



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

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GROUP IV: TERRIERS

AIREDALE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2015

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

SIZE

Dogs should measure approximately 58.5 cm (23 in) in height at the shoulder; bitches slightly less. Both sexes should be sturdy, well muscled and well boned.

COAT

Coat should be hard, dense and wiry, lying straight and close, covering the dog well over the body and legs. Some of the hardest are crinkling or just slightly waved. At the base of the hard, very stiff hair should be a shorter growth of softer hair termed the undercoat.

COLOUR

The head and ears should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest. Dark markings on either side of the skull are permissible. The legs up to the thighs and elbows and the underpart of the body and chest are also tan and the tan frequently runs into the shoulder. The sides and upper parts of the body should be black or dark grizzle. A red mixture is often found in the black and is not to be considered objectionable. A small white blaze on the chest is a characteristic of certain strains of the breed.

HEAD

Should be well balanced with little apparent difference between the length of skull and foreface. **Skull** should be long and flat, not too broad between the ears, and narrowing very slightly to the eyes. Scalp should be free from wrinkles, stop hardly visible, and cheeks level and free from fullness. **Muzzle** should be deep, powerful, strong, and muscular. Should be well filled up before the eyes. **Nose** should be black and not too small. **Mouth**: Lips should be tight. **Teeth** should be strong and white, free from discoloration or defect. Bite either level or vise-like. A slightly overlapping or scissors bite is permissible without preference. **Eyes** should be dark, small, not prominent, full of terrier expression, keenness and intelligence. **Ears** should be V-shaped with carriage rather to the side of the head, not pointing to the eyes; small, but not out of proportion to the size of the dog. The topline of the folded ear should be above the level of the skull.

NECK

Should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulder. Skin tight, not loose.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders long and sloping well into the back. Shoulder blades flat. **Forelegs** should be perfectly straight, with plenty of muscle and bone. **Elbows** should be perpendicular to the body, working free of sides.

BODY

Back should be short, strong and level. From the front, **chest** deep but not broad. The depth of the chest should be approximately on a level with the elbows. **Ribs** well sprung. **Loins** muscular and of good width. There should be but little space between the last rib and the hip joint.

HINDQUARTERS

Should be strong and muscular with no droop. **Thighs** should be long and powerful with muscular second thigh; **stifles** well bent, not turned either in or out; **hocks** well let down, parallel with each other when viewed from behind. **Feet** should be small, round and compact with a good depth of pad, well cushioned; the toes moderately arched, not turned either in or out.

TAIL

The root of the tail should be set well up on the back. It should be carried gaily and be of good strength and substance. Docked or undocked is acceptable.

GAIT

Movement or action is the crucial test of conformation. Movement should be free. As seen from the front the forelegs should swing perpendicular from the body free from the sides, the feet the same distance apart as the elbows. As seen from the rear the hind legs should be parallel with each other, neither too close nor too far apart, but so placed as to give a strong, well-balanced stance and movement. Toes should not be turned either in or 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 traditional purpose.

Faults that should be severely penalized:

- Yellow eyes; hound ears
- White feet
- Soft coat
- Being much over or under the size limit
- Undershot or overshot
- Poor movement
- The use of any and all foreign agents for the improvement of dogs in the show ring, such as colouring, dilating the pupil, and stiffening the coat, is forbidden. Such acts are unsportsmanlike and unfair to those exhibitors who live up to the rules.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	10
Neck, shoulders and chest.....	10
Body.....	10
Hindquarters and tail	10
Legs and feet.....	10
Coat.....	10
Colour	5
Size	10
Movement	10
General characteristics and expression.....	15

TOTAL **100**



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1990

Effective: January 2021

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 American Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size, a well put together dog, muscular, but agile and graceful, keenly alive to his surroundings. He should be stocky, not long-legged or racy in outline. His courage is proverbial.

SIZE

Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 46 to 48 cm (18 to 19 in) at shoulders for the dogs and 43 to 46 cm (17 to 18 in) for the bitches is to be considered preferable.

COAT

Coat short, close, stiff to the touch and glossy.

COLOUR

Any colour, solid, parti or patched is permissible, but all white, more than 80% white, black and tan, and liver not to be encouraged.

HEAD

Medium length, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop; **muzzle** medium length, rounded on upper side to fall away abruptly below eyes. Jaws well defined. Underjaw to be strong and have biting power. **Lips** close and even, no looseness. **Nose** definitely black. Upper **teeth** to meet tightly outside lower teeth in front. **Eyes** dark and round, low down in skull and set far apart. No pink eyelids. **Ears** set high; cropped or uncropped. Uncropped ears should be short and held half prick or rose.

NECK

Heavy, slightly arched, tapering from shoulders to back of skull. No looseness of skin. Medium length.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders strong and muscular with blades wide and sloping. **Forelegs** set rather wide apart to permit chest development. The front legs should be straight, large or round bones, pastern upright. No resemblance of bend in front.

BODY

Back fairly short. Slight sloping from withers to rump with gentle short slope at rump to base of tail. Well-sprung ribs, deep in rear. All ribs close together. **Chest**, deep and broad. **Loins** slightly tucked.

HINDQUARTERS

Well muscled, let down at hocks, turning neither in nor out. **Feet** of moderate size, well arched and compact.

TAIL

Short in comparison to size, low set, tapering to a fine point; not curled or held over back. Not docked.

GAIT

Must be springy but without roll or pace.

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.

Faults to be penalized are:

- Dudley nose
- Light or pink eyes
- Undershot or overshot mouth
- Full drop ears
- Tail too long or badly carried



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1937

Effective: January 2015

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A sturdy, low-set dog rather long in proportion to height with strong terrier character, alertness, activity and soundness. Its untrimmed harsh coat, with a definite ruff around the neck, extending to the breastbone, assists its hard-bitten and rugged appearance. Essentially a working terrier, it is equally suited as a companion dog owing to its loyalty and even disposition.

SIZE

Height: The desirable height is approximately 25.5 cm (10 in).

Weight: The desirable weight is approximately 6.25 kg (14 lb).

COAT

The body coat consists of a harsh, straight dense topcoat approximately 6.25 cm (2.5 in) long, with short soft textured undercoat. The muzzle, lower legs and feet to be free from long hair.

COLOUR

Blue, steel blue or dark grey blue, with rich tan (not sandy) on face, ears, under body, lower legs and feet and around the vent (puppies excepted). The richer the colour and more clearly defined the better. Topknot blue, silver or a lighter shade than head colour. Clear sandy or red, smuttiness, or dark shadings undesirable. Topknot a lighter shade.

HEAD

Long with flat **skull** of moderate width, full between the eyes, with slight but definite stop. The **muzzle**, strong and powerful, of equal length to that of the skull, which is covered with a soft, silky topknot. **Nose** black, of moderate size; the leather extending to the bridge of muzzle. **Jaw** strong and punishing, **teeth** large and evenly spaced, the upper incisors fitting closely over the lower; **lips** black, tight and clean. The **eyes** are small, with keen expression, and of dark brown colour, set well apart and not prominent. The **ears** are small, erect, pointed, well carried, set on moderately wide, free from long hair and sensitive in their use (puppies under six months excepted).

NECK

Long, slightly arched, shapely and strong.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders long and well laid. **Forelegs** well boned and perfectly straight, parallel when viewed from the front. **Pasterns** strong, without slope (slightly feathered to the knee).

BODY

Topline level. Long in proportion to height, strongly constructed, with well-sprung ribs and **chest** of moderate depth and width. **Loins** strong, flanks deep.

HINDQUARTERS

Moderate length of quarters, broad with strong muscular thighs. **Stifles** well turned and **hocks** well bent and let down. Viewed from behind they should be parallel, neither too wide nor too close. **Feet** small, well padded, toes closely knit and moderately arched, turned neither in nor out, with strong black or dark toenails.

TAIL

Docked: Tail set on high, well carried, docked in balance with the overall dog, a good handhold when mature.

Undocked: Tail set on high, well carried, may be slightly arched but not lying on the back, well covered with hair but free of fringing.

GAIT

The action to be free, springy and forceful. When viewed from the front, the forelegs should move truly without looseness of shoulder, elbows or pasterns. The hindquarters to have drive and power, with free movement of stifles and hocks. Seen from the rear, the legs from the hocks to the ground to be parallel, neither too close nor too wide.

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.

- Flesh-coloured or butterfly nose
- White or light-coloured toenails
- Soft, woolly or wavy coat
- Black and tan (puppies excepted), sandy marking in place of tan, tan smut in blue coat, shading or smut in sandy or red; white markings on chest or feet
- Crooked forelegs, unsoundness
- Light eyes
- Under or oversize
- Under or overshot mouth
- Over-gay tail

SCALE OF POINTS

Skull	5
Muzzle	5
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Body	15
Feet and legs	15
Coat	10
Colour	10
Tail	5
General appearance	20

TOTAL **100**



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

BEDLINGTON TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Bedlington Terrier originated in the mining country of Northumberland early in the 19th century. The breed was known for drawing badgers and vermin. Shown in 1877, he later became much of a house pet, but never lost his working proclivity.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A graceful, lithe, well-balanced dog with no sign of coarseness, weakness or shelliness. Noteworthy for endurance, Bedlingtons also gallop at great speed, as their body outline clearly shows.

TEMPERAMENT

In repose, the expression is mild and gentle, not shy or nervous. Aroused, the dog is particularly alert and full of immense energy and courage.

SIZE

Height: The preferred Bedlington Terrier dog measures 42 cm (16.5 in) at the withers, the bitch 39.25 cm (15.5 in). Under 40.75 cm (16 in) or over 44.5 cm (17.5 in) for dogs, and under 38 cm (15 in) or over 42 cm (16.5 in) for bitches are serious faults. Only where comparative superiority of a specimen outside these ranges clearly justifies it, should greater latitude be taken.

Weight: To be proportionate to height, within the range of 7.75 to 10.5 kg (17 to 23 lb).

COAT

A very distinctive mixture of hard and soft hair standing well out from the skin. Thick and linty, crisp to the touch but not wiry, having a tendency to curl, especially on the head and face. When in show trim must not exceed 2.5 cm (1 in) on the body; hair on legs is slightly longer.

COLOUR

Blue, sandy, liver, blue and tan, sandy and tan, liver and tan. In bicolours the tan markings are found on the legs, chest, under the tail, inside the hindquarters and over each eye. The topknots of all adults should be lighter than the body colour. Patches of darker hair from an injury are not objectionable, as these are only temporary. Darker body pigmentation of all colours is to be encouraged.

HEAD

Narrow, but deep and rounded. Shorter in **skull** and longer in jaw. Covered with a profuse topknot that is lighter than the colour of the body, highest at the crown, and tapering gradually to just back of the nose. **Muzzle:** There must be no stop and the unbroken line from crown to nose end reveals a slender head without cheekiness or snipiness. Strong muzzle well filled up with bone beneath the eye. **Nose:** Nostrils large and well defined. Blues and blue and tans have black noses. Livers, liver and tans, sandies, sandy and tans have brown noses. **Mouth:** Jaws

long and tapering. Close-fitting lips, no flews. **Teeth:** Large, strong and white. Level or scissors bite. Lower canines clasp the outer surface of the upper gum just in front of the upper canines. Upper premolars and molars lie outside those of the lower jaws. **Eyes:** Almond shaped, small, bright and well sunk with no tendency to tear or water. Set is oblique and fairly high on the head. Blues have dark eyes; blue and tans, less dark with amber lights; sandies, sandy and tans, light hazel; liver, liver and tans, slightly darker. Eye rims are black in the blue and blue and tans, brown in all other solid and bicolours. **Ears:** Filbert-shaped, triangular with rounded tips. Set on low and hanging flat to the cheek in front with a slight projection at the base. Point of greatest width approximately 7.5 cm (3 in). Ear tips reach the corners of the mouth. Thin and velvety in texture, covered with fine hair forming a small silky tassel at the tip.

NECK

Long, tapering neck with no throatiness, deep at the base and rising well up front the shoulders. The head is carried high.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders flat and sloping with no excessive musculature. Upper and lower arm lithe and muscular. **Forelegs** are straight and wider apart at the chest than at the feet. **Pasterns:** Slight bend to pasterns, which are long and sloping without weakness. **Feet:** Long hare-feet with thick, well-closed-up, smooth pads. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

Muscular and markedly flexible. **Topline:** The back should be roached and the loin markedly arched. Body slightly greater in length than height. **Chest** deep, flat-ribbed and deep through the brisket, which reaches to the elbows. **Loin, croup, abdomen:** The arch over the loin creates a definite tuck-up of the underline.

HINDQUARTERS

Hip bone and upper thigh, lower thigh: Well-muscled quarters are also fine and graceful. **Hocks** strong and well let down, turning neither in nor out. **Stifles** well angulated. **Feet:** As in forefeet.

TAIL

Set low, scimitar-shaped, thick at the root and tapering to a point that reaches the hock. Not carried over the back or tight to the underbody.

GAIT

Unique lightness of movement, springy in the slower paces, not stilted or hackneyed, must not cross, weave or paddle.

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.

- Shyness, nervousness
- Dogs over 44.5 cm (17.5 in) or under 40.75 cm (16 in), bitches over 42 cm (16.5 in) or under 38 cm (15 in)
- Wiry coat
- Head too wide or lacking correct proportions
- Cheekiness, snipiness
- Overshot or undershot
- Large eyes, too light eyes in blues
- Ears set high
- Too short neck
- Throatiness
- Steep shoulders

- Too narrow chest, shallow chest
- Splayed feet
- Lack of arch over loin
- Hocks turning in or out
- Lack of rear angulation
- Tail carried over back or tight to the underbody
- Stilted or hackneyed gait, crossing, weaving or paddling



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

BORDER TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1930

Effective: January 2004

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

Since the Border Terrier is a working terrier of a size to go to ground and able, within reason, to follow a horse, his conformation should be such that he be ideally built to do his job. No deviations from this ideal conformation should be permitted, which would impair his usefulness in running his quarry to earth and in bolting it therefrom. For this work he must be alert, active and agile, and capable of squeezing through narrow apertures and rapidly traversing any kind of terra. His head, “like that of an otter,” is distinctive. It should be the aim of Border Terrier breeders to avoid such over-emphasis of any point in the standard as might lead to unbalanced exaggeration.

The Border Terrier is an active terrier of medium bone, strongly put together, suggesting endurance and agility, but rather narrow in shoulder, body and quarter. The body is covered with a somewhat broken, though close-fitting and intensely wiry jacket. The characteristic “otter” head with its keen eye, combined with a body poise that is “at the alert” gives a look of fearless and implacable determination characteristic of the breed. The proportions should be that the height at the withers is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the tail – i.e., by possibly 2.5 to 3.75 cm (1 to 1.5 in) in a 6.25 kg (14 lb) dog.

TEMPERAMENT

His temperament ideally exemplifies that of a terrier. By nature, he is good-tempered, affectionate, obedient and easily trained. In the field he is hard as nails, “game as they come,” and driving in attack.

SIZE

Weight: Dogs, 6 to 7 kg (13 to 15.5 lb) and bitches, 5.25 to 6.25 kg (11.5 to 14 lb), are appropriate weights for Border Terriers in hard working condition.

COAT

A short and dense undercoat covered with a very wiry and somewhat broken topcoat that should lie closely, but it must not show any tendency to curl or wave. With such a coat a Border should be able to be exhibited almost in his natural state, nothing more in the way of trimming being needed than a tidying-up of the head, neck and feet. The hide is very thick and loose-fitting.

COLOUR

Red, grizzle and tan, blue and tan, or wheaten. A small amount of white may be allowed on the chest, but white on the feet should be penalized.

