



GROUP II HOUNDS

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Afghan Hound

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.

General Appearance

The Afghan Hound is an aristocrat, his whole appearance one of dignity and aloofness with no trace of plainness or coarseness. He has a straight front, proudly carried head, eyes gazing into the distance as if in memory of ages past. The striking characteristics of the breed – exotic, or “Eastern,” expression, long silky topknot, peculiar coat pattern, very prominent hip bones, large feet, and the impression of a some-what exaggerated bend in the stifle due to profuse trouserings – stand out clearly, giving the Afghan Hound the appearance of what he is, a king of dogs, that has held true to tradition throughout the ages.

Temperament

Aloof and dignified, yet gay.

Size

Height: Dogs, 69 cm (27 in), plus or minus 3 cm (1 in). Bitches, 64 cm (25 in), plus or minus 3 cm (1 in). **Weight:** Dogs, about 27 kg (60 lb); Bitches, 23 kg (50 lb).

Coat and Colour

Hindquarters, flanks, ribs, forequarters, and legs well covered with thick, silky hair, very fine in texture; ears and all four feet well feathered; from in front of the shoulders, and also backwards from the shoulders along the saddle from the flanks and ribs upwards, the hair is short and close forming a smooth back in mature dogs - this is a traditional characteristic of the Afghan Hound.

The Afghan Hound should be shown in its natural state; the coat is not clipped or trimmed; the head is surmounted (in the full sense of the word) with a topknot of long, silky hair – this also an outstanding characteristic of the Afghan Hound. Showing of short hair on cuffs on either front or back legs is permissible.

All colours are permissible, but colour or colour combinations are pleasing; white markings, especially on the head are undesirable.

Head

The head is of good length, showing much refinement. The skull is evenly balanced with the foreface. The occipital bone is very prominent.

The head is surmounted by a topknot of long silky hair. There is a slight prominence of the nasal bone structure causing a slightly Roman appearance, the centre line running up over the foreface with little or no stop, falling away in front of the eyes so there is an absolutely clear outlook with no interference; the under jaw showing great strength, the jaws long and punishing. The nose is of good size, black in colour. The mouth is level, meaning that the teeth from the upper jaw and lower jaw match evenly, neither overshot nor undershot. This is a difficult mouth to breed. A scissors bite is even more punishing and can be more easily bred into a dog than a level mouth, and a dog having a scissors bite, where the lower teeth slip inside and rest against the teeth of the upper jaw, should not be penalized. The eyes are almond shaped (almost triangular), never full or bulgy, and are dark in colour. The ears are long, set approximately on level with outer corners of the eyes, the leather of the ear reaching nearly to the end of the dog's nose, and covered with long silky hair.

Neck

The neck is of good length, strong and arched, running in a curve to the shoulders.

**Forequarters**

Shoulders long and sloping and well laid back. Shoulders have plenty of angulation so that the legs are well set underneath the dog. Too much straightness of shoulder causes the dog to break down in the pasterns, and this is a serious fault. Forelegs are straight and strong with great length between elbow and pastern; elbows well held in; pasterns long and straight; forefeet large in both length and width; toes well arched; feet covered with long thick hair, fine in texture; pads of feet unusually large and well down on the ground.

Body

The backline appearing practically level from the shoulders to the loins. The height at the shoulders equals the distance from the chest to the buttocks. The brisket well let down, and of medium width. Strong and powerful loin and slightly arched, falling away towards the stern, with the hip bones very pronounced; well ribbed and tucked up in flanks.

Hindquarters

Hindquarters powerful and well muscled with great length between hip and hock; hocks are well let down; good angulation of both stifle and hock; slightly bowed from hock to crotch. The hind feet are broad and of good length; the toes arched, and covered with long thick hair. All four feet of the Afghan Hound are in line with the body, turning neither in nor out.

Tail

Tail set not too high on the body, having a ring, or a curve on the end; should never be curled over, or rest on the back, or be carried sideways; and should never be bushy.

Gait

When running free, the Afghan Hound moves at a gallop, showing great elasticity and spring in his smooth, powerful stride. When on a loose lead, the Afghan can trot at a fast pace; stepping along, he has the appearance of placing the hind feet directly in the footprints of the front feet, both thrown straight ahead. Moving with head and tail high, the whole appearance of the Afghan Hound is one of great style and beauty.

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.

- Sharpness or shyness.
- Lack of short-haired saddle in mature dogs.
- Coarseness; snipiness; overshot or undershot; eyes round or bulgy or light in colour; exaggerated Roman nose; head not surmounted with topknot.
- Neck too short or too thick; an ewe neck; a goose neck; a neck lacking in substance.
- Front or back feet thrown outward or inward; pads of feet not thick enough; or feet too small; or any other evidence of weakness in feet; weak or broken-down pasterns.
- Roach back, sway back, goose rump, slack loin; lack of prominence of hip bones; too much width of brisket causing interference with elbows.
- Too straight in stifle; too long in hock.

Breed Name: Afghan Hound
Year of Recognition: 1937
Effective Date: January 2004

Basenji

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.

General Appearance

The Basenji is a small, lightly built, short-backed dog, giving the impression of being high on the leg compared to its length. The wrinkled head must be proudly carried, and the whole demeanor should be one of poise and alertness. The Basenji should not bark, but is not mute. The wrinkled forehead and the swift, tireless running gait (resembling a race horse trotting full out) are typical of the breed.

Size

Height: Bitches 41 cm (16 in) and dogs 43 cm (17 in) from the ground to the top of the shoulder. Bitches 41 cm (16 in) and dogs 43 cm (17 in) from the front of the chest to the farthest point of the hindquarters. **Weight:** Bitches 10 kg (22 lb). Dogs 11kg (24 lb).

Coat and Colour

Coat short and silky. Skin very pliant. Colour chestnut red; pure black; tricolor (pure black and chestnut red); or brindle (black stripes on a background of chestnut red); all with white feet, chest and tail tip. White legs, blaze and collar optional. The amount of white should never predominate over primary color. Color and markings should be rich, clear and well-defined, with a distinct line of demarcation between the black and red of tricolors and the stripes of brindles.

Head

The skull is flat, well chiseled and of medium width, tapering towards the eyes. The foreface should taper from eye to muzzle and should be shorter than the skull. The muzzle neither coarse nor snipey but with rounded cushions. Wrinkles should appear upon the forehead, and be fine and profuse. Side wrinkles are desirable, but should never be exaggerated into dewlap. Black nose greatly desired. A pinkish tinge should not penalize an otherwise first-class specimen, but it should be discouraged in breeding. Teeth must be level with scissors bite. Eyes dark hazel, almond shaped, obliquely set and far seeing. Ears small, pointed and erect of fine texture, set well forward on top of head.

Neck

Of good length, well crested and slightly full at base of throat. It should be well set into shoulders.

Forequarters

Shoulders flat, laid back. The legs straight with clean fine bone, long forearm and well-defined sinews. Pasterns should be of good length, straight and flexible.

Body

The body should be short and the back level. The chest should be deep and of medium width. The ribs well sprung, with plenty of heart room, deep brisket, short-coupled, and ending in a definite waist.

Hindquarters

Should be strong and muscular, with hocks well let down, turned neither in nor out, with long second thighs. Feet small, narrow, and compact, with well-arched toes.



Tail

Should be set on top and curled tightly over to either side.

Faults

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.

- Coarse skull or muzzle.
- Domed or peaked skull.
- Dewlap.
- Round eyes.
- Low set ears.
- Overshot or undershot mouths.
- Wide chest.
- Wide behind.
- Heavy bone.
- Creams, shaded or off-colours, other than those defined above, should be heavily penalized.

Breed Name: Basenji
Year of Recognition: 1939
Effective Date: January 2004

Basset Hound

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.

Coat and Colour

The coat should be similar to that of the Foxhound, not too fine and not too coarse, but yet of sufficient strength to be of use in bad weather. The skin loose and elastic. No good hound is a bad colour, so that any recognized Fox-hound colour should be acceptable to the judge's eye, and only in the very closest competition should the colour of a hound have any weight with a judge's decision.

Head

The head should be large. The skull narrow and of good length, the peak being very fully developed, a very characteristic point of the head, which should be free from any appearance of, or inclination to, cheek bumps. It is most perfect when it most closely resembles the head of a Bloodhound, with heavy flews and forehead wrinkled to the eyes. The expression when sitting or when still should be very sad, full of reposeful dignity. The whole of the head should be covered with loose skin, so loose in fact, that when the hound brings its nose to the ground the skin over the head and cheeks should fall forward and wrinkle perceptibly. The nose itself should be strong and free from snipiness. While the teeth of the upper and lower jaws should meet, a pig-jawed hound, or one that is underhung, is distinctly objectionable. The eyes should be deeply sunken, showing a prominent haw, and in colour they should be a deep brown. The ears are very long, and when drawn forward, folding well over the nose. They are set on the head as low as is possible and hang loose in folds like drapery, the ends curling inward, in texture thin and velvety.

Neck

The neck is powerful, with heavy pendant dewlaps.

Forequarters

The shoulders are muscular, sloping and well laid back. The forelegs should be short, very powerful, very heavy in bone, close fitting to the chest with a crooked knee and wrinkled ankle, ending in a massive paw. A hound must not be "out at elbows." He must stand perfectly sound and true on his feet, which should be thick and massive, and the weight of the forepart of the body should be borne equally by each toe of the forefeet so far as it is compatible with the crook of the legs.

Body

The chest should be deep and full. The body should be long and low and well ribbed up.

Hindquarters

The quarters should be full of muscle, which stands out so that when one looks at the dog from behind, it gives him a round, barrel-like effect, with quarters "round as an apple." He should be what is known as "a good dog to follow," and when trotting away from you, his hocks should bend well and he should move true all round. A hound should not be straight on his hocks, nor should he measure more over his quarters than he does at his shoulder.



Tail

The stern is coarse underneath, and carried “gaily” in hound fashion.

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 purpose.

- “Out at elbows” is a bad fault.
- Slackness of loin,
- flat-sidedness
- roach or razor back
- Cow-hocks,
- straight hocks, or weak hocks

Disqualifications

Unsoundness in legs or feet should absolutely disqualify a hound from taking a prize.

Scale of Points

Head, skull, eyes, muzzle, flews	14
Ears	10
Neck, dewlap, chest and shoulders	18
Forelegs and feet	18
Back, loins, hocks, and hindquarters.	18
Stern	5
Coat and skin	5
Colour and markings	5
Basset Hound character and symmetry	7
TOTAL	100

Breed Name: Basset Hound Year of
Recognition: 1937
Effective Date: January 2004

Beagle

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.

General Appearance

A miniature Foxhound, solid and big for his inches, with the wear-and-tear look of the hound that can last in the chase and follow his quarry to the death.

Size

There shall be two varieties:

33 cm (13 in) – which shall be for hounds not exceeding 33 cm (13 in) in height;

38 cm (15 in) – which shall be for hounds over 33 cm (13 in) but not exceeding 38 cm (15 in) in height.

Coat and Colour

A close, hard, hound coat of medium length. Any true hound colour.

Head

The skull should be fairly long, slightly domed at occiput, with cranium broad and full. Muzzle of medium length - straight and square-cut, the stop moderately defined. Nostrils large and open. Jaws level. Lips free from flews. Eyes large, set well apart – soft and hound-like – expression gentle and pleading; of a brown or hazel colour. Ears set on moderately low, long, reaching when drawn out nearly, if not quite, to the end of the nose; fine in texture, fairly broad – with almost entire absence of erectile power – setting close to the head, with the forward edge slightly in-turning to the cheek, rounded at tip.

Neck

Neck rising free and light from the shoulders, strong in substance yet not loaded, of medium length. The throat clean and free from folds of skin; a slight wrinkle below the angle of the jaw, however, may be allowable.

Forequarters

Shoulders sloping – clean, muscular, not heavy or loaded – conveying the idea of freedom of action with activity and strength. Forelegs straight, with plenty of bone in proportion to size of the hound. Pasterns short and straight. Feet close, round, and firm. Pad full and hard.

Body

Back short, muscular, and strong. Chest deep and broad, but not broad enough to interfere with the free play of the shoulders. Loin broad and slightly arched, and the ribs well sprung, giving abundance of lung room.

Hindquarters

Hips and thighs strong and well muscled, giving abundance of propelling power. Stifles strong and well let down. Hocks firm, symmetrical, and moderately bent. Feet close and firm.

Tail

Set moderately high; carried gaily, but not turned forward over the back; with slight curve; short as compared with size of the hound; with brush.



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 purpose.

- A short, thin coat, or of a soft quality.
- A very flat skull, narrow across the top; excess of dome, eyes small, sharp and terrier-like, or prominent and protruding; muzzle long, snipey or cut away decidedly below the eyes, or very short.
- Roman-nosed, or upturned, giving a dish-faced expression.
- Ears short, set on high or with a tendency to rise above the point of origin.
- A thick, short, cloddy neck carried on a line with the top of the shoulders.
- Throat showing dewlap and folds of skin to a degree termed "throatiness."
- Straight, upright shoulders.
- Out at elbows.
- Knees knuckled over forward, or bent backward.
- Forelegs crooked or Dachshund-like.
- Feet long, open or spreading.
- Very long or swayed or roached back.
- Chest disproportionately wide or with lack of depth.
- Flat, narrow loins.
- Flat ribs.
- Cow-hocks or straight hocks.
- Lack of muscle and propelling power.
- Open feet.
- A long tail.
- Teapot curve or inclined forward from the root.
- Rat tail with absence of brush.

Disqualification

- Any hound measuring more than 38 cm (15 in) shall be disqualified.

