- Barbet
- Braque Français (Gascogne)
- Braque Français (Pyrenees)
- Griffon (Wire-Haired Pointing)
- Lagotto Romagnolo
- Pointer
- Pointer (German Long-Haired)
- Pointer (German Short-Haired)
- Pointer (German Wire-Haired)
- Pudelpointer
- Retriever (Chesapeake Bay)
- Retriever (Curly-Coated)
- Retriever (Flat-Coated)
- Retriever (Golden)
- Retriever (Labrador)
- Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck Tolling)
- Setter (English)
- Setter (Gordon)
- Setter (Irish)
- Setter (Irish Red & White)
- Spaniel (American Cocker)
- Spaniel (American Water)
- Spaniel (Blue Picardy)
- Spaniel (Brittany)
- Spaniel (Clumber)
- Spaniel (English Cocker)
- Spaniel (English Springer)
- Spaniel (Field)
- Spaniel (French)
- Spaniel (Irish Water)
- Spaniel (Sussex)
- Spaniel (Welsh Springer)
- Spinone Italiano
- Vizsla (Smooth)
- Vizsla (Wire-Haired)
- Weimaraner

**MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS**

- Braque D'Auvergne

Electronic Breed Standards are available at ckc.ca/en/Events/CKC-Breed-Standards.

*Click on any **CKC LOGO** to return to the list of breeds on this page.*

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# BARBET

RECOGNIZED: 2006

Effective: July 2022

*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 Barbet is a very ancient breed of French origin, appearing in works as early as the 16th century. A rustic breed and an agile athlete, its propensity for water, plus the ability to point and retrieve, led to their development as a waterfowl gun dog over the centuries. The Barbet has been used to locate, flush and retrieve birds. A versatile breed, the Barbet temperament is suitable for a variety of pursuits beyond hunting. Barbets also excel as service and therapy dogs, in performance events and as family companions.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

A medium-sized dog, slightly longer than tall. The Barbet is characterized by a weather-resistant, thick, profuse and woolly coat, and a distinctive beard that gave the breed its name. A substantial head and a long flowing tail match well-balanced proportions.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Barbet is responsive, intelligent, and friendly. A loyal, versatile sporting dog, willing participant in many activities. The Barbet responds to positive interactions, regular training, and displays an even temperament.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** Dogs, 56 to 63.5 cm (22 to 25 in); bitches, 50.75 to 58.5 cm (20 to 23 in)

***Weight:*** In proportion to height

**COAT**

Skin is thick. Profuse woolly hair covers the whole body evenly with thick, natural curls that range from large and loose curls to tight and smaller curls. The coat of the skull must fall onto the bridge of the nose. The beard is long and furnished; the moustache entirely covers the bridge of the nose. Ears are covered by long hair with more wavy curls. Forefeet and hindfeet are covered by hair. The coat is shown long and in a natural state, clean and free from mats. The hair is to retain curl. Otherwise, the Barbet may be groomed in a specific manner to accommodate its work and maintenance.

**COLOUR**

The colours accepted are black, chestnut brown, fawn and grey. The black and chestnut colour may fade. The fawn colour can go from cream to gold. The shade is the same on the whole body. Any of these solid colours may be combined with any amount of white. The white markings may be prominent.

**HEAD**

The head is of great importance. The skull is rounded and broad. The stop is defined, neither abrupt nor sloping. The muzzle is broad and square, shorter than the skull. The teeth are well developed and proportionate to jaw

with scissors bite. The eyes are nearly round, dark hazel to dark brown; the intensity harmonizing with the coat colour. The ears are set on low, at eye level or slightly lower and close to head. The ear cartilage reaches beyond the corner of the mouth. The lips, nose, eyelids are fully pigmented, corresponding to coat (black for black, black with markings or grey dogs; brown for chestnut or chestnut with markings dogs. A fawn dog may have either black or brown pigmentation. The lips are thick and completely covered by hair.

**NECK**
The neck is strong, of moderate length, blending well into the sloping shoulders, in order to be functional to retrieve the game.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Shoulders are well-laid back, placing the front legs well under the chest with elbows close to the body. Legs are straight and strong, well boned. Pasterns are strong and flexible. Feet are round and broad. Pads are thick.

**BODY**
The abundant coat requires careful hands-on examination of the underlying structure. The back is solid. The topline is strong and level. Seen from the side, the croup is rounded, in a smooth continuation from the short, strong, slightly arched loin. The chest is well developed, reaching the elbow. The rib cage is rounded but not barrel-like. The underline ascends slightly.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Upper thigh is well muscled, stifle well bent, lower thigh is well developed, hocks well let down, strong and perpendicular to ground, naturally without dewclaws. Feet are same as front. Angulation balances with forequarters. For both front and back, emphasis is on balance.

**TAIL**
The tail is the natural extension of the topline, long and low set forming a slight hook at the tip. When in motion, the tail is carried above horizontal in a sweeping curve but does not curl onto the back.

**GAIT**
The Barbet covers the ground efficiently and movement appears effortless and well-coordinated, with good front reach and drive from hindquarters. Feet converge toward the centre line with increased speed. Topline appears strong and level while the dog is 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. Those inherent characteristics are imperative for the preservation of proper type and function of the breed, and therefore cannot be overlooked, are listed as important faults:

- Straight shoulders
- Tail curved on the back
- Hindquarters: Presence of dewclaws
- Feet: Fine or not covered by coat
- Colours: Any colour or combination of colours other than mentioned in the standard
- Overly shy

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Aggressive dog
- Overshot or undershot jaw

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# BRAQUE FRANÇAIS (GASCOGNE)

RECOGNIZED: 1992

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 dog of noble appearance, powerful but not heavy, robust and strong limbed.