HEAD

Similar to that of an otter. Moderately broad and flat in **skull** with plenty of width between the eyes and between the ears. A slight, moderately broad curve at the stop rather than a pronounced indentation. Cheeks slightly full. **Muzzle** short and “well filled.” A dark muzzle is characteristic and desirable. A few short whiskers are natural to the breed. **Nose** black, and of a good size. **Teeth** strong, with a scissors bite, large in proportion to size of dog. **Eyes**

dark hazel and full of fire and intelligence. Moderate in size, neither prominent nor small and beady. **Ears** small, V-shaped and of moderate thickness, dark preferred. Not set high on the head, but somewhat on the side, and dropping forward close to the cheeks. They should not break above the level of the skull.

NECK

Clean, muscular, and only long enough to give a well-balanced appearance. It should gradually widen into the shoulder.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well laid back and of good length, the blades converging to the withers gradually from a brisket not excessively deep or narrow. **Forelegs** straight and not too heavy in bone and placed slightly wider than in a Fox Terrier.

BODY

Deep, fairly narrow and of sufficient length to avoid any suggestion of lack of range and agility. Deep **ribs** carried well back and not over-sprung in view of the desired depth and narrowness of the body. The body should be capable of being spanned by a man’s hands behind the shoulders. **Back** strong but laterally supple, with no suspicion of a dip behind the shoulder. **Loins** strong and the underline fairly straight.

HINDQUARTERS

Muscular and racy, with thighs long and nicely moulded. **Stifles** well bent and **hocks** well let down. **Feet** small and compact. Toes should point forward and be moderately arched with thick pads.

TAIL

Moderately short, thick at the base, then tapering. Not set on too high. Carried gaily when at the alert, but not over the back. When at ease, a Border may drop his stern.

GAIT

Straight and rhythmical before and behind, with good length of stride and flexing of stifle and hock. The dog should respond to his handler with a gait that is free, agile and quick.

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.

Scale of Points

Head, ears, neck and teeth	20
Legs and feet.....	15
Coat and skin	10
Shoulders and chest.....	10
Eyes and expression.....	10
Back and loin.....	10
Hindquarters.....	10
Tail	5
General appearance.....	10
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

BULL TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 Bull Terrier originated in England and is the Gladiator of the canine race.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Must be strongly built, muscular, symmetrical and active, with a keen, determined and intelligent expression, full of fire and courage but of even temperament and amendable to discipline. Irrespective of size, dogs should look masculine and bitches feminine.

SIZE

There are neither weight nor height limits but there should be impression of maximum substance to the size of the dog.

COAT & COLOUR

The coat should be short, flat, even and harsh to the touch, with a fine gloss. The skin should fit the dog tightly. For white, pure white coat. Skin pigmentation and markings on the head should not be penalized. For coloured, the colour should predominate, all other things being equal, brindle to be preferred.

HEAD

The head should be long, strong and deep, right to the end of the muzzle, but not coarse. Viewed from the front it should be egg-shaped and completely filled, its surface being free from hollows or indentations. The top of the **skull** should be almost flat from ear to ear. The profile should curve gently downwards from the top of the skull to the tip of the *nose*, which should be black and bent downwards at the top. The nostrils should be well developed. The distance from the tip of the nose to the eyes should be perceptibly greater than that from the eyes to the top of the skull. The underjaw should be strong. *Teeth* should be sound, clean, strong, of good size and perfectly regular with full dentition. Either a level bite or scissors bite is acceptable. If a scissors bite, the upper front teeth should fit in front of and closely against the lower front teeth. The *lips* should be clean and tight. *Eyes* should appear narrow, obliquely placed and triangular, well sunken, as dark as possible and with a piercing glint. *Ears* should be small, thin and placed closely together. The dog should be able to hold them stiffly erect when they should point straight upwards.

NECK

The neck should be very muscular, long, arched, tapering from the shoulders to the head, and free from loose skin.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** should be strong and muscular but without loading. The shoulder blades should be wide, flat, and attached closely to the chest wall, and should have a very pronounced backward slope of the front edge from bottom to top. The **forelegs** should have the strongest type of round quality bone and the dog should stand solidly

upon them; they should be moderately long and perfectly parallel. The **elbows** should be held straight and the strong **pasterns** upright. The **feet** should be round and compact with well-arched toes.

BODY

The body should be well rounded with marked spring of rib, and a great depth from withers to brisket, so that the latter is nearer the ground than the belly. The **back** should be short and strong with the **topline** level behind the withers and arching or reaching slightly over the loin. The **underline** from the brisket to belly should form a graceful upward curve. The **chest** should be broad, viewed from the front.

HINDQUARTERS

The hind legs should be parallel viewed from behind. The **thighs** must be muscular, and the second thigh well developed. The **stifle joint** should be well bent and the **hock** well angulated, with the bone to the foot short and strong.

TAIL

The tail should be short, set on low. It should be carried horizontally. Thick at the root, it should taper to a fine point.

GAIT

The moving dog shall appear well knit, smoothly covering the ground with free, easy strides and with a typical jaunty air. Fore and hind legs, moving smoothly at the hip and flexing well at the stifle and hock with great thrust.

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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Deafness
- Blue eyes



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

BULL TERRIER (MINIATURE)

RECOGNIZED: 1994

Effective: January 2004

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 standard of the Bull Terrier (Miniature) is the same as that of the Bull Terrier with the exception of the following:

SIZE

Height should not exceed 35.5 cm (14 in). There should be an impression of substance to size of dog. There is no weight limit. Dog should at all times be balanced.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

CAIRN TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1920

Effective: January 2006

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

Agile, alert, of workmanlike, natural appearance. Standing well forward on forepaws. Strong quarters. Deep in rib, very free in movement. Weather-resistant coat. Should impress as being active, game and hardy.

TEMPERAMENT

Fearless and gay disposition; assertive but not aggressive.

SIZE

Approximately 28 to 30.5 cm (11 to 12 in) at withers, but in proportion to weight – ideally 6 to 7.5 kg (13 to 16.5 lb).

COAT

Very important. Weather-resistant. Must be double-coated, with profuse, harsh, but not coarse, outercoat; undercoat short, soft and close. Open coats objectionable. Slight wave permissible.

COLOUR

Cream, wheaten, red, grey or nearly black. Brindling in all these colours acceptable. Not solid black, or white, or black and tan. Dark points, such as ears and muzzle, very typical.

HEAD

Head small, but in proportion to body. Well furnished. **Skull** broad; a decided indentation between the eyes with a definite stop. **Muzzle** powerful, jaw strong but not long or heavy. **Nose** black. **Eyes** wide apart, medium in size, dark hazel. Slightly sunk with shaggy eyebrows. **Ears** small, pointed, well carried and erect, not too closely set nor heavily coated. **Mouth** large teeth. Jaws strong with perfect, regular and complete scissors bite – i.e., upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

NECK

Well set on, not short.

FOREQUARTERS

Sloping shoulders, medium length of leg, good but not too heavy bone. Forelegs never out at elbow. Legs covered with harsh hair.

BODY

Back level, medium length. Well sprung deep ribs; strong supple loin.

HINDQUARTERS

Very strong muscular thighs. Good, but not excessive, bend of stifle. **Hocks** well let down inclining neither in nor out when viewed from the rear. **Feet:** Forefeet larger than hind, may be slightly turned out. Pads thick and strong. Thin, narrow or spreading feet and long nails objectionable.

TAIL

Short, balanced, well furnished with hair but not feathery. Neither high nor low set, carried gaily but not turned down towards back.

GAIT

Very free-flowing stride. Forelegs reaching well forward. Hind legs giving strong propulsion. Hocks neither too close nor too wide.

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.

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



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

CESKY TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1999

Effective: January 2011

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 Cesky Terrier is the result of the selective breeding of various short-legged terriers, including the cross of Sealyham and Scottish Terriers with the aim to develop a light, short-legged hunting terrier, with practical drop ears, easy to groom well-pigmented coat, and easy to train. In 1949 Frantisek Horak, a geneticist from Czechoslovakia, started to improve the new breed originally named the Bohemian Terrier, by setting its breed characteristics. In 1959 these dogs were shown for the first time, and the breed was officially recognized by the FCI in 1963. The change in name to Cesky Terrier followed shortly thereafter. Originally bred to hunt small game and vermin, the breed has a reputation of being a good working terrier. Now more often seen competing at terrier den trials rather than hunting in forests, the Cesky Terrier also makes an excellent house pet and gets on well with children.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Short-legged, well-coated, robust and well-muscled hunting Terrier with drop ears and with a natural low set on and carried tail. In profile, oblong yet balanced with a rise over the loin. The outline of a Cesky Terrier being such that one can visually trace an unbroken, uninterrupted line down from the occiput over the slightly arched neck, down the withers, across the back and up over the loins down to the end of a natural hanging tail. A soft-coated terrier, he sports a beard and a fall of hair over the eyes with well-furnished legs and shorter topcoat blended into longer coat on his sides. Weak construction of this agile and go-to-ground hunting terrier is a serious fault.

TEMPERAMENT

Balanced disposition, non-aggressive, pleasant and cheerful companion, easy to train; somewhat reserved towards strangers; of calm and kind disposition. Excessive shyness or aggressive disposition not to be tolerated.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 25 to 32 cm (9.75 to 12.5 in)

Ideal size for a dog is 29 cm (11.5 in), and 27 cm (10.5 in) for a bitch.

Weight must not be less than 6 kg (13.25 lb) and not more than 10 kg (22 lb).

COAT

Texture: Hair long, fine but firm, slightly wavy with a silky gloss, any other type of coat that is coarse, harsh, curly or cotton wool in type is not acceptable. The Cesky Terrier is groomed by shaping and trimming the coat with scissors (clipping), and through clipping, and is never hand-stripped due to the nature of the non-shedding coat type. At the forepart of the head, the hair is not to be clipped but trimmed and shaped thus forming the fall over the eyes and the beard. On the legs, under the chest and the belly, the hair should not be clipped either but only slightly trimmed and shaped. In show condition the hair at the upper side of the neck, on the shoulders and on the back should be at a length of 1 to 1.5 cm (0.4 to 0.6 inch); it should be shorter on the sides of the body and on the tail; and quite short on the ears, cheeks, at the lower side of the neck, on elbows, thighs and round the vent.

The transition between the short clipped and shaped and unclipped areas of the coat should be blended and pleasing to the eye and never abrupt.

COLOUR

The Cesky Terrier has two varieties of coat colour: grey blue (puppies are born black) and light coffee brown (puppies are born chocolate brown). The coat regardless of which colour must be clear of brindle or stripes by two years of age. A brindled or striped coat would not be seen in competition after that age. In both colour varieties, yellow, grey or white markings are permitted on the head (beard, cheeks), neck, chest, belly, the limbs and round the vent. White collar or tail tip is permissible. A white blaze on the head, however, is not permissible, nor may the dog have more than 20% white markings on its body overall. The basic colour must always be predominant. Skin firm, thick, without wrinkles or dewlap. Coat and skin always well pigmented.

HEAD

Shaped like a long, blunt, not too broad wedge, in good proportion to the overall length of the dog, the plane of the forehead forming a distinctive breaking with the bridge of the nose. **Skull:** Not too broad between the ears and tapering moderately towards the supraorbital ridges. Occipital protuberance easy to palpate. Frontal furrow only slightly marked. Length of the skull is 21 cm, (8.25 in) for dogs and 20 cm (7.75 in) for bitches. Width of the skull is 10 cm (4 in) for dogs and 9 cm (3.5 in) for bitches. A weak or snipey foreface is considered a fault. **Stop:** Not accentuated but apparent. **Nose:** Dark and well developed. It should be black on terriers with a grey-blue coat; and liver-coloured on light coffee brown terriers. Nasal bridge straight. Lack of nasal pigmentation (snow nose) is a fault. **Jaws/teeth:** Strong jaws. Scissors or level bite; complete dentition only acceptable. Teeth strong, regularly aligned and set square to the jaw, lower canines clasp the outer surface of the upper gum just in front of the upper canines. Given the purpose of the breed, weakly developed teeth are a fault. **Lips:** Relatively thick, fitting neatly. **Cheeks:** Cheek bones not too prominent. **Eyes:** Of medium size, slightly deep set, with tight eyelids, with a friendly yet keen expression; well covered by the overhanging fall of hair starting from the eyebrows. Eye colour is brown or dark brown in grey-blue-coated dogs; light brown in light coffee-brown dogs. Eyes too big or protruding are a fault. Eyelids black in grey-blue dogs; liver colour in light coffee-brown dogs. **Ears:** Of medium size, dropping in such a way as to well cover the orifice. Set on rather high and falling flat along the cheeks. Shaped like a triangle, with the shorter side of the triangle at the fold of the ear. Large heavy hanging hound-like ears or very small thin ears are a fault.

NECK

Medium long, quite strong, carried on a slant. The skin at the throat is somewhat loose but without forming a dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The **forelegs** should be straight, well boned and parallel. Crooked or bent forelegs are a fault. **Shoulders** muscular. Given the need to go to ground an over-developed front is a fault. **Elbows** somewhat loose, yet neither turned in nor out. **Forefeet** large; well-arched toes and strong nails. Pads well developed and thick.

BODY

Oblong. Upper line not straight because loins and rump are always moderately arched. **Withers** not very pronounced; neck set on rather high. **Back** strong, of medium length. A very long back as well as a very short back is to be considered a fault. **Loins** relatively long, muscular, broad and slightly rounded. **Croup** strongly developed, muscular, pelvis moderately slanting. Hip bones often slightly higher than the withers. **Chest** more cylindrical than deep; shallow chest construction, not broad nor deep chested, being able to go to ground, ribs well sprung. Belly ample and slightly tucked up. Flanks well filled.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs strong, parallel, well angulated, muscular, and strongly developed. Lower thigh short. **Hock joint** set relatively high. **Hind feet** smaller than the forefeet.

TAIL

The ideal length is 18 to 20 cm (7 to 7.75 in); relatively strong and low set. At rest hanging downward or with a slight bend at the tip; when moving when alert, the tail is carried sabre shape horizontally or higher, but a tail carried over the back and curled, (a gay or squirrel tail) reflects that the tail is not correctly set on and therefore incorrect for the breed.

GAIT

Free, enduring, vigorous, with drive. Gallop rather slow but lasting. The forelegs extend in a straightforward line. Irregular, jerky spasmodic movement to be penalized.

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.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 at the withers: 20.25 to 28 cm (8 to 11 in)

Length from top of the shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but preferably 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) less.

Preferred weight: 8.25 to 11 kg (18 to 24 lb). These weights are for dogs in good working condition.

COAT

The coat is a very important point; the hair should be about 5 cm (2 in) long; that from skull to root of tail, a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hair should not be wiry; the coat is what is termed piley or pencilled. The hair on the underpart of the body is lighter in colour and softer than on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the colour of dog.

COLOUR

The colour is pepper or mustard. The pepper ranges from a dark bluish black to a light silvery grey; the intermediate shades being preferred. The body colour coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg colour. The mustards vary from a reddish brown to a pale fawn, the head being creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colours. (Nearly all Dandie Dinmont Terriers have some white on the chest, and some also have white claws.)

HEAD

Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size, the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. **Skull** broad between the ears, getting gradually less towards the eyes, and measuring about the same from inner corner of the eye to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The **forehead** well domed. The head is covered with very soft silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere topknot, and the lighter in colour and silkier it is the better. **Cheeks** starting from the ears proportionately with the skull have a gradual taper towards the muzzle. **Muzzle** deep and strongly made, and measures about 7.5 cm (3 in) in length, or in proportion to skull as 3 is to 5. It is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the topknot, and of the same texture as the feather of the forelegs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about 2.5 cm (1 in) from the back part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point towards the eye, and being about 2.5 cm (1 in) broad at the nose. **Nose** black or dark-coloured. **Mouth** black or dark-coloured inside. **Teeth** very strong, especially the canines, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under the ones. (Many of the finest specimens have a "swine mouth," which is very objectionable, but is not so great an objection as the protrusion of the underjaw.) **Eyes** set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence and dignity; set low and prominent in front of the head; colour a rich dark hazel. **Ears** pendulous, set well back, wide apart, and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection

at the base, broad at the junction of the head and tapering almost to a point, the forepart of the ear tapering very little – the tapering being mostly on the back part, the forepart of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They should harmonize in colour with the body colour. In the case of a pepper dog, they are covered with a soft straight brownish hair (in some cases almost black). In the case of a mustard dog, the hair should be mustard in colour, a shade darker than the body, but not black.

