EN

FCI-Standard N°358

THAI BANGKAEW DOG



TRANSLATION: Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes and Paul Stanton. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Thailand.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 14.04.2011.

UTILIZATION: Companion dog.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Bangkaew Dog is an old breed that originated from the Bangkaew village, in Thanang-ngam area in the Bang-rakam district of Phitsanulok province in Thailand. The breed traces its ancestry back to a cross between a Buddhist abbot's local black & white female dog and a now extinct wild dog producing today's breed.

In 1957, selective breeding from single litters produced the generations seen today. The Thai Bangkaew Dog is regarded as a precious heritage of Phitsanulok province. The dogs are bred widely in the province and have become so famous nationwide that they now are bred in every part of Thailand.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Thai Bangkaew Dog is a square built, well proportioned dog, never low on legs, with fairly wide and deep chest. It has a double-coat that should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders and a pluming tail, more pronounced in males than females. Males have larger bone than females.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Length of body / Height at withers is 1 : 1. Length of legs slightly superior to depth of chest.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Alert, intelligent, loyal, watchful and obedient. The breed is easy to train. It could be slightly aloof towards strangers.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: The skull is wedge-shaped and should be strong, fairly broad but not coarse, and in proportion to the body.

Stop: Clearly defined, but moderate.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black and in proportion to muzzle.

Muzzle: Of medium length, broad at base and tapering toward tip. Nasal bridge should be straight.

Lips: Tight with dark and full pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth: Upper and lower jaws are strong and with full dentition. Scissors bite. A pincer bite is tolerated.

EYES: Medium sized, almond shaped. Colour should be black or dark brown.

EARS: Small, in proportion to head, set on rather high but not too close together, triangular with tips slightly pointed, erect and pointing forward, only slightly hooded.

NECK: Strong, muscular, blending smoothly into shoulders, proud carriage.

BODY:

Back: Viewed in profile, straight and level.

Loin: Strong and broad.

Croup: Moderately sloping.

Chest: Fairly wide, deep, well let down between forelegs and extending to the elbows, ribs well sprung but never barrel shaped.

Underline and belly: The belly is only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Moderately long, well feathered, thick towards the base, well set on and carried with moderate upward curve over back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Moderately laid back and well muscled.

Upperarm: In balance with shoulder angulation.

Forearm: Straight and strong, parallel when viewed from front.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Short with only a slight slope.

Forefeet: Rounded, arched and tightly knit.

HINDQUARTERS:

Thigh: Angulation in balance with that of forequarters and strongly muscled.

Stifle (Knee): Well angulated.

Hock joint: Well let down.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Viewed from behind, perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: As forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Flexible and strong movement with good reach and drive, but never with exaggerated reach, drive and speed, keeping level topline and proud carriage of head and tail. Front- and hind legs parallel. Front-and rear movement tend to single-tracking when speed is increased.

COAT

Hair: Double coat. Guard coat straight and coarse, undercoat soft and dense. Moderately long on body, longer around neck and shoulders forming a ruff that is more pronounced in males than in females. Back of forelegs covered with feathering diminishing to pasterns. Backside of hindlegs covered with long hair to the hocks. Coat length never to be so exaggerated as to obscure the body shape. The coat is short on head and front of legs.

Colour: White with well defined patches. Often in any shade of 'lemon', red, fawn, tan, or grey, with or without more or less blackened hair tips, even to the extent of looking tri-coloured, also white with solid black patches.

Any shape or distribution of patches accepted, but symmetrical markings on head, covering eyes and ears, preferred, with or without a dark mask and preferably with a white marking around the muzzle. Slight ticking in the white is permissible in an otherwise excellent specimen.

SIZE:

Ideal height at the withers:

Males: Minimum 46 cm, maximum 55 cm.

Females: Minimum 41 cm, maximum 50 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.