**SIZE**
***Height:*** 58 to 66 cm (22.75 to 26 in)
***Weight:*** 24 to 32 kg (53 to 70.5 lb)

**COAT**
***Hair:*** Rather thick and smooth, finer on the head and ears. ***Skin:*** Supple and fairly slack.

**COLOUR**
White with more or less deep chestnut specks with or without the trout colour or entirely speckled, and chestnut speckled and sometimes liver speckled without patches. Some traces of a fiery pale shade will be above the eyes, on the lips and legs.

**HEAD**
Not too heavy although weighty enough. ***Skull:*** Almost flat or very slightly arched, gives a lightly marked central ridge: the occipital projective little pronounced. Stop is neither let in nor accentuated. ***Muzzle:*** Straight, big, rectangular with lips well dropped and junction of lips wrinkled. Nose is broad and chestnut in colour. Nostrils well open. ***Eyes:*** Well open and well set in the orbits; maroon in colour or deep yellow. The look is confident, thoughtful and affectionate. ***Ears:*** Of average length, set level with the eyes, not too big at the attaching point, well framing the head, slightly folded and rounding at the tip. One or two vertical wrinkles must show on the cheek flanges, on a level or a little below the ear attachment.

**NECK**
Of good length, slightly arched on the upper part, appears a little thick on account of the dewlap which must always exist.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulders:*** Very muscular and moderately sloping. ***Forelegs:*** Straight, large and muscular. Elbow well placed. Strong pasterns.

**BODY**
***Chest:*** Big in front, deep seen in profile, reaching the level of the elbows; ribs are rounded but not excessively so. ***Back:*** Big, straight, sometimes a trifle long but always strong and firm. ***Loins:*** Short, muscular, slightly arched. ***Buttocks:*** Slightly slanting in relation to the line of the back. Haunches well out. ***Flanks:*** Flat and slightly raised.

**TAIL**
May be docked and continuing the convexity of the line of the buttocks; however long the tail, if it is well carried, must not count as a fault more than a short tail.

**HINDQUARTERS**
***Thighs:*** Strong limbed, but not always very sloping. ***Hind legs:*** Hocks large, moderately bent, set low on short bones. ***Feet:*** Compact, nearly round or slightly oval. Pads thick. Strong nails.

**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.

- Head too short
- Cheek flanges too heavy
- Face too wrinkled
- Mealy spots on nose and eyelids
- Pointed muzzle
- Skull too narrow or too wide
- Light eyes, unkind or cross look
- Ears set too high or badly carried or too long, too curly
- Shoulders and ribs fine
- Feet with insufficient spread

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Black nose, split nose
- Black specks or black hairs scattered over the coat.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# BRAQUE FRANÇAIS (PYRENEES)

RECOGNIZED: 1992

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.*

The small Braque Français retains the proportions of the bigger hound with dimensions reduced and a lighter structure but with the same general characteristics as the heavy type.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**
That of a rustic hound, well muscled though without clumsiness.

**SIZE**
***Height:*** 47 to 56 cm (18.5 to 22 in)
Ideal height 50 to 55 cm (19.75 to 21.75 in); the best size for the various types of work.
***Weight:*** 17 to 25 kg (37.5 to 55 lb)

**COLOUR**
White with dark brown patches of differing shades, with or without mottling. Or dark brown spotted and mottled or self-coloured, with or without white on head, chest, and legs. White with cinnamon patches and mottling, sometimes self-coloured. Markings of pale tan may appear over the eyes, on cheeks and limbs or in scattered mottling.

**HEAD**
Shorter. ***Muzzle:*** Not square but also not snipey, sometimes slightly convex. ***Lips:*** Less ample than in the bigger hound. ***Ears:*** Set on higher, a little shorter, barely folded.

**NECK**
Little or no dewlap.

**BODY**
***Back:*** Shorter. ***Flanks:*** Not so deep. ***Legs:*** Of lighter build. ***Feet:*** Lean, taut.

**TAIL**
Thin, can be docked, sometimes short from birth.

**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.

- Head too heavy
- Cheeks too prominent
- Skull too wide or too narrow

- Snipey muzzle
- Light eyes
- Unkind or mean expression
- Lack of pigmentation on nose and eye rims
- Ears too long or too short, badly set or carried
- Shoulders, ribs and thighs flat
- Loose skin
- Too light or too heavy construction

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Black nose
- Split nose
- Traces of black in the coat

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

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# GRIFFON (WIRE-HAIRED POINTING)

RECOGNIZED: 1925

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**

Although dogs of the Griffon type have been described in literature for centuries, we owe the modern Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon to Eduard Karel Korthals (1851-1896). Son of a wealthy ship outfitter in Amsterdam, he was, like his father, passionate about breeding. He abandoned the family business in 1873 with a modest pension to settle down with friends in Germany.

In 1877, Korthals became the kennel master for Prince Albrecht zu Solms-Braunfels and undertook a breeding program dedicated to the creation of the Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon. Seven dogs made a particularly significant contribution to this breeding program, and these came to be known as the foundation of the breed. They were the dogs Banco, Hector, Janus and Satan, and the bitches Donna, Juno and Mouche. An eighth, a bitch named Vesta, also contributed to the breeding program.

Avoiding any infusion of British blood, Korthals used tight inbreeding. His selection criteria was strict; first, he removed the incorrect coat types. Next, he tested their capabilities on the field and finally, of these, he retained only those that reproduced well. Of 600 puppies, only 62 met Korthals expectations and could thus be registered in the stud book.

Less than 10 years after he initiated his breeding program, he had succeeded in fixing the breed type of the Griffon. Twenty years later, the ideal specimen was realized. This was a great achievement in the world of dog breeding.

A definitive standard was adopted on November 15, 1887, at a meeting attended by 16 breeders, chaired by Prince Solms-Braunfels. The French club (still in existence today) was founded in 1901 and, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary in 1951, decided to pay tribute to Eduard K. Korthals by adding his name to the designation of the breed. For that reason, The Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon is often referred to as the Griffon Korthals, even in North America.