All should have a thin feather of light hair starting about 5 cm (2 in) from the tip, and of nearly the same colour and texture as the topknot, which gives the ear the appearance of a distinct point. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear from 7.5 to 10 cm (3 to 4 in).

NECK

Very muscular, well developed and strong, showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

The *forelegs* short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The *feet* well formed and not flat, with very strong brown or dark-coloured claws. Bandy legs and flat feet are objectionable. The hair on the forelegs and feet of a pepper dog should be tan, varying according to the body colour from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colours there is a nice feather, about 5 cm (2 in) long rather lighter in colour than the hair on the forepart of the leg.

BODY

Long, strong, and flexible; the *back* rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual drop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle; *ribs* well sprung and round, well developed and let well down between the forelegs.

HINDQUARTERS

The *hind legs* are a little longer than the forelegs, and are set rather wide apart but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller; the *thighs* are well developed, and the hair of the same colour and texture as the forelegs, but having no feather or dewclaws; the whole claws should be dark; but the claws of all vary in shade according to the colour of the dog's body.

TAIL

Rather short, say from 20.25 to 25.5 cm (8 to 10 in), and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker colour than that of the body, the hair on the underside being lighter in colour and not so wiry, with nice feather about 5 cm (2 in) long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about 10 cm (4 in), then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a curve like a scimitar. The tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set on too high nor too low. When not excited, it is carried gaily, and a little above the level of the body.

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.

SCALE OF POINTS

The relative value of the several points in the standard are apportioned as follows:

Head	10
Eyes.....	10
Ears.....	10
Neck.....	5
Body.....	20
Legs and feet.....	10
Coat.....	15
Colour	5
Size and weight.....	5
Tail	5
General appearance.....	5
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

FOX TERRIER (SMOOTH)

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 following shall be the standard for the Fox Terrier amplified in part in order that a more complete description of the Fox Terrier may be presented.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials, but this must not be taken to mean that a Fox Terrier should be cloddy, or in any way coarse. Speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the Foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly made hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will then attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body.

Balance may be defined as the correct proportions of a certain point, or points, when considered in relation to a certain other point or points. It is the keystone of the terrier's anatomy. The chief points for consideration are the relative proportions of skull and foreface, head and back, height at the withers and length of body from shoulder-point to buttock – the ideal of proportion being reached when the last two measurements are the same. It should be added that, although the head measurements can be taken with absolute accuracy, the height at the withers and length of back and coat are approximate and are inserted for information of breeders and exhibitors rather than as a hard and fast rule.

SIZE

Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work – general shape, size and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to 0.5 kg (1 lb) or so. According to present-day requirements, a full-sized, well-balanced dog should not exceed 39.25 cm (15.5 in) at the withers, the bitch being proportionately lower; neither should the length of back from withers to root of tail exceed 30.5 cm (12 in), while, to maintain the relative proportions, the head should not exceed 18.5 cm (7.25 in) or be less than 17.75 cm (7 in). A Dog with these measurements should scale 8.25 kg (18 lb) in show condition; a bitch weighing some 1 kg (2.25 lb) less with a margin of 0.5 kg (1 lb) either way.

COAT

The coat should be smooth, flat, but hard, dense and abundant. The belly and underside of the thighs should not be bare.

COLOUR

White should predominate; brindle, red or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise, colour is of little or no importance.

HEAD

The **skull** should be flat and moderately narrow, gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much stop should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and the top jaw than is seen in the case of a Greyhound. The **cheeks** must not be full. The **jaws**, upper and lower, should be strong and muscular and of fair punishing strength, but not so as, in any way to resemble the Greyhound or modern English Terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge. The **nose**, toward which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black. It should be noticed that although the foreface should gradually taper from eye to muzzle and should tip slightly at its juncture with the forehead, it should not “dish” or fall away quickly below the eyes, where it should be full and well made up, but relieved from “wedginess” by a little delicate chiselling. The **teeth** should be as nearly as possible together – i.e., the points of the upper (incisors) teeth on the outside of or slightly overlapping the lower teeth. There should be apparent little difference in length between the skull and foreface of a well-balanced head. The **eyes** and the rims should be dark in colour, moderately small and rather deep-set, full of fire, life and intelligence and as nearly as possible circular in shape. Anything approaching a yellow eye is most objectionable. The **ears** should be V-shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and dropping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a Foxhound. The topline of the folded ear should be well above the level of the skull.

NECK

Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders should be long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points, and clearly cut at the withers. The **forelegs**, viewed from any direction must be straight, with bone strong right down to the feet, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front, and being short and straight in pasterns. Both forelegs and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outward. The **elbows** should hang perpendicularly to the body, working free of the sides.

BODY

Back should be short, straight (i.e., level) and strong, with no appearance of slackness. **Chest** deep and not broad. **Brisket** should be deep, yet not exaggerated. **Loin** should be very powerful, muscular and very slightly arched. The foreribs should be moderately arched, the back ribs deep and well sprung, and the dog should be well ribbed up.

HINDQUARTERS

Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the **thighs** long and powerful; **stifles** well curved and turned neither in nor out; **hocks** well bent and near the ground should be perfectly upright and parallel each with the other when viewed from behind, the dog standing well up on them like a Foxhound, and not straight in the stifle. The worst possible form of hindquarters consists of a short second thigh and a straight stifle. **Feet** should be round, compact, and not large; the soles hard and tough; the toes moderately arched and turned neither in nor out.

TAIL

Stern should be set on rather high and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a “pipe-stopper” tail being especially objectionable.

GAIT

Movement, or action, is the crucial test of conformation. The terrier’s legs should be carried straight forward while travelling, the forelegs hanging perpendicular and swinging parallel with the sides, like the pendulum of a clock. The principal propulsive power is furnished by the hind legs, perfection of action being found in the terrier possessing long thighs and muscular second thigh well bent at the stifles, which admit of a strong forward thrust

or “snatch” of the hocks. When approaching, the forelegs should form a continuation of the straight line of the front, the feet being the same distance apart as the elbows.

When stationary, it is often difficult to determine whether a dog is slightly out at shoulder, but directly he moves, the defect – if it exists – becomes more apparent, the forefeet having a tendency to cross, “weave,” or “dish.” When, on the contrary, the dog is tied at the shoulder, the tendency of the feet is to move wider apart, with a sort of paddling action. When the hocks are turned in (cow hock) the stifles and feet are turned outwards, resulting in a serious loss of propulsive power. When the hocks are turned outwards the tendency of the hind feet is to cross, resulting in an ungainly waddle. **Note:** Old scars or injuries, the result of work or accident, should not be allowed to prejudice a terrier’s chance in the show ring, unless they interfere with its utility work or stud.

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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Nose white, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours
- Ears prick, tulip or rose
- Mouth much undershot, or much overshot

SCALE OF POINTS

Head and ears	15
Neck.....	5
Shoulders and chest.....	10
Back and loin.....	10
Hindquarters.....	15
Stern.....	5
Legs and feet.....	15
Coat.....	15
Symmetry, size and character.....	10
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

FOX TERRIER (WIRE)

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 Wire Fox Terrier as a separate breed was developed in England during the 19th century. Various strains of terriers, rough or smooth coated, white or coloured, were bred in hunt kennels for the purpose of going to ground against the fox. Little is known of the actual origin of the Wire Fox Terrier. The first standard for this breed was drawn up by The Fox Terrier Club (England) in 1876.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Active and lively, bone and strength in small compass, never cloddy or coarse. Conformation to show perfect balance; in particular this applies to the relative proportions of the skull and foreface, and similarly height at withers and length of body from shoulder point to buttocks appear approximately equal. Standing like a short-backed hunter covering a lot of ground.

CHARACTERISTICS

Alert, quick of movement, keen of expression, on tiptoe of expectation at slightest provocation.

TEMPERAMENT

Friendly, forthcoming and fearless.

SIZE

Height at withers: Dogs not to exceed 39.25 cm (15.5 in); bitches slightly less.

Weight: Dogs' ideal weight in show condition 8.25 kg (18 lb); bitches slightly less.

COAT

Dense, very wiry texture, 2 cm (0.75 in) on shoulder to 4 cm (1.5 in) on withers, back, ribs and quarters with undercoat of short, softer hair. Back and quarters harsher than sides. Hair on jaws crisp and of sufficient length to impart appearance of strength to foreface. Leg hair dense and crisp.

COLOUR

White predominates with black, black and tan or tan markings. Brindle, red, liver or slate-blue markings undesirable.

HEAD

Topline of **skull** almost flat, sloping slightly and gradually decreasing in width towards eyes. Little difference in length between skull and foreface. If foreface is noticeably shorter, head looks weak and unfinished. **Foreface** gradually tapering from eye to muzzle and dipping slightly at its juncture with forehead but not dished or falling away quickly below eyes where it should be full and well made up. Excessive bony or muscular development of

jaws undesirable and unsightly. Full and rounded contour of cheeks undesirable. **Nose:** Black. **Eyes:** Dark, full of fire and intelligence, moderately small, not prominent. As near circular in shape as possible. Not too far apart nor too high in skull nor too near ears. Light eyes highly undesirable. **Ears:** Small, V-shaped, of moderate thickness, flaps neatly folded over and dropping forward close to cheeks. Top line of folded ears well above level of skull. Prick, tulip or rose ears highly undesirable. **Mouth:** Jaws strong with perfect, regular and complete scissors bite – i.e., upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

NECK

Clean, muscular, of fair length, free from throatiness, broadening to shoulders, presenting a graceful curve when viewed from side.

FOREQUARTERS

Seen from front the **shoulders** slope steeply down from junction with neck towards points which should be fine; viewed from side, long and well laid back and sloping obliquely backwards. **Withers** always clean-cut. **Chest** deep, not broad. Viewed from any direction, legs straight, bone strong right down to feet. **Elbows** perpendicular to body, working free of sides, carried straight when moving.

BODY

Back short, level and strong without slackness, **loin** muscle, slightly arched. **Brisket** deep, front ribs moderately arched, rear ribs deep, well sprung. Very short coupled.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong, muscular and free from droop or crouch. **Thighs** long and powerful. **Stifles** well bent, turning neither in nor out. **Hocks** well let down, upright and parallel when viewed from rear. Combination of short second thigh and straight stifle highly undesirable. **Feet:** Round, compact with small, tough and well cushioned pads, toes moderately arched. Turning neither in nor out.

TAIL

Docked: Set high. Carried erect, not over back or curled. Of good strength and fair length. **Undocked:** Set high. Carried erect, not over back or curled. Of good strength and fair length to maintain a balanced appearance.

GAIT

Fore and hind legs move straight forward and parallel. Elbows move perpendicular to body, working free of sides. Stifles turning neither in nor out. Good drive coming from well flexing hindquarters.

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.

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



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2020

Effective: January 2021

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 Glen of Imaal Terrier receives its name from the Glen of Imaal, a region in the county of Wicklow Ireland where it was developed long ago. It is a game terrier, fearless in attacking quarry and compact enough to go to ground after badger or fox and game enough to fight its chosen vermin.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium-sized with medium length coat, great strength with impression of maximum substance for size of dog. Body longer than high. Its distinctive head with rose or half-pricked ears, its levelled forequarters with turned out feet, its unique outline and topline are hallmarks of the breed.

TEMPERAMENT

Active, agile and silent when working. Game and spirited with great courage when called upon, otherwise gentle and docile. His loyal and affectionate nature makes him a very acceptable house dog and companion. The Glen of Imaal is said to be less easily excited than other terriers, though he is always ready to give chase when called upon.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 33 to 35.5 cm (13 to 14 in); 35.5 cm (14 in) maximum height for dogs and bitches

Weight: Dogs approximately 15.75 kg (35 lb); bitches somewhat less. Shall not be penalized for being slightly outside the suggested weight.

Length: The length of body, measured from sternum to buttocks, and height measured from the highest point of the shoulder blades to ground, to be in a ratio of approximately 5:3 (length to height). The overall balance is more important than any single specification.

COAT

Hair: Medium length, of harsh texture with soft undercoat. Coat may be tidied to present a neat outline.

COLOUR

Blue brindle but not toning to black. **Wheaten**, from a light wheaten colour to a golden reddish shade. Puppies may be born coloured blue, wheaten or reddish. Lighter coloured pups usually have an inky-blue mask, and there may also be a streak of blue down the back, on the tail and on the ears. The darker markings will clear with maturity.

HEAD

Skull: Of good width and of fair length. **Stop:** Pronounced. **Nose:** Black. **Muzzle:** Foreface of power, tapering to the nose. **Jaws:** Strong. **Teeth:** Teeth sound, regular, strong and of good size. Scissors bite. **Eyes:** Brown, medium size, round and set well apart. Light eyes should be penalised. **Ears:** Small rose or half pricked when alert, thrown back when in repose. Full drop or prick undesirable.

NECK

Very muscular and of moderate length.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Broad, muscular and well laid back. **Forelegs:** Short, bowed and well boned. **Feet:** Compact and strong with rounded pads. Front feet to turn out slightly from pasterns.

BODY

Deep and long, and longer than high. **Topline:** Level. **Loin:** Strong. **Chest:** Wide and strong, ribs well sprung.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong and well muscled. **Thighs:** Well muscled. **Stifle:** Well bent. **Hocks:** Turned neither in nor out. **Feet:** Compact and strong with rounded pads.

TAIL

Docked or undocked. Strong at root, well set on and carried gaily. If docked, to half length.

GAIT

Free, not hackneyed. Covers ground effortlessly with good 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 traditional purpose.

- Hound ears
- Undershot bite, overshot bite
- Too short in body
- Straight front

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy
- Black-and-tan colour
- Narrow foreface

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.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

IRISH TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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

This terrier must be active, lithe and wiry in movement, with great animation; sturdy and strong in substance and bone structure, but at the same time free from clumsiness, for speed, power and endurance are most essential. The Irish Terrier must be neither cobby nor cloddy, but should be built on lines of speed, with a graceful, racing outline.

TEMPERAMENT

The Irish Terrier is game and asks no quarter. He is of good temper, most affectionate, and absolutely loyal to mankind. Tender and forbearing with those he loves, this rugged, stout-hearted terrier will guard his master, his mistress, children in his charge, or their possessions, with unflinching courage and with utter contempt of danger or hurt. His life is one continuous and eager offering of loyal and faithful companionship and devoted, loving service. He is ever on guard and stands between his house and all that threatens.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Approximately 45.75 cm (18 in)

Weight: Desirable weight for dogs in show condition is 12.25 kg (27 lb); bitches, 11.25 kg (25 lb)

The weights herein mentioned are ideal and serve as a guide to both breeder and judge. In the show ring, however, the informed judge readily identifies the oversized or undersized Irish Terrier by its conformation and general appearance. The weights named should be regarded as limit weights, as a rule, but it must be considered that a comparatively small, heavily built and cloddy dog – which is most undesirable and not at all typical – may easily be of standard weight, or over it; whereas another terrier that is long in leg, lacking in substance and built somewhat upon the lines of a Whippet – also undesirable and not at all typical – may be of the exact weight, or under it; therefore, although the standard weights must be borne well in mind, weight is not the last word in judgment. It is of the greatest importance to select, in so far as possible, terrier of moderate and generally accepted size, possessing the other various necessary characteristics.