Scale of Points

Head		
Skull	5	
Ears	10	
Eyes.	5	
Muzzle	5	25
Body		
Neck	5	
Chest and shoulders	15	
Back, loin and ribs	15	35
Running Gear		
Forelegs	10	
Hips, thighs and hind legs	10	
Feet	10	30
Coat	5	
Stern	5	10
TOTAL		100



Pack of Beagles

Score of Points for Judging Hounds

General levelness of pack	40	
Individual merit of hounds	30	70
Manners	20	
Appointments	10	30
TOTAL		100

Levelness of Pack

The first thing in a pack to be considered is that they present a unified appearance. The hounds must be as near to the same height, weight, conformation, and colour as possible.

Individual merit of the Hounds

is the individual bench-show quality of the hounds. A very level and sporty pack can be gotten together and not a single hound be a good Beagle. This is to be avoided.

Manners

The hounds must all work gaily and cheerfully, with flags up - obeying all commands cheerfully. They should be broken to heel up, kennel up, follow promptly and stand. Cringing, sulking, lying down to be avoided. Also, a pack must not work as though in terror of master and whips. In Beagle packs, it is recommended that the whip be used as little as possible.

Appointments

Master and whips should be dressed alike, the master or huntsman to carry horn - the whips and master to carry light thong whips. One whip should carry extra couplings on shoulder strap.

Recommendations for Show Livery

Black velvet cap, white stock, green coat, white breeches or knickerbockers, green or black stockings, white spats, black or dark brown shoes. Vest and gloves optional.

Ladies should turn out exactly the same except for a white skirt instead of white breeches.

Breed Name: Beagle
Year of Recognition: 1889
Effective Date: January 2004

Bloodhound

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 Bloodhound is the oldest of the scent hounds as we know them today. All scent hounds today were bred with the Bloodhound as the base. Although his beginnings are left to speculation we owe his development to St. Hubert, the patron saint of the hunter. It was believed he originally obtained his stock from southern France. This breeding was carried on after his death by the abbots, who succeeded him. The original purpose of the Bloodhound is not completely clear but in the time they were bred, hunting had to be uppermost. The nobility of the day soon learned they made excellent trailers of persons and were heavily used to trail and find game poachers killing the King's game. Trailing of people remains its primary purpose today along with rescue and cadaver search.

General Appearance

The Bloodhound possesses, in a most marked degree, every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (Sagaces). He is very powerful, and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds. The skin is thin to the touch and extremely loose, this being more especially noticeable about the head and neck, where it hangs in deep folds. The expression is noble and dignified, and characterized by solemnity, wisdom, and power.

Temperament

In temperament he is extremely affectionate, neither quarrelsome with companions nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat shy, and equally sensitive to kindness or correction by his master.

Size

Height The mean average height of adult dogs is 66 cm (26 in) and of adult bitches 61 cm (24 in). Dogs usually vary from 64-69 cm (25-27 in) and bitches from 58-64 cm (23-25 in); but in either case, the greater height is to be preferred, provided that quality, proportion and balance are maintained.

Weight The mean average weight of adult dogs in fair condition is 41 kg (90 lb), and adult bitches 36 kg (80 lb). Dogs attain the weight of 50 kg (110 lb), bitches 45 kg (100 lb). The greater weights are to be preferred, provided (as in the case of height) that quality, proportion and balance are maintained.

Coat and Colour

The colours are black and tan, liver and tan, and red; the darker colours being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-coloured hair, and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet, and tip of stern.

Head

The head is narrow in proportion to its length, and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the end of the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the foreface. The length from end of nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should be not less than from stop to back of occipital protuberance (peak).

The entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 30 cm (12 in), or more, in dogs, and 28 cm (11 in), or more, in bitches. The skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced.

The brows are not prominent although, owing to the deep-set eyes, they may have that appearance.

The foreface is long, deep, and of even width throughout, with square outline when seen in profile.

The nostrils are large and open. In front the lips fall squarely, making a right angle with the upper line of the foreface; whilst behind they form deep hanging flews and, being continued into the pendant folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the dewlap, which is very pronounced.



These characteristics are found, though in a lesser degree, in the bitch. The eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general tone of colour of the animal, varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel colour is, however, to be preferred, although very seldom seen in liver red and tan hounds. The ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set very low, and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards. The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin, which in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low; the skin then falls into loose, pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. Mouth-A scissors bite is preferred, level bite accepted.

Neck

The neck is long.

Forequarters

The shoulders are muscular and well sloped backwards. The forelegs are straight and large in bone, with elbows squarely set; the feet strong and well knuckled up.

Body

The ribs are well sprung; and the chest well let down between the forelegs, forming a deep keel. The back and loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched.

Hindquarters

The thighs and second thighs (gaskins) are very muscular; the hocks well bent and let down and squarely set.

Tail

The stern is long and tapering, and set on rather high, with a moderate amount of hair underneath.

Gait

The gait is elastic, swinging and free, the stern being carried high, but not too much curled over the back.

Fault

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.

- Any bite other than a scissors or level bite.

Disqualification

Any colour other than Black/Tan, Liver/Tan or Red.

Breed Name: Bloodhound
Year of Recognition: 1892
Effective Date: January 2011



Borzoi

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 Borzoi was originally bred for the coursing of hare, fox and wolves on more or less open terrain, relying on sight rather than scent. To accomplish this purpose, the Borzoi must be courageous, powerful, and capable of great speed. Special emphasis is placed on sound running structure, strong neck and jaws, keenness to game, and agility combined with proper condition.

General Appearance

A well-balanced hound which is graceful, aristocratic and dignified. The Borzoi should always possess unmistakable elegance with flowing lines, graceful in motion or repose. Dogs masculine without coarseness, bitches feminine and refined.

Temperament

Sensitive, alert to the environment with a quiet dignity. Aggressiveness or shyness undesirable.

Size

Dogs 71-81 cm (28-32 in), and bitches 68-76 cm (27-30 in) at the withers. The height at the withers is equal to the height at the hips, or the withers slightly higher. Extra size is no disadvantage when it is not acquired at the expense of symmetry, soundness, and efficiency.

Coat and Colour

Silky in texture, never harsh, wiry or coarse. Coat may be flat, wavy or rather curly. Short and smooth on head and ears as well as on forelegs and hind legs below the hock. Much longer on body with heavy feathering on backs of forelegs, hindquarters, tail, and chest. On the neck, the frill is profuse and rather curly. Coats tend to be more profuse in males. Quantity of coat and undercoat is determined by maturity and seasonal changes. The undercoat is dense and soft. Any colour or pattern acceptable.

Head

Skull and Muzzle: Head long and lean and in proportion to the dog's size and substance. Viewed from above, the skull should look narrow, converging very gradually to the tip of the nose. The occipital process is accentuated. Well filled between and below the eyes. Measurement equal from the occiput to the inner corner of the eye (canthus) and from there to the tip of the nose. Skull slightly flat to slightly domed and narrow. Stop almost imperceptible. Head fine so that the direction of the bones and principal veins can be clearly seen. Seen from the side, the head and muzzle form a smooth, uninterrupted and slightly convex line. From the end of the nasal bone the nasal cartilage slopes slightly down to the nostrils. Nose large, black, nicely rounded and over-reaching. Mouth: Jaws deep, long and powerful, with proportionally large teeth. Scissor bite preferred, level bite acceptable. Full dentition preferred. The lips are black rimmed, thin and well stretched. Eyes large, neither bulbous, staring nor sunken. Expression is kind, intelligent and alert. Eyes dark brown, placed well back but not too wide apart. Eyelids set somewhat obliquely. Eye rims black and slightly almond shaped. Ears small, pointed and fine-leathered. Set high, not too far apart: tips nearly touching behind the occiput; when in repose folded back along the neck. Should be active and responsive; may be erect when alert, the tips sometimes falling over.

Neck

The neck should be well set on, widening gradually into the shoulders; clean, free from throatiness, slightly arched, well muscled, flat on the sides. The length of the neck should be approximately equal to the length of the head.

**Forequarters**

Withers not accentuated. Shoulders clean, sloping back, flat muscled. Forelegs, when seen from the front, appear bladed, clean and straight, elbows neither in nor out. Seen from the side, width at the shoulder narrowing down to the pastern; elbows directed to the rear in a vertical line to the withers. Pasterns slightly sloping, strong, flexible and springy. The length of the forearms is about half the total height at the withers.

Body

Chest: rib cage relatively long, of oval cut, slightly sprung, great depth of brisket to the level of the elbows. The sternum is slightly pronounced with adequate width of forechest. The abdomen is well tucked up. Back: rising in a graceful curve over the loins. The highest point of the curve is situated over the last rib. The spines of the vertebrae are prominent and the pelvic bones palpable. The curve may be less pronounced in bitches than in dogs. Loin: broad, powerful and very muscular; not long. Croup: long, wide and well muscled with a gradual fall away. The greatest width is at the hip joints.

Hindquarters

Hindquarters wider than shoulders. Hind legs long and very muscular. Thighs long and well developed with good second thigh. Stifles well angulated, hock joints broad, clean, and set low. Posterior line of the hock is vertical. When seen from the side the legs are slightly set back where a line can be dropped from the end of the pelvis (tuber Ischii) through the knuckles of the foot.

Feet

Harefoot, well padded, never flat, neither turning in nor out. Toes close together and well arched. Hind feet longer. Removal of dewclaws optional.

Tail

Long, rather low set, the tail bone reaching well below the hock joint. Well feathered, carried low in a graceful curve. In action may be used as a counterbalance but not rising above the level of the back except when galloping. From the level of the hocks the tail may be sickle- shaped but not ringed.

Gait

A typical trot is a gait of moderate speed. At the trot, the front legs must reach well out with pasterns strong and springy. The rear legs are wider apart than the front while walking, but the feet tend to move closer to the midline as the dog accelerates. A flexible back is observable. When viewed from the side, there should be a noticeable drive with a ground covering stride. The overall appearance in motion should be that of effortless power, agility, smoothness, and grace. Hackney action or restricted gait is not desired. When in pursuit of prey, the dog moves at a very rapid gallop showing full extension and flexion of limbs and back exhibiting great speed and endurance.

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Borzoi. Any deviation from the above-described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog, keeping in mind the original purpose of the breed.

Note: A male animal should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Breed Name: Borzoi
Year of Recognition: 1893
Effective Date: January 2004



Coonhound (Black & Tan)

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.

General Appearance

The Black and Tan Coonhound is first and fundamentally a working dog, capable of withstanding the rigours of winter, the heat of summer, and the difficult terrain over which he is called upon to work. Judges are asked by the club sponsoring the breed to place great emphasis upon these facts when evaluating the merits of the dog.

The general impression should be that of power, agility, and alertness. His expression should be alert, friendly, eager, and aggressive. He should immediately impress one with his ability to cover the ground with powerful rhythmic strides.

Size

Measured at the shoulder: males, 64-69 cm (25-27 in); females, 58-64 cm (23-25 in). Height should be in proportion to general conformation so the dog appears neither leggy nor close to the ground. Dogs oversized should not be penalized when general soundness and proportion are in favour.

Coat and Colour

The coat should be short but dense to withstand rough going. As the name implies, the colour should be coal black, with rich tan markings above eyes, on sides of muzzle, chest, legs and breeching with black pencil markings on toes.

Head

The head should be cleanly modelled, with medium stop occurring midway between occiput and nose. The head should measure from 23-25 cm (9-10 in) in males and from 20-23 cm (8-9 in) in females. Viewed from the profile the line of the skull is on a practically parallel plane to the foreface or muzzle. Skull should tend toward oval outline. Nostrils well open and always black. Teeth should fit evenly with slightly scissors bite. Eyes should be from hazel to dark brown in colour, almost round and not deeply set. Ears should be low set and well back. They should hang in graceful folds giving the dog a majestic appearance. In length they should extend well beyond the tip of the nose. The skin should be devoid of folds or excess dewlap. The flews should be well developed with typical hound appearance.

Neck

The neck should be muscular, sloping, medium length.

Forequarters

Shoulders powerfully constructed. The forelegs should be straight, with elbows well let down, turning neither in nor out; pasterns strong and erect. Feet should be cat-like with compact, well-arched toes and thick strong pads.

Body

The back should be level, powerful and strong, with a visible slope from withers to rump. The chest should be deep. The dog should possess full, round, well-sprung ribs, avoiding flat-sidedness.



Hindquarters

Quarters should be well boned and muscled. From hip to hock long and sinewy, hock to pad short and strong. Stifles and hock well bent and not inclining either in or out. When standing on a level surface, the hind feet should set back from under the body, and leg from pad to hock be at right angles to the ground when viewed both from profile and the rear.

Tail

Should be strong, with base slightly below level of backline, carried free, and when in action, at approximately right angle to back.

Gait

The stride of the Black and Tan Coonhound should be easy and graceful with plenty of reach in front and drive behind.

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 purpose. Judges should penalize the following defects:

- undersize,
- elbows out at shoulder,
- lack of angulation in hindquarters,
- splay feet,
- sway or roach back,
- flat-sidedness,
- lack of depth in chest,
- yellow or light eyes,
- shyness and nervousness.
- White on chest or other parts of body is highly undesirable.

Disqualification

- White on chest or other parts of the body if it exceeds 4 cm (1 ½ in) in diameter.

Breed Name: Black & Tan Coonhound
Year of Recognition: 1947
Effective Date: January 2004



Dachshund

Origin and Purpose

Early in the seventeenth century the name Dachshund became the designation of a breed type with smooth and long-haired coats, and since 1890, wire-hairs have been registered as the third coat type. The name Dachshund (dachs, badgers; hund, dog) at once reveals and conceals the origin of the breed. In medieval European books on hunting dogs, similar only in possessing the tracking ability of hounds and the proportions and temperament of terriers, because they were used to track badgers were called badger-dogs, or dachshunds.

General Appearance

Low to ground, short-legged, long-bodied, but with compact figure and robust muscular development, with bold and confident carriage of head and intelligent facial expression; conformation pre-eminently fitted for following game into burrows. In spite of his shortness of leg, in comparison with his length of trunk, he should appear neither crippled, awkward, cramped in his capacity for movement, nor slim and weasel-like. Added to this, his hunting spirit, good nose, loud tongue, and small size render him especially suited for beating the bush. His figure and his fine nose give him an advantage over most other breeds of sporting dogs for trailing.