- Muzzle too broad.
- Light coloured nose.
- Large round eyes.
- Light eyes.
- Large ears.
- Roach back.
- Swayback.
- Tail carried close on back.
- Tail that falls to either side.
- Lack of ruff and feathering on back of forelegs.
- Movement paddling or waving.
- Oversized or undersized.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Missing more than 3 teeth.
- All white coat colour or with just some ticking.

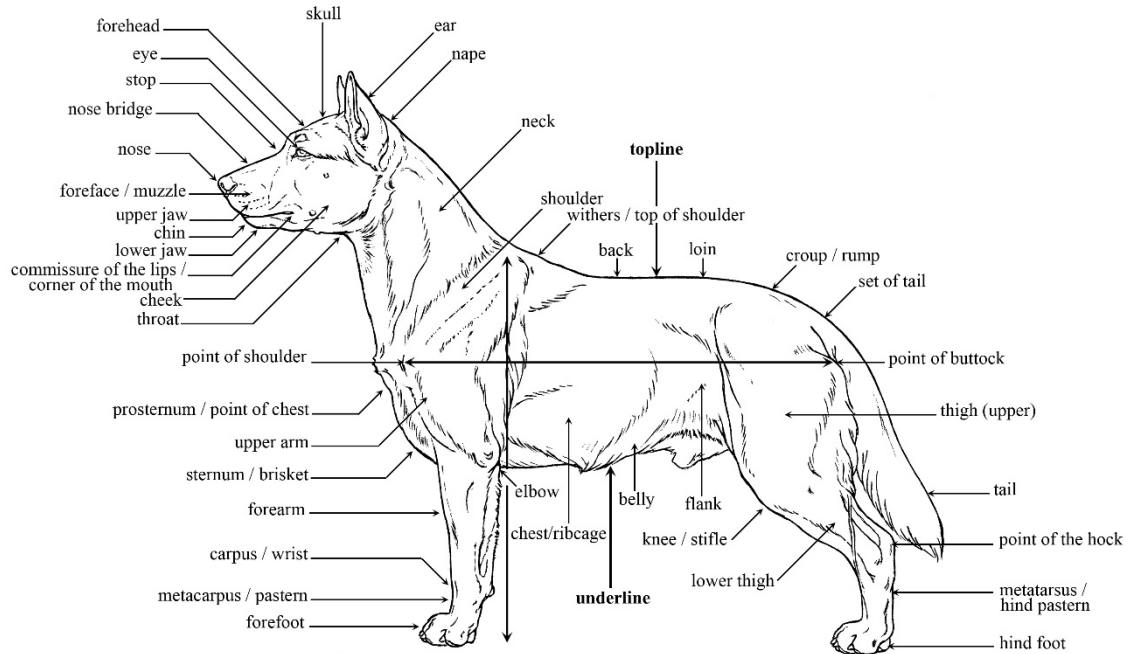
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Overshot or undershot bite.
- Drop ears.
- Natural stubbed tail.
- Curled or kinked tail.
- Short or smooth coat.
- Solid coat colour with only slight white 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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

25.02.2004/EN

FCI-Standard N° 338

THAI RIDGEBACK 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.

Ears : Set on sides of the skull. Medium sized, triangular, inclining forward and firmly pricked. Not cropped.

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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

16.05.2007/EN

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 – Molosoid 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 Bosnianherzegovinian-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:

General appearance : Strong and parallel. Upright when standing with adequate angulation. Knee well bent.

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.

Hind feet: Toes arched and tightly knit. Nails pigmented, dark pigmentation desirable. Resilient pads, hard and tight, dark pigmentation desirable.

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:	<u>Dogs:</u>	65 - 70 cm
	<u>Bitches:</u>	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.



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

09.12.1997/EN

FCI-Standard N° 260

TOSA



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

ORIGIN : Japan.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 09.12.1997.

UTILIZATION : Formerly fighting dog, nowadays watchdog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 2 Pinscher and
 Schnauzer- Molosoid
 breeds – Swiss
 Mountain and Cattle
 Dogs.
 Section 2.1 Molosoid 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.

FEET : Tightly closed. Pads thick and elastic. Nails hard and preferably dark in colour.