COAT

Coat should be dense and wiry in texture, rich in quality, having a broken appearance, but still lying fairly close to the body, the hairs growing so closely and strongly together that when parted with the fingers the skin is hardly visible; free of softness or silkiness, and not so long as to alter the outline of the body, particularly on the hindquarters. At the base of the stiff outercoat, there should be a growth of finer and softer hair, differing in colour, termed the undercoat. Single coats, which are without any undercoat, and wavy coats, are undesirable; the curly coat is most objectionable. On the sides of the body, the coat is never as harsh as on the back and the quarters, but it should be plentiful and of good texture.

COLOUR

Should be whole-coloured; the bright red, red wheaten or golden red colours are preferable. A small patch of white on the chest, frequently encountered in all whole-coloured breeds, is permissible but not desirable. White on any other part of the body is most objectionable.

HEAD

Long, but nice proportion to the rest of the body. The **skull** flat, rather narrow between the ears, and narrowing slightly towards the eyes; free from wrinkle, with stop hardly noticeable except in profile. The **jaws** must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of good punishing length. The foreface must not fall away appreciably between or below the eyes; instead, the modelling should be delicate and in contradistinction, for example, to the fullness of foreface of the Greyhound. An exaggerated foreface, which is out of proportion to the length of the skull from the occiput to the stop, disturbs the proper balance of the head, and is not desirable. Also, the head of exaggerated length usually accompanies oversize or disproportionate length of body, or both, and such conformation is not typical. On the other hand, the foreface should not be noticeably shorter than is the skull from occiput to stop. Excessive muscular development of the cheeks, or bone development of the temples, conditions that are described by the fanciers as “cheeky,” “strong in head” or “thick in skull” are objectionable. The “bumpy” or “alligator” head, sometimes described as the “taneous” head, in which the skull presents two lumps of bony structure with or without indentations above the eyes, is unsightly and to be faulted. The hair on the upper and lower jaws should be similar in quality and texture to that on the body, and only of sufficient length to present an appearance of additional strength and finish to the foreface. The profuse, goat-like beard is unsightly and undesirable, and almost invariably it betokens the objectionable linty and silken hair in the coat. **Nose** must be black. **Lips** should be close and well-fitting, almost black in colour. **Teeth** should be strong and even, white and sound; and neither overshot nor undershot. **Eyes** dark hazel in colour; small, not prominent; full of life, fire and intelligence. The light or yellow eye is most objectionable. **Ears** small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well on the head and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair much shorter and somewhat darker in colour than on the body. A “dead” ear, hound-like in appearance, must be severely penalized. It is not characteristic of the Irish Terrier. An ear that is too slightly erect is undesirable.

NECK

Should be of fair length and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well and proudly carried, and free from throatiness. Generally, there is a slight frill in the hair at each side of the neck, extending almost to the corner of the ear.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders must be fine, long and sloping well into the back. **Legs** moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the **elbows** working clear of the sides; **pasterns** short, straight, and hardly noticeable. The **feet** should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched and turned neither out nor in, with black toenails. The pads should be deep, not hard, but with a pleasing velvety quality and perfectly sound; they must be entirely free from cracks or horny excrescence. Corny feet, so-called, are to be regarded as an abominable blemish, as a taint that must be shunned. Cracked pads frequently accompany corny growths, and these conditions are more pronounced in hot and dry weather. In damp weather and in winter, such pads may improve temporarily, but these imperfections inevitably reappear and the result is unsound feet, a deplorable fault that must be heavily penalized. There seems to be no permanent cure for this condition, and even if a temporary cure were possible, the disease is seldom, if ever, eradicated, and undoubtedly it is transmitted in breeding. The one sure way to avoid corny and otherwise unsound feet is to avoid breeding from dogs or bitches that are not entirely free from this taint.

BODY

The body should be moderately long, neither too long nor too short. The short back, so coveted and so appealing in the Fox Terrier, is *not* characteristic of the Irish Terrier; it is objectionable. The **back** must be symmetrical, strong and straight, and free from an appearance of slackness or “dip” behind the shoulders. The **chest** should be deep

and muscular, but neither full nor wide. The *ribs* fairly sprung, deep rather than round, with a well-ribbed back. The *loin* strong and muscular, and slightly arched. The bitch may be slightly longer in appearance than the dog.

HINDQUARTERS

Should be strong and muscular; powerful thighs; *hocks* near the ground; *stifles* moderately bent. Cow hocks – where the hocks are turned in and the stifles and feet turned out – are intolerable. The legs should be free from feather, and covered, like the head, with hair of similar texture to that on the body, but not so long.

TAIL

May be docked, and set on rather high, but not curled. It should be of good strength and substance, of fair length and well covered with harsh, rough hair, and free from fringe or feather. The three-quarter dock is about right.

GAIT

Both forelegs and hind legs should move straight forward when travelling; the stifles should not turn outwards.

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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Nose any other colour than black
- Mouth much undershot or overshot
- Ears cropped
- Any other colour than red, golden red or red wheaten
- A small patch of white on the chest is permissible; otherwise, particoloured coats disqualify.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head, ears and expression	20
Legs and feet.....	15
Neck.....	5
Shoulders and chest.....	10
Back and loin.....	5
Hindquarters and stern	10
Coat.....	15
Colour	10
Size and symmetry.....	10

TOTAL **100**

Negative Points (-MINUS):

White nails, toes and feet.....	-10
Much white on chest.....	-10
Dark shadings on face.....	-5
Mouth undershot or cankered.....	-10
Coat shaggy, curly or soft.....	-10
Uneven in colour	-5

TOTAL **-50**



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

KERRY BLUE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1925

Effective: January 2014

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 typical Kerry Blue Terrier should be upstanding, well-knit and in good balance, showing a well-developed and muscular body with definite terrier style and character throughout. A low-slung Kerry is not typical.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: Dogs, 47 cm (18.5 in); bitches slightly less

In judging Kerries, a height of 45.75 to 49.5 cm (18 to 19.5 in) for a dog, and 44.5 to 48.25 cm (17.5 to 19 in) for a bitch should be given primary preference. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside of the ranges noted clearly justifies it, should greater latitude be taken. In no case should it extend to a dog over 50.75 cm (20 in) or under 44.5 cm (17.5 in), or to a bitch over 49.5 cm (19.5 in) or under 43.25 cm (17 in). The minimum limits do not apply to puppies.

Weight: The most desirable weight for a fully developed dog is 15 to 18.25 kg (33 to 40 lb); bitches weighing proportionately less.

COAT

Coat soft, dense and wavy. A harsh wire or bristle coat should be severely penalized. In show trim, the body should be well covered but tidy, with the head (except for the whiskers) and the ears and cheeks clear. The correct mature colour is any shade of blue grey, or grey blue from deep slate to light blue grey, or a fairly uniform colour throughout except that distinctly darker to black parts may appear on the muzzle, head, ears, tail and feet.

COLOUR

Kerry colour, in its process of “clearing” from an apparent black at birth to the mature grey blue or blue grey, passes through one or more transitions – involving a very dark blue (darker than deep slate) shades, or tinges of brown, and mixtures of these, together with a progressive infiltration of the correct mature colour.

Up to 18 months, such deviations from the correct mature colour are permissible without preference and without regard for uniformity. Thereafter, deviation from it to any significant extent must be severely penalized.

Solid black is never permissible in the show ring. Up to 18 months any doubt as to whether a dog is black or a very dark blue should be resolved in favour of the dog, particularly in the case of a puppy. Black on the muzzle, head, ears, tail and feet is permissible at any age.

HEAD

Long, but not exaggerated and in good proportion to the rest of the body. Well balanced, with little apparent difference between the length of the skull and foreface. **Skull:** Flat, with very slight stop, of moderate breadth between the ears, and narrowing very slightly to the eyes. **Cheeks:** Clean and level, free from bumpiness. **Muzzle:** Jaws deep, strong and muscular. Foreface full and well made up, not falling away appreciably below the eyes but moderately chiselled out to relieve the foreface from wedginess. **Nose:** Black, nostrils large and wide. **Mouth:**

Teeth strong, white and either level or with the upper (incisors) teeth slightly overlapping the lower teeth. **Eyes:** Dark, small, not prominent, well placed and with a keen terrier expression. Anything approaching a yellow eye is very undesirable. **Ears:** V-shaped, small but not out of proportion to the size of the dog, of moderate thickness, carried forward, close to the cheeks, with the top of the folded ear slightly above the level of the skull. A “dead” ear, hound-like in appearance, is very undesirable.

NECK

Clean and moderately long, gradually widening to the shoulders upon which it should be well set and carried proudly.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders fine, long and sloping, well laid back and well knit. Legs moderately long with plenty of bone and muscle. The **forelegs** should be straight from both front and side view, with the **elbows** hanging perpendicularly to the body and working clear of the sides in movement, the **pasterns** short, straight, and hardly noticeable.

BODY

Back: Short, strong, and straight (i.e., level), with no appearance of slackness. **Chest:** Deep and of but moderate breadth. **Loin:** short and powerful with a slight tuck-up, the **ribs** fairly well sprung, deep rather than round.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong and muscular with full freedom of action, free from droop or crouch. **Thighs:** Long and powerful. **Stifles:** Well bent and turned neither in nor out. **Hocks:** Near the ground and when viewed from behind, upright and parallel with each other, the dog standing well up on them. **Feet** should be strong, compact, fairly round and moderately small, with good depth of pad free from cracks, the toes arched, turned neither in nor out, with black toenails.

TAIL

Should be set on high, of moderate length and carried gaily erect. The straighter the tail the better.

GAIT

Both forelegs and hind legs should move straight forward when travelling, the stifles turning 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 traditional purpose.

- An undershot mouth should be strictly penalized.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Solid black
- Faking or dyeing

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	20
Neck.....	5
Shoulders and chest.....	10
Legs and feet.....	10
Body.....	10
Hindquarters and stern.....	10
Colour	10
Coat.....	15
General conformation and character	10
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

LAKELAND TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1931

Effective: January 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Lakeland Terrier originated in the early 19th century in Cumberland, and was developed by the farmers, using a couple of hounds, as a working terrier to destroy the foxes found raiding the sheepfolds and was known and bred for the qualities of gameness, courage and endurance.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Lakeland Terrier is a small, workmanlike dog of square, sturdy build and gay, friendly, self-confident demeanour. He stands on his toes as if ready to go, and he moves lithe and graceful, with a straight-ahead, free stride of good length. His head is rectangular in contour, ears V-shaped, and wiry coat finished off with fairly long furnishings on muzzle and legs.

TEMPERAMENT

The typical Lakeland Terrier is bold, gay and friendly with a self-confident cock-of-the-walk attitude. Shyness, especially shy sharpness in the mature specimen, is to be heavily penalized.

SIZE

The ideal height of the mature dog is 36.75 cm (14.5 in) from the withers to the ground, with up to a 1.25 cm (0.5 in) deviation either way permissible. Bitches may measure as much as 2.5 cm (1 in) less than dogs. The weight of the well-balanced, mature specimen in hard, show condition, averages approximately 7.75 kg (17 lb), those of other heights proportionately more or less.

Size is to be considered of lesser importance than other qualities; that is, when judging dogs of equal merit, the one nearest to the ideal size is to be preferred. Symmetry and proportion, however, are paramount in the appraisal since all qualities together must be considered in visualizing the ideal.

COAT

Two ply or double, the outer is hard and wiry in texture, the undercoat soft. Furnishings on muzzle and legs are plentiful as opposed to profuse.

COLOUR

The colour may be blue, black, liver, black and tan, blue and tan, red, red grizzle, grizzle and tan, or wheaten. Tan, as desirable in the Lakeland Terrier, is light wheaten or straw colour, with rich red or mahogany tan to be penalized. Otherwise, colours as specified are equally acceptable. Dark-saddled specimens (whether black grizzle or blue) are nearly solid black at birth with tan points on muzzle and feet. The black recedes and usually turns greyish or grizzle at maturity, while the tan also lightens.

HEAD

Well balanced, rectangular, the length of skull equalling the length of the muzzle when measured from occiput to stop and from stop to nose tip. The **skull** is flat on top and moderately broad, the cheeks almost straight-sided, and the stop barely perceptible. **Muzzle** is broad with straight nose bridge and good fill-in beneath the eyes. **Nose** is black, except that liver-coloured noses shall be permissible on liver-coated dogs. **Mouth:** Jaws are powerful. The **teeth**, which are comparatively large, may meet in either a level, edge-to-edge bite, or slightly overlapping scissors bite. Specimens with teeth overshot or undershot are to be disqualified. **Eyes:** Moderately small and somewhat oval in outline, are set squarely in the skull, fairly wide apart, their normally dark colour may be a warm brown or black. The expression depends upon the dog's mood of the moment. Although typically alert, it may be intense and determined, or gay and even impish. **Ears** are small, V-shaped, their fold just above the top of the skull, the inner edge close to the cheeks, and the flap pointed down.

NECK

Reachy and of good length, refined but strong, clean at the throat, slightly arched and widening gradually into the shoulders. The withers, that point at the back of the neck where neck and body meet, are noticeably higher than the level of the back.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder blades are sloping, that is, well laid back; their musculature lean and almost flat in outline. **Upper and lower arm:** Forelegs are strongly boned, clean and absolutely straight as viewed from the front or side, devoid of appreciable bend at the pasterns. **Feet** are small, round, the toes compact and well padded, the nails strong. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

In overall length-to-height proportion, the dog is approximately square. The **back** is short and level in topline. **Chest:** Moderately narrow, deep; it extends to elbows, which are held close to the body. The **ribs** are well sprung and moderately round. **Loins** taut and short, although they may be a trifle longer in bitches than in dogs. **Croup and abdomen:** Quarters are strong, broad and muscular.

HINDQUARTERS

Hip bone/upper thigh: Hind legs are strong and sturdy. **Lower thigh:** Long and nicely angulated at the stifles and the hocks. **Hocks** are well let down, with the bone from hock to toes straight and parallel to each other. **Feet:** Small, round (as in forefeet), toes compact and well padded.

TAIL

Set high on the body, the tail is customarily docked so that when the dog is set up in show position, the tip of the docked tail is on an approximate level with the skull. In carriage it is gay or upright, although a slight curve in the direction of the head is considered desirable. The tail curled over the back is faulty.

GAIT

Movement, straight and free, with good length of stride. Paddling, moving close and toeing in are faulty.

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.

- Shyness, shy sharpness
- Soft outercoat, no undercoat
- Rich red or mahogany tan
- Lack of balance between skull and muzzle
- Nose other than black (except in liver-coated dogs)

- Weak jaws
- Very large or light eyes
- Poorly placed ears, too short neck, throatiness
- Steep shoulders, over muscled
- Weak bone in forelegs, down at pasterns, splay feet
- Roached or soft back, out at elbows, too wide in front
- Lack of angulation in hindquarters, cow hocks, feet turning in
- Low tail-set, tail curled over back
- Paddling, moving close, toeing in

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- The front teeth overshot or undershot

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	15
Eyes, ears, expression	15
Neck.....	5
Body.....	10
Coat.....	15
Legs and feet.....	10
Size and symmetry.....	10
Movement.....	10
Temperament.....	10
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

MANCHESTER TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 terrier calculated to take his own part in the rat pit and not of the Whippet type.

SIZE

Weight: 5.5 to 10 kg (12 to 22 lb)

COAT

Coat close, short and glossy; not soft.

COLOUR

Black and tan, as distinctive as possible; the tan should be a rich mahogany colour. A tan spot over each eye, and another on each cheek, the latter as small as possible. The lips of the upper and lower jaws should be tanned, the tan extending under the jaw to the throat, ending in the shape of the letter V. The inside of the ear is partly tanned. The forelegs tanned to the knee, with a black patch “thumb mark” between the pastern and the knee. The toes have a distinct black mark running up each, called the “pencil mark.” The tan on the hind legs should continue from the pencilling on the feet up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint, and the outside of the legs should be perfectly black. There should be tan under tail, and on the vent, but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. In every case the tan should meet the black abruptly.