An ideal family companion, the Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon is a versatile hunting dog, intelligent and easy to train. The Griffon is a rugged dog meant to work in a variety of terrains and climates. He is well adapted to hunting in marshes and swamps and has also been used in the search for larger wounded game.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon is a dog of medium size. Longer than tall. He is strong limbed. Hardy, everything about him indicates strength and vigour. The bushy eyebrows and the prominent moustache and beard give the Griffon his characteristic expression conveying confidence and assurance. His coat is harsh like the bristles of a wild boar.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Gentle and proud, an excellent hunter, intelligent and easy to train, he is very attached to his master and his territory which he guards with vigilance. He is very gentle with children and is loyal.

**SIZE**

***Height:*** Dogs, 55 to 60 cm (21.5 to 23.75 in); bitches, 50 to 55 cm (19.75 to 21.5 in)
Plus 2 cm (0.75 in) and less 1 cm (0.4 in) is acceptable in dogs and bitches but not preferred.

**COAT**

Hard and coarse reminiscent of the feel of a wild boar's bristles. Never curly nor woolly. Under the harsh topcoat is a downy, dense undercoat. The absence of undercoat is a disqualification. A short coat is not acceptable except on the head where it may be trimmed 'French style' – i.e., shorter on the skull, ears and cheeks. The eyebrows and the moustache must be prominent.

**COLOUR**

Preferably steel grey shade with brown (liver) markings usually liver brown or liver roan. Never black as any black colour in the coat is a disqualification.

**HEAD**

Large and long, covered with harsh hair that is thick but not too long; the moustache, beard and eyebrows must be prominent. ***Skull:*** Not too broad, not wider than long. The foreface is approximately the same width as the occipital area. The planes of the skull and muzzle are parallel. ***Stop:*** Not too pronounced. ***Nose****:* Always brown. ***Muzzle:*** Long and square, slightly convex at the tip, parallel and of equal length to the skull. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Strong, with a tight, properly aligned scissors bite – i.e., upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaw. Full dentition. Overshot or undershot are disqualifications. Missing teeth: more than two incisors, or more than two PM1, more than one PM2, PM3, PM4 or a missing molar are also a fault. ***Eyes:*** Amber (dark yellow) or brown, large, rounded, and surmounted by, but not covered by the eyebrows, conveying a very intelligent expression. Ectropion, entropion, wall-eyed are disqualifications; light eyes is a fault. ***Ears:*** Of medium size, not curled inwards (i.e., not like a corkscrew), lying flat, set on level with the eyes and rounded. The hair covering should be short and mixed with longer strands. The length of the ear should reach midway along the muzzle.

**NECK**

Moderately long and slightly convex, it must be powerful, without dewlap.

**FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders long and sloping. Forelegs very straight, muscular, furnished with thick wire hair.

**BODY**

Its length is markedly greater than the height at the withers from 1/20 to 1/10. The height is measured at the withers and the length is measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. The Griffon is more rectangular than not and never 'cobby'. The tuck-up is more filled out and must be in balance with the thorax area. The Griffon must not have a defined waist (not wasp-waisted). ***Back:*** Strong with powerful muscles, level topline except at the withers, which are slightly higher to accommodate the neck. The loin is well developed. ***Chest:*** Deep, well developed, not too wide, ribs slightly sprung.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Hind legs well furnished with thick wire hair, the thighs are long and well muscled, the hock joints well angulated. Moderate bend of stifle. ***Feet:*** The feet are round, firm, the toes tight and well arched (cat-foot). The nails are strong and pigmented (always black).

**TAIL**

Carried straight or gaily, furnished with a hard coat without plume, docked to two-thirds of its length. An undocked tail shall not be penalized.

**GAIT**

The Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon should cover ground in an efficient, tireless manner. He is a medium speed dog with perfect coordination between front and rear legs. At a trot, both front and rear legs to converge toward the centre line of gravity. He shows good extension both front and rear. When he is moving, the topline is firm and level. A smooth, powerful ground-covering ability can be seen.

**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.

- Tricolour is a serious fault
- Light eyes
- Short coat except on the head when the skull, ears and cheeks are groomed French style. The eyebrows and moustache must, however, be prominent.
- Missing teeth: More than two incisors, or more than two PM1, more than one PM2, PM3, PM4 or a missing molar
- Aggressiveness towards people; excessive fear
- Lack of type

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Black coat and/or nose colour
- Overshot, undershot or wry mouth
- Ectropion, entropion, walleyed
- Tailless, short tail
- Monorchid, cryptorchid
- Absence of undercoat

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO

RECOGNIZED: 2020

Effective: July 2026

*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**

Ancient breed of retrieving water dogs in the lowlands of Comacchio and marshlands of Ravenna in Italy. During the centuries, the great marshlands were drained and turned into arable land. Subsequently the Lagotto changed from being a water dog to an excellent truffle dog in the flat open country and in the hills of Romagna.

A natural gift for searching and its very good nose has made the breed very efficient in truffle searching. The former hunting instinct has been modified by genetic selection; hence his work is not distracted by the scent of game.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

Small to medium-sized dog, well proportioned, nearly square, powerfully built, of a rustic appearance, with a dense, curly coat of woolly texture. Overall, the Lagotto gives the impression that it can withstand hard weather conditions and show endurance, strength and sound movement.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Lagotto is highly intelligent, tractable, undemanding, adaptable, keen, affectionate, very attached to his owner and easy to train. He is a very good companion and also an excellent watchdog. This breed should never be aggressive or overly shy.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:***

Dogs from 43 to 48 cm (17 to 19 in); ideal height 46 cm (18 in)
Bitches from 41 to 46 cm (16.25 to 18 in); ideal height 43 cm (17 in)
Tolerance 1 cm (0.4 in) more or less for either sex.