Temperament

He should be clever, lively and courageous to the point of rashness, persevering in his work both above and below ground; with all the senses being well developed.

Size

Standard Dachshund by 18 months of age - males should weigh between 9-14.5 kg (20-32 lb); bitches 7.3-12.7 kg (16-28 lb). Animals over or under this range should be penalized accordingly.

Miniature Dachshunds - by 12 months old - ideal weight 4.5 kg (10 lb). Judges should not reward Miniature Dachshunds that appear to be over 5 kg (11 lb). Within the limits imposed, symmetrical adherence to the general Dachshund conformation, combined with smallness and mental and physical vitality should be the outstanding characteristics of the Miniature Dachshund.

Special Characteristics of Dachshunds

Dachshunds in Canada are six separate breeds connected by structure and general appearance and distinguished by size (Standard or Miniature) and coat type (Smooth, Long-haired or Wire-Haired.).

Coat Types

Smooth (or Short-Haired) Dachshund

Hair: Short, thick, smooth and shining; no bald patches. Coat faults: too fine or thin hair, leathery ears, bald patches, too coarse or too thick hair in general.

Tail: Gradually tapered to a point, well but not too richly haired; long sleek bristles on the underside are considered a patch of strong-growing hair, not a fault. A brush tail is a fault, as is also partly or wholly hairless tail.

Long-Haired Dachshund

Hair: The soft, sleek, glistening, often slightly wavy hair should be longer under the neck, on the underside of the body, and especially on the ears and behind the legs, becoming there a pronounced feather; the hair should attain its greatest length on the underside of the tail. The hair should fall beyond the lower edge of the ear. Short hair on the ear, so-called "leather" ears, is not desirable. Too luxurious a coat causes the Long-Haired Dachshund to seem coarse, and masks the type. The coat should give the dog an elegant appearance.

Coat Faults: Equally long hair over all the body, if the coat is too curly, or too scrubby, if a flag tail or overhanging hair on the ears are lacking; if there is a very pronounced parting in the back, or a vigorous growth between the toes.

Tail: Carried gracefully in prolongation of the spine; the hair attains here its greatest length and forms a veritable flag.

Wire-Haired Dachshund

Hair: With the exception of the jaw, eyebrows, and ears, the whole body is covered with a perfectly uniform tight, short, thick, rough, hard coat, but with finer, shorter hairs (undercoat) everywhere distributed between the coarser hairs. There should be a beard on the chin. The eyebrows are prominent. On the ears the hair is shorter than on the body, almost smooth; but in any case conforming to the rest of the coat. Coat faults: Any sort of soft hair in the coat is faulty, whether short or long.

Tail: Robust, as thickly haired as possible, gradually coming to a point and without a tuft. A flag tail is objectionable.

Colour

One-Coloured Dachshund: This group includes any shade of red or cream with or without a shading of interspersed black hairs. Nevertheless a clean colour is preferable. No white is desirable, but a solitary small spot is permitted. Nose and nails - black, brown is admissible, but not desirable.

Two-Coloured Dachshund: These include black, chocolate, blue (grey), and Isabella; each with tan or cream marks over the eyes, on the sides of the jaw and under lip, on the inner edge of the ear, front, breast, inside and behind the front leg, on the paws and around the anus and from there to about one-third to one-half of the length of the tail on the underside. (The most common Two-Coloured Dachshund is usually called black and tan). No white is desirable, but a solitary small spot is permitted. Absence, or undue prominence of tan markings, is undesirable. Nose and nails - In the case of black and tan or black and cream dogs, nose and nails should be black; for chocolate and tan or chocolate and cream, blue and tan or blue and cream, and Isabella and tan or Isabella and cream dogs, nose and nails should be self-coloured.

Dachshund Coat Patterns

Each of the following coat patterns may be seen in all acceptable Dachshund colours: Dapple, Brindle, Sable and Wild Boar are patterns allowed for Dachshunds.

Dapple (merle) pattern is any acceptable Dachshund colour, with darker or lighter irregular spots or patches (large areas of one colour not desirable). It is desirable that neither the light nor the dark colour should predominate.

Brindle is a pattern in which black or dark stripes occur over the entire body in one coloured dogs but may only be visible on the tan points on two-coloured dogs.

Sable pattern consists of a uniform dark overlay on red, cream or blue dogs.

Wild Boar pattern is a variety of reds, browns and blacks. The undercoat is usually a lighter colour (reddish), the guard hairs may be solid or individually striped. Wild boar may display the lighter points of the two-coloured dachshunds.

Head

Viewed from above or from the side, it should taper uniformly to the tip of the nose, and should be clean-cut. The skull is only slightly arched, and should slope gradually without stop (the less stop, the more typical) into the finely-formed slightly-arched muzzle. The bridge bones over the eyes should be strongly prominent. The nasal cartilage and tip of the nose are long and narrow; lips tightly stretched, well covering the lower jaw, but corner of the mouth not very marked. Nostrils well open. Jaws opening wide and hinged well back of the eyes, with strongly developed bones and teeth. Teeth: Powerful canine teeth should fit closely together, and the outer side of the lower incisors should tightly touch the inner side of the upper. (Scissors bite.) Eyes: Medium size, oval/almond, situated at the sides, with a clean, energetic, though pleasant expression; not piercing. Eyes are naturally dark reddish-brown to brownish black for all coats and colours. Chocolate dogs may have amber coloured eyes. Wall (fish or pearl) eyes may occur in dappled-coloured dogs are less desirable and considered a minor fault. Ears should be set near the top of the head, and not too far forward, long but not too long, beautifully rounded, not narrow, pointed, or folded. Their carriage should be animated, and the forward edge should just touch the cheek. Excessive or insufficient length are both undesirable.

Neck

Fairly long, muscular, clean-cut, not showing any dewlap on the throat, slightly arched in the nape, extending in a graceful line into the shoulders, carried proudly but not stiffly.

**Forequarters**

The front assembly is the hallmark of the breed. To endure the arduous exertion underground, the front must be correspondingly muscular, compact, deep, long, and broad. Shoulder Blade long, broad, obliquely and firmly placed upon the fully developed thorax, furnished with hard and plastic muscle. Upper Arm of the same length as the shoulder blade, and at right angles to the latter, strong of bone and hard of muscle, lying close to the ribs, capable of free movement. Lower Arm: this is short in comparison to other breeds, slightly turned inwards; supplied with hard but plastic muscles on the front and outside, with tightly stretched tendons on the inside and at the back. Pasterns: joint between forearm and foot (wrists); these are closer together than the shoulder joints. Front Feet: full, broad in front, and inclined very slightly outwards; compact with well-arched toes and tough pads. There are five toes, though only four are in use. They should be close together, with a pronounced arch; provided on top with strong nails, and underneath with tough toe-pads.

Body

The whole trunk should, in general, be long and fully-muscled. The back, with sloping shoulders, and short, rigid pelvis, should lie in the straightest possible line between the withers and the very slightly arched loins, these latter being short, rigid, and broad. Topline: The straightest possible line between withers and loins. Without arch or sag. Carried as solid component when gaitting. Chest: The breastbone should be strong, and so prominent in front that on either side a depression (dimple) appears. When viewed from the front, the thorax should appear oval, and should extend downward to the midpoint of the forearm. The enclosing structure of ribs should appear full and oval, and when viewed from above or from the side, full volumed, so as to allow by its ample capacity, complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up with the keel gradually merging into the line of the abdomen and extending well back from the front legs. If the length is correct, and also the anatomy of the shoulder and upper arm, the front leg when viewed in profile should cover the lowest point of the breast line. Loin slightly arched, being short, rigid and broad. Croup long, round, full, robustly muscled, but plastic, only slightly sinking toward the tail. Abdomen slightly drawn up.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters viewed from behind should be of completely equal width. Pelvic bones not too short, rather strongly developed, and moderately sloping. Thigh robust and of good length, set at right angle to the pelvic bones. Hind legs robust and well-muscled, with well-rounded buttocks. Knee joint broad and strong. Calf bone, in comparison with other breeds, short; it should be perpendicular to the thigh bone, and firmly muscled. The bones at the base of the foot (tarsus) should present a flat appearance, with a strongly prominent hock and a broad tendon of Achilles. The central foot bones (metatarsus) should be long, movable towards the calf bone, slightly bent toward the front, but perpendicular (as viewed from behind). Hind Feet: Four compactly- closed and beautifully arched toes, as in the case of the front paws. The whole foot should be posed equally on the ball and not merely on the toes. Nails short.

Tail

Set in continuation of the spine, extending without very pronounced curvature, and should not be carried too gaily.

Gait

Fluid and smooth. Forelegs reach well forward, without much lift, in unison with the driving action of hind legs, while the topline remains firm and level. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow the long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, the legs incline slightly inward. Viewed in profile, the forward reach of the hind leg equals the rear extension. Rear feet do not reach upward toward the abdomen and there is no appearance of walking on the rear pasterns. Viewed from the rear, hind legs drive on a line with the forelegs, with hock joints and rear pasterns turning neither in nor out. Rear pads are clearly exposed during rear extension. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over, or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming and going are incorrect.



GROUP II – HOUNDS

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 purpose.

Serious Faults (should prevent a dog from receiving any show rating):

overshot or undershot jaws
knuckling over

Note: In as much as the Dachshund is a hunting dog, scars from honourable wounds shall not be considered a fault.

Breed Name: Dachshund
Year of Recognition: 1889
Effective Date: July 2020



Deerhound (Scottish)

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.

Size

Height: Dogs from 76-81 cm (30-32 in), or even more if there be symmetry without coarseness, which is rare. Bitches from 71 cm (28 in) upwards. There is no objection to a bitch being large, unless too coarse, as even at her greatest height she does not approach that of the dog, and therefore could not be too big for work as overbig dogs are. **Weight:** Dogs from 38.5-50 kg (85-110 lb) in dogs, and Bitches from 34-43 kg (75-95 lb).

Coat and Colour

The **hair** on the body, neck and quarters should be harsh and wiry, about 3-4 inches (8-10 cm) long; that on the head, breast and belly much softer. There should be a slight fringe on the inside of the forelegs and hind legs but nothing approaching the “feather” of a Collie. A woolly coat is bad. Some good strains have a mixture of silky coat with the hard which is preferable to a woolly coat. The climate of Canada tends to produce the mixed coat. The ideal coat is a thick, close-lying ragged coat, harsh or crisp to the touch.

Colour is a matter of fancy, but the dark blue-grey is most preferred. Next come the darker and the lighter greys or brindles, the darkest being generally preferred. Yellow and sandy red or red fawn, especially with black ears and muzzles, are equally high in estimation. This was the colour of the oldest known strains - the McNeil and Chesthill Menzies. White is condemned by all authorities, but a white chest and white toes, occurring as they do in many of the darkest-coloured dogs, are not objected to although the less the better, for the Deerhound is a self-coloured dog. The less white the better but a slight white tip to the stern occurs in some of the best strains.

Head

Should be broadest at the ears, narrowing slightly to the eyes, with the muzzle tapering more decidedly to the nose. The head should be long, the skull flat rather than round with a very slight rise over the eyes but nothing approaching a stop. The hair on the skull should be moderately long and softer than the rest of the coat. The muzzle should be pointed, but the teeth and lips level. The nose should be black (in some blue fawns - blue) and slightly aquiline. In lighter coloured dogs, the black muzzle is preferable. There should be a good mustache of rather silky hair and a fair beard. Eyes should be dark - generally dark brown, brown, or hazel. A very light eye is not liked. The eye should be moderately full, with a soft look in repose, but a keen, far-away look when the Deerhound is roused. Rims of eyelids should be black. Ears should be set on high; in repose, folded back like a Greyhound's though raised above the head in excitement without losing the fold, and even in some cases semi-erect. A prick ear is bad. The ears should be soft, glossy, like a mouse's coat to the touch and the smaller the better. There should be no long coat or long fringe, but there is sometimes a silky, silvery coat on the body of the ear and the tip. On all Deerhounds, irrespective of the colour of coat, the ears should be black or dark coloured.

Neck

The neck should be long - of a length befitting the Greyhound character of the dog. Extreme length is neither necessary nor desirable. Deerhounds do not stoop to their work like the Greyhounds. The mane, which every good specimen should have, sometimes detracts from the apparent length of the neck. The neck, however, must be strong as is necessary to hold a stag. The nape of the neck should be very prominent where the head is set on, and the throat clean-cut at the angle and prominent.

Forequarters

Shoulders should be well sloped; blades well back and not too much width between them. Legs should be broad and flat, and good broad forearms and elbows are desirable. Forelegs must, of course, be as straight as possible. Feet close and compact, with well-arranged toes.



Body

General formation is that of a Greyhound of larger size and bone. Chest deep rather than broad but not too narrow or slab-sided. Good girth of chest is indicative of great lung power. The loin well arched and drooping to the tail. A straight back is not desirable, this formation being unsuited for uphill work, and very unsightly.

Hindquarters

Drooping, and as broad and powerful as possible, the hips being set wide apart. A narrow rear denotes lack of power. The stifles should be well bent, with great length from hip to hock, which should be broad and flat.

Tail

Should be tolerably long, tapering and reaching to within 4 cm (1 ½ in) off the ground and 4 cm (1 ½ in) below the hocks. Dropped perfectly down or curved when the Deerhound is still, when in motion or excited, curved, but in no instance lifted out of line of the back. It should be well covered with hair, on the side, thick and wiry, underside longer and towards the end a slight fringe is not objectionable. A curl or ring tail is undesirable.

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 purpose.

- Big thick ears hanging flat to the head or heavily coated with long hair are bad faults.
- Loaded and straight shoulders are very bad faults.
- Cow-hocks, weak pastern, straight stifles, and splay feet are very bad faults.

Disqualifications

- A white blaze on the head, or a white collar.