HEAD

Narrow, almost flat, with a slight indentation up the forehead, long and tight-skinned. Slightly wedge-shaped, tapering to the nose, and well filled up under the eyes, with tight-lipped jaws. **Nose** should be perfectly black. Level in mouth, with no visible cheek muscles. **Eyes:** Small, bright and sparkling, set moderately close to together, as near black as possible; oblong in shape, slanting upwards on the outside. They should neither protrude nor sink in the skull. **Ears:** Erect, or button, small and thin; smaller at the root and set as close together as possible at the top of the head. If cropped to a point, long and carried erect.

NECK

The neck should be slim and graceful, gradually becoming large as it approaches the shoulders, and perfectly free from throatiness; slightly arched from the occiput.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** slope off elegantly. **Legs** perfectly straight, and well under the body; strong, and of proportionate length. **Feet** compact, split up between the toes, well arched, with jet-black nails; the two middle toes in the front feet rather longer than the others.

BODY

Short, with powerful loins, the back being slightly arched at the loin, and falling again to the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulder. **Chest:** Narrow between the legs, deep in the brisket. **Ribs:** Well sprung out behind the shoulders.

HINDQUARTERS

The hind feet shaped like those of a cat.

TAIL

Should be moderately short and set on where the arch of the back ends; thick where it joins the body, and gracefully tapering to a point; not carried higher than 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 traditional purpose.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

NORFOLK TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1997

Effective: July 2016

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 Norfolk Terrier is one of the smallest of the terriers, but a “demon” for its size. Of a lovable disposition, not quarrelsome, with a hardy constitution. A small, low, keen dog, compact and strong with short back, good substance and bone. Honourable scars from fair wear-and-tear should not be penalized unduly.

TEMPERAMENT

Alert and fearless.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: 25.5 cm (10 in)

COAT

Coat hard, wiry and straight, lying close to the body. It is longer and rougher on the neck and shoulders. Hair on head and ears short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

COLOUR

All shades of red, red wheaten, black and tan, or grizzle. White marks or patches are undesirable but shall not disqualify.

HEAD

Skull: Wide and slightly rounded with good width between the ears. Stop should be well defined. **Muzzle:** Wedge-shaped and strong; length of muzzle slightly less than half the length of the skull. **Mouth:** Tight lipped, jaw strong; teeth strong and rather large; scissors bite. **Eyes:** Oval-shaped and deep set, in colour dark brown or black. Expression alert, keen and intelligent. **Ears:** Medium-sized, V-shaped but slightly rounded at tip, dropping forward close to the cheek.

NECK

Medium length and strong.

FOREQUARTERS

Clean powerful shoulders with short, powerful and straight legs.

BODY

Compact with short back, level topline, well-sprung ribs.

HINDQUARTERS

Well muscled, good turn of stifle, **hocks** well let down and straight when viewed from rear; with great powers of propulsion. **Feet** round with thick pads.

TAIL

Docked: Medium docked, set level with topline and carried erect. **Undocked:** Tail of moderate length to give a general balance to the dog, thick at the root and tapering towards the tip as straight as possible, carried jauntily, but not excessively gay.

GAIT

Should be true, low and driving. In front, the legs extend forward from the shoulder. Good rear angulation showing great powers of propulsion. Viewed from the side, hind legs follow in the track of the forelegs, moving smoothly from the hip and flexing well at the stifle and hock. Topline remains level.

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.

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



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

NORWICH TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1957

Effective: July 2015

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Norwich Terrier is one of the smallest of the terriers. Of a lovable disposition, not quarrelsome, tremendously active and with a hardy constitution. A small, low, keen dog, compact and strong with good substance and bone. Honourable scars from fair wear-and-tear should not be penalized unduly.

TEMPERAMENT

Gay and fearless.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: 25.5 cm (10 in)

This ideal height should not be attained by excessive length of leg.

COAT

Coat hard, wiry and straight, lying close to the body with a thick undercoat. Longer and rougher on the neck, forming a ruff to frame the face. Hair on head and ears, short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

COLOUR

All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan, or grizzle. White marks or patches are undesirable.

HEAD

Skull: Wide, good width between the ears, and slightly rounded. **Muzzle:** Wedge-shaped and strong, length about one-third less than a measurement from the occiput to the bottom of the stop, which should be well defined.

Mouth: Tight-lipped, jaws clean and strong. **Teeth:** Strong, rather large. Scissors bite. **Eyes:** Small and oval-shaped, dark, full of expression, bright and keen. **Ears:** Erect, set well apart on top of skull. Of medium size with pointed tips. Held perfectly erect when aroused. Can be laid back when not at attention.

NECK

Strong, of good length, commensurate with correct overall balance, flowing into shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well laid back. Legs short, powerful and straight; elbows close to body. Pasterns firm and upright.

BODY

Level topline. Short back, compact body with good depth. Rib cage should be long and well sprung with short loin.

HINDQUARTERS

Well developed. Legs very muscular. **Hocks** of moderate angulation. If present, dewclaws must not obstruct gait. **Feet:** Broad, with strong toes, moderately closed, and with rather high knuckles. The so-called dewclaws, which

sometimes occur on the inside of the hind legs, are imperfectly developed toes. They are of no use to the dog and are not taken into consideration in judging.

TAIL

Tail may have a medium dock. Set on high to complete a perfectly level topline. Carried erect.

GAIT

Forelegs should be moving straight forward when travelling. Hind legs should follow in the track of the forelegs when moving, showing the pads and with hocks parallel.

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.

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



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2025

Effective: January 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Parson Russell Terrier is a working variant of the fox terrier. The breed personifies the type preferred and developed by Reverend John Russell, an avid fox hunter from the county Devon, England, during the nineteenth century. The dog was developed to “run with horse and hound” so that when the hounds drove a fox to ground the terrier followed, baying to bolt his quarry to the surface so the chase could continue. The breed remained popular with hunters and horsemen throughout the 20th century and in January of 1990, it was recognized in England by The Kennel Club.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Workmanlike, active and agile; built for speed and endurance. Overall picture of balance and flexibility. Honourable scars permissible.

TEMPERAMENT

Essentially a working terrier with ability and conformation to go to ground and run with hounds. Bold and friendly.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: Dogs, 36 cm (14.25 in); bitches, 33 cm (13 in) – 2 cm (0.75 in) above or below is acceptable.

Important proportions: Well balanced. Overall length of body slightly longer than height from withers to ground. Length from nose to stop slightly shorter than from stop to occiput.

COAT

Naturally harsh, close and dense, whether rough or smooth. Belly and undersides coated.

COLOUR

Entirely white or predominantly white with tan, lemon or black markings, or any combination of these colours, preferably confined to head and/or root of tail.

HEAD

Skull: Flat, moderately broad, gradually narrowing to the eyes. **Stop:** Shallow. **Nose:** Black. **Jaws/teeth:** Jaws strong, muscular. Teeth with a perfect, regular and complete scissors bite – i.e., upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. **Eyes:** Almond-shaped, fairly deep-set, dark, keen expression. **Ears:** Small, V-shaped, dropping forward, carried close to head, tip of ear to reach corner of eye, fold not to appear above top of skull. Leather of moderate thickness.

NECK

Clean, muscular, of good length, gradually widening to shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Strong, must be straight with joints turning neither in nor out. **Shoulders:** Long and sloping, well laid back, cleanly cut at withers. **Elbows:** Close to body, working free of the sides.

BODY

Well balanced. Overall length slightly longer than height from withers to ground. **Back:** Strong and straight. **Loin:** Slightly arched. **Chest:** Of moderate depth, not to come below point of elbow, capable of being spanned behind the shoulders by average size hands. Ribs not over-sprung.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong, muscular with good angulation. **Stifle:** Good bend of stifle. **Hocks:** Set low. **Rear pasterns:** Parallel, giving plenty of drive. **Feet:** Compact with firm pads, turning neither in nor out.

TAIL

Docked or undocked. **Docked:** Length complementing the body while providing a good handhold. Strong, straight, moderately high set, carried well up on the move. **Undocked:** Of moderate length and as straight as possible, giving a general balance to the dog, thick at the root and tapering towards the end. Moderately high set, carried well up on the move.

GAIT

Free striding, well coordinated, straight action front and 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 traditional purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities

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



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

RAT TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2020

Effective: January 2021

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 Rat Terrier is an American breed. Early 19th century immigrants originated the breed from a mixture of crosses: Smooth Fox Terriers, Old English White Terriers, Bull Terriers and Manchester Terriers. Later, Chihuahuas, Toy Fox Terriers and available Feist breeds were added to the cross.

During the 1910s and the 1920s, most farmers owned a Rat Terrier. Rabbits were plaguing crops in the Midwest so farmers began breeding Rat Terriers to Whippets and Italian Greyhounds for “speed.” Farmers in the central and southern regions bred their Rat Terriers to Beagles to bring out a stronger prey drive and gave the Rat Terrier breed the “nose,” as well as the good disposition they are known for today.

Bred primarily for protection against vermin on the farm or ranch, and not as earthdogs, the Rat Terrier will follow most quarry to ground but are more suited to trailing, flushing, treeing game and hunting rabbits and vermin. The Rat Terrier is a hard-working farmhand, able to rid an infested barn of vermin with no problem.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Rat Terrier was originally bred for ridding and farm work. A multipurpose companion dog that is capable of hunting rodents and vermin above and below ground, and to course small game. He is a sturdy, compact, small to medium-sized particoloured dog giving the appearance of elegance and fitness, denoting speed, power and balance. Honourable scars of a couple of broken or missing canines or incisors teeth are not to be faulted.

TEMPERAMENT

Keenly observant, devoted, full of energy, yet easily trained and obedient to command. The Rat Terrier is a non-sparring breed and generally friendly with other dogs but may be reserved with strangers. Submissiveness is not a fault. Overt aggression and excessive shyness should be penalized.

SIZE

There are two separate size divisions (measured at the withers):

Miniature: At least 25.5 cm (10 in), not exceeding 33 cm (13 in)

Standard: Over 33 cm (13 in), and up to and including 46 cm (18 in)

Proportion: The Rat Terrier is just slightly longer than tall. The height, measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is slightly less than the length, measured horizontally from the point of the shoulders to the point of the buttocks. **Substance:** Moderate bone in proportion to size. A well-balanced, hard-muscled dog with smooth lines under taut skin. This dog should not be rangy nor fine boned and toyish, and never bulky or coarse. They are shown in good, hard physical working condition.

COAT

Short, close lying, smooth and shiny coat. Texture varies; a very slight ruff or wave along the back is allowed, but undesirable. Whiskers must not be removed.

COLOUR

Any variation of pied patterning is acceptable. Pied is described as comparatively large patches of one or more colours in combination with white. Except for the “solid white” extreme piebald dog with only mottled/spotted skin, Rat Terriers are never a solid ground colour without white markings, or bicoloured without one colour being white. Acceptable colours with or without “tan points,” include the predominate black, or chocolate, red, apricot, blue, fawn, tan, lemon or white. Intense, dark shades of colour with clearly defined and delineated colouration is preferred. White on the body is preferred to be between 10% and 90%, but all patterns: spotted, patched or splashed with white in conjunction with (or without) any combination of white on the face, head or ears are equally acceptable without prejudice. “Tan points” are common and vary in shades of cream to rust. Badger markings are acceptable. Speckling, ticking and mottling are common, but heavy ticking is undesirable. Sabbling is permitted in the coat or as shading on the head or penciling on the toes. A few white hairs do not constitute an acceptable marking. A minimum white marking consists of a patch or strip of white with underlying white/pink skin on the forechest or body that exceeds one inch.

HEAD

Resembles a smooth, blunt wedge from a front or profile view. When seen from the front, the head widens gradually towards the base of the ears in an unbroken line and is well filled up under the eyes. **Eyes** are not large. They are obliquely set wide apart and are oval in shape. Eye colour varies with coat colour from darkest brown to hazel. Eye rim pigmentation corresponds with nose colour and facial markings. Grey eyes are acceptable in blue or blue-fawn dogs only, being a serious fault in other colourations. **Ears:** Set on the top outer edge of the skull, V-shaped, with the length in proportion to the head moderately pointed at the tip. When viewed from the sides, the base of the ear is on line with the outer corner of the eye. Should match in shape and carriage when alert, and can be carried erect, semi-erect and tipped, or button without preference. When alert, a rose ear is a fault. **Skull:** When viewed from the front the skull is moderate in width, relatively flat on top, and rounded at crown and the sides as it widens smoothly from the corner of the eyes to the base of the ears. The occiput is not prominent. The cheeks are flat and well muscled, but never bulging. **Stop** is moderate but distinct. **Muzzle:** Strong, just slightly shorter in length than the skull and tapers smoothly along the sides to the nose. **Nose:** Colour corresponds with the body colour and is entirely pigmented. Flesh-coloured noses are considered fault in lemon or light apricot colouration while being a serious fault in other colourations. Season fading is permitted. **Lips** are clean and tight and correspond in colour with the nose leather or may be pink; either solid or spotted is acceptable. The lower jaw and teeth are strong and well developed with no sign of being snipey or weak. **Bite:** Scissors bite is preferred. A level bite is acceptable.

NECK

Length of neck is in proportion to the head. Strong, arched along the crest and dry, the neck blends into the flat shoulder blades.

FOREQUARTERS

The shoulder blades are well laid back with flat muscles providing enough space between shoulder blades to allow for free movement. The shoulder blades and the upper arms are nearly equal in length and well set back so that the elbows fall directly under the highest point of the shoulder blade. The depth of the body at the elbow is the same distance as from the elbow to the ground. The **forelegs** stand straight and parallel with elbows turning neither in nor out. The **pasterns** are slightly sloping when viewed from the side. The **feet** are oval in shape. The toes turn neither in nor out, are compact, moderately arched, with thick pads and strong nails. The front dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

Topline: Smooth and blending from the back through the loin and set of the tail. **Body:** Compact, strong and flexible with well sprung ribs. **Brisket:** Extends to the elbow. When viewed from the front, the ribs appear to be oval. The Rat Terrier, while muscled and fit, has flat muscles that blend into the body. **Chest:** Moderately wide and well filled

with a discernible forechest. The underline ascends gradually with the ribs extending well back to a moderate tuck-up. **Back** is level and firm from the withers to the loin. The short **loin** has a slight muscular arch blending into the gently rounded croup.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters are muscular but smooth and in balance with the forequarters. They should not be bulging or coarse. **Stifles** are well bent with short **hocks** that are parallel and perpendicular to the ground. The **hind feet** although slightly smaller are similar to the front feet. Rear dewclaws may be removed.

TAIL

The tail is a continuation of the spine. Tails may be docked between the second and third joint or can be a natural bobtail or left naturally long and tapering to the hock joint. Length is unimportant. The carriage is variable depending on attitude, carried from slightly below horizontal to almost erect, but not over the back or a ring tail.

GAIT

A ground-covering efficient trot with good reach and drive suggesting agility, speed and power. The legs are parallel at a trot, but as speed increases, the legs converge toward a centre line. There should be no elbowing out, weaving or rolling action while in motion.

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.