***Weight:***

Dogs, 13 to 16 kg (28.75 to 35.25 lb); bitches, 11 to 14 kg (24.25 to 31 lb)

**COAT**

***Hair:*** Of woolly texture, semi-rough on the surface, with ring-shaped curls (not frizz) and visible undercoat. The coat is never twisted in an attempt to form cords. Curls must be evenly distributed over the body, tail, head (including eyebrows whiskers, beard and cheeks). The curls may not appear as tightly formed on the head and ears. The topcoat and especially the undercoat are waterproof. The trimmed coat, when pulled straight, must not be longer than 4 cm (1.5 in) and it should be uniform with the silhouette of the dog. Only on the head can the coat be longer, but not as long as to cover the eyes. The area around the genitals and anus should be kept short. The coat must not be formed and brushed up or clipped so short (except as noted above) that curls and texture of the coat cannot be assessed. The correct clip is unpretentious and contributes to accentuate the natural, rustic look typical of the breed. The correct coat is never luxurious, shiny or excessively groomed (i.e., sculpted or blown out so that the curl may not be assessed). ***Skin:*** Close fitting all over the body, without wrinkles.

**COLOUR**

Off-white solid colour, white with brown or orange patches, brown roan, orange roan, brown (in different shades) with or without white, orange, with or without white. Some dogs have extremities darker than the body colour. Tan markings (in different shades) allowed. The colours may fade, sometimes to such an extent that the brown areas can appear as silvery grey roan. All the above colours are equally acceptable, including the faded or diluted colours. Pigmentation of the skin and pads harmonizes with the colour of the coat, ranging from dark pink to dark brown.

**HEAD**

The length of the head is 4/10 of the height at the withers. Head moderately broad. When viewed from above the widest point is at the zygomatic arch. When viewed from the side, planes of muzzle and skull diverge slightly. ***Skull*** slightly convex, as wide as it is long and flattening at occiput and with medial-frontal furrow. Length of skull from occiput to stop slightly longer than from stop to nose. Slight but evident stop. Well-developed eyebrow arches. ***Muzzle*** strong and wedge-shaped, rather blunt in profile. In depth, almost equal to length. The topline of the muzzle straight, with large nose protruding slightly with wide, open nostrils. Viewed in profile, the nose continues on the same level as the muzzle and protrudes very slightly from the front edge of the lips. The ***nose*** should be fully pigmented in shades from pale beige to deep purple-brown, varying with coat colour. ***Jaws*** wide, large and powerful. ***Lips*** tight forming a wide semi-circle when viewed from the front, covered with long, bristly whiskers. Pigment of the lips and flews ranges from pale beige to dark brown. Flat cheeks. ***Teeth:*** Scissors, pincer or slightly reverse scissors bite, with white and well-developed teeth. Complete dentition is preferred; missing pre-molars acceptable. ***Eyes:*** Large, round, but never exaggerated, filling the socket, set fairly wide apart. The colour of the iris ranges from ochre to hazel and dark brown depending on the colour of the coat. Close-fitting eyelids, with the eye rim's pigment ranging from pale beige to dark brown. Eyelashes very well developed. Look is alert and expression is keen and lively. ***Ears:*** Medium-sized in proportion to the head, triangular with rounded tips; base is rather wide; set just above the zygomatic arches. Hanging at rest or slightly raised when the dog is attentive. If pulled towards the nose they should reach one-quarter of the way down the topline of the muzzle. Both sides of the ear flap are covered with hair, with the exception of the ear canal.

**NECK**

Strong, muscular, lean, with oval cross section; slightly arched, well set off from the nape and absolutely free from dewlap. In males, the perimeter of the neck can reach twice its length. The length of the neck is a little less than the total length of the head.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulder***: Shoulder blades are long and well laid back (its angle on the horizontal line ranges from 52-55°), muscular, strong and closely attached to the chest, but moving freely. ***Humerus (Upper arm):*** Muscular, of light bone structure, same length as the shoulder-blades; its angle on the horizontal line ranges from 58-60°, as measured from the top of the forearm to point of shoulder. ***Elbows:*** Well attached to the chest wall, but not too tightly; covered with thin skin; parallel to the centre line of the body, as are the upper arms. The tips of the elbow are located on a vertical line lowered from the back end of the scapula to the ground and do not turn in or out. ***Radius (Forearm):*** Vertical, long, with strong and compact oval bone. ***Carpus (Wrist):*** Viewed from the front in vertical line with the forearm; fine, robust and mobile; pisiform markedly protruding. ***Metacarpus (Pastern):*** Rather less thick and of finer bone compared to the forearm, it's fine and resilient. Seen in profile, it forms an angle of 75-80° to the ground from the horizontal line. ***Forefeet:*** Slightly rounded, compact, with arched and tight toes. ***Nails*** strong and curved. ***Pads*** well pigmented. Interdigital membranes very well developed.

**BODY**

Compact and strong; nearly as high as long (nearly square), as measured from the highest point of the shoulder to the ground and the prosternum to the point of ischium. ***Withers:*** Rise above the level of the croup; the highest points of the shoulder blades are not too close, but quite high set and well laid back. ***Back:*** Straight from the