Points of the Deerhound arranged in order of importance

Typical - a Deerhound should resemble a rough-coated Greyhound of larger size and bone.

Movements - easy, active and true.

As tall as possible, consistent with quality.

Head - long, level, well balanced, carried high.

Body - long, very deep in brisket, well-sprung ribs and great breadth across hips.

Forelegs - strong and quite straight, with elbows neither in nor out.

Thighs - long and muscular, second thighs well muscled, stifles well bent.

Loins - well arched, and belly well drawn up.

Coat - rough and hard, with softer beard and brows.

Feet - close, compact, with well-knuckled toes.

Ears - small (dark) with Greyhound-like carriage.

Eyes - dark, moderately full.

Neck - long, well arched, very strong with prominent nape.

Shoulders - clean, set sloping.

Chest - very deep but not too narrow.

Tail - long and curved slightly, carried low.

Teeth - strong and level.

Nails - strong and curved.

Breed Name: Scottish Deerhound
Year of Recognition: 1889
Effective Date: January 2004



Drever

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.

General Appearance

The Drever should be somewhat less than medium size. Appearance from the side should be rectangular. It must be compact, of good stature, powerful with well-developed musculature, lithe, and agile. It must be alert and self-possessed. External sexual characteristics should be well developed.

Size

The height of the dog at the withers should be 36 cm (14 in); of the bitch, 34 cm (13 ½ in). The dog's height should not exceed 41 cm (16 in), nor be less than 32 cm (12 ½ in) The height of the bitch should not vary from a maximum of 38 cm (15 in) and minimum of 30 cm (12 in).

Coat and Colour

The coat should be complete. The hair should be close and straight. On the head, ears, lower legs, upper side of tail it should be relatively short; longer on the neck, back and back part of the thighs. It should be bristly on the underside of the tail, but not feathered. All colours are permitted, but there must be some white visible from front, sides and back. It should preferably appear on the front, including the neck, and at the tip of the tail and on the paws. The colour should be clean.

Head

The head should be relatively large. It should be longish, broadest between the ears, diminishing toward the snout with a slight supra orbital ridge. The snout should be well developed and not snipey either from above or from the side view. The bridge of the nose should be straight or slightly convex. The tip of the nose should be well developed with wide nostrils. It is preferably black. The lower edge of the upper lip should overlap the edge of the lower jaw. The lower lip should fit tightly against the lower jaw. The bite should be powerful and upper incisors fit firmly against the lowers. The eyes should be clear and expressive. They must not protrude or be stary. They are preferably dark brown. The eyelids should be thin and fit closely over the eyes. The ears should be of medium length and wide, bluntly rounded at the tips. They must be set neither especially high nor low. When at attention, the forward edge of the ear should be against the head.

Neck

The neck should be long and powerful. It should flow gracefully and smoothly into the trunk. The skin of the neck should be fairly loose though not so loose as to form pouches at the throat or chin.

Forequarters

The shoulders should be muscular with long, sloping shoulder blades, set well into the chest and back. The points of the shoulder blades must not extend up over the apophysis of the spine of the vertebrae of the withers. The front legs should be powerful and in front view, straight and parallel. The upper foreleg should be relatively long and broad and form a good angle with the shoulder blade. The metacarpus should be springy and form a slight angle with the radius and ulna.



Body

The back should be straight or, from the side view, slightly arched at the rear. It should be strong and slope gently from the withers to the sacral region. The hindquarters should flow evenly into the slightly ascending line of the abdomen.

Hindquarters

From rear view the hind legs should be straight and parallel. There should be good bends at knee and back joints. The thighs should be muscular and broad from side view. The metatarsus should be short and almost perpendicular. Dewclaws may be removed. Both front and back paws should be firm, with toes pointing forward and close together. The pads should be well developed and hard.

Tail

The tail should be long and thick at the root. Preferably, it should be carried hanging, but when the dog is in motion it may be carried higher, though never over the back.

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 purpose.

Breed Name: Drever
Year of Recognition: 1956
Effective Date: January 2015

Finnish Spitz

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 Finnish Spitz is the national dog of Finland, and is the object of intense national pride. It is said that the breed reflects the verve and vitality necessary for survival in the Scandinavian north. Since earliest times it has been used as a natural bark-pointer for hunting small game and game birds.

General Appearance

The Finnish Spitz, with its glorious red-gold coat, bold carriage, and lively expression, presents a fox-like picture. It has a squarish, symmetrical body with no exaggerated features. The pointed muzzle, small erect ears, dense coat, and curled tail denote its northern heritage. The dog's whole being shows liveliness, especially the eyes, ears, and tail. Males should be decidedly masculine in appearance without coarseness. Females should be decidedly feminine in appearance without over-refinement.

Temperament

Active and alert, but reserved and sensitive. Traditionally, the Finnish Spitz is courageous, but, like a creature of the forest, that courage is tempered with caution.

Size

Dogs are from 44-50 cm (17 ½-19 ½ in) at the shoulder, weighing from 14-16 kg (31-35 lb). The bitches are 39-45 cm (15 ½-17 ½ in) at the shoulder, weighing from 10-13 kg (22-29 lb).

Coat and Colour

The Finnish Spitz is double-coated. On the head and front of the legs the coat is short and close. On the body and back of legs it is coarse, longish, and semi-erect or erect. It is stiffer on the neck and back. Outer coat on shoulders is considerably longer and coarser, particularly in males. On back of thighs and on tail, hair should be longer and dense. Undercoat is short, soft and dense. No trimming is allowed, not even of whiskers. Colour: On the back, reddish-brown or red-gold, preferably bright. The hair on inner sides of ears, cheeks, under the muzzle, on the breast, abdomen, behind the shoulders, inside the legs, back of thighs, and underside of tail is of lighter shades. Undercoat is also a light colour, making the whole coat glow. White marking on toes and a narrow strip of white on chest is permitted but not desired. Black hairs on lips and sparse separate black-pointed hairs on back and tail are permitted, even desirable. Puppies may have a good many black hairs which decrease with age (black on tail persisting longer).

Head

The head is medium-sized and clean cut. It is longer than it is broad in the ratio of 7:4. The forehead is slightly arched, and the stop pronounced. The muzzle is narrow; seen from above and from the sides evenly tapering. Nose is pitch black. Lips are tightly closed and thin Scissor bite. Missing teeth undesirable. Eyes are medium-sized, lively, preferably dark, almond shaped with black rims. They are set slightly aslant with outer corners tilted upwards. Ears are small, erect, sharply pointed. When alert, the ears should be parallel, upward standing, open towards the front, and very mobile.

**Neck**

The neck is muscular, of medium length. It appears shorter in males due to the heavier ruff.

Forequarters

The shoulders of the Finnish Spitz are straight when compared to most other breeds. The legs are strong and straight. The slope of the pasterns is 25 to 30°. Feet are tight, round, and cat-like. Long hare feet and splayed feet are undesirable. Removal of dewclaws is optional.

Body

This is almost square in outline. The back is short, level, and strong. Chest is deep. The belly is slightly drawn up. The Finnish Spitz should be in hard, muscular condition; any looseness or sloppiness should be faulted.

Hindquarters

The thighs are muscular. Hocks are of medium length, straight, and parallel. The stifles should be slightly to moderately bent in balance to the angulation of the shoulder assembly. A severely straight stifle, or any unsoundness in the stifle joint (patellar luxation) must be severely penalized. Cat feet as in the forequarters. Rear dewclaws may be removed.

Tail

The tail is plumed, and curves vigorously from its root in an arch, forward, downward, then backward, pressing against the middle part of the thigh. The end of the tail should not hang vertically downward nor should it curl around in a complete circle or corkscrew. When straightened, the tip of the tail bone reaches the hock joint.

Gait

The Finnish Spitz is quick and light on its feet. It steps out briskly, trots with lively grace, and tends to single track as the speed increases.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault, and seriousness of the fault should be in exact proportion to the degree.

Soft, short, or wavy coat; unclear colour; too much white; muscular or coarse head; undershot or overshot bite; missing teeth; light eyes; runny or weepy eyes; ears set too low or too close together; long or excessive hair inside the ears; weak, pinched, or bowed fronts; weak pasterns; flat, splayed, or long feet; sloppy muscular condition; roached, dipped, or long back; long hocks, cow hocks; severely straight stifle joint; slipping stifles (patellar luxation); unsound hock action; low tail set; too curly tail; short tail.

Because the Finnish Spitz is a hunting dog, unsoundness in carriage is to be faulted.

Since trimming is a human fault, a dog with any trimming whatsoever should not be disqualified, but should not receive any major award.

Breed Name: Finnish Spitz
Year of Recognition: 1974
Effective Date: July 2007



Foxhound (American)

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.

Size

Dogs should not be under 56 cm or over 64 cm (22-25 in). Bitches should not be under 53 cm or over 61 cm (21-24 in) measured across the back at the point of the withers, the hound standing in a natural position with his feet well under him.

Coat and Colour

A close, hard, hound coat of medium length. Any colour.

Head

Skull should be fairly long, slightly domed at occiput, with cranium broad and full. Muzzle of fair length, straight and square cut, the stop moderately defined. Eyes large, set well apart, soft and hound-like, expression gentle and pleading; of a brown or hazel colour. Ears set on moderately low, long, reaching when drawn out nearly, if not quite, to the tip of the nose; fine in texture, fairly broad, with almost entire absence of erectile power, setting close to the head with the forward edge slightly inturning to the cheek, round at tip.

Neck

Neck rising free and light from the shoulders, strong in substance yet not loaded, of medium length. The throat clean and free from folds of skin, a slight wrinkle below the angle of the jaw, however, is allowable.

Forequarters

Shoulders sloping - clean, muscular, not heavy or loaded - conveying the idea of freedom of action with activity and strength. Forelegs straight, with fair amount of bone. Pasterns short and straight. Feet fox-like. Pad full and hard. Well-arched toes. Strong nails.

Body

Back moderately long, muscular and strong. Chest should be deep for lung space, narrower in proportion to depth than the English hound: 71 cm (28 in) (girth) in a 58 cm (23 in) hound being good. Well-sprung ribs - back ribs should extend well back - an 8 cm (3 in) flank allowing springiness. Loins broad and slightly arched.

Hindquarters

Hips and thighs, strong and muscled, giving abundance of propelling power. Stifles strong and well let down. Hocks firm, symmetrical, and moderately bent. Feet close and firm.

Tail

Set moderately high; carried gaily, but not turned forward over the back; with slight curve; with very slight brush.



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 purpose.

- A short thin coat, or of a soft quality.
- A very flat skull, narrow across the top; excess of dome; eyes small, sharp, and terrier-like, or prominent and protruding; muzzle long and snipey, cut away decidedly below the eyes, or very short.
- Roman-nosed, or upturned, giving a dish-faced expression.
- Ears short, set on high, or with a tendency to rise above the point of origin.
- A thick, short cloddy neck carried on a line with the top of the shoulders.
- Throat showing dewlap and folds of skin to a degree termed throatiness.
- Straight, upright shoulders, out at elbow.
- Knees knuckled over forward, or bent backward.
- Forelegs crooked. Feet long, open or spreading.
- Very long or swayed or roached back.
- Chest disproportionately wide or with lack of depth.
- Flat ribs.
- Flat, narrow loins.
- Cow-hocks, or straight hocks.
- Lack of muscle and propelling power.
- Open feet.
- A long tail.
- Teapot curve or inclined forward from the root.
- Rat tail, entire absence of brush.

Scale of Points

Head

Skull	5	
Ears	5	
Eyes	5	
Muzzle	5	20

Body

Neck	5	
Chest and shoulders	15	
Back, loins, and ribs	15	35

Running Gear

Forelegs	10	
Hips, thighs, and hind legs	10	
Feet	15	35

Coat and Tail

Coat	5	
Tail	5	10
TOTAL	100	100

Breed Name: American Foxhound
Year of Recognition: 1892
Effective Date: January 2004

Foxhound (English)

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.

General Appearance

The symmetry of the Foxhound is of the greatest importance, and what is known as “quality” is highly regarded by all good judges.

Coat and Colour

Are not regarded as very important, so long as the latter is a good “hound colour” and the former is short, dense, hard, and glossy. Hound colours are black, tan and white or any combination of these three, also the various “pies” compounded of white and the colour of the hare and badger, or yellow, or tan.

Head

Should be of full size, but by no means heavy. Brow pronounced, but not high or sharp. There should be a good length and breadth, sufficient to give in a dog hound a girth in front of the ears of fully 41 cm (16 in). The nose should be long, 11 cm (4 ½ in) and wide, with open nostrils. The teeth must meet squarely. Ears set on low and lying close to the cheeks. Most English hounds are “rounded” which means that about 4 cm (1 ½ in) is taken off the end of the ear.

Neck

Must be long and clean, without the slightest throatiness, not less than 25 cm (10 in) from cranium to shoulder. It should taper nicely from shoulders to head, and the upper outline should be slightly convex.

Forequarters

Shoulders should be long and well clothed with muscle, without being heavy, especially at the points. They must be well sloped, and the true arm between the front and the elbow must be long and muscular, but free from fat or lumber. Elbows set quite straight, and neither turned in nor out are essentially required. They must be well let down by means of the long true arm above mentioned. Every Master of Foxhounds insists on legs as straight as a post, and as strong; size of bone at the ankle being especially regarded as all important. The desire for straightness had a tendency to produce knuckling-over, which at one time was countenanced, but in recent years this defect has been eradicated by careful breeding and intelligent adjudication, and one sees very little of this trouble in the best modern Foxhounds. The bone cannot be too large, and the feet, in all cases, should be round and cat-like, with well developed knuckles and strong horn, which last is of the greatest importance.

Body

The topline of the back should be absolutely level. The chest should girth over 79 cm (31 in) in a 61 cm (24 in) hound, and the back ribs must be very deep. Back and loin must both be very muscular, running into each other without any contraction between them. The couples must be wide, even to raggedness.