- Flesh-coloured noses in lemon or light apricot colouration

Serious Faults

- Shortness in leg
- Grey eyes with the exception in blue or blue-fawn dogs
- Flesh-coloured noses in other colouration other than lemon or light apricot
- Black mask/black muzzle on a dog not having black as colouration

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any dog over six month of age measuring less than 25.5 cm (10 in) or over 45.75 cm (18 in)
- Any blue colour in the eye
- Cropped ears
- An absence of coat (genetic hairlessness)
- Any suggestion of kink or curl, or coat type other than described
- Solid colouration (other than white)
- Bicolours without white, or dogs with a patch or strip of white measuring less than 2.5 cm (1 in) at its widest dimension
- Brindle or merle colour patterns



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

RUSSELL TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2025

Effective: July 2016

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 Russell Terrier originated in England and was developed for use in the sport of foxhunting, using parallel breeding strains from Reverend John Russell's original fox working terriers in the early 19th century. The Russell Terrier is still utilized today as a working terrier. Two distinct breeds evolved from similar backgrounds. The Russell Terrier is short in stature, with distinctly rectangular shape, yet not so long as to be prone to back injury; and the Parson Russell Terrier is a taller dog, with a body silhouette appearing squarer.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Russell Terrier is a strong, active, lithe, predominately white-bodied working terrier of character with a flexible body of moderate length and rectangular profile. The overall dog must present a balanced image with no one part exaggerated over another. The Russell Terrier is full of life and moves with confidence that matches his keen expression. Coat may be smooth, broken or rough and may have tan and/or black markings with no preference for coat type or markings. Tail docking is optional.

TEMPERAMENT

An alert, lively, active, keen terrier with a very intelligent expression. The sporting character of the Russell Terrier is that of a spirited and game hunter. Their intensity for life is one of their most endearing traits. They are playful, curious, loyal and affectionate. Sparring is not acceptable.

SIZE

In size the Russell Terrier measures from 25.5 to 30.5 cm (10 to 12 in). Substance and weight should be proportionate to height, being neither too coarse nor too refined. The body is proportioned marginally longer than tall, the silhouette representing a distinct rectangle when measured from the point of shoulder to point of buttocks than from the withers to the ground. The height and weight descriptions indicate a sturdily built yet balanced dog with smooth muscle transitions, able to traverse narrow tunnels. There may be slight differences between dogs and bitches. Dogs should look masculine while bitches should look feminine. However, both sexes must adhere to the breed standard. When viewed in profile the midline of the dog is at the elbow and the bottom of the brisket. *Severe fault:* Any hint of achondroplasia.

COAT

May be smooth, broken or rough. Must be weatherproof: All coat types have an undercoat and a harsh outercoat. Coats are preferably natural and unaltered. The conformation underneath is the same with no preference being given to any particular coat type. The belly and underside should be well covered. The terrier is shown in its natural coat with minimal grooming. Sculpted furnishings are to be severely penalized.

Smooth: A dense short, coarse smooth hair with an undercoat. **Broken:** Intermediate length hair, between smooth and rough, usually with facial furnishings and possibly a slight ridge down the back. **Rough:** Harsh and dense hair with an undercoat. Not thin, woolly, curly or silky.

COLOUR

White is predominant, with black and/or tan markings. There is no preference to markings so long as the dog remains 51% white. Tan can vary from lemon to mahogany. Ticking is acceptable.

HEAD

The **skull** is flat and of moderate width gradually decreasing in width to the eyes and then tapering to a wide muzzle, that narrows slightly to the end maintaining very strong jaws. The **stop** is well defined with minimal falling away under the eyes. The length of **muzzle** is slightly shorter than the length of the skull from the occiput to the stop. The cheek muscles are well developed. **Nose:** Black and fully pigmented. **Ears:** Small V-shaped button or dropped ears carried close to the head of good texture and great mobility. The points of the ears are even with corner of the eye and pointed downward. The fold is level with the top of the skull or slightly above and forms a straight line when alert. **Eyes:** Dark, almond-shaped with a keen expression of alertness. Eyes must not be prominent. Eyelid rims are to be fully pigmented black. **Bite/teeth:** The bite is a scissors bite with comparatively large teeth. A level bite is acceptable. Missing and broken teeth due to terrier work should not be penalized. The lips are black and are tight fitting.

NECK

A clean, strong neck tapering gradually into the withers is required for terrier work. The neck is of sufficient length to allow the terrier's mouth to extend beyond its forepaws when working.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders are well laid back and not heavily loaded with muscle. The **upper arm** should be equal or nearly equal to the length of the scapula forming an approximate 90° angle. This assembly allows for sufficient length of upper arm to ensure the elbows are set under the body, with the sternum clearly in front of the point of shoulder. Proper reach matched with equal drive allows for efficiency of movement. **Forelegs:** Forelegs are straight in bone from the elbows to the toes whether viewed from the front or the side with a slight angle to the pastern from the side. Legs are moderately well boned. The depth of the body from the withers to the brisket should equal the length of foreleg from elbows to the ground. **Severe faults:** Benched or bent legs, leg length either less/more than the depth of body.

BODY

The body of the Russell Terrier is proportioned marginally longer than tall, measuring slightly longer from the withers to the root of the tail than from the withers to the ground. The overall presentation is a compact, harmonious rectangular silhouette, in sound athletic condition. From the withers to the bottom of the brisket should represent 50% of the distance from the withers to the ground. The **brisket** should never fall below the elbow. The **loins** are short, strong and well muscled. The tuck-up may be described as moderate. Scars incurred while hunting are not to be penalized. **Topline:** Level while in motion. There is a slight arch of loin, from muscling that is felt rather than seen. **Chest:** The small oval-shaped, compressible chest is the hallmark of the breed and is the single most important attribute the Russell Terrier must have, allowing it to work efficiently below ground. It must be compressible and small enough to be spanned by an average-sized man's hands, approximately 35.5 to 38 cm (14 to 15 in) at the top set. **Ribs** are to be well sprung from the spine, tapering on the sides forming an oval shape so that average-size hands of an adult can span the girth behind the elbows. The chest must never fall below the elbow. **Severe faults:** Incorrectly shaped, unspannable, uncompressible chest falling below the elbow.

HINDQUARTERS

Muscular and strong; when looking down on the dog, the width of the hindquarters is equal to the width of the shoulders. Angles are equal and balanced front to rear. The **hind legs**, when viewed from a rear standing position, are parallel. The **stifles** and low-set **hocks** are well angulated, allowing for good driving action. **Feet:** Both front and hind are moderate in size, oval-shaped, hard padded with toes moderately arched, turning neither in nor out.

TAIL

The tail is set high enough so that the spine does not slope down to the base of the tail. Customarily, if docked, the tip of the tail should be level with the top of the ears. When moving or alert, the tail may be straight or with a slight curve forward and is carried erect or gaily. When the dog is at rest, the tail may drop.

GAIT

Movement must be unrestricted and effortless, while exhibiting an attitude of confidence. The dog must always be exhibited and gaited on a “loose” lead. On the lateral, the dog must exhibit equal reach and equal drive. When moving down and back at slower speeds the dog must parallel track. As speed increases, feet tend to converge toward a centerline of balance.

FAULTS

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

Severe faults:

- Any hint of achondroplasia
- Benched or bent legs, leg length either less/more than the depth of body
- Incorrectly shaped, unspannable, uncompressible chest falling below the elbow

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Height under 25.5 cm (10 in) or over 30.5 cm (12 in)
- Prick or semi-prick ears
- Blue eye or eyes
- Overshot, undershot, wry mouth
- Nose: Any colour other than black, not fully pigmented
- Less than 51% white, brindle colouring, any other colour than listed above



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

SCHNAUZER (MINIATURE)

RECOGNIZED: 1933

Effective: January 2004

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 Miniature Schnauzer is a robust, active dog of terrier type, resembling his larger cousin, the Standard Schnauzer, in general appearance, and of an alert, active disposition. He is sturdily built, nearly square in proportion of body length of height, with plenty of bone, and without any suggestion of toyishness. **Faults:** Toyishness, raciness or coarseness.

TEMPERAMENT

The typical Miniature Schnauzer is alert and spirited, yet obedient to command. He is friendly, intelligent and willing to please. He should never be over-aggressive or timid. **Faults:** Shyness or viciousness.

SIZE

Height: 30.5 to 35.5 cm (12 to 14 in)

COAT

Double, with hard, wiry, outercoat and close undercoat. Head, neck and body coat must be plucked. When in show condition the body coat should be of sufficient length to determine texture. Close covering on neck, ears and skull. **Faults:** Coat too soft or too smooth and slick in appearance.

COLOUR

The recognized colours are salt and pepper, black and silver, and solid black. The typical colour is salt and pepper in shades of grey; tan shading is permissible. The salt and pepper mixture fades out to light grey or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, under body and inside legs. The light underbody hair is not to rise higher on the sides of the body than the front elbows.

The black and silvers follow the same pattern as the salt and peppers. The entire salt-and-pepper section must be black.

Black is the only solid colour allowed. It must be a true black with no grey hairs and no brown tinge except where the whiskers may have become discoloured. A small white spot on the chest is permitted, not to exceed 2.5 cm (1 in) in diameter.

HEAD

Strong and rectangular, its width diminishing slightly from ears to eyes, and again to the tip of the nose. The forehead is unwrinkled. The top **skull** is flat and fairly long. The foreface is parallel to the top skull, with a slight stop; and it is at least as long as the top skull. The **muzzle** is strong in proportion to the skull; it ends in a moderately blunt manner, with thick whiskers that accentuate the rectangular shape of the head. **Faults:** Head coarse and cheeky. The **teeth** meet in a scissors bite. That is, the upper front teeth overlap the lower front teeth in such a manner that the inner surface of the upper incisors barely touches the outer surface of the lower incisors when

the mouth is closed. **Faults:** Undershot or overshot jaw. Level bite. **Eyes:** Small, dark brown and deep-set. They are oval in appearance and keen in expression. **Faults:** Eyes, light and/or large and prominent in appearance or excessively small. **Ears:** If cropped, the ears are identical in shape and length, with pointed tips. They are in balance with the head and not exaggerated in length. They are set high on the skull and carried perpendicularly at the inner edges, with as little bell as possible along the outer edges. When uncropped, the ears are small and V-Shaped, folding close to the skull.

NECK

Strong and well arched, blending into the shoulders, and with the skin fitting tightly at the throat.

FOREQUARTERS

The forequarters have flat, somewhat sloping shoulders and high withers. **Forelegs** are straight and parallel when viewed from all sides. They have strong pasterns and good bone. They are separated by a fairly deep brisket, which precludes a pinched front. The **elbows** are close, and the ribs spread gradually from the first rib so as to allow space for the elbows to move close to the body. **Faults:** Loose elbows.

BODY

Short and deep, with the **brisket** extending at least to the elbows; **ribs** are well sprung and deep, extending well back to a short loin. The **underbody** does not present a tucked up appearance at the flank. The **topline** is straight; it declines slightly from the withers to the base of the tail. The overall length from chest to stern bone appears to equal the height at the withers. **Faults:** Chest too broad or shallow in brisket. Sway or roach back.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters have strong-muscled, slanting thighs; they are well bent at the stifles and straight from hock to so-called heel. There is sufficient angulation so that, in stance, the hocks extend beyond the tail. The hindquarters never appear overbuilt or higher than the shoulders. **Feet:** Short and round (cat-feet) with thick, black pads. The toes are arched and compact. **Faults:** Bowed or cow-hocked hindquarters.

TAIL

Set high and carried erect. Tail may be docked or undocked. If docked, it is docked only long enough to be clearly visible over the topline of the body when the dog is in proper length of coat. **Faults:** Tail-set low.

GAIT

The trot is the gait at which movement is judged. When approaching, the forelegs, with elbows close to the body, move straight forward, neither too close nor too far apart. Going away, the hind legs are straight and travel in the same planes as the forelegs.

Note: It is generally accepted that when a full trot is achieved, the rear legs continue to move in the same planes as the forelegs, but a very slight inward inclination will occur. It begins at the point *of* the shoulder in front and at the hip joint in the rear. Viewed from the front or the rear, the legs are straight from these points to the pads. The degree of inward inclination is almost imperceptible in a Miniature Schnauzer that has correct movement. It does not justify moving close, toeing in, crossing, or moving out at the elbows.

Viewed from the side, the forelegs have good reach, while the hind legs have strong drive, with good pickup of hocks. The feet turn neither inward nor outward. **Faults:** Side-gaiting. Padding in front, or high hackney knee action. Weak rear action.

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.

- Toyishness, raciness or coarseness
- Shyness or viciousness
- Coat too soft or too smooth and slick in appearance
- Head coarse and cheeky
- Undershot or overshot jaw
- Level bite
- Eyes light and/or large and prominent in appearance or excessively small
- Loose elbows
- Chest too broad or shallow in brisket
- Sway or roach back
- Bowed or cow-hocked hindquarters
- Tail-set low
- Side-gaiting
- Paddling in front, or high hackney knee action
- Weak rear action

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Dogs or bitches under 30.5 cm (12 in) or over 35.5 cm (14 in)
- Colour solid white or white patches on the body



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

SCOTTISH TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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 face should wear a keen, sharp and active expression. Both head and tail should be carried well up. The dog should look very compact, well muscled and powerful, giving the impression of immense power in a small size.

SIZE

Equal consideration must be given to height, length of back and weight. Height at shoulder for either sex should be about 25.5 cm (10 in). Generally, a well-balanced Scottish Terrier dog of correct size should weigh from 8.5 to 10 kg (19 to 22 lb), and a bitch, from 8.25 to 9.5 kg (18 to 21 lb). The principal objective must be symmetry and balance.

COAT

Coat rather short, about 5 cm (2 in), dense undercoat with outercoat intensely hard and wiry.

COLOUR

Steel or iron grey, brindled or grizzled, black, sandy or wheaten. White markings are objectionable and can be allowed only on the chest and that to a slight extent only.

HEAD

Skull: Long, of medium width, slightly domed and covered with short, hard hair. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a slight stop or drop between the eyes. **Muzzle** in proportion to the length of skull, with not too much taper towards the nose. **Nose** should be black and of good size. The jaws should be level and square. The nose projects somewhat over the mouth, giving the impression that the upper jaw is longer than the lower. The **teeth** should be evenly placed, having a scissors or level bite, with the former being preferable. **Eyes** set wide apart, small and of almond shape, not round. Colour to be dark brown or nearly black. To be bright, piercing and set well under the brow. **Ears:** Small, prick, set well up on the skull, rather pointed but not cut. The hair on them should be short and velvety.

NECK

Moderately short, thick and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders, but not so short as to appear clumsy.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders sloping. Both forelegs and hind legs should be short and very heavy in bone in proportion to the size of the dog. **Forelegs:** Straight or slightly bent with elbows close to the body. Scottish Terriers should not be out at the elbows.

BODY

Moderately short and well ribbed up, **chest** broad and very deep, well let down between the forelegs. **Loin** strong, flanks deep.

HINDQUARTERS

Very muscular. *Stifles* should be well bent and legs straight from hock to heel. *Thighs* very muscular. *Feet* round and thick with strong nails, forefeet larger than the hind feet.

TAIL

Never cut and about 17.75 cm (7 in) long, carried with a slight curve but not over the back.

GAIT

The gait of the Scottish Terrier is peculiarly its own and is very characteristic of the breed. It is not the square trot or walk that is desirable in the long-legged breeds. The forelegs do not move in exact parallel planes – rather in reaching out incline slightly inward. This is due to the shortness of leg and width of chest. The action of the rear legs should be square and true and at the trot both the hocks and stifles should be flexed with a vigorous motion.

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.

- Soft coat
- Round or very light eye
- Overshot or undershot jaw
- Obviously oversize or undersize
- Shyness, timidity, or failure to show with head and tail up
- No judge should put to Winners or Best of Breed any Scottish Terrier not showing real terrier character in ring.