withers to the croup, very muscular. ***Loin:*** Short coupled, very strong. Width is equal to or slightly exceeds the length. ***Croup:*** Long, wide, muscular, slightly sloping (slope of the croup ranges from 25-30° as measured from a horizontal line). Croup should neither be flat nor steep. ***Chest:*** Well developed, reaching down to the elbows, but not below them. The depth of the chest is less than 50% (about 44%) of the height at the withers. The ***rib cage*** is slightly narrow in front, widening from the sixth rib back, allowing elbows to move smoothly along the body. ***Ribs*** are well sprung (width of rib cage at the widest point is about 30% of the height of the dog). ***Underline and belly:*** Long and straight sternal section very slight tuck-up.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Powerful, well proportioned to the size of the dog; parallel to the centre line of the body, upright seen from the rear and well-angulated seen in profile. ***Thigh:*** Long (35% of the height at withers), with clearly defined muscles. The axis of the femur has a distinct angle of 80° from the horizontal. The coxo-femoral angle ranges from 105-110°. The thigh is parallel to the median plane of the body. ***Stifle:*** Stifle joint angle ranges from 130-150°. ***Lower thigh:*** Slightly longer than the thigh (36% of the height at withers), well boned and muscled, with marked muscular groove. Its inclination to the horizontal line ranges from 50-55°. ***Hock joint:*** Broad, thick, lean with clear-cut bone, well angulated. ***Metatarsus (Rear pastern):*** Thin, cylindrical, perpendicular to the ground. No dewclaws. The Lagotto Romagnolo does not genetically have dewclaws on the rear pasterns. In the unlikely event that dewclaws were to be present (whether unilateral or bilateral), the dog carrying this gene should be eliminated from breeding programs. ***Hindfeet:*** Slightly more oval-shaped than forefeet and toes slightly less arched.

**TAIL**

The tail is set on following the line of the croup. The tail tapers from base to end and should reach to just above the hock. At rest, it is carried scimitar-like, and no higher than the back. When excited, the tail is decidedly raised and carried in a loose arc above the level of the back. Tip of tail should not be carried further forward than the pelvis. The tail should never be curled or carried straight up in the style of a gay tail.

**GAIT**

Movement is meant to be balanced, effortless, even and free. Prerequisite to good movement is balance of the front and rear assemblies. The two must match in angulation and muscular development if the gait is to be smooth and effortless. Well laid-back shoulders that permit a long stride and excellent rear quarters that provide the driving power are both essential to correct movement. When viewed from the front, the forelegs should reach forward from the shoulder in an effortless manner, with no tendency for the feet to interfere with each other. From the rear, the parallel hocks should drive well under the body in line with the forelegs. As the dog increases speed, the neck moves slightly lower and forward. Single tracking.

**FAULTS**

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

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Axis of the skull and axis of the muzzle converging (i.e., dish-faced)
- Overshot bite; undershot bite by more than 2 mm (0.075 in)
- Partial and/or total depigmentation of the nose
- Wall-eyed
- Tail bent or curled over the back; absence of or short tail, whether congenital or artificial; docked tail
- Corded coat; coat not curled or clipped too short preventing the assessment of curl; sculptured clip
- Black coat colour, black patches or black pigmentation
- Oversize or undersize

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# POINTER

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 Pointer is bred primarily for sport afield; he should unmistakably look and act the part. The ideal specimen gives the immediate impression of compact power and agile grace; the head noble, proudly carried; the expression intelligent and alert; the muscular body bespeaking both staying power and dash. Here is an animal whose every movement shows him to be a wide awake, hard-driving hunting dog possessing stamina, courage, and the desire to go. And in his expression are the loyalty and devotion of a true friend of man.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Pointer's even temperament and alert good sense make him a congenial companion both in the field and in the home. He should be dignified yet show a responsive attitude at all times.

**BALANCE AND SIZE**

Balance – overall symmetry – is much more important in the Pointer than size. It is just as vital in a dog bred for field work as it is in an athlete or a racehorse, and for the same reasons: it indicates muscular coordination, endurance, and an equilibrium of power. Whether large or small, a well-put-together Pointer, "smooth all over," is to be preferred to an uneven one with contrasting good and bad points. Provided there is balance, considerable variation in size and weight is permissible.

**COAT**

Coat short, dense, smooth with a sheen.

**COLOUR**

Liver, lemon, black, orange; either in combination with white or solid-coloured. A good Pointer cannot be a bad colour. In the darker colours, the nose should be black or brown; in the lighter shades it may be lighter or flesh-coloured.

**HEAD**

***Skull:*** Long and proportionately wide but indicating length rather than width. Slight furrow between the eyes, cheeks cleanly chiselled. A pronounced stop midway between nostrils and occiput. ***Muzzle:*** Long, in the same plane as the skull. Nostrils large, spongy, widely open. Jaws ending level and square, with scissors or even bite, the flews clean. ***Eyes:*** Of medium size, rounded, pleasant in expression and the darker the better. ***Ears:*** Set on at eye level. When hanging naturally, they should be somewhat pointed at the tip – never round – and soft and thin in leather. They should reach below the lower jaw, close to the head, with little or no folding.

**NECK**

Long, dry, muscular and slightly arched, springing cleanly from the shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders:*** Long, thin, and sloping. The top of blades close together. ***Elbows:*** Well down, directly under the withers and truly parallel, so as to work just clear of the body. ***Forelegs:*** Straight and with oval bone. Knee joint never to knuckle over. ***Pasterns:*** Of moderate length, perceptibly finer in bone than the leg, and slightly slanting.

**BODY**

***Back:*** Strong and solid, with only a slight rise from croup to top of shoulders. ***Chest:*** Deep rather than wide, must not hinder free action of the forelegs. The breastbone bold without being unduly prominent. The ribs well sprung, descending as low as the elbow point. ***Loin:*** Of moderate length, powerful and slightly arched. Croup falling only slightly to base of tail. Tuck-up should be apparent, but not exaggerated.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Muscular and powerful, with great propelling leverage. ***Thighs:*** Long and well developed. The ***hocks*** clean and parallel. ***Stifles:*** Wide and well bent. Decided angulation is the mark of power and endurance. ***Feet:*** Oval, with long, closely set arched toes, well padded, and deep.

**TAIL**

Heavier at the root, gradually tapering to a fine point. Length no greater than to reach to the hock joint. Carried straight, ideally on a level with the back.

**GAIT**

Smooth and frictionless, with a powerful hindquarters' drive. The head should be carried high, the nostrils wide, the tail moving from side to side rhythmically with the pace, giving the impression of a well balanced, strongly built hunting dog capable of top speed combined with great stamina.