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.

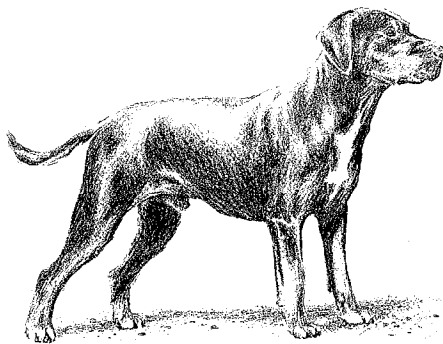


FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

13.09.2000/EN

FCI-Standard N° 241

HUNGARIAN HOUND –
TRANSYLVANIAN SCENT HOUND
(Erdélyi Kopó)



These illustrations do not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

TRANSLATION: Mrs C. Seidler and Mrs Elke Peper.

ORIGIN: Hungary.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 06.04.2000.

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.



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB®

Treeing Tennessee Brindle

See UKC Breed Standard



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

17.12.2015/EN

FCI-Standard N° 195

VOLPINO ITALIANO

(Italian Volpino)

TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis and Mr. Antonio Crepaldi (ATAVI). Revised by Mrs. Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Italy.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 13.11.2015.

UTILIZATION: Guard and companion dog.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Volpino is one of the descendants of the European Spitz that already existed in the central region of our continent since the Bronze Age and of which skeleton fossils have been discovered around the foundation piles of the dwellings on stilts. So the Volpino goes back to the same ancestors as the German Spitz of which he is not a descendant, but a relative. He has been bred in Italy since immemorial times and has been idolized in the palaces of the noblemen as well as in the hovels of the common people, where he was especially appreciated because of his instinct of guard and vigilance. Work by Vittore Carpaccio from 1502 shows a Volpino in the Venetian painting, *The vision of St Austin*. Volpino was the dog of Michelangelo, and in the 18th century, the tireless companion of the carters of Tuscany and Latium, always ready to noisily announce any strangers met on the roads. The standard was written in 1913 and the breed was fairly popular during the first part of the 20th century but then it disappeared. Some white specimens appeared again in 1968 and the Volpino were registered again in 1972. Even the earlier well-known red colour is seen again.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small sized dog of Spitz type, compact, harmonious, with a long stand-off coat.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Length of body from the point of shoulder to the point of buttock is equal to the height at the withers. Length of muzzle is 4/10 of the total length of the head. Depth of chest is slightly less than half the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Very attached to his environment and his family, with exuberant temperament, lively, happy and playful.

HEAD: Pyramid shape, length reaching almost 4/10ths of the height at the withers.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Longer than the muzzle and slightly egg-shaped; viewed either in longitudinal or transversal direction. The bizygomatic width exceeds half the length of the head. The medio-frontal furrow is only slightly marked; occipital protuberance is slightly marked. The superior axes of the skull and muzzle are slightly convergent.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, black, with well-opened nostrils. Seen in profile, set in the same line as the topline of the muzzle and does not protrude beyond the front line of the lips.

Muzzle: Inferior in length to that of the skull with lateral surfaces convergent is pointed but not exaggeratedly. The nasal bridge is straight. Seen in profile, the lower edge of the muzzle is determined by the lower jaw.

Lips: Lips, although somewhat thick, are tightly close fitting and the rims of the upper lips are stretched in a straight line. The labial commissure is not visible. Lip-rims are black.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strong, normally developed white teeth, regular and complete set of teeth. Scissor bite, pincer bite is tolerated.

Cheeks: Normally developed, not protruding.

EYES: Well opened and of a normal size, expression denoting vigilance and vivaciousness. Roundish but eyeball not prominent, set in sub-frontal position: eyelids close-fitting to the eyeball. Colour of the iris is dark brown; the rims of the lids are black.

EARS: Triangular shape, pricked, with a rigid cartilage and the inner surface of the lobe showing forward. High set and close together. The length of the ears measures to about half the length of the head.

NECK: Length is about equal to that of the head. Neck always carried upright. Well muscled. Skin closely fitting.