Hindquarters

Hindquarters or propellers are required to be very strong, and as endurance is of even greater consequence than speed, straight stifles are preferred to those much bent as in a Greyhound.

Tail

The stern should be well set on and carried gaily but not in any case curved over the back like a squirrel's tail. The end should taper to a point and there should be a fringe of hair below.

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 purpose.

Disqualification

Pig-mouth (overshot) or undershot.

Scale of Points

Head	5
Neck	10
Shoulders	10
Chest and back ribs	10
Back and loin	15
Hindquarters	10
Elbows	5
Legs and feet	20
Colour and coat	5
Stern	5
Symmetry	5
TOTAL	100

Breed Name: English Foxhound
Year of Recognition: 1893
Effective Date: January 2004



Greyhound

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.

Size

Dogs, 29.5-32 kg (65-70 lb); bitches, 27-29 kg (60-65 lb).

Coat and Colour

Coat short, smooth, and firm in texture. Colour immaterial.

Head

Long and narrow, fairly wide between the ears, scarcely perceptible stop, little or no development of nasal sinuses, good length of muzzle, which should be powerful without coarseness. Teeth very strong and even in front. Eyes dark, bright, intelligent, indicating spirit. Ears small and fine in texture, thrown back and folded, except when excited, when they are semi-pricked.

Neck

Long, muscular, without throatiness, slightly arched, and widening gradually into the shoulder.

Forequarters

Shoulders placed as obliquely as possible, muscular without being loaded. Forelegs perfectly straight, set well into the shoulder, neither turned in nor out, pasterns strong.

Body

Back muscular and broad, well arched. Chest deep, and as wide as consistent with speed, fairly well-sprung ribs. Loins have good depth of muscle, well cut up in the flanks.

Hindquarters

Long, very muscular and powerful, wide and well let down, well-bent stifles. Hocks well bent and rather close to ground, wide but straight fore and aft. Feet hard and close, rather more hare than cat-feet, well knuckled up with good strong claws.

Tail

Long, fine, and tapering with a slight upward curve.

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 purpose.

Scale of Points

General symmetry and quality	10
Head and neck	20
Chest and shoulders	20
Back	10
Quarters	20
Legs and feet	20
TOTAL	100

Breed Name: Greyhound
Year of Recognition: 1889
Effective Date: January 2004



Harrier

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

Developed in England to hunt hare in packs.

General Appearance

Harriers must have all the attributes of a scenting pack hound. They are very sturdily built with large bone for their size. They must be active, well balanced, full of strength and quality, in all ways appearing able to work tirelessly, no matter the terrain, for long periods. Running gear and scenting ability are particularly important features.

Temperament

Outgoing and friendly, as a working pack breed. Harriers must be able to work in close contact with other hounds. Therefore, aggressiveness towards other dogs cannot be tolerated.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size: 48-53 cm (19-21 in) for dogs and bitches, variation of 2.5 cm (1 in) in either direction is acceptable. **Proportion** is off square. The Harrier is slightly longer from point of shoulder to rump than from withers to ground. The body is solidly built, full of strength and quality.

The breed has as much **substance** and bone as possible without being heavy or coarse.

Coat and Colour

Coat Short, dense, hard and glossy. Coat texture on the ears is finer than on the body. There is a brush of hair on the underside of the tail.

Colour Any colour, not regarded as very important.

Head

The head is in proportion to the overall dog. No part of the head should stand out relative to the other parts. The expression is gentle when relaxed, sensible yet alert when aroused. Eyes are almond shaped, medium size, set well apart, brown or hazel colour in darker dogs. Lighter hazel to yellow in lighter dogs, though darker colours are always desired. Ears are set on low and lie close to the cheeks, rounded at the tips. The skull is in proportion to the entire animal, with good length and breadth and a bold forehead. The stop is moderately defined. The muzzle from stop to tip of nose is approximately the same length as the skull from stop to occiput. The muzzle is substantial with good depth, and the lips complete the square, clean look of the muzzle, without excess skin or flews. A good nose is essential. It must be wide, with well opened nostrils. Teeth meet in a scissors bite or they may be level. Overshot or undershot bites faulted to the degree of severity of the misalignment.

Neck

The neck is long and strong with no excess skin or throatiness, sweeping smoothly into the muscling of the forequarters.

**Forequarters**

Moderate angulation, with long shoulders sloping into the muscles of the back, clean at the withers. The shoulders are well clothed with muscle without being excessively heavy or loaded, giving the impression of free, strong action. Elbows are set well away from the ribs, running parallel with the body and not turning outwards. Good straight legs with plenty of bone running well down to the toes, but not overburdened, inclined to knuckle over very slightly but not exaggerated in the slightest degree. Feet are round and catlike, with toes set close together turning slightly inwards. The pads are thick, well developed and strong.

Body

The topline is level. Back muscular with no dip behind the withers or roach over the loin. Chest deep, extending to the elbows, with well sprung ribs that extend well back, providing plenty of heart and lung room. The ribs should not be so well sprung that they interfere with the free, efficient movement of the front assembly. The loin is short, wide and well muscled.

Hindquarters

Angulation in balance with the front assembly, so that rear drive is in harmony with front reach. Well developed muscles, providing strength for long hours of work, are important. Endurance is more important than pure speed, and as such, the stifles are only moderately angulated. Feet point straight ahead, are round and catlike with toes set close together, and thick, well developed pads.

Tail

The tail is long, set on high and carried upwards. It tapers to a point with a brush of hair.

Gait

Perfect coordination between the front and hind legs. Reach and drive are consistent with the desired moderate angulation. Coming and going, the dog moves in a straight line, evidencing no sign of crabbing. A slight toeing-in of the front feet is acceptable. Clean movement coming and going is as important as side gait, which is smooth and ground-covering.”

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 purpose.

Breed Name: Harrier
Year of Recognition: 1892
Effective Date: January 2004

Ibizan Hound

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 Ibizan Hound (Podenco Ibicenco) is a hunting dog of great antiquity which has evolved from the original breed of ancient Egypt, and whose present-day quarry is primarily rabbits and hares. Unusually versatile, he is called “the three-way hunter”, owing to his highly developed sight, scent, and hearing. The Ibizan excels in agility, quick reflexes, stamina, and the ability to jump great heights from a standstill. Possessing keen enthusiasm, the Ibizan is a persistent and determined hunter. The breed is used by day or night, singly or in packs, and retrieves well to hand. Although mostly used on rabbits, it is also used on partridge, lynx, and deer. The conformation, instincts, and intelligence that are essential to the breed’s function must be preserved, and it is assumed that the top specimens in the breed will prove their ability in the hunting field.

General Appearance

The Ibizan’s clean-cut lines, large prick ears, and light pigment give it a distinctive appearance. Lithe and racy, the Ibizan possesses a deer-like elegance, combined with the strength and power of a hunter. The Ibizan stands slightly longer than tall, with a dry-fleshed, sinewy, angular body. Moderate and not highly specialized in one ability at the expense of others, this is a dog of function, not fashion, and should be shown with vibrissae (whiskers) untrimmed. No aspect of the standard should be emphasized to the point of exaggeration or caricature. In top show condition, the last few ribs and pelvic girdle, especially the hipbones, are in evidence. No penalty should be assessed a dog in hunting condition (strongly muscled, scant of flesh, possibly bearing hunting scars or broken teeth).

Temperament

Keen and alert, playful and vivacious, yet gentle; although unusually inquisitive and gregarious. The Ibizan may be reserved with strangers and sometimes wary of strange places. However, this is not a nervous dog, neither shy nor aggressive. The Ibizan, while independent, is responsive and readily trainable.

Size

Height at withers: Dogs, 61-69 cm (24-27 in); Bitches, 58-66 cm (23-26 in).

Weight: Dogs, 20-25 kg (45-55 lb.); Bitches, 18-23 kg (40 to 50 lb.). Sizes slightly over or under, not to be penalized if other qualities are good. No Ibizan should be fat, or massive in appearance.

Coat

Smooth

Shortest on head and on ears, longest on back of thighs and tail.

Wire

Roughly 3-10 cm (1-4 in) long, possibly with a generous mustache; hair is longer on body, back of thighs and tail. Both coats are harsh in texture; neither is favoured over the other.



Colour

Solid red, lion, or white, or a mixture of white and red, or white and lion. No colour or pattern preferred. No other colour allowed.

Head

A truncated cone when viewed from above and in profile. When viewed from above, tapered from the widest part of the skull to the nose almost in a straight line; long and lean; flat skull, prominent occiput; length from eyes to nose and eyes to occiput is equal.

Muzzle: Powerful but fine-boned, slightly chiseled under the eyes, in profile, the plane of the muzzle is parallel to that of the skull, until a slight roman convex at the nasal bones, just before the nose. Lips: Tight.

Stop: Visible but slight.

Nose: Prominent, extending beyond the lower jaw, having a rosy pigment; flesh-coloured or butterfly noses are acceptable; no trace of black or brown pigment.

Teeth: Strong, well set in a scissors bite; full (42) dentition desired.

Eyes: Oblique, rather small, tight eyelids, ranging in colour from clear amber to caramel; the iris may have a dark rim; alert, intelligent expression.

Ears: Large, independently mobile, natural prick ears; when alert, the base of the ear is in line with the rear corner of the eye; never cropped or tampered with; when viewed from the front, the shape is an elongated rhomboid truncated at a third of its longer diagonal; when alert, in profile, the ears follow the line from the crest of the neck with a slight backward sweep at the tips; ears may be folded against the skull when relaxed. The Ibizan's mobile ears are highly expressive of its mood and are one of the charms of the breed.

Neck

Long neck, slightly arched, strong but flatly muscled, and fitting smoothly into the body; skin snug at throat.

Forequarters

The Ibizan's agility depends in part on a highly flexible forelimb assembly. Set on the 4-5 rib, the scapula is flexible, sloping to 30-35° (measured along its spine); humerus rather upright, so that the elbow is in front of the deepest part of the brisket, and can be rotated easily away from the body to a minimum of 45°; the immature Ibizan is allowed a degree of looseness in gait. The mature Ibizan, in hunting condition, will stand and gait true. There is a fine distinction between flexibility in the forelimb assembly and an unsound front. Dogs which are "tied in shoulder", or cannot rotate humerus away from the body, lack flexibility; mature dogs who stand out at elbows or who gait markedly out at elbows are unsound. Legs: Forelegs long and straight with clean, fine bladed bone and prominent sinews; moderate width between the elbows. Pasterns: Erect to slightly sloping; flexible. Feet: Hare feet; long, closed toes; thick, durable pads; toes moderately knuckled and slightly webbed; front feet may be very slightly toed out; dewclaws removal is optional.

Body

The topline of the back may appear flat, but in reality the lumbar vertebrae are gently arched (coursing develops the arch of the lumbar vertebrae until it is visible in the topline); the loin is muscular and of moderate width. Chest: The deepest part of the chest may be on a level with or above the elbow, but never below it; chest not broad, with slight spring of rib; prominent manubrium (point of sternum); should not interfere with the flexibility of the forelimb assembly; abdomen well tucked up. Croup: Long, sloping of moderate width.



Hindquarters

Rear quarters appear relatively vertical because they are set under the body for agility and jumping power; when viewed in profile, a vertical line passes from the ischiatic tuberosity (pinbone) in front of the hock assembly, through the middle of the rear paw at the proximal phalanges; prominent ilium (hipbone) and ischium (pinbone); stifle and hock joints moderately angulated; muscles well developed; upright hocks with well-defined calcaneal bone. There should be no question of the strength and power of the rear quarters.

Tail

Low set, reaches at least to hock; carried in a sickle, ring or whip position, never lying on the back.

Gait

The Ibizan's gaits are distinctive. While not the fastest sighthound, he has great endurance. In full gallop, giving tongue, he seems to flow after his quarry in relentless pursuit. No fence or obstacle interrupts his path and his limber forelimbs, flexible spine and counterbalancing tail, allow him to turn abruptly within his own length without losing speed. The Ibizan should be shown in a controlled, single-tracking, diagonally supported trot; front and rear action is balanced, springing from the pasterns with every joint showing great flexion, effortless, elegant, leaving the impression that the feet barely touch the ground, yet covering much ground. The tail is carried high but not touching the back. At all times the dog is in perfect balance, and the rhythm of his gait is difficult to break.

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 purpose.

Disqualifications

- Black or brown pigment in skin or coat, indicating a lack of breed purity;
- any colour other than red, lion, or white.

Breed Name: Ibizan Hound
Year of Recognition: 1985
Effective Date: January 2004



Irish Wolfhound

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.

General Appearance

Of great size and commanding appearance, the Irish Wolfhound is remarkable in combining power and swiftness with keen sight.

The largest and tallest of the galloping hounds, in general type, he is a rough coated, Greyhound-like breed; very muscular, strong, though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep with a slight curve towards the extremity.

Size

The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 81 cm (32 in) and 54 kg (120 lb); of bitches 76 cm (30 in) and 47.5 kg (105 lb.), these to apply only to hounds over 18 months of age. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and it is desired to firmly establish a race that shall average from 81-86 cm (32-34 in) in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage, and symmetry.

Coat and Colour

Hair rough and hard on body, legs and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and underjaw. The recognized colours are grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any other colour that appears in the Deerhound.

Head

Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle long and moderately pointed. Ears small and Greyhound-like in carriage.

Neck

Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat.

Forequarters

Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows well under, neither turned inwards nor outwards. Forearm muscular, and the whole leg strong and quite straight.

Body

Back rather long than short. Chest very deep. Breast wide. Loins arched. Belly well drawn up.

Hindquarters

Muscular thighs and second thigh long and strong, as in the Greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. Feet moderately large and round, neither turned inwards nor outwards. Toes well arched and closed. Nails very strong and curved.

Tail

Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair.



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 purpose.