**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.

- General Appearance: Lack of true Pointer type, hound or terrier characteristics
- Temperament: Timid, unruly
- Head: Blocky or apple head. Short or snipey muzzle or frog face. Bulging cheeks or pendulous flews. Lack of stop, down-faced, Roman nose. Undershot or overshot. Small or dry nostrils.
- Ears: Low set, round, heavy, folded, leathery or hound ears
- Eyes: Light, hard, almond or staring eyes
- Neck: Ewe neck, throatiness. Short, thick neck.
- Shoulders: Loaded or bossy shoulders. Set wide apart at top. Straight shoulder, no slope.
- Front: Elbows turned either in or out. Forelegs knuckled over. Straight pasterns, terrier-front. Bone of forelegs coarse, fine, or round. Narrow chested, shallow, shelly, pigeon-breasted. Chest too wide, resulting in elbows out. Ribs too flat or too barreled.
- Back: Roach or sway back. Unbalanced length of body. Cobbiness. Steep rise, or none at all, in topline. Sagging or long, thin loin. Croup falling away too sharply.
- Tail: Rat tail. Set on too high or too low. Carried between the legs, or carried high, flag-pole tail.
- Hindquarters: Straight or narrow stifles. Cow-hocks. Lack of angulation or straight in stifle. Any suggestion of weakness in hind- quarters.
- Feet: Cat-foot. Thin or soft pads. Splayed feet. Flat toes.
- Coat: Long hair or curl. Soft or silky coat.
- Colour: Weak or washed-out colours. Light or flesh-coloured nose in a dark-coloured dog. Butterfly nose.
- Gait: Crossing-over, sprawling or side-tracking. Stepping too high in front – the hackney gait.

**SCALE OF POINTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head | 10 |
| Ears | 3 |
| Eyes | 4 |
| Neck | 5 |
| Shoulders | 8 |
| Front | 6 |
| Back | 4 |
| Tail | 5 |
| Hindquarters | 15 |
| Feet | 9 |
| Coat and colour | 5 |
| Gait | 6 |
| Balance and true Pointer type | 20 |
| **TOTAL** | **100** |

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# POINTER (GERMAN LONG-HAIRED)

RECOGNIZED: 1956

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**

Strong muscular build, streamlined appearance. Massive and bear-like look is to be avoided. With lightweight dogs strong muscles are essential. Intelligent expression, noble and clean-cut outlines. Dogs under 56 cm (22 in) and those with poor bone structure should not be used for breeding purposes.

**COAT**

Great importance to be given to coat. The coat should not be excessive nor too short; on the back and the side of the body approximately 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) long. Underneath the neck, the chest, and belly, the hair can be somewhat longer. On the ears the hair is wavy and overhanging. Tail with good feathering. Backs of the front and hind legs are feathered, shorter on the lower running parts of the leg. Spaces between toes have dense hair growth for protection against rough ground. Protruding hair between the toes is not desired. On the head, hair is considerably shorter, but nevertheless longer than on a short-haired dog. Overall, the coat should be smooth and slightly waved so that the dog is able to shake off water easily. The hair may be shiny, but not silky, and should be firm to the touch. The complete coat only develops fully after the first year of life, often still later. During summer the dog loses more than half of its winter coat.

**COLOUR**

Colour brown with light spot on chest, white with patches and small brown spots.

**HEAD**

Long, equally divided between skull and jaw. Slightly curved crown. Stop rising gradually, not abruptly cut in. ***Nose:*** Bridge of nose only slightly arched and not too narrow. Depending on the colour of the dog, the nose should be more or less brown. Nose not split. Lips not overhanging too much. ***Bite:*** Overbites and underbites should not be used for breeding purposes. ***Eyes:*** Brown, no light hawk's eye. Eyes well closed, without visible red eyelid. Dogs with open eyes should not be used for breeding purposes. The eyes should be neither too deep in the skull nor protruding. ***Ears:*** Lying close to skull, broad at the skull, rounded at the bottom, inner edges covered with hair. Hairs on the ears slightly waved and overhanging at end of ear.

**NECK**

Strong and noble. Without loose skin, joining the chest in a pleasing line.

**FOREQUARTERS**

The shoulder blade, the upper arm, the forearm and pastern should, when viewed from the front, be vertical when the dog is standing. ***Shoulders*** should lie flat against the body. The ***elbows*** pointing directly to the rear or at the most slightly outwards. When the dog is motionless and seen from the side, shoulder blade and forearm should form a 90° angle, but the forearm with the lower arm a flat angle (about 135°). No steep pastern, joint only very slightly bent, yet not entirely straight.

**BODY**

Back has to be straight and strong, not overbuilt in front or back. ***Back*** should be strongly developed without sag. ***Chest*** should give the appearance of depth in comparison to width, no barrel-shaped appearance. Has to be deeper than the elbow joint, accordingly the abdomen must be correspondingly tucked up to give the hind legs sufficient room when running. ***Loins*** especially muscular. ***Croup*** should not be straight, but slightly sloped. Downwards hanging skinfolds on the flanks are to be avoided. The back determines the right proportions of the length to the height of the dog.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Seen from the back, the hip bone, the thigh bone, the shank bone and the metatarsus should form a vertical line. Well-angled hocks. Dewclaws may be removed. Toes well closed. Pads firm and strong.

**TAIL**

High set, either almost straight or slightly bent upwards. Should not be carried too high, but at least in the front part, almost horizontal. The tail tip should not hang forward. Good feathers, longest at the middle of the tail.

**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.

- Bushy eyebrows and long beard
- Curly hair and curls
- Red or black nose
- Open eyes
- Ears too long or too big, leathery ends on ears
- Cow hocks, bowed legs
- Cat or long hare-feet
- Curled tail

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Black, red and pure white with only little markings

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# POINTER (GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED)

RECOGNIZED: 1931

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.*

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The overall picture which is created in the observer's eye should be that of an aristocratic, well-balanced, symmetrical animal with conformation indicating power, endurance, agility, and a look of intelligence and animation.

