



GROUP V: TOYS

PUG

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: July 2015

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 & PURPOSE

The Pug is a Toy companion dog that thrives on human association. The earliest start of the breed dates back to around 750 BC. It is one of the earliest breeds of dog with evidence pointing to the fact that the Pug is almost as old as the Greyhound. Their beginnings came from a breed of dog named Lo-sze or “Foo Dog.” This was the ancient Pug from Eastern Literature and art.

From China, Pugs eventually found their way to parts of Europe and then England where throughout history they have been kept, spoilt, pampered and guarded by China’s Emperors and the world’s Royalty.

Over the centuries, the Pug has remained true to its original purpose and is basically unchanged in general appearance, temperament and markings.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Decidedly square and cobby. A lean, leggy Pug and a dog with short legs and a long body are equally objectionable.

TEMPERAMENT

This is an even-tempered breed, exhibiting stability, playfulness, great charm, dignity, and an outgoing, loving disposition.

SIZE

The Pug should be Multum in Parvo (much in little) and this condensation (if the word may be used) should be shown by compactness of form, well-knit proportions, and hardness of developed muscle. Weight from 6.25 to 8.25 kg (14 to 18 lb) dog or bitch desirable. *Proportion:* Square.

COAT

The coat is fine, smooth, soft, short and glossy, neither hard nor woolly.

COLOUR

The colours shall be only fawn, silver fawn or black. Fawn is any fawn shade including light apricot, deep apricot, to reddish gold. Silver fawn has a decidedly cold, silver cast. The colour of the full moon as opposed to the sun on an otherwise light-coloured coat. A smutty coat has darkened areas that give a sooty or smoky effect. This is not silver fawn and is undesirable. Regardless of the fawn shade, the colour should be decidedly so as to make the contrast complete between the colour and the trace and the mask. A smattering of black-tipped guard hairs, hardly visible unless inspected closely, is quite common and not to be faulted. Black to be glossy jet black.

The markings are clearly defined. The muzzle or mask, ears, moles on cheeks, thumb mark or diamond on forehead, and the back trace should be as black as possible. The mask should be black. The more intense and well defined it is the better. The trace is a black line extending from the occiput to the tail.

HEAD

The head is large, massive, round – not apple-headed, with no indentation of the skull. The **eyes** are dark in colour, very large, bold and prominent, globular in shape, soft and solicitous in expression, very lustrous, and when excited, full of fire. The **ears** are thin, small, soft, like black velvet. There are two kinds the “rose” and the “button.” Preference is given to the latter. The wrinkles are large and deep. The **muzzle** is short, blunt square, but not up-faced. **Bite:** A Pug’s bite should be very slightly undershot. Both front rows of teeth should be straight between the canines.

NECK

The neck is slightly arched. It is strong, thick, and with enough length to carry the head proudly.

FOREQUARTERS

The **legs** are very strong, straight, of moderate length, and are set well under. The **elbows** should be directly under the withers when viewed from the side. The **shoulders** are moderately laid back. The **pasterns** are strong, neither steep nor down. The **feet** are neither so long as the foot of the hare, nor so round as that of the cat; well split-up toes, and the nails black.

BODY

The short back is level from the withers to the high tail set. The body is short and cobby, wide in chest and well ribbed up.

HINDQUARTERS

The strong, powerful hindquarters have a moderate bend of stifle and short hocks perpendicular to the ground. The legs are parallel when viewed from behind. Hindquarters are in balance with the forequarters. Thighs and buttocks are full and muscular.

TAIL

The tail is curled as tightly as possible over the hip. The double curl is perfection.

GAIT

Viewed from the front, the forelegs should be carried well forward showing no weakness in the pasterns, the paws landing squarely with the central toes straight ahead. The rear action should be strong and free through hocks and stifles, with no twisting or turning in or out at the joints. The hind legs should follow in line with the front. There is a slight natural convergence of the limbs both fore and aft. A slight roll of the hindquarters typifies the gait which should be free, self-assured and jaunty.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose.

Severe Faults

- Any solid white patch anywhere but on the chest. The white on the chest to be no larger than a dime.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Wry mouth
- Teeth or tongue showing
- All colours, shades or patterns not described herein shall disqualify.

Scale of Points	Fawn	Black
Symmetry	10	10
Size	5	10
Condition	5	5
Body.....	10	10
Legs and feet.....	5	5
Head	5	5
Muzzle.....	10	10
Ears	5	5
Eyes.....	1	10
Mask.....	5	-
Wrinkles	5	5
Tail.....	10	10
Trace.....	5	-
Coat.....	5	5
Colour	5	10
TOTAL	100	100