- Too light or heavy a head,
- too highly arched frontal bone;
- large ears and hanging flat to the face;
- short neck;
- full dewlap;
- too narrow or too broad a chest;
- sunken or hollow or quite straight back;
- bent forelegs;
- over bent fetlocks;
- twisted feet;
- spreading toes,
- too curly a tail;
- weak hindquarters and a general want of muscle;
- too short in body.
- Lips or nose liver-coloured or lacking pigmentation.

List of Points in Order of Merit

Typical - The Irish Wolfhound is a rough-coated, Greyhound-like breed, the tallest of the coursing hounds and remarkable in combining power and swiftness.

Great size and commanding appearance.

Movements - easy and active.

Head - long and level, carried high.

Forelegs - heavily boned, quite straight; elbows well set under.

Thighs - long and muscular; second thighs, well muscled, stifles nicely bent.

Coat - rough and hard, especially wiry and long over the eyes and under jaw.

Body - long, well ribbed up, with ribs well sprung, and great breadth across hips.

Loins - arched, belly well drawn up.

Ears - small, with Greyhound-like carriage.

Feet - moderately large and round; toes, close, well arched.

Neck - long, well arched and very strong.

Chest - very deep, moderately broad.

Shoulders - muscular, set sloping.

Tail - long and slightly curved.

Eyes - dark.

Note: The above in no way alters the "Standard of Excellence" which must, in all cases, be rigidly adhered to; they simply give the various points in order of merit. If, in any case, they appear at variance with Standard of Excellence, it is the latter which is correct.

Breed Name: Irish Wolfhound

Year of Recognition: 1889

Effective Date: May 2001



Norrbottenspets

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

Sweden

General Appearance

Small, squarish spitz dog, tightly built, with dry, powerful muscles. The dog should be of a very good structure, the head carried high and fearless. The dog should be extremely mobile. Differences in body structure due to sex should be well marked. Norrbottenspets should, as a hunting dog, be attentive and daring, giving impression of alertness, activity, kindness and self confidence. Never nervous, shy or aggressive. The ideal dog should give the impression of a typical, small spitz dog, very alert and attentive, with good anatomy and mentality.

Head

The head should be powerful, dry, well built and viewed from front and side wedge formed. The muzzle moderately long, sharply tapering. The length, half length of head or shorter. The skull moderately wide, stop well but moderately marked, the forehead slightly arched and the skull moderately flat. The superciliary arches should be well marked and the nosebridge straight. The nose should be black and the lips thin, dry and tight fitting. Mouth: Scissor bite with well developed teeth. Eyes: The eyes moderately big, bright and expression calm and energetic. Dark brown. The eyes should be almond shaped and obliquely set. Ears: High set, slightly over medium size and stiffly erect. Tips slightly rounded.

Neck

Moderately long, dry and muscular, with slightly arched neck, carried erect.

Body

Back short, strong, muscular and elastic. Viewed from side, slightly sloping over the withers and then straight. Loins short and broad. Croup moderately long and broad, slightly sloping and with well developed muscles. Chest moderately deep and long, the back ribs well developed. Oval shaped viewed from front. Forechest well developed and well marked. Front of normal width. Viewed from side, the lowest part of chestline should reach the underarm just below the elbow and softly fit into bellyline. Belly moderately tucked up. Depth of body (the vertical distance from highest point of withers to lowest point of chest) should be about half height of withers.

Fore and Hindquarters

Shoulder blade long and broad, with well developed chest and muscles. Close fitting to chest and proportionately set back.



Upper Arm: Should be the same length as shoulder blade, strong, well fitting close to chest, but permit free movements and form a marked angle with the chest. Elbows directed backwards.

Underarm: Straight, strong bones, dry but flexible muscles.

Wrist and pastern: Strong. The underarm forming a straight line with wrist and pastern viewed from front. The pastern slightly angled forward viewed from side.

Forefeet: Small, strong, standing straight forward, well arched and closed, with well developed, solid pads.

Croup: Proportionately long, wide and strong, slightly sloping.

Thighs: Proportionately long, forming a straight angle to pelvis. Strong muscles.

Knee joint: Strong.

Lower thigh: Forming a marked angle to upper thigh.

Hock: Broad and strong, viewed from front and side.

Rear Pastern: Dry, elastic and rather long.

Hind Feet: As fore feet. Standing straight forward. Hindlegs parallel, viewed from behind.

Tail

Proportionately high set, carried in a fairly high curve, loosely curled with the tip of tail touching side of thigh. The length of tail should not reach below hock. Bobtail not allowed.

Gait

Norrbottenspets should, in canter and trot, show smooth, even movements with great drive, covering the ground well. Topline must be firm. Hindlegs must be parallel.

Coat

Hard, short, straight and rather close fitting hair, fine and dense undercoat. Short on nosebridge, skull, ears and front of legs, longer on neck, back of thighs and underneath the tail.

Colour

All colours permitted. Ideal colour is white with yellow or red/brown markings.

Height

Ideal Height: Male: 45 cm (17 ½-18 in); Female: 42 cm (16 ½-17 in)

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness of the fault should be in exact proportion to its degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

Breed Name: Norrbottenspets
Year of Recognition: 1993
Effective Date: January 2004



Norwegian Elkhound

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.

The Norwegian Elkhound is a typical northern dog, of medium size, with a compact, proportionately short body, with a thick and rich, but not bristling, grey coat, with prick ears, and with a tail that is curled and carried over the back.

Temperament

His temperament is bold and energetic.

Size

Dogs, about 52 cm (20 ½ in) at the shoulders; Bitches, about 50 cm (19 ½ in).

Coat and Colour

Coat thick, rich and hard, but rather smooth lying. On head and front of legs, short and even; longest on neck and chest, on buttocks, on hind side of forelegs and on underside of tail. It is made of longer and harder covering hairs, dark at the tips, and of a light, soft, woolly undercoat. Colour grey, with black tips to the long covering hairs; somewhat lighter on chest, stomach, legs, underside of tail, and around anus. The colour may be lighter or darker, with a slight shading towards yellow; but a pronounced variation from the grey colour disqualifies. Too dark or too light individuals should be avoided; also, yellow markings or uneven colouring. There should be no pronounced white markings.

Head

“Dry” (without any loose skin), broad at the ears; the forehead and back of the head only slightly arched; the stop not large, yet clearly defined. The muzzle is of medium length, thickest at the base and seen from above or from the side, tapers evenly without being pointed. The bridge of the nose is straight; the lips are tightly closed and the teeth meet in a scissors bite. Eyes not protruding, brown in colour, preferably dark, lively, with fearless energetic expression. Ears set high, firm and erect, are higher than they are wide at the base, pointed (not rounded) and very mobile. When the dog is listening, the orifices are turned forward.

Neck

Of medium length, “dry” (without any loose skin), strong, and well set up.

Forequarters

Legs firm, straight, and strong; elbows closely set on.

Body

Powerful, compact, and short, with broad, deep chest, well-sprung ribs, straight back, well-developed loins, and stomach very little drawn up.

Hindquarters

Hind legs with little angulation at knees and hocks. Seen from behind, they are straight. Feet comparatively small, somewhat oblong, with tightly closed toes, not turned out.



GROUP II – HOUNDS

Tail

Set high, short, thickly and closely haired, but without brush; tightly curled, not carried too much to one side.

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 purpose.

Disqualification

Pronounced variation from grey colour.

Breed Name: Norwegian Elkhound
Year of Recognition: 1928
Effective Date: January 2004



Norwegian Lundehund

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.

The Norwegian Lundehund is a rectangular spitz dog, small, comparatively light, with distinct secondary sex characters. Strong legs with at least 6 toes on all feet, of which at least 5 toes on the forefoot and 4 on the hind foot should take part in supporting the dog. The tail is carried ring-shaped or slightly rolled over top line, or hanging. Alert, energetic and lively of temperament.

Size

Height: Dog: 35 - 38 cm (14 - 15 in) Bitch: 32 - 35 cm (12 ½ - 14 po).

Weight: Dog: approx. 7 kg (15 lb) Bitch: approx. 6 kg (13 lb)

A dog measuring the stated maximum should not be preferred to a smaller, otherwise equally good dog.

Origin

Norway

Head

Clean, of medium width, wedge shaped. Skull roof slightly domed, protruding supra orbital ridges. Pronounced, but not sharp stop. Wedge shaped muzzle of medium length, ridge of nose slightly convex. Scissors bite preferable. A level bite and a moderate undershot bite should not be penalized. Lack of premolars on both sides in both jaws is quite common. Eyes: Slightly slanted eye openings, eyes not protruding, iris yellowish brown with a broader or narrower dark brown circle around the pupil of the eye. Ears: Triangular ears of medium size, broad at base, carried erect, very mobile. They have the specific quality that the cartilage around the ear opening is able to contract, and the external ear leather is folded and turned up in a peculiar way backwards or at right angles upwards so that the ear opening is shut.

Neck

Clean cut, of medium length, rather strong with rather rich collar.

Body

Rectangular. Strong, straight back, rather slightly descending croup. Long chest of medium width, relatively deep and spacious, not barrel shaped. Belly slightly tucked up.

Tail

Set on high, medium short with dense coat but no “flag”. Carried ring shaped or slightly rolled over top line, or hanging. Should not be rolled like the ones of the Norwegian Buhund or the Norwegian Elkhound. The tip of the tail should not be too much over to the side or down the flank. When, for instance, smell or sound catches attention, the tail is hanging slightly bent backwards.



GROUP II – HOUNDS

Forelegs

Not markedly angulated. Straight under arms. Oval, slightly outward turned paws with at least 6 toes of which 5 should take part in the support of the dog. Eight pads on each paw. The inside plexus of the toe consisting of one three-joint and one two-joint toe with the corresponding tendon and muscle apparatus, gives the paw a strong appearance.

Hindlegs

Moderately angulated, strong with muscular upper and lower thighs. Oval, outward turned paws with at least 6 toes of which 4 take part in supporting the dog. Seven pads because the center big one and the one between toe number 0 and 1 have grown into one, the center pad thereby seeming to be prolonged backwards. When the dog is standing normally on level ground, the toe pads usually carry the weight. Position of hind legs somewhat narrow.

Gait

Easy and springy. Movement of front legs with a characteristic rotary action. Parallel hind movement.

Coat

Soft undercoat. Dense, rough outer coat. Short on head and front of the legs. Richer around the neck and the back of the thighs. Dense coat on the tail, but no “flag”.

Colour

Reddish brown to fallow with more or less black hair tips, or black or grey, all with white markings, or white with dark markings. The full grown dog usually has got more distinct black in the outer coat than the young dog.

Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Breed Name: Norwegian Lundehund
Year of Recognition: 1993
Effective Date: January 2004



Otterhound

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.

Large, straight limbed and sound, rough coated with majestic head, strong body and loose, long striding action, rough double coat and large feet essential. Free moving.

Characteristics

Big, strong hound, primarily built for a long day's work in water but able to gallop on land.

Temperament

Amiable and even-tempered.

Head

Clean, very imposing, deep rather than wide, clean cheekbones, skull nicely domed neither coarse nor overdone, rising from distinct though not exaggerated stop to slight peak at occiput. No trace of scowl or bulge on forehead, expression being open and amiable. Muzzle strong, deep; with good wide nose, wide nostrils. Distance from nose-end to stop slightly shorter than to stop from occiput. Plenty of lip and flew, but not exaggerated. Whole head except for nose, well covered with rough hair, ending in slight mustaches and beard. Eyes: Intelligent, moderately deep-set eye; haw showing only slightly. Eye colour and rim pigment variable according to coat colour (a blue and tan hound may have hazel eyes). Yellow eye undesirable. Ears: Unique feature of the breed. Long, pendulous, set on level with corner of eye; easily reaching nose when pulled forward, with characteristic fold. Leading edge folding or rolling inwards giving curious draped appearance - an essential point not to be lost. Well covered and fringed with hair. Mouth: Jaws strong, large, well-placed teeth with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck

Long, powerful, set smoothly into well laid back, clean shoulders. Slight dewlap permissible.

Forequarters

Well laid shoulders. Forelegs strongly boned, straight from elbow to ground. Pasterns strong and slightly sprung.

Body

Chest deep with well sprung, fairly deep, oval ribcage. Ribs carried well back allowing plenty of heart and lung room; neither too wide nor too narrow. Body very strong, with level top line and broad back. Loin short and strong.

Hindquarters

Very strong; well muscled when viewed from any angle, standing neither too wide nor too narrow behind. Hind angulation moderate; hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Thighs and second thighs heavily muscled. In natural stance, hindlegs from hock to ground perpendicular.



Feet

Large, round, well knuckled, thick padded, turning neither in nor out. Compact but capable of spreading; hind feet only slightly smaller than fore feet. Web must be in evidence.

Tail (Stern)

Set high, carried up when alert or moving, never curling over back and may droop when standing. Thick at base, tapering to point; bone reaching to hock and carried straight or in a slight curve. Hair under tail rather longer and more profuse than that on upper surface.

Gait/Movement

Very loose and shambling at walk, springing immediately into a loose, very long-striding, sound, active trot. Gallop smooth and exceptionally long striding.

Coat

Long (4-8 cm, 1 ½-3 in) dense rough, harsh but not wiry and waterproof; of broken appearance. Softer hair on head and lower legs natural. Undercoat evident and there may be a slight oily texture on tip and undercoat. Not trimmed for exhibition. Presentation should be natural.

Colour

All recognized hound colours permissible: Whole coloured, grizzle, sandy, red, wheaten, blue; these may have slight white markings on head, chest, feet and tail top. White hounds may have slight lemon, blue or badger pied markings. Black and tan, blue and tan, black and cream, occasional liver, tan and liver, tan and white. Colours not desirable: liver and white, a white-bodied hound with black and tan patches distinctly separate. Pigment should harmonize though not necessarily blend with coat colour; for example, a tan hound may have a brown nose or eye rims. A slight butterfly nose permissible.

Size

Height at shoulder approximately 69 cm (27 in) for Dogs; Bitches 61 cm (24 in).