The dog should be neither unduly small nor conspicuously large. It should rather give the impression of medium size but be like the proper hunter, "with a short back but standing over plenty of ground." Tall, leggy individuals seldom possess endurance or sound movement.

Dogs that are ponderous or unbalanced because of excess substance should be definitely rejected. The first impression should be that of a keenness, which denotes full enthusiasm for work without indication of nervous or flighty character. Movement should be alertly coordinated without waste motion.

Grace of outline, clean-cut head, sloping shoulders, deep breast, powerful back, strong quarters, good bone composition, adequate muscle, well-carried tail and taut coat all of which should combine to produce a look of nobility and an indication of anatomical structure essential to correct gait which must indicate a heritage of purposefully conducted breeding.

**SIZE**

***Height:*** Dogs, 58.5 to 63.5 cm (23 to 25 in); bitches, 53.25 to 58.5 cm (21 to 23 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 25 to 31.75 kg (55 to 70 lb); bitches, 20.5 to 27.25 kg (45 to 60 lb)

**COAT**

The skin should look close and tight. The hair should be short and thick and feel tough and hard to the hand; it is somewhat longer on the underside of the tail and the back edge of the haunches. It is softer, thinner, and shorter on the ears and head.

**COLOUR**

Solid liver or black, liver and white or black and white spotted, liver and white or black and white spotted and ticked, liver and white ticked or black and white ticked, liver or black roan. Any colours other than liver, black and white (grey white) are not permitted.

**HEAD**

Clean-cut, neither too light nor too heavy, in proper proportion to the body. ***Skull*** should be reasonably broad, arched on side and slightly round on top. Scissura (median line between the eyes at the forehead) not too deep, occipital bone not as conspicuous as in the case of the Pointer. ***Foreface*** should rise gradually from noses to forehead – not resembling the Roman nose. This is more strongly pronounced in the dog than in the bitch, as befitting his sex. The chops should fall away from the somewhat projecting nose. Lips should be full and deep, never flewy. The chops should not fall over too much, but form a proper fold in the angle. The jaw should be

powerful, and the muscles well developed. The line to the forehead should rise gradually and should never possess a definite stop as in the case of the Pointer, but rather a stop-effect when viewed from the side, due to the position of the eyebrows. The ***muzzle*** should be sufficiently long to enable the dog to seize properly and to facilitate his carrying game a long time. A pointed muzzle is not desirable. The entire head should never give the impression of tapering to a point. The depth should be in the right proportion to the length, both in the muzzle and in the skull proper. ***Nose:*** Brown or black, the larger the better; nostrils well opened and broad. Flesh-coloured and spotted noses are not desirable. The ***teeth*** should be strong and healthy. The molars should intermesh properly. Incisors should fit close in a true scissors bite. Jaws should be neither overshot nor undershot. The ***eyes*** should be of medium size, full of intelligence, and expressive, good-humoured, and yet radiating energy, neither protruding nor sunk. The eyelids should close well. The best colour is a dark shade of brown. Light yellow, china or wall (bird of prey) eyes are not desirable. ***Ears*** should be broad and set fairly high, lie flat and never hang away from the head. Placement should be above eye level. The ears, when laid in front without being pulled, should about meet the lip angle. In the case of heavier dogs, they should be correspondingly longer.

**NECK**

Of adequate length to permit the jaws reaching game to be retrieved, sloping downwards on beautifully curving lines. The nape should be rather muscular, becoming gradually larger towards the shoulders. Moderate hound-like throatiness permitted.

**FOREQUARTERS**

The ***shoulders*** should be sloping, movable, well covered with muscle. The shoulder blades should lie flat. The ***upper arm*** (also called the cross bar – i.e., the bones between the shoulder and elbow joints) should be as long as possible, standing away somewhat from the trunk so that the straight and closely muscled legs, when viewed from in front, should appear to be parallel. ***Elbows*** that stand away from the body or are pressed right into same indicate toes turning inwards or outwards, which should be regarded as faults. ***Pasterns*** should be strong, short, and nearly vertical.

**BODY**

***Back*** should be short, strong, and straight with a slight rise from root of tail to withers. The breast in general should give the impression of depth rather than breadth; for all that, it should be in correct proportion to the other parts of the body with fair depth of chest. The ***ribs*** forming the thorax should be well curved and not flat; they should not be absolutely round or barrel-shaped. Ribs that are entirely round prevent the necessary expansion of the chest when taking breath. The back ribs should reach well down. The circumference of the breast immediately behind the elbows should be smaller than that of the breast about a hand's breadth behind elbows, so that the upper arm has room for movement. Excessively long or hog-backed should be penalized. ***Loins:*** Strong, of moderate length and slightly arched. Tuck-up should be apparent.

**HINDQUARTERS**

The ***hips*** should be broad with hip sockets wide apart and fall slightly toward the tail in a graceful curve. ***Thighs:*** Strong and well muscled. ***Stifles:*** Well bent. ***Hock joints*** should be well angulated with strong, straight bone structure from hock to pad. Angulation of both stifle and hock joints should be such as to combine maximum combination of both drive and traction. ***Hocks*** should turn neither in nor out. ***Feet*** should be compact, close-knit and round to spoon-shaped, the toes sufficiently arched and heavily nailed. The pad should be strong and hard.

**BONES**

Thin and fine bones are by no means desirable in a dog that should be able to work over any and every country and should possess strength. The main importance accordingly is laid not so much on the size as being in proper proportion to the body. Dogs with coarse bones are handicapped in agility of movement and speed.

**TAIL**
Is set high and firm, and is shortened or left natural. The tail hangs down when the dog is quiet; when gaiting, the tail follows the natural topline of the dog or may be carried slightly higher. The tail is never turned over the back or considerably bent towards the head.