BODY: Square built, its length measured from the point of the shoulder to that of the buttock is equal to the height at the withers.

Topline: Dorsal line straight, slightly convex over the loins.

Withers: Slightly raised from dorsal line, harmoniously set into neck.

Back: Straight, strong musculature, longer than loin.

Loin: Short, broad, well muscled and slightly arched.

Croup: Extends the line of the loin and is longer than broad. Obliqueness from the hip to base of the tail is of 10° below the horizontal. Well muscled.

Chest: Descending to level of elbows; ribs well sprung. Sternal region is long but breastbone not to protrude point of shoulder.

Underline and belly: From sternum to belly rising only slightly. The hollow of the flanks is slightly accentuated.

TAIL: Set in the prolongation of the croup, high set and carried permanently curled over the back and reaching as near to the neck as possible. Its length is a little less than half the height at the withers. Tail is strong at the base and narrowing towards the tip; it is covered with abundant long coat.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Legs set perfectly vertical to each other and parallel in relation to the median plane of the body. Height at the elbows is slightly more than half the height at the withers.

Shoulder: The length of the shoulder blade is equal to 1/4 of the height at the withers and its obliqueness below the horizontal is of 60°. Well-developed muscles. The scapulo-humeral angle is 125°.

Upper arm: Longer than the shoulder blade and its obliqueness below the horizontal is of 65°.

Elbow: Parallel to the median plane of the body. The humero-radial angle is 155°.

Forearm: Longer than the upper arm, fine but strong bone, dry musculature.

Carpus (Wrist): Strong, almost as broad as the forearm.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Almost as wide as the forearm: slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Oval shaped with closely-knit and arched toes. Strong pads with black pigmentation, nails preferably black.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Seen from behind, hind legs must follow a perfectly vertical line from the point of the buttock to the ground. They are parallel to each other.

Thigh: The length is equal to 1/3 of the height at the withers. Broad with well-developed muscles. Obliqueness of 60° below the horizontal; coxo-femoral angle of 90°.

Stifle (Knee): Parallel to the median plane of the body; femoro-tibia angle of 115°–120°.

Lower thigh: Length is a little less than that of the thigh. Of a light, but strong bone structure and its obliqueness below the horizontal is of 55°–60°. Well muscled.

Hock joint: Strong but not broad. The tibio-tarsal angle is 145°–150°.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Vertical and perfectly straight seen as much in profile as from behind. Sufficiently broad. Length from point of hock to ground slightly more than 25% of the height at the withers.

Hind feet: Oval shaped with closely-knit and arched toes. Strong pads with black pigmentation, nails preferably black.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Normal trot, must not be hopping. Characteristic gallop is that of a stayer rather than a sprinter. Gait with normal steps, not striding out.

SKIN: Taut, well adhered without looseness in any part.

COAT

Hair: Dense, very long and exceptionally straight and standing-off. Of harsh texture with straight stiff guard hairs; must never be falling flat but be upstanding even when there is not of a lot of coat. The body gives the impression of being wrapped up in a muff, particularly on the neck where the coat forms an abundant collar, but not like a mane. The skull is covered with semi-long hairs that hide the base of the ears. Hair is short on the muzzle. On the ears, the hair is very fine and smooth. The tail is covered with very long hair. On the backside of the hindquarters, the coat forms trousers.

Colour: Self-colour white or red. Champagne colour is tolerated but not desirable. The white colour should be clear white with a depth like milk. Pale biscuit shading on ears is tolerated, although it is a fault. The red colour is of an intense deer-red; lighter shades are tolerated on the tail and trousers. A little white on feet is tolerated, as is a slight darkish overlay on the collar and shoulders.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

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

Weight: In proportion to the height at the 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.

- Skull too long or too narrow.
- Muzzle too long.
- Nose with light pigment.
- Reversed scissor bite.
- Light eyes.
- Ears that is too small.
- Coarse and heavy in build.