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 in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

Note: Male animals **MUST** have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Breed Name: Otterhound
Year of Recognition: 1965
Effective Date: January 2004



Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen

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.

Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen is one of four ancient rough-coated French hounds; an overall good hunting dog.

General Appearance

A well-balanced, short-legged, compact hound, rough-coated, with an alert outlook and a lively bearing.

Characteristics

Strong active hound, capable of a day's hunting, with a good voice, freely used.

Temperament

Happy, extrovert, independent, yet willing to please.

Size

The measurement at the withers for both male and female should be 34-38 cm (13 ½- 15 in).

Coat

Rough, long without exaggeration, and harsh to the touch with thick undercoat, never silky or woolly. Hounds should be shown untrimmed.

Colour

White and any combination of Lemon, Orange, Tricolour, or Grizzle markings.

Head

Head medium in length, not too wide, the skull is oval in shape when viewed from the front, well cut away under the eyes, stop clearly defined. The occipital bone well developed. Muzzle slightly shorter than from stop to occipital point. Under jaw should be strong and well developed. Nose should be black, large with wide nostrils. Eyes surmounted by long eyebrows standing forward, but not to obscure the eyes. Lips covered with long hair, forming a beard and mustache. Teeth: Scissor bite preferred, level bite accepted. Eyes: Large, dark, almond shape, showing no white, with a friendly intelligent expression. The red of the lower eyelid should not show (haw). Ears: Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair folding inwards, ending in an oval shape, when pulled forward reaching to the end of the nose. Ears are set on low, in line with the outer corner of the eye.

Neck

Long and strong, slightly arched, without throatiness, carrying the head proudly.

Forequarters

Shoulders clean and sloping, elbows close to the body. The forelegs straight, a slight crook acceptable. Heavy boned, pasterns strong and slightly sloping. Knuckling over is unacceptable.



Body

Chest deep with prominent sternum, ribs moderately rounded extending well back. Back of medium length, level topline with slight arching over strong loins.

Hindquarters

Strong and muscular with good bend of stifle. Well defined second thigh. Hocks short.

Feet

Hard, well padded. Nails short and strong.

Tail (Stern)

Of medium length, set on high, strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tip, well-furnished with hair, carried proudly like the blade of a sabre (gaily).

Gait

The movement should be free at all paces, with great drive. Front action straight and reaching well forward, hocks should turn neither in nor out.

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 purpose.

Major Faults

A dog or bitch measuring more than 1 cm (1/2 in) either way.

Breed Name: Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen
Year of Recognition: 1985
Effective Date: January 2004



Pharaoh Hound

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 Pharaoh Hound is of great antiquity, bearing a striking resemblance to the hounds with large, erect ears depicted in the sculptured reliefs in the Egyptian temples from before 4000 B.C. A keen hunter, the Pharaoh Hound hunts by scent and sight, as well as using its large ears to a marked degree when working close.

General Appearance

The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized, of noble bearing, with clean-cut lines. Graceful yet powerful. Very fast with free easy movement.

Temperament

An intelligent, friendly, affectionate, and playful breed.

Size

Males: 55-63 cm (22-25 in). Females: 53-61 cm (21-24 in).
Overall balance must be maintained.

Coat and Colour

Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh, with no feathering. Tan, rich tan with white markings permitted as follows:

- White tip on tail strongly desired.
- White on chest (called the “star”)
- White on toes.
- Slim white blaze on centre of face.
- Flecking, or white other than above undesirable.

Head

Skull: Long, lean, and well chiseled. **Foreface:** Slightly longer than skull; only slight stop. Top of skull parallel with foreface, the whole head representing a blunt wedge when viewed in profile and from above. **Nose:** Flesh-coloured only, blending with coat. **Mouth:** Powerful jaws with strong teeth. Scissors bite. **Eyes:** Amber colour, blending with the coat. Oval, moderately deep set, with keen, intelligent expression. **Ears:** Medium high set; carried erect when alert, but very mobile; broad at base, fine and large.

Neck

Long, lean, muscular and slightly arched. Clean throat line.



Forequarters

Shoulders strong, long, and well laid back. Forelegs straight and parallel. Elbows well tucked in. Pasterns strong. Feet strong, well knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded. Dewclaws may be removed.

Body

Length of body, from breast to haunch bone, slightly longer than height at withers. Topline lithe and almost straight. Slight slope down from croup to root of tail. Chest: deep brisket extending down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung. Abdomen: moderate tuck up.

Hindquarters

Strong and muscular. Limbs parallel when viewed from behind. Thigh: well developed second thigh. Stifle: moderate bend. Hocks well let down.

Tail

Medium set, fairly thick at the base and tapering (whiplike), reaching just below the point of hock in repose. Carried high and curved when the dog is in action. The tail should not be tucked between the legs. A screw tail is a fault.

Gait

Free and flowing with head held fairly high, the dog should cover the ground well without any apparent effort. The legs and feet should move in line with the body. Any tendency to throw the feet sideways, or a high stepping “hackney” action is a fault.

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Pharaoh Hound. Accident blemishes should not be considered faults. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Breed Name: Pharaoh Hound
Year of Recognition: 1978
Effective Date: January 2004



Rhodesian Ridgeback

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.

General Appearance

The Ridgeback should represent a strong muscular and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and capable of great endurance with a fair amount of speed.

The peculiarity of this breed is the ridge on the back, which is formed by the hair growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat. The ridge must be regarded as the escutcheon of the breed. The ridge should be clearly defined, tapering and symmetrical. It should start immediately behind the shoulders and continue up to a point between the prominence of the hips (haunch bones), and should contain two identical crowns opposite each other. The lower edges of the crown should not extend further down the ridge than one-third of the ridge.

Size

A mature Ridgeback should be a handsome, upstanding dog;

Dogs should be of a height of 63-69 cm (25-27 in), and Bitches 61-66 cm (24-26 in).

Minimum bench standard: Dogs 63 cm (25 in), Bitches 61 cm (24 in).

Weight (desirable): Dogs, 34 kg (75 lb); Bitches, 29.5 kg (65 lb).

Coat and Colour

The coat should be short and dense, sleek and glossy in appearance, but neither woolly nor silky. Colour light wheaten to red wheaten. A little white on the chest and toes permissible, but excessive white here and on the belly and above paws is undesirable.

Head

The head should be of a fair length, and skull flat and rather broad between the ears and should be free from wrinkles when in repose. The stop should be reasonably well defined, and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone, as required in a Bull Terrier. The muzzle should be long, deep and powerful. Jaws level and strong with well developed teeth, especially the canines or holders. The lips clean, closely fitting the jaws. The nose should be black, or brown, in keeping with the colour of the eyes. No other coloured nose is permissible. A black nose should be accompanied by dark eyes, a brown nose by amber eyes. The eyes should be moderately well apart, and should be round, bright, and sparkling, with intelligent expression, their colour harmonizing with the colour of the nose. The ears should be set rather high, of medium size, rather wide at the base, and tapering to a rounded point. They should be carried close to the head.

Neck

The neck should be fairly strong and free from throatiness.

Forequarters

The shoulder should be sloping, clean, and muscular, denoting speed. The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong and heavy in bone; elbows close to the body. The feet should be compact, with well-arched toes, round, tough, elastic pads, protected by hair between the toes and pads.



Body

The chest should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious; ribs moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed), the back powerful, and loins strong, muscular and slightly arched.

Hindquarters

In the hind legs the muscles should be clean, well defined, and hocks well down.

Tail

The tail should be strong at the insertion, and generally tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should not be inserted too high or too low, and should be carried with a slight curve upwards, never curled.

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 purpose.

Scale of Points

Ridge	20
Head	15
Neck and shoulders	10
Body, back, chest, loins	10
Legs and feet	15
Coat	5
Tail	5
Size, symmetry, general appearance	20
TOTAL	100

Breed Name: Rhodesian Ridgeback
Year of Recognition: 1949
Effective Date: January 2004

Saluki

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 Saluki is one of the oldest known breeds of dogs. It has existed, virtually unchanged, for many thousands of years. It was originally bred by the Arab tribesmen for bringing down game and was considered a sacred gift of God by the tribesmen. In Arabic, an ordinary dog is called kelb while the Saluki is El Hor, The Noble One.

General Appearance

The whole appearance of this breed should give an impression of grace and symmetry and of great speed and endurance, coupled with strength and activity to enable it to kill gazelle or other quarry over deep sand or rocky mountains. The expression should be dignified and gentle, with deep, faithful, far-seeing eyes.

Size

Dogs should average in height from 58-71 cm (23-28 in), and bitches may be considerably smaller, this being very typical of the breed.

Coat

Smooth and of a soft silky texture, slight feather on the legs, feather at the back of the thighs and sometimes with slight woolly feather on the thigh and shoulder.

Colour

White, cream, fawn, golden, red, grizzle, and tan tricolour (white, black and tan), black and tan, or any of the aforementioned colours and white.

Head

Long and narrow. Skull moderately wide between the ears, not domed, stop not pronounced, the whole showing great quality. Nose black or liver. Teeth strong and level; eyes dark to hazel and bright; large and oval, but not prominent; ears long and covered with long silky hair, hanging close to the skull and mobile.

Neck

Long, supple, and well muscled.

Forequarters

Shoulders sloping and set well back, well muscled without being coarse. Forelegs straight and long from the elbow to the knee.

Loin and Back

Back fairly broad, muscles slightly arched over loin. Chest deep and moderately narrow.



Hindquarters

Strong, hip bones set well apart and stifle moderately bent, hocks low to the ground, showing galloping and jumping power.

Feet

Of moderate length, toes long and well arched, not splayed out, but at the same time not cat-footed; the whole being strong and supple and well feathered between the toes.

Tail

Long, set on low and carried naturally in a curve, well feathered on the underside with long, silky hair, not bushy.

Smooth Variety

In this variety, the points should be the same with the exception of the coat, which has no feathering.

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 purpose.

Breed Name: Saluki
Year of Recognition: 1938
Effective Date: January 2004

Shikoku

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

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 and deer in the mountainous districts of Kochi Prefecture. It is sometimes called “Kochi-ken” (ken = dog). The breed took on the name of the region and was designated as a “natural monument” in 1937.

A study in the 1930’s conducted by Japanese cynologist Harvo Isogai classified a native Japanese dog breeds into three categories; large, medium and small sized.

These dogs are tough and sufficiently agile to run through a mountainous region and often referred to as deerhounds. They are characterized by their sesame-coloured coats.

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.

Temperament

A dog of marked endurance, keen in sense with a naive feeling, energetic and highly alert; an enthusiastic hunter; docile towards his master.

Size

Height at withers: Dogs – 52 cm (20 ½ in) Bitches – 46 cm (18 in)

There is a tolerance of + 3 cm (1 in)

Coat & Colour

Coat: Outer coat rather harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense. The hair on the tail is rather long.

Colour: Sesame, black sesame and red sesame. Definition of the colour sesame: Sesame: Equal mixture of white and black hairs. Black sesame: More black than white hairs. Red sesame: Ground colour of hair red, mixture with black hairs.

Head

Skull: Forehead broad. **Stop:** Shallow, but defined. **Nose:** Black. **Muzzle:** Rather long, wedge-shaped. Nasal bridge straight. **Lips:** Tight. **Jaws/Teeth:** Teeth strong, with a scissor bite. **Cheeks:** Well developed. **Eyes:** Relatively small, triangular, set well apart, dark brown in colour. **Ears:** Small, triangular, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked.

Neck

Thick and powerful.



Forequarters

Shoulders: Moderately sloping with developed muscles. **Elbows:** Set close to the body. **Forearms:** Straight and clean cut. **Pasterns:** Slightly inclining.

Body

Withers: High, well developed. **Back:** Straight and strong. **Loins:** Broad and muscular. **Chest:** Deep, ribs well sprung. **Belly:** Well tucked up.

Hindquarters

Powerful, with muscles well developed. Hocks: Moderately angulated and very tough. Feet: Tightly closed with well arched toes. Pads hard and elastic. Nails hard and black or dark in colour.

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.

Gait

Resilient, with rather narrow strides, but light. Action is quick and turning is possible.

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 in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Bitchy dogs/doggy bitches.
- Slightly overshot or undershot mouth.
- Long hair
- Shyness.

Disqualification

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Extremely overshot or undershot bite.
- Ears not pricked.
- Hanging tail, short tail.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Breed Name: Shikoku
Year of Recognition: 2020
Effective Date: January 2021



Whippet

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.

General Appearance

The Whippet should be a dog of moderate size, very alert, that can cover a maximum of distance with a minimum of lost motion, a true sporting hound. Should be put down in hard condition but with no suggestion of being muscle-bound.

Temperament

Gentle, affectionate, even disposition, but capable of great intensity during sporting pursuits.

Size

Ideal height for Dogs 48-56 cm (19-22 in); for Bitches, 46-53 cm (18-21 in). These are not intended to be definite limits, only approximate.

Coat and Colour

Coat close, smooth, and firm in texture. Colour immaterial.

Head

Long and lean, fairly wide between the ears, scarcely perceptible stop, good length of muzzle which should be powerful without being coarse. Nose leather to be entirely pigmented. Acceptable colours are black in non-dilute coat colours and dark slate or dark brown in dilute coat colours. Teeth white, strong and even. Teeth of upper jaw should fit closely over the lower. Eyes large, intelligent, round in shape and dark hazel, brown or black in colour. Eye colour may vary with coat colour, with a somewhat lighter eye being acceptable in blue dilutes, but regardless of coat colour, darker eyes are to be considered desirable. Fully pigmented eyelid rims are desirable. Expression should be keen and alert. A sulky expression and lack of alertness to be considered most undesirable. Ears small, fine in texture, thrown back and folded. Semi-pricked when at attention.

Neck

Long and muscular, well arched and with no suggestion of throatiness, widening gradually into the shoulders. Must not have any tendency to an “ewe” neck.