SCALE OF POINTS

Skull	5
Muzzle	5
Eyes	5
Ears	10
Neck	5
Chest	5
Body	15
Legs and feet	10
Tail	2.5
Coat	15
Size	10
Colour	2.5
General Appearance	10
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

SEALYHAM TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Sealyham Terrier was originally developed in the region of Haverfordwest in South Wales for the purpose of digging out badger and fox, and later was used in otter hunting also. His short legs were ideal for “going to earth,” and his rough coat protected him from attack by his prey.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A well let down, strong, sturdily built, active working terrier of Welsh origin. The Sealyham should be the embodiment of power and determination, ever keen and alert, presenting a balanced picture of great substance in a small compass. The Sealyham should not be so heavily boned as to be coarse, or slight boned as to appear racy. General outline oblong, not square.

TEMPERAMENT

A keen, reliable working terrier, making an ideal companion and pet.

SIZE

Height at withers: About 26.75 cm (10.5 in)

Weight: Dogs, 10.5 to 11.25 kg (23 to 25 lb); bitches slightly less.

Size is more important than weight. General conformation, overall balance, type and substance are the main criteria. **Faults:** Much oversized or undersized.

COAT

Coat weather-resisting, comprised of a soft dense undercoat and hard, straight, wiry topcoat.

COLOUR

All white or with lemon, tan, badger, or blue badger markings on head and ears. Heavy body markings and excessive undercoat ticking are to be discouraged. **Faults:** Silky or curly coat. Heavy body markings.

HEAD

Long, broad, and powerful without coarseness. It should be in perfect balance with the body, joining the neck smoothly. Length of head roughly three-quarters height at withers. Breadth of skull a little less than half the length of head. **Skull:** Very slightly domed and broad, with a shallow indentation running down between the brows, and joining the muzzle with a moderate stop. The planes of the skull from brow to occiput and the dorsal aspect of the muzzle should approximate a parallel rather than an angled aspect. Cheeks smoothly formed and flat without heavy jowls. **Muzzle:** Full and well-boned, of approximate equal length to the skull. **Jaws/teeth:** Jaws powerful and square. Teeth strong and white; very large for size of dog and canines fitting closely together. Scissors bite preferred; level accepted. **Nose:** Black with large nostrils. **Eyes:** Dark, deeply set and fairly wide apart, of medium

size and oval in shape with a keen terrier expression. The mature Sealyham should have some degree of eyelid pigmentation. **Ears:** Folded level with the top of the head, with the inner edge close to the cheek. Well rounded at tip, of length to reach the outer corner of the eye. Thin, not leathery, and of sufficient thickness to avoid vertical creases. **Faults:** Undershot or overshot bite. White, cherry or butterfly nose. Light, large or protruding eyes. Prick, tulip, rose or hound ears.

NECK

Length slightly less than two-thirds of height at withers. Muscular without coarseness, with good reach, refinement at throat, set firmly on shoulders at the withers with a smooth curve.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well laid back and powerful but not over-muscled. Sufficiently wide to permit freedom of action. **Forelegs** should be short, strong with good bone, and as straight as is consistent with the chest being well let down between them. **Elbows** close to the body and forefeet straight ahead or slightly turned out. **Forefeet** large and round, yet compact with deep pads, arched toes and strong nails. **Faults:** Upright or straight shoulder placement. Out at elbow. Down on pasterns, knuckled over. Thin, spread or flat feet. Poor bone in forelegs.

BODY

Strong and substantial with well sprung ribs. Not too barrel-shaped, the **ribs** should be well rounded as they leave the spine and then flatten gradually to a deep chest. **Topline:** Level, neither roached nor swayed. Length from withers to set-on of tail should approximate height at withers or 26 cm (10.25 in). **Brisket** deep and well let down between forelegs. **Loin, croup** and **abdomen** strong, short-coupled and substantial with great flexibility. **Faults:** Roached or sway back. Back too long or too short. Shallow chest.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs longer than forelegs and not so heavily boned. Hip bone protruding behind the set-on of tail to give a well-defined buttock. **Upper** and **lower thighs** strong and powerful with stifles well bent. **Hocks** well let down and parallel to each other. Rear **feet** compact with deep pads, arched toes and strong nails but smaller and more oval than the forefeet. **Faults:** Weak hindquarters. Straight in stifle. Cow hocks.

TAIL

Docked: Docked and carried erect. Set onward enough forward so that the spine does not slope down to it. **Faults:** Low-tail set. **Undocked:** Medium length of tail to give a general balance to the dog. Thick at root and tapering towards tip. Ideally carried erect, but not excessively over the back, with no curl or twist. Quarters should protrude beyond set of tail. Set far enough forward so that the spine does not slope down to it. **Fault:** Low-tail set.

GAIT

Action sound, strong, quick, free, true and level. **Faults:** Lack of drive in gait.

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.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

SKYE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2015

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

An alert terrier with great style, elegance and dignity, gay with friends and reserved with strangers. A working terrier capable of overtaking its game and going to ground, displaying stamina, courage, strength and agility. Must be of a size suitable for its work. Strong in body, quarters and jaws. Of good bone and hard muscle. Neither slight, heavy, lethargic or nervous. Hair on head and body should be of such length and texture to protect it in the brush and in a serious argument. Long, low and lank. Level back. Flattish appearance to sides. Strong head. Dark eyes, full of life and intelligence. Ears prick or drop. Graceful neck. Straight front and rear, with hindquarters moderately angulated. Feathered tail. Hard, straight, 14 cm (5.5 in) outercoat, well furnished on ears, face and tail; any colour so long as muzzle is dark. A good mover. Ideal height for dogs 25 cm (9.75 in), for bitch 24.25 cm (9.5 in) and length measured chest over tail at rump, twice the height.

TEMPERAMENT

Fearless, good-tempered, loyal and canny; never shy or ill-tempered.

SIZE

Ideal measurements: Dogs, height at shoulders 25.5 cm (10 in); length, chest bone over tail at rump 50.75 cm (20 in); head 21.5 cm (8.5 in); tail 22.75 cm (9 in). Bitches, height at shoulder 24.25 cm (9.5 in); length chest bone over tail at rump 48.25 cm (19 in); head, 20.25 cm (8 in); tail 21.5 cm (8.5 in).

A slightly higher or lower dog of either sex is acceptable, providing body, head and tail dimensions are proportionately longer or shorter. It should be noted that the ideal ratio of body length to shoulder height is 2:1.

The height and length measurements should be taken with the Skye standing in a natural position with the feet well under it. A box caliper is used, vertically and horizontally. For the height, the top bar should be across the back at the highest point of the withers. The head is measured from the tip of the nose to the back of the occipital bone, and the tail from its root to tip.

COAT

Double. Undercoat short, close, soft and woolly. Outercoat 14 cm (5.5 in) with no extra credit for any greater length. Hard, straight and flat. Body coat hanging straight down each side, parting from head to tail. Hair on head shorter, softer and veiling forehead and eyes, with moderate beard and apron. On ears, overhanging inside, falling down and mingling with side locks, surrounding the ears like a fringe and allowing their shape to appear.

COLOUR

Any colour, including but not limited to black, dark or light blue, grey, fawn or cream. Shade of head and legs should approximate that of body. In dogs of all colours, muzzle, ears and tip of tail are preferably dark.

HEAD

Should be long and powerful, with slight stop, but never coarse. Strength should not be sacrificed for extreme length. Moderate width at back of skull tapering gradually to a strong muzzle. **Muzzle:** Dark and nose always black. Powerful jaws and mouth, incisor teeth closing level or upper teeth just fitting over lower. **Eyes:** Brown, preferably dark brown. Medium size, close set, full of life and intelligence. **Ears (prick or drop):** Gracefully feathered and symmetrical. When prick, not large, erect at outer edges and slightly wider apart at peak than at skull, should be placed high on skull. When drop, placed lower on head; larger ears are permitted, and they should hang flat against the skull.

NECK

Long and gracefully arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Straight front. Good layback of **shoulders** with tight placement of shoulder blades at withers. **Elbows:** Close to body. **Legs:** Short, muscular and straight.

BODY

Pre-eminently long and low. **Back:** Level. **Chest:** Deep. **Ribs:** A deep oval giving a flattish appearance to sides.

HINDQUARTERS

Full, well developed and moderately angulated. **Legs:** Short, muscular and straight when viewed from behind. **Feet:** Dewclaws may be removed. Large hare-feet, pointing forward. Pads thick. Nails strong and preferably black.

TAIL

When hanging, upper section pendulous, and following line of rump; lower section thrown back in a gentle arc. When raised, a prolongation of the line of the back. Though not preferred, sometimes carried high when happy, excited or angry. When this is a matter of spirit, not conformation, no penalty should follow. Well feathered.

GAIT

The legs should be carried straight forward when travelling. When approaching, the forelegs should form a continuation of the straight line of the front, without paddling or weaving, the feet being the same distance apart as the elbows. The principal propelling power is furnished by the hind legs and should be straight forward without weaving. The whole movement should be fluid without waddle or bounce. Movement is important in a Skye Terrier since conformation may be concealed by a profuse coat. Therefore, the dog must be in motion to reveal its true conformation.

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.

- Dogs at shoulder over 30.5 cm (12 in) and bitches over 29.25 cm (11.5 in). Dogs under 20.25 cm (8 in) and bitches under 19 cm (7.5 in). These measurements are definite limits and any height over or under is to be considered a very serious fault.
- Any softness or curl of outercoat, a single or sparse coat, lack of ear or face curtains
- Short, weak or coarse head
- Snipey muzzle
- Nose any colour other than black
- Wry mouth
- Undershot or overshot jaw
- Light or yellow-coloured eyes

- Ears that are not symmetrical. Prick ears that are low set.
- Semi-prick ears, drop-ears with a lift, lazy carriage of prick ears
- Short neck
- Fiddle front or out at elbows
- Straight shoulders, shoulder blades wide apart at withers
- Weak or crooked front legs, high on leg or cobbliness
- Sway back or roach back
- Shallow or barrel chest
- Weak hindquarters, straight stifles, weak or crooked hind legs as viewed from behind, cow hocks
- Splay, paper or cat-foot
- Tail with twist or curl or continuously carried above the line of the back, tail poorly feathered

SCALE OF POINTS

Body

Back and neck. Chest and ribs.

Forequarters and hindquarters. Feet. Movement. 40

Head

Skull. Jaws and teeth. Eyes and ears. 20

Size

Dog: Height at shoulder 25.5 cm (10 in)

Length, chest bone over tail at rump 50.75 cm (20 in)

Head 21.5 cm (8.5 in) and tail 22.75 cm (9 in)

Bitch: Height at shoulder 24.25 cm (9.5 in)

Length, chest bone over tail at rump 48.25 cm (19 in)

Head 20.25 cm (8 in) and tail 21.5 cm (8.5 in)

A slightly higher or lower dog of either sex, providing body, head and tail are proportionately longer or shorter 15

Coat

Outercoat hard and straight with a length of 14 cm (5.5 in), with no extra credit for any greater length.

Undercoat short, close, soft and woolly. 15

Carriage and feather 10

TOTAL **100**



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1978

Effective: July 2018

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 Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier originated in Ireland. It was an all-purpose working farm dog used for destroying vermin, hunting small animals, herding and guarding against intruders.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier is a medium-sized, hardy, well-balanced sporting terrier, covered with a soft, silky, wavy coat of clear, warm, wheaten colour. The breed requires moderation in all points and any exaggerated features are to be avoided. The Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier should present a square outline with the overall appearance of a steady, happy, well-coordinated animal that is alert to his environment and carries himself with a gentle dignity and self-confidence.

TEMPERAMENT

Good-tempered, spirited and game. Affectionate and loyal. Alert and intelligent. Defensive without aggression. He does not start a fight but should always stand his ground; exhibits less aggressiveness than is sometimes encouraged in other terriers.

SIZE

Height: Dogs, 45.75 to 48.25 cm (18 to 19 in), with the ideal height being 47 cm (18.5 in)

Bitches, 43.25 to 45.75 cm (17 to 18 in), with the ideal being 44.5 cm (17.5 in)

Weight: Dogs, 15.75 to 18.25 kg (35 to 40 lb); bitches, 13.5 to 15.75 kg (30 to 35 lb)

Deviations from the ideal should be penalized according to the amount of deviation from the ideal.

COAT

Abundant, single-coated, soft, silky textured, having a gentle wave that is apparent when standing. When the dog moves the coat has a free and flowing character to it. Neither woolly nor wiry, crispy nor cottony, frizzy (tight, crisp curl) nor straight.

COLOUR

Any shade of wheaten. Upon close examination occasional red, white or black guard hairs may be found. However, the overall colouring must clearly be wheaten with no evidence of any other colour except on ears and muzzle where blue-grey shading may be present. Puppies under one year may carry deeper colouring and some black tipping. The adolescent under two years may be quite light in colour, but must never be white nor carry grey, other than on ears and muzzle. In both puppies and adolescents, the mature, wavy coat is generally not yet seen. Coat colour and texture do not stabilize until about three years of age and some latitude should be given in young dogs. However, the softer and darker puppy coat should not be preferred over the lighter and slightly harsher adult coat. For show purposes, the coat should be trimmed to present a neat, square terrier outline. Over-styling is to be discouraged and severely penalized.

HEAD

Well balanced and moderately long with skull and foreface of equal length and in good proportion to the body. The **skull** is flat and not too wide. Cheeks are clean; moderate stop. The **muzzle** is square, powerful and strong with no suggestion of snipiness. The **nose** is black and large for the size of the dog. Lips are tight and black. **Teeth** are strong and white, meeting in a scissors or level bite with scissors preferred. The **eyes** are dark hazel or brown, medium sized and well protected under a strong brow. Eye rims are black. Coat should fall forward over the eyes. The **ears** are small to medium in size, breaking level with the skull, and dropping slightly forward, close to the cheeks, pointing to the ground rather than the eye.

NECK

Medium in length and set well upon the shoulders, gently sloping into the back.

FOREQUARTERS

The Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier should have good reach in front. The **shoulders** should be well laid back with a clean, smooth appearance. The **upper arm** should be equal in length to the shoulder blade and elbows placed well under the body. The **forelegs** are straight when viewed from all angles and are well boned and muscled. Dewclaws may be removed. **Feet** are round and compact with good depth of pad. Dark nails are preferred but tortoiseshell is acceptable. Pads are black.

BODY

The body is compact; the **chest** is deep, but not round. The ribs are well sprung. The **back** is strong with relatively short coupling. **Topline** is level.

HINDQUARTERS

The Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier requires good drive from behind, so requires well-muscled rear assembly. The **legs** should be well developed with powerful muscles, well-bent stifles, turning neither in nor out. The **hocks** are well let down and parallel when viewed from behind. Dewclaws on rear legs may be removed. Dark nails are preferred but tortoiseshell is acceptable.

TAIL

The tail is high set. The tail may be docked so that two-thirds of its original length remains. An undocked tail is also allowed. Whether docked or undocked, the tail is to be carried upright 90° from the back, either straight or with a slight curve forward.

GAIT

The gait is free, graceful and lively, having good reach in front and strong drive from behind, straight action fore and aft.

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.

Major Faults

- Yellow eyes
- Nose not solid black
- Overshot or undershot mouth
- Timid or overly aggressive



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1953

Effective: January 2004

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 Staffordshire Bull Terrier is a smooth-coated dog. He should be of great strength for his size, and although muscular, should be active and agile.

TEMPERAMENT

From the past history of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the modern dog draws his character of indomitable courage, high intelligence and tenacity. This, coupled with his affection for his friends, and children in particular, his off-duty quietness and trustworthy stability, makes him the foremost all-purpose dog.

SIZE

Weight: Dogs, 12.75 to 17.25 kg (28 to 38 lb); bitches, 11 to 15.25 kg (24 to 33.5 lb)

Height at the withers: 35.5 to 40.75 cm (14 to 16 in); these heights being related to the weights.

COAT

Smooth, short and close to the skin.

COLOUR

Red, fawn, white, black or blue, or any of these colours with white. Any shade of brindle, or any shade of brindle with white. Black and tan, or liver colour not to be encouraged.