- Body slightly long, not square.
- Coat that lacks volume.
- Mane instead of coat collar.
- Guard-coat falling flat.
- Size, 2 cm over the limits indicated in the standard.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Apple-head.
- Prominent eyeballs, oval eye shape.
- Shallow stop.
- Pinched muzzle.
- Missing two or more teeth (except PM1 and M3).
- Undershot bite.
- Rectangular in body.
- Tail tucked in between hindlegs.
- Absence of undercoat.
- Woolly guard coat.
- White feet in red-coated dogs.
- Red coat with heavy black overlay.

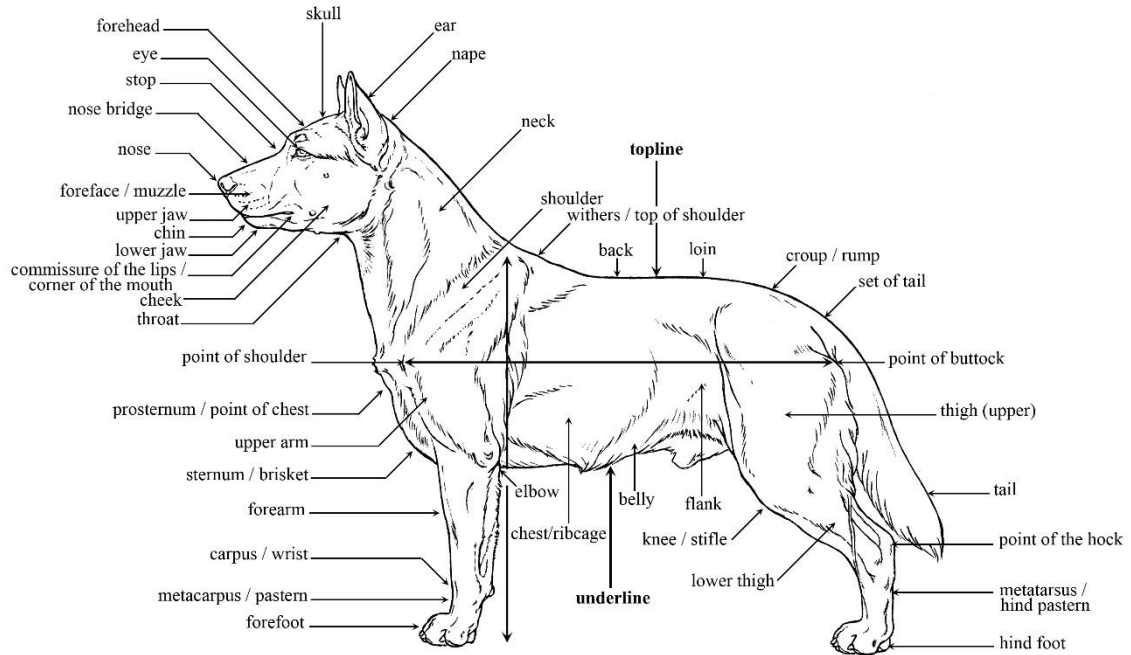
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Untypical.
- Convex nose bridge.
- Overshot bite.
- Total depigmentation of nose or eye rims.
- Wall eye.
- Ears completely drooping.
- Lack of tail or very short tail whether congenital or acquired.
- Any colour except white, red or the not desirable champagne colour.
- Red markings on white basic colour, white or black markings on red basic 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.

SURFACE ANATOMY





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

05.02.1999/EN

FCI-Standard N° 221

FRISIAN WATER DOG

(Wetterhoun)

TRANSLATION : Yoka ten Berge and Prof. Triquet.

ORIGIN : The Netherlands.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 30.05.1989.

UTILIZATION : Dog for otter hunting.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 8 Retrievers-Flushing
Dogs- Water Dogs.
Section 3 Water Dogs.
With working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : A well balanced dog, traditionally used for otter hunting. A sturdy animal, but neither plump nor clumsy, square and thick set in overall build, with close fitting skin, free from throatiness or dewlap. Lips not pendulous.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Quiet dog with stubborn character, reserved about strangers, an ideal guard-dog.