Forequarters

Shoulders long, well laid back with long, flat muscles. Forelegs straight and rather long, held in line with the shoulders and not set under the body so as to make a forechest. Elbows should turn neither in nor out and move freely with the point of the shoulder. Fair amount of bone, which should carry right down to the feet. Pasterns strong.

Body

Back strong and powerful, rather long with a good, natural arch over the loin creating a definite tuck-up of the underline but covering a lot of ground. Brisket very deep and strong, reaching as nearly as possible to the point of the elbow. Ribs well sprung but with no suggestion of barrel shape. Should fill in the space between the forelegs so that there is no appearance of a hollow between them.



Hindquarters

Long and powerful, stifles well bent, hocks well let down and close to the ground. Thighs broad and muscular, the muscles should be long and flat. A steep croup is most undesirable. Feet must be well formed with strong, thick pads and well-knuckled-up paws.

Tail

Long and tapering, should reach to a hip bone when drawn through between the hind legs. Must not be carried higher than the top of the back when moving.

Gait

Low, free moving and smooth, as long as is commensurate with the size of the dog.

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 purpose.

The importance of structural and movement faults should outweigh those of cosmetic faults.

- Light yellow, china blue or oblique eye(s) should be strictly penalized.
- Lack of full nose leather pigment should be penalized to the degree of severity.
- Gay ears are incorrect and should be severely penalized.
- Loaded shoulders are a very serious fault.
- A thin, flat, open foot is a serious fault.
- A short, mincing gait with high knee action should be severely penalized.

Disqualification

- An undershot mouth.
- Any coat type other than as described in the standard.

Breed Name: Whippet
Year of Recognition: 1892
Effective Date: January 2020



MISCELLANEOUS AND OTHER BREEDS
GROUP II
HOUNDS

- Azawakh
- Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen

Azawakh

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

Northern borders of Mali and Niger; the slopes of the Azawakh Valley.

It is an African Sighthound descending from the types pictured in the wall paintings of the Central Sahara which date back thousands of years. The ever-increasing aridity of the Sahara caused Tuareg, Dahoussahaq and Peul shepherd-hunters to migrate with their dogs to the more hospitable lands of the Sahel: in areas suitable for farming and hunting along the dry valley of the Azawakh. Belonging to the culture of peoples who domesticated and shaped it, it is known as Oska in the Tuareg language. European enthusiasts discovered the breed with admiration, and selected with the help of the breeders who owned the first lines exported to Europe, as of 1968.

Sighthound that hunts for game (gazelles, hares, ostriches) and fights off predators (hyenas, jackals, lions). This dog is an important companion for the family life of the nomads, and shares their camp life.

General Appearance

Particularly slim and elegant, the Azawakh sighthound gives a general impression of great slenderness. Its bone structure and muscles show through thin and dry skin. It is a slender dog whose body fits into a rectangle with a vertical long side.

Temperament

Quick, attentive, distant, can be reserved with strangers, but it can be gentle and affectionate with its family, and people whom it is willing to accept.

Size

Height at the withers: Males: 64-74 cm (25–29 in); Females: 60-70 cm (23 ½ –27 ½ in)

A margin of 2 cm (¾ in) above and below the standard is tolerated

Weight: Males: 20-25 kg (44–55 lb); Females: 15-20 kg (33–44 lb)

Important Proportions

- Height at the withers/Scapulo-ischial length: 10-9 (a ratio slightly lower in females is allowed)
- Height at the withers/Depth of chest : 10-4
- Length of head/Length of muzzle: 10-5
- Head length/Width of skull: 10-4

Coat

Hair: Short, fine, and down to none on the belly.

Skin: Thin and tight-fitting.

Colour

Fawn, with or without brindles, with white patching limited to the extremities. All shades are admitted, clear sand to dark fawn (mahogany). Brindles should be black as excluding any other shade. The muzzle can present a black mask.

White patching: The blaze is very inconstant. On the fore chest, white may be present as white patches, more or less extensively, confined to the base of the neck. The bib should not extend past the point of the shoulder, or go up on each side of the neck. A small white spot on the nape of the neck, of reduced size, is tolerated. As a continuation of the fore chest, white spots can appear below the chest, but must not in any case go up to the ribs.

Each of the four limbs has a white stocking, at least as a trace on the feet. On a subject having excellent morphology, the lack of white on one limb is allowed. The white marks on the forequarters, often irregular, should not extend beyond the elbows, or encroach on the shoulders. The white marks on the hindquarters, often more regular and less invasive, should not go up to the thigh. White marks appearing on the inner side of the thigh, however, should not be considered a fault.



Head

Long, fine, lean and chiseled, rather narrow, without excess.

Cranial Region Skull: Almost flat, rather long, its width should be significantly less than half the length of the head. The line of the skull and the bridge of the muzzle are sometimes slightly divergent. The superciliary ridges and the frontal furrow are slightly marked. The external occipital protuberance is clearly pronounced. **Stop:** Very slightly marked **Facial Region Nose:** Black or dark brown colour is obligatory, the nostrils are well opened. **Muzzle:** Long, straight, tapered without exaggeration towards the end. **Lips:** These lips tightly fitting, colour is black or dark brown, no hanging lips. **Jaws/Teeth:** Jaws are long and strong; scissor bite. Complete set of teeth. **Cheeks:** Flat. **Eyes:** Almond eyes, rather large, slightly oblique palpebral opening, colour is dark, sometimes amber, never blue. Eye rims well black or dark brown pigmented. **Ears:** Set quite high. They are fine, always drooping and flat, broad based, lie flat against the cheeks, never “rose ear”. The shape is that of a triangle with a rounded tip. The base of the ears pricks up with the sighthound is attentive.

Neck

Neck springing clearly from the shoulders, long, fine and muscular, with upper end slightly arched. The skin is fine and does not form a dewlap.

Forequarters

General appearance: Long, thin, lean, vertical. Perfect stand. **Shoulder:** Long shoulder blade, with dry muscles and only slightly oblique viewed in profile. **Upper arm:** The scapula-humeral angle is very open (about 130°). **Metacarpus (Pastern):** Slightly oblique. **Forefeet:** rounded, with slender digits, tight and well arched. The pads are pigmented.

Body

Topline: Straight, approximately horizontal or slightly rising from the withers towards the points of the hips. Hips clearly protruding and placed at the same height or higher than the height of the withers. **Withers:** Distinctively prominent. **Loin:** Short and dry. **Croup:** Oblique (ideally 45°). **Chest:** Deep, well let down almost to the elbows, sternal region gently narrowing. For chest fairly narrow. Ribs long, slightly visible gently and even sprung. **Underline and belly:** The sternal arch is pronounced. The underline rises smoothly into the belly which is tucked up very highly.

Hindquarters

General appearance: Long and lean legs, viewed from behind, perfectly parallel. **Thigh:** Long with dry protruding muscles. Coxo-femoral angle is very open (about 130°). **Stifle (Knee):** Femoro-tibial angle is very open (about 145°). **Metatarsus (Rear pastern):** Tarsus and metatarsus lean. **Hind feet:** Rounded, toes well arched, pads pigmented.

Tail

Set low, long, thin, lean and tapered. Covered with the same type of hair as the body, it often has a white pencil hair on the end. The tail hangs with the tip slightly raised, but it can rise above the horizontal when the dog is excited.

Gait

Always very supple and with high action when walking and trotting. The gallop is springy. The Azawakh sighthound gives an impression of lightness, even elasticity. The movement is an essential characteristic of the breed.



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

- Head heavy lacking elegance.
- Tail thick and hairy, very curled tail.
- Body too long.
- Level bite.

Disqualifications

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities will be disqualified
- Lack of type
- Overly small chest and extreme general thinness.
- Underbite or overbite
- Nose, eyelids and lips other than black or dark brown.
- Light eyes or blue eyes.
- Rose ears.
- Hips lower than withers.
- Non-accidental anatomical deformation (e.g.: asymmetrical junction of the ribs at the sternum).
- Wired or semi-long coat
- Non-standard coat colours (invasive white, white collar, brindle other than black). Beware of diluted colours such as: blue, lilac.
- Every dog which shows traces of a surgical intervention meant to correct or repair an esthetical or morphological fault, will be excluded.
- Size deviating more than 2,5 cm (1 in) from 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.

Breed Name: Azawakh
Year of Recognition: n/a
Effective Date: July 2019



Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

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 Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen, often referred to as GBGV, is derived, like all bassetts, from hounds of superior size, in this case the Grand Griffon. The first selections were made at the end of the 19th century by Comte d'Elva, president of the long-haired Bassetts at the time, who was looking for subjects of the Bassetts Griffon Vendéen with straight legs.

In 1907, The Club du Basset Griffon Vendéen was founded and at the first general assembly of the club, Comte d'Elva was elected as President of Honour and Paul Dezamy as President. It was Paul Dezamy, who was mainly responsible for fixing the type. He understood that in order to catch a hare, dogs of a certain size were needed. In 1909, club members accepted Paul Dezamy's revision of the Club du Basset Français breed standard which contained a reference to two sizes of hound but with classification based primarily on crook of leg: "Two types are recognised. One, from 34 cm to 38 cm, the most often with semi-crooked legs. The other, from 38 cm to 42 cm, must always have straight legs." The smaller type with semi-crooked legs was referring to the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen and the taller type with straight legs was referring to the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen. In 1951-1952 the new separate breed standards were approved, allowing the registration of the two separate breeds, while still allowing the crossbreeding until it was officially banned as of January 1st, 1977.

The structure of the GBGV was designed to hunt rabbit and hare at a fast pace through the bramble, and over the rough terrain of the Vendée area of France. He is a courageous, passionate and broadly skilled hunter who today is used to hunt not only rabbit and hare but also boar and roe deer. He is active, possessing great stamina for a full day's hunt and uses his voice freely while on the trail. Any feature that detracts from function is a serious fault. The GBGV is the fastest of all the basset type scent hounds. He is tenacious, courageous, and a little stubborn.

General Appearance

Well-balanced, strongly built, rough-coated scent hound of friendly nature and noble character. Longer than tall, of medium size with straight legs and deep chest. The breed is longer and taller than the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen but never long and low, nor as long or heavy as a Basset Hound.

Temperament

Fast, well voiced, passionate, and courageous hunter, willing to tackle bramble and scrub. Somewhat independent and a little stubborn in nature, he is friendly, outgoing, not easily agitated by others and should not be aggressive towards other dogs nor humans.

Size

Height at the withers: Males – from 40-44 cm (15 ³/₄ - 17 ¹/₄ in);
Females – from 39-43 cm (15 ¹/₂ - 17 in) with tolerance of 1 cm (¹/₂ in) more or less

Coat

Harsh in texture and straight with undercoat, not too long, never silky or woolly. The fringes should not be too abundant; the belly and inside of the thighs must not be bare; hair from the bridge of the nose fans up and the eyebrows are well pronounced but neither should obstruct the eye. No blunt scissoring, maintaining a casual and rustic appearance. The lips are well covered with moustaches and beard. Skin: Quite thick, often marbled in the tricoloured subjects. No dewlap.

Colour

Tri-color: white with any other colors,

Bi-color: white with any other color, or Black and Tan.

Solid not allowed.



Head

Skull: Domed, it is longer than it is wide, not too wide and without heaviness. Well chiseled below the eyes. Occipital bone well developed. **Stop:** Well defined. **Nose:** Prominent. Nostrils well open. Solid black except in white & orange and white & lemon coats where a brown nose is accepted. **Muzzle:** Square at its extremity, longer than the skull, the bridge of the nose is slightly roman and in profile finishes square at its extremity. **Lips:** Well pigmented, covering well the lower jaw and giving the front of the muzzle a square profile. **Teeth:** Scissor bite with strong and well-developed underjaw. **Eyes:** Of oval shape, large, dark in colour and of the same colour, rim fully pigmented, not showing white. The haw must not be apparent. Friendly and intelligent expression. **Ears:** Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair and ending in an elongated oval, well turned inwards. Low set, below the eye. When pulled forward they reach beyond the end of the nose. Viewed from the side, ears should form a corkscrew shape when the dog is relaxed.

Neck

Long, robust and well-muscled. Strong at set-on. Without dewlap.

Forequarters

Legs must be straight, well-boned and slightly sloping but very solid pasterns. **Shoulder:** Long, clean and well laid back, slightly prominent. **Elbow:** Close to the body, neither in or out. **Forearm:** Well-boned, wrists (carpus) should never touch. Dewclaws on forelegs may be removed. **Feet:** Strong and tight with hard pads and solid nails, oval in shape; good pigmentation of pads and nails is desirable.

Body

Longer than tall measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks and withers to the ground, well developed, sturdy and broad with deep forechest and prominent sternum. **Back:** Long, broad, level with slight rise over well-muscled loin. **Loin:** Solid, well-muscled, slightly arched, of moderate length. **Chest:** Quite broad and well let down to elbow level. **Ribs:** Rounded, never flat nor cylindrical. Thorax slightly less broad at elbow level to facilitate the movement. **Flank:** Rather full, belly never tucked up. **Hips:** Wide.

Hindquarters

Thigh: Strongly muscled but not too rounded, bone structure and joints very solid. **Hock:** Wide and angulated. Seen from the rear, it should not appear turned outwards or inwards. **Feet:** Strong and tight with hard pads and solid nails, oval in shape; good pigmentation of pads and nails is desirable.

Tail

Thick at the base, straight, rather long and tapering progressively, set quite high, well furnished with hair, carried proudly in a saber fashion or slightly curved but never curled too far over the back or bent at the tip. Deviation of the stern of the tail (straightness from base to tip) or kink in the tail to be highly penalized.

Gait

Movement must be free and harmonious. Front action straight and reaching well forward. Going away, the hind legs are parallel and have great drive. Convergence of the front and rear legs towards his center of gravity is proportional to the speed of his movement.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded in proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and the ability to perform its work in the field.

Disqualification

- Solid colour

Breed Name: Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen
Year of Recognition: n/a
Effective Date: January 2022