HEAD

Short, deep through, broad **skull**, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop, short foreface, black nose. The **mouth** should be level – i.e., the incisors of the bottom jaw should fit closely inside the incisors of the top jaw, and the lips should be tight and clean. **Eyes:** Dark preferable but may bear some relation to coat colour. Round, of medium size, and set to look straight ahead. **Ears:** Rose or half-pricked and not large.

NECK

Muscular, rather short, clean in outline and gradually widening towards the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Legs straight and well boned, set rather wide apart, without looseness at the shoulders, and showing no weakness at the pasterns, from which point the feet turn out a little.

BODY

The body should be close-coupled, with a level topline, wide front, deep brisket, well-sprung ribs and rather light in the loins.

HINDQUARTERS

Should be well muscled, hocks let down with stifles well bent. Legs should be parallel when viewed from behind. The feet should be well padded, strong and of medium size.

TAIL

Should be of medium length, low set, tapering to a point and carried rather low. It should not curl much and may be likened to an old- fashioned pump handle.

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.

To be penalized in accordance with the severity of the fault:

- Light eyes or pink eye rims
- Tail too long or badly curled
- Non-conformation to the limits of weight or height
- Full drop and prick ears
- Undershot or overshot mouths

The following faults should debar a dog from winning any prize:

- Pink (Dudley) nose
- Badly undershot or overshot mouth

Badly undershot—where the lower jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the lower jaw do not touch those of the upper jaw.

Badly overshot—where the upper jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the upper jaw do not touch those of the lower jaw.



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

WELSH TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1953

Effective: January 2004

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 at the withers: Dogs, 38 cm (15 in); bitches proportionately less

Weight: 9 kg (20 lb) shall be considered a fair average weight in working condition, but this may vary 0.5 kg (1 lb) or so either way.

COAT

The coat should be wiry, hard, very close and abundant.

COLOUR

The colour should be black and tan, or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on toes.

HEAD

The **skull** should be flat, and rather wider between the ears than the Wire Fox Terrier. Stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black colour. The **jaw** should be powerful, clean-cut, rather deep, and more punishing – giving the head a more masculine appearance than that usually seen on a Fox Terrier. The **eyes** should be small, not being too deeply set in or protruding out of skull, of a dark hazel colour, expressive and indicating abundant pluck. The **ears** should be V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward and close to the cheek.

NECK

The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** should be long, sloping, and well set back. The **legs** should be straight and muscular, possessing fair amount of bone, with upright and powerful pasterns. The **feet** should be small, round, and cat-like.

BODY

The back should be short, and well ribbed up, good depth, moderate width of chest, and the loin strong.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters should be strong, thighs muscular and of good length, with the hocks moderately straight, well let down, and fair amount of bone.

TAIL

The stern should be set on moderately high, but not too gaily carried.

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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Nose white, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours
- Ears prick, tulip or rose
- Undershot jaw or pig-jawed mouth
- Black below hocks or white to a considerable extent

SCALE OF POINTS

Head and jaws	10
Ears.....	5
Eyes.....	5
Neck and shoulders.....	10
Body.....	10
Loins and hindquarters	10
Legs and feet.....	10
Coat.....	15
Colour.....	5
Stern.....	5
General appearance.....	15
TOTAL	100



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1903

Effective: January 2004

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 “Westie” or “Highlander,” as he is sometimes called, is a smallish dog stemming from the basic branch of the terrier family. He has great agility and is quick in movement with tremendous stamina and courage, attributes that he needed as a hunter of fox and otter in his native Scotland, where rocks and crags and generally rough terrain made ease and quickness of movement vital. By selection and interbreeding, the white colour was purposely bred so that the dog could be easily distinguished from his foe during the hunt, while his double coat gave necessary protection against the teeth of his foe and the climate. The West Highlander is not an argumentative terrier but is a plucky individual who will not back down and who will stand against a larger animal in matters of moral rights; yet he is fun-loving and a devoted companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The West Highland White Terrier is that of a small, game, well-balanced, hardy-looking terrier exhibiting good showmanship, possessed of no small amount of self-esteem, strongly built, deep in chest and back ribs, straight back and powerful hindquarters on muscular legs, and exhibiting in marked degree a great combination of strength and activity. The coat should be about 5 cm (2 in) long, white in colour, hard, with plenty of soft undercoat. The dog should be neatly presented. The ruff of hair around the head should act as a frame for the face to yield a typical Westie expression.

TEMPERAMENT

Must be alert, gay, courageous, self-reliant and friendly. **Faults:** Any specimens as much as 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under the height standard are very objectionable.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 28 cm (11 in); bitches, 2.5 cm (1 in) less

Any specimens as much as 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under the height standard are very objectionable.

COAT

Coat, very important, and seldom seen to perfection, must be double-coated. The outercoat consists of straight, hard hair, at least 5 cm (2 in) long on the body of mature dogs, with proper blending of the shorter coat on neck and shoulders.

COLOUR

Coat must be white, as defined by the breed’s name. Nose must be black. Black pigmentation is most desirable on lips, eye rims, pads of feet, nails and skin. **Faults:** Any coat colour other than white, and nose colour other than black are serious faults.

HEAD

Skull should be fairly broad, being in proportion to the powerful jaw, not too long, slightly domed, and gradually tapering to the eyes. There should be a defined stop, eyebrows heavy. **Faults:** A too long or too narrow skull. **Muzzle** should be slightly shorter than the skull, powerful and gradually tapering to the nose, which should be large. The **jaws** should be level and powerful, the **teeth** well set and large for the size of the dog. There shall be six incisor teeth between the canines of both lower and upper jaws. A tight scissors bite with upper incisors slightly overlapping the lower incisors or level mouth are equally acceptable. **Faults:** Muzzle longer than skull. Teeth much undershot are a serious fault as are teeth defective or missing. **Eyes:** Widely set apart, medium in size, dark in colour, slightly sunk in the head, sharp and intelligent. Looking from under heavy eyebrows, they give a piercing look. **Faults:** Too small, too full or light-coloured eyes are very objectionable. **Ears:** Small, carried tightly erect, set wide apart and terminating in a sharp point. They must never be cropped. The hair on the ears should be short, smooth and velvety. Ears should be free of fringe at the tips. **Faults:** Round-pointed, drop, broad and large ears are very objectionable, as are mule-ears, ears are set too closely together or not held tightly erect.

NECK

Should be sufficiently long to allow the proper set-on of head required, muscular and gradually thickening towards the base, allowing the neck to merge into nicely sloping shoulders. **Faults:** Short neck or too long neck, thus upsetting the overall balance.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs should be muscular and relatively short, but with sufficient length to set the dog up so as not to be too close to the ground. Height from the highest point of the withers to the ground should be approximately equal to the length from the withers to set-on of tail; height from elbow to withers and elbow to the ground should be approximately equal. The **shoulder blades** should be well laid back and well-knit at the backbone. The **chest** should be relatively broad, and the front legs spaced apart accordingly. The **front legs** should be set in under the shoulder blades with definite body overhang before them, and should be reasonably straight and covered with short, hard hair. The **forefeet** are larger than the hind ones, are round, proportionate in size, and strong; thickly padded, and covered with short, hard hair; they may properly be turned out a slight amount. **Faults:** Steep shoulders, loaded shoulders, or out at the elbows. Too light bone. A "fiddle front" is a serious fault.

BODY

Chest very deep and extending at least to the elbows with breadth in proportion to the size of the dog. Body compact and of good substance, level back, ribs deep, and well arched in the upper half of rib, presenting a flattish side appearance; loins broad and strong, hindquarters strong, muscular, and wide across the top.

HINDQUARTERS

Should be muscular, the hind legs relatively short and sinewy, the thighs very muscular, well angulated, and not set wide apart. The **hocks** well bent and parallel viewed from the rear. The **hind feet** are smaller than the forefeet, and thickly padded. **Faults:** Too light in bone, cow hocks, weak hocks, lack of angulation.

TAIL

Relatively short, when standing erect it should be approximately level with the top of the skull, thus maintaining a balanced appearance. It should be covered with hard hairs, no feather, as straight as possible, carried gaily but not curled over the back. The tail should be set on high enough so that the spine does not slope down to it. The tail must never be docked. **Faults:** Tail-set too low; tail too long or carried at half-mast or over back.

GAIT

Should be free, straight and easy all around. In front, the leg should be freely extended forward by the shoulder. The hind movement should be drawn close under the body so that when moving off the foot is thrown or pushed

forward with some force. **Faults:** Stiff, stilted or too wide movement behind. Lack of reach in front and/or 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 traditional purpose.

- Excess timidity or excess pugnacity
- Any specimens as much as 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under height standard
- Any silkiness or tendency to curl is a serious fault, as in an open or single coat.
- Any coat colour other than white, and nose colour other than black are serious faults.
- Skull too long or too narrow; muzzle longer than skull
- Undershot or overshot bite, missing or defective teeth
- Eyes too small, too full or light-coloured
- Ears round-pointed, drop, broad and large, mule ears, ears set too close, or not held tightly erect
- Neck too short or too long, thus upsetting the overall balance
- Steep shoulders, loaded shoulders, out at elbows
- Too light bone in forelegs
- Fiddle front is a serious fault.
- Shallow chest
- Long or weak back, barrel ribs, high rump
- Cow hocks, weak hocks, too light bone in hind legs, lack of angulation
- Tail set too low, tail too long, carried at half-mast or over back
- Stiff stilted movement, too wide movement behind, lack of reach in front and/or drive behind



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- American Hairless Terrier



GROUP IV: TERRIERS

AMERICAN HAIRLESS TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: N/A

Effective: July 2025

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 American Hairless Terrier originated in the South as a natural variation of the Rat Terrier. The breeding of the American Hairless Terriers (AHT) began in earnest in the early 1970s when a hairless puppy was born into a litter of mid-size Rat Terriers. This was not the first hairless puppy born to these parents, but it was the first to be given to a couple in Louisiana, Edwin and Willie Scott, who immediately fell in love with this female puppy and named her Josephine. Josephine became the foundation for the American Hairless Terrier breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The American Hairless Terrier is a small to medium-sized, smoothly muscled and active terrier. Ancestors of the breed were bred to hunt rats and other vermin. The lack of coat on the hairless variety of the American Hairless Terrier renders them unsuitable for most hunting activities. They have, however, retained a strong hunting instinct and excel in many other activities and sports.

TEMPERAMENT

The breed is energetic, alert, curious and intelligent. Given early socialization and training they excel as companions, displaying great affection for their owners and family. American Hairless Terriers should not be spayed during conformation judging.

SIZE

Height: Ideal height is from 30.5 to 40.75 cm (12 to 16 in) at the withers.

Proportion: Body is rectangular, being slightly longer than tall with a 10:9 ratio when measured from the prosternum to point of buttocks and from the withers to the ground.

Substance: Medium bone, not so heavy as to appear coarse or so light as to appear racy and blends with the proportion of the dog. The overall appearance is strong but moderate with firm, smooth, flat muscles. While correct size is very important, it should not outweigh that of type.

COAT

The breed is hairless but has a coated counterpart. **Hairless:** Hairless puppies are born with a soft, vestigial “down” known as the “birth coat”. This generally covers the body but diminishes over time and puppies should be completely hairless by approximately eight to 10 weeks of age. A mature, hairless dog should be free of hair with the exception of whiskers and guard hairs on the eyebrows and muzzle. Short, very fine (vellus) hair may be present on the body of a mature dog. The skin is smooth and warm to the touch. **Coated:** The coated variety is covered with a short, smooth and dense coat that has a sheen. Whiskers are not removed.

COLOUR

Any colour or combination of colours is allowed with the exception of albino or merle.

HEAD

Expression is alert, curious and intelligent. Viewed from the front or side, the head forms a blunt wedge shape and is proportionate to the size of the body. The **skull** is broad, slightly domed and tapers slightly toward the muzzle. Skull and muzzle are of equal length with a moderate stop. **Muzzle** is well filled under the eyes, tapers slightly from the stop to the nose and is well-chiselled. Jaws are powerful with well-muscled cheeks. Lips are tight, dry, without flews. Pigmentation of the lips match the nose. **Nose:** The nose is solid coloured. **Eyes** are expressive, set obliquely, round, somewhat prominent but moderate in size, and of matching colour. Eye colour varies with body colour from darkest brown to amber and hazel. When eyes are brown, a darker brown is preferred. Amber eyes are permissible for a blue dog. Blue eyes are acceptable in blue or blue fawn dogs only, but grey is preferred. Eye-rim pigmentation corresponds with the nose colour. Incomplete eye-rim pigmentation is permitted only when the skin/coat colour around the eye area is white. **Bite:** The teeth are white and strongly developed meeting in a scissors bite. A level bite is acceptable. Missing pre-molars are not to be faulted. **Ears** are set at the outside edge of the skull and V-shaped. Erect ears are preferred; however, tipped or button ears are acceptable. Both ears should match in carriage.

NECK

The neck is clean, moderately long, smoothly muscled, slightly arched and tapers slightly from the shoulders to the head, blending smoothly into well laid-back shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders blades are well laid back with the upper tips fairly close together at the withers. The **upper arm** appears equal in length to the shoulder blade and joins at an apparent right angle. Shoulders are smoothly muscled and the elbows are close to the body. **Forelegs** are straight and strong when viewed from any angle and sturdy in bone. **Pasterns** are strong, short and nearly vertical. **Feet** are slightly oval in shape and compact. The two middle toes are slightly longer than the other toes. Toes may be well split up, but the foot is not flat or splayed. Removal of front or rear dewclaws is optional.

BODY

The body is slightly longer than tall (10:9 ratio as measured from the prosternum to point of buttocks and from the withers to the ground). Length of the front leg (measured from point of elbow to the ground) should approximately equal one-half of the dog's height. The **loin** is moderately short, slightly arched and muscular, with moderate tuck-up and the croup is slightly sloping. **Ribs** extend well back and are well sprung out from the spine, forming a broad, strong back, then curving down and inward to form a deep body. **Brisket** extends to or just below the elbow. The **chest** between the forelegs is well filled and of moderate width when viewed from the front. The **forechest** extends in a shallow oval shape in front of the forelegs when viewed from the side. **Topline:** The line of the back is strong and level when the dog is standing or moving.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters are muscular. Upper and lower thighs being approximately equal in length. Angulation of the hindquarters and forequarters are in balance with each other. **Stifles** are well-bent, and the hocks are well let down. The short, strong **rear pasterns** are perpendicular to the ground and when viewed from the rear they are parallel to one another.

TAIL

The tail comes off the end of the croup, almost reaches hock and is thick at the base, tapering toward the tip. The tail is held upward in a slight curve when the dog is alert and may be carried out behind the dog or up in a slight curve when the dog is in motion. The tail on the hairless variety should never be docked. Tail docking on the coated variety is permitted and optional.

GAIT

Movement is smooth and effortless, showing good reach and drive. The forequarters move without any hint of being hackney and the rear drives with power and with the hocks fully extending. This breed moves smoothly but with a jaunty attitude that suggests a dog of agility, power and speed. The legs do not turn in or out and the feet do not cross or interfere with each other. As speed increases, feet tend to converge toward centre line but do not cross.

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.

- Aggressiveness or extreme shyness
- Too heavy or too light in bone and obesity
- Abrupt stop
- Snipey muzzle
- Dudley or butterfly nose
- Overshot or undershot bite
- Rose ears, flying ears, tulip ears and non-matching ear carriages
- Flat feetp or splayed feet
- Bent tail, ring tail or curled tail

Serious Faults

- A coated dog that lacks a full coat
- Apple head

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Hanging ears
- Bobtail or docked tail on the hairless variety
- In the coated variety: wire, broken or long coat
- Merle colour and albinism