HEAD : Dry, size in balance to the body, strong and powerful.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Slightly rounded, giving the impression of being wider than long, gently sloping into the cheeks. Skull and muzzle of the same length.

Stop : The skull falls gently away into the foreface, stop only slightly indicated.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Well developed, not split. Black for dogs with black ground colour and brown for dogs with brown ground colour. Nostrils well developed and open.

Muzzle : Powerful, tapering slightly to the nose, not pointed, but truncated. Nasal bridge broad and straight, neither concave nor convex when viewed from the side.

Lips : Tightly fitting, not overhanging.

Jaws/Teeth : Teeth powerful, scissor bite.

Cheeks : Musculature moderately developed.

Eyes : Of medium size, oval, with tightly fitting lids, without showing the conjunctiva; placed slightly slanting, causing a somewhat grim expression. They are neither bulging nor deep-set. Colour dark-brown for dogs with a black ground colour, and brown for dogs with a brown ground colour. Bird of prey eyes are objectionable.

Leathers : Set rather low. The auricle is so little developed that ears hang flat along the head without any break. Objectionable are strongly developed auricles with the break not immediately at the set on, but further down causing the ear lobe not to hang close to the head. The ears are moderately long and have the form of a mason's trowel. The coating of the ear is a typical characteristic of the breed. It is curled, rather long at the set-on of the ear, decreasing in length to the lower 1/3 part where the ear is covered with short hair.

NECK : Short, strong, round, merging into the topline in a very blunt angle, i.e. the head is mostly carried low. The neck slightly arched. No throatiness or dewlap.

BODY : Very powerful.

Back : Short and straight.

Loin : Strong.

Croup : Only slightly sloping.

Chest : Wide, showing more width than depth, so that the forefeet are rather wide apart, rounded, not reaching lower than the elbow. Ribs well rounded and well developed towards the rear.

Underline and belly : Only moderately tucked up.

TAIL : Long, carried as ring tail over or alongside the croup.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

Shoulders :. Shoulder blade, well-laid against the chest; obliquely placed and well angulated.

Forearm : Powerful and straight.

Pasterns : Straight, not obliquely set.

Fore feet : Round, toes well developed and arched, pads thick.

HINDQUARTERS : Powerful, moderately angulated.

Lower thigh : Not too long.

Hock joint : Placed low.

Rear pasterns : Short.

Hindfeet : Round with well developed pads.

COAT

HAIR : With the exception of the head and legs, the body is covered with tight curls consisting of firm, strong tufts of hair. Sparse curls or curls of thin hair tufts give the dog a woolly appearance, which must be considered a serious fault. The coat itself is rather coarse in texture and has a greasy touch.

COLOUR : Solid black or brown, or black with white markings, or brown with white markings. Ticking or roan in the white are permitted.

SIZE : Ideal size for dogs : 59 cm,
for bitches : 55 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.

