

Retriever (Labrador)

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

Origin and Purpose

The Labrador Retriever originated and developed on the island of Newfoundland as an all purpose waterdog and functional retriever. The breed was preserved in England after anti-dog legislation almost decimated the breed in its homeland. The breed is noted for its love of retrieving and water, for its excellent nose, soft mouth, intelligence and biddable temperament. Extraordinary versatility allows Labradors to excel as hunting, service, and therapy dogs; in search and rescues; in drug and bomb detection; as family companions, and in performance and field events.

General Appearance

Medium sized, strongly built, compact, short-coupled, powerful, athletic; broad in skull; broad and deep through chest and ribs; broad and powerful over loins and hindquarters. A water-resistant double coat, otter tail, and sound temperament are essential breed characteristics.

Proportion and Size

Proportions: Distance from withers to elbow approximately equal to distance from elbow to ground; length from point of shoulder to point of rump very slightly longer than height at withers. A well-balanced dog is the ideal.

Size: Ideal height at withers: dogs 57-62 cm (22 ½-24 ½ in); bitches 55-60 cm (21½-23 ½ in).

Weight commensurate with height and with the breed's function as a medium-sized, powerful, active retriever. Approximate weights: dogs 27-36 kg (60-80 lb); bitches 25-34 kg (55-75 lb).

Coat and Colour

Coat distinctive feature: Outer coat short, straight, although a slight wave down the back is also correct; dense without feathering, giving fairly hard feel to the touch; soft, dense weather-resistant undercoat.

Colour: Wholly black, yellow or chocolate. Small white spot on chest permissible. Yellows range from light cream to fox red with variations in the shadings on ears, under parts, hocks, and down the back. Chocolates range from light to dark chocolate. Any other colour, combination of colours or diluted colour is a disqualification.

Pigmentation: Black in blacks and yellows; brown or liver in chocolates. Pigmentation fading to a lighter shade in yellows not to be penalized.

Head

Head and skull: A kindly, gentle expression is characteristic of the breed. Skull broad with defined stop; clean-cut without fleshy cheeks. Muzzle of medium length, powerful, not snipecy. Muzzle and skull on parallel planes and of approximately equal lengths. Nose wide; nostrils well developed. Eyes: Medium size, expressing intelligence and good temper; almond or diamond shape, not round; colour dark brown or hazel. Ears: Medium sized; hanging close to head and set rather far back. Mouth: Jaws and teeth strong; scissors bite.



Neck

Clean, strong, medium length, good reach; set into well-placed shoulders.

Forequarters

Shoulders long and sloping. Forelegs well boned and straight from elbow to ground when viewed from either front or side. Legs of medium length, not short. Pasterns: Strong, short, sloping slightly from the perpendicular. Feet: Compact, round, medium sized; well-arched toes; well-developed pads.

Body

Chest of good width and depth; well-sprung ribs. Brisket extends to the elbows. Straight, level topline. Loins wide, short-coupled and strong.

Hindquarters

Well developed, great power, not sloping to tail; well-turned stifle. Hocks well let down; cowhocks highly undesirable.

Tail

Tail distinctive feature: Very thick towards base, straight, gradually tapering towards tip, medium length, free from feathering, but clothed thickly all round with thick, dense coat, giving “rounded” appearance described as “otter” tail. Tail may be carried ‘happily’ but not at more than a 35° angle with the back. Tail an extension of the topline and balances the dog.

Gait/Movement

Free, effortless, powerful, covering adequate ground with good reach and drive; straight and true in front and rear. Tending to converge at higher speeds.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing ideal should be considered a fault. The seriousness with which the fault should be regarded must be in proportion to its degree and its effect upon the dog’s health and well-being and the breed’s traditional purpose as a working retriever.

Disqualification

Any colour other than black, yellow, or chocolate

Any diluted colour or any combination of colours other than as described.

Breed Name: Labrador Retriever

Year of Recognition: 1905

Effective Date: January 2021