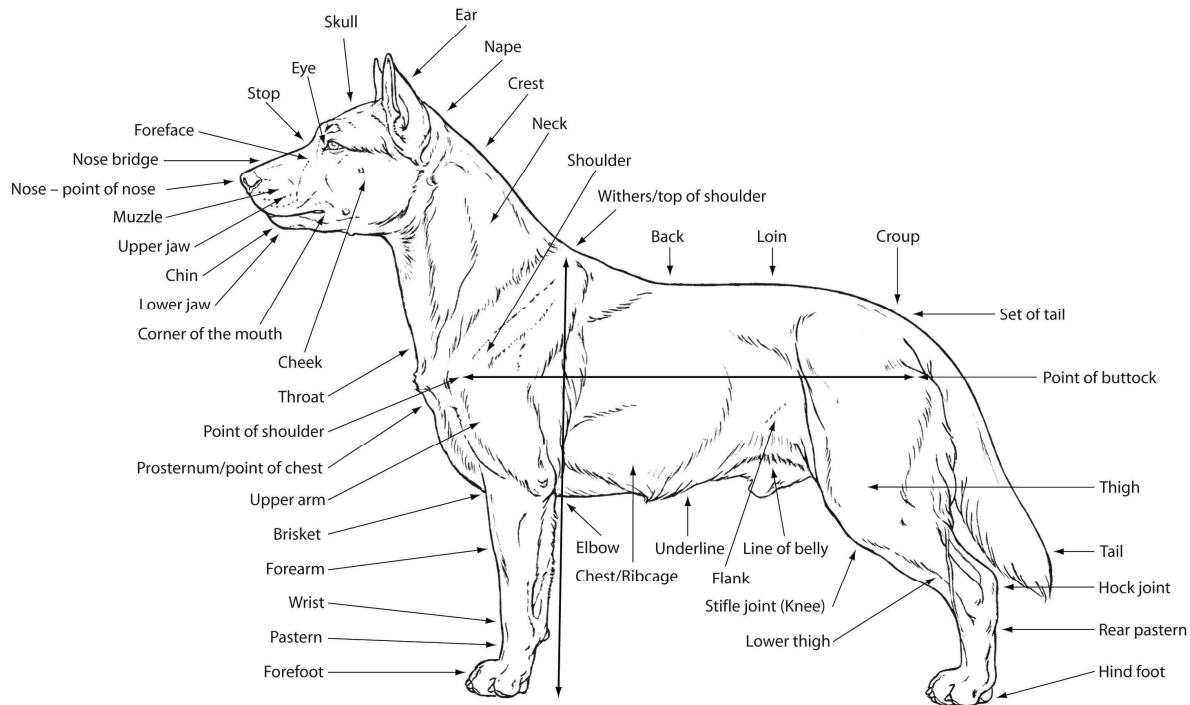
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS :

- 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.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES





FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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 superciliary 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 loses 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.



Chondo Chance

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.



Kanimbla Darby

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.

CommentToes 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.

Official Standard of the Yakutian Laika



History: The Yakutian Laika is an ancient native dog breed which was naturally bred by aboriginal people of Northeastern Russia as a sled dog and a hunting dog. Certain archaeological discoveries confirm that the local people used dogs for sledding and hunting as far back as 8000 years ago. The very first references about dogs in this region date back to 1633. The first published account of the Yakutian dogs was entitled “How Yakutians travel in winter” which was included in the book “Northern and Eastern Tartary” by Nicholas Witsen (Amsterdam, 1692). The first description of the Yakutian Laika appeared in the book “Geography of the Russian Empire” (Derpt, 1843), which announced it to be a “dog of a special breed.” The first mention of the Yakutian Laika’s total number found in the book “Statistical tables of the Russian Empire” (St. Petersburg, 1856): “There are 15157 dogs in the Yakut region used for sled work.” The first Breed Standard for the North-East Sled Dog was adopted in 1958 and it formed the basis for the Yakutian Laika Breed Standard published in 2005 by the Russian Kynological Federation. For many centuries, the Yakutian Laika accompanied the northern man in everyday life, helping him to hunt, vigilantly watching his home, herding reindeers and transporting goods in the severe conditions of the Far North. These skills have glorified the Yakutian Laika as a versatile breed not only in Russia but also in many countries on different continents.

For centuries the Yakutian Laika was an irreplaceable and faithful assistant to man in the conditions where the slightest demonstration of weakness was punished with death. It always received a respectful attitude from its human family, which treated it as its member rather than a simple domestic animal. This means that it developed into a fabulous companion dog, devoted, lively and biddable. The breed is extremely gentle and considerate with children to whom it commonly establishes especially tight bonds. Nevertheless, its friendly nature doesn't exclude the necessity of a certain amount of socialization, preferably at an early age.

The Yakutian Laika is slightly reserved with unknown people but in most cases it's excited to acquire a new playmate. Human aggressiveness was considered by dog breeders as a major fault and was meticulously eliminated from its characteristics. The breed is endowed with a very sensitive nose and ears, which make it a rather capable watchdog. However, its barking is no more than a means to show its anticipation of the perspective of making a new acquaintance. This dog will most likely fail in the role of a guardian due to its friendly nature.

Yakutian Laikas used to pull a narta (sled) in close collaboration with dozens of other dogs, so they're quite accepting of other dogs. The breed surely prefers to have one or several constant canine companions and can be introduced with few issues to the household with a pre-existing dog,

although it should be performed with necessary caution. The second primary duty of this breed was hunting, and it preserves much of its prey drive. That's why its interaction with other small and average-sized animals should never go unsupervised. The Yakutian Laika will most likely get on with a home cat if they have been reared together.

General Appearance: The Yakutian Laika is a medium-sized working dog. The functional double coat and plumed tail identify him as a dog capable of surviving severe arctic weather while its strong, compact, well-muscled body identify him as capable of performing a number of tasks upon which the inhabitants relied. The males are masculine but never coarse and the females are feminine without weakness.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Height* – Dogs 21.5 – 23.5 inches; Bitches – 20.5 – 22.5 inches. Deviations from these heights should be penalized *Substance* – Any appearance of excessive or weak bone should be penalized. *Proportions* – The length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the buttocks is slightly longer than the height of the dog from the ground to the withers by 10-13%. Length of leg from elbow to ground is slightly more than the distance from the elbow to the top of the withers by approximately 55%.

Head: Wedged. *Skull* – Moderately broad; slightly rounded. *Stop* – Moderate. *Muzzle* – Slightly shorter than the length of the skull. Well-filled under the eyes with wedge gradually tapering towards the tip of the nose. *Ears* – Triangular, set high, well-furred, and wide at the base. Erect ears are preferred; tipped ears are acceptable but not preferred. *Nose* – Large with wide nostrils. Black or brown, but any color conforming to the general coat color of the dog is acceptable. The lighter-streaked “snow nose” is equally acceptable. *Eyes* – The oval eyes are wide apart and evenly set. Any color is permissible including brown, blue, bi-eyed or parti-eyed. Eye pigment matches nose; depigmented eye rim against a white background is permissible. *Lips* – Tight-fitting; well-pigmented. *Teeth* – Strong and white. Scissors or level bite. Reverse scissor acceptable but not preferred. *Disqualification* – Overshot or an undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – Moderately long and muscular. *Body* – Slightly longer than tall, compact. *Topline* – Straight, slightly sloping from moderately pronounced withers to base of tail. *Loin* – Short, broad, and muscular. *Croup* – Moderately sloped. *Chest* – Well-sprung ribs of good length; moderately deep. *Underline* – Slightly tucked up. *Tail* – The plumed tail is profusely covered with long hair. The tail is carried forward over the back or side when alert in a mobile, loose curl. A double hook/curl or a tail snapped on the back is a fault. The tail may drop at rest or when moving. The tail bone should reach the hock when down. The tail is moderately set; neither high-set nor low-set.

Forequarters: Well-angulated. *Feet* – Oval, compact, well-furred and cushioned. Feathering on toes may extend beyond the feet. Dewclaws permissible.

Hindquarters: Angulation to match the front. *Feet* – Same as front; may be slightly bigger. May have no, one or two dewclaws, not necessarily matched.

Coat: Double coat of medium length. The undercoat is soft and dense. The outercoat is straight and coarse to the touch. The forelegs and trousers are heavily feathered. The Yakutian Laikas carry a mane on the neck, particularly in the males.

Color: Any color, color pattern, or combination of colors is acceptable, including dogs with minimal markings. The only acceptable solid color is white. *Disqualification* – Any solid color other than white.

Gait: Light and elastic. Will single track as speed increases. Their normal speeds are a working trot and a gallop.

Temperament: The Yakutian Laika is friendly, gentle and alert. Some measure of reserve or aloofness may be shown around strangers, and they are highly aware of environmental factors. They are dedicated, loyal and loving with their family.

Disqualifications:

Any solid color other than white.

Overshot or an undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.

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