**GAIT**
A smooth, lithe gait is most desirable. Symmetry and field quality are most essential. A dog well balanced in all points is preferable to one with outstanding good qualities and defects.

**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.

- Bone structure too clumsy or too light
- Head too large
- Too many wrinkles in forehead
- Dish-faced, snipey muzzle
- Ears too long, pointy or fleshy
- Flesh-coloured nose
- Eyes too light, too round or too closely set together
- Excessive throatiness
- Cow hocks
- Feet or elbows turned inward or outward
- Down on pasterns
- Loose shoulder
- Sway back
- Tricoloured coat
- Any colours except liver, black or some combination of liver and white or black and white

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# POINTER (GERMAN WIRE-HAIRED)

RECOGNIZED: 1962

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**

The German Wire-Haired Pointer is a dog that is essentially Pointer in type, of sturdy build and lively manner, having an intelligent, determined expression.

**TEMPERAMENT**

In disposition the dog has been described as energetic, rather aloof but not unfriendly.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:***

Dogs should be from 61 to 66 cm (24 to 26 in).
Bitches smaller but not under 56 cm (22 in).

**COAT**

The coat is weather-resisting and to some extent water-repellent. The undercoat is dense enough in winter to insulate against the cold but so thin in summer as to be almost invisible. The distinctive outer coat is straight, harsh, wiry and rather flat-lying, from 3.75 to 5 cm (1.5 to 2 in) in length, it is long enough to protect against the punishment of rough cover but not so long as to hide the outline. On the lower legs it is shorter and between the toes of softer texture. On the skull it is naturally short and close-fitting, while over the shoulders and around the tail it is very dense and heavy. The tail is nicely coated particularly on the underside, but devoid of feather. These dogs have bushy eyebrows of strong, straight hair and beards and whiskers of medium length.

**COLOUR**

The coat is liver and white, usually either liver and white spotted, liver roan, liver and white spotted with ticking and roaning or sometimes solid liver. The nose is dark brown. The head is brown, sometimes with a white blaze, the ears brown.

**HEAD**

The head is moderately long, the ***skull*** broad, the occipital bone not too prominent. The ***stop*** is medium, the ***muzzle*** fairly long with nasal bone straight and broad, the ***lips*** a trifle pendulous but close and bearded. The ***nose*** is dark brown with nostrils wide open, and the ***teeth*** are strong with scissors bite. ***Eyes*** are brown, medium in size, oval in contour, bright and clear and overhung with bushy eyebrows. Yellow eyes are not desirable. The ***ears***, rounded but not too broad, and close to sides of the head.

**NECK**

The neck is of medium length, slightly arched and devoid of dewlap; in fact, the skin throughout is notably tight to the body.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Forelegs are straight, with shoulders obliquely set and elbows close. Leg bones are flat rather than round, and strong, but not so heavy or coarse as to militate against the dog's natural agility.

**BODY**
The body is a little longer than it is high, as 10 is to 9, with the back short, straight and strong, the entire back line showing a perceptible slope down from withers to croup. The chest is deep and capacious, the ribs well sprung, loins taut and slender. Hips are broad, with croup nicely rounded. The tuck-up is apparent.

**HINDQUARTERS**
The ***thighs*** are strong and muscular. The ***hind legs*** are moderately angulated at stifle and hock and as viewed from behind, parallel to each other. Round in outline, the ***feet*** are webbed, high arched with toes close, their pads thick and hard, and their nails strong and quite heavy.

**TAIL**
***Docked:*** The tail is docked approximately two-fifths of original length. ***Undocked:*** Continuing the line of the back. Carried horizontally or slightly upward. Neither too thick nor too thin. Reaching to the hocks and carried straight or slightly sabre fashion.

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

- A short smooth coat, a soft woolly coat, or an excessively long coat is to be severely penalized.
- Any black in the coat is to be severely penalized.
- Spotted and flesh-coloured noses are undesirable and are to be penalized.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# PUDELPOINTER

RECOGNIZED: 1962

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**
The overall picture should be that of an agile, versatile hunting dog with sufficient height, standing over plenty of ground. The dog should look powerful, taut with grace and nobility.

**TEMPERAMENT**
His character should indicate enthusiasm for work, keenness, spark, and strong nerves.

**COAT**
Coat dense and hard, rather tight to the body with fine woolly undercoat. Medium long.

**COLOUR**
Dark liver to autumn leaves. Black only where dogs carry concentrated Pointer blood. Inconspicuous small white marks (chest and paws) are permitted.

**HEAD**
Long and wide, harmonically balanced muzzle and forehead. Well-developed beard and eyebrows. ***Eyes*** rather large, agile, dark amber, well-closed eyelids. Open eyelids disqualify dogs for breeding purposes. ***Ears*** medium size, close to head, slightly turned forward, not fleshy or houndy, rather pointed than round, and well covered with protecting hair.

**NECK**
Medium long, well muscled and arched.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulder*** close to the body, well covered with muscles. Shoulder and upper arm with plenty of angulation creating a long stride. ***Elbow*** located well back off brisket neither turned in nor outwards. ***Forearm*** straight; dry, clear lines and bones; well covered with hard protecting hair.

**BODY**
Chest wide, very deep, ribs rather barrel round. Short, strong loins and croup wide with well-developed muscles. Tail in line with croup, not carried upwards.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Upper and lower thigh well angulated, lower thigh long with backward slope towards hock joint. Bone from hock to pad absolutely straight. Paws round, closed, with hard pad. Hairs on and between paws not long.

**TAIL**
Tail docked or undocked. Rather thin, carried level, no feathering but covered with hard dense hair.

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

- Long, soft, open hair that does not fit close to the body, as well as short, mousy hair without beard

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (CHESAPEAKE BAY)

RECOGNIZED: 1913

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.*

**ORIGIN & PURPOSE**

Equally proficient on land and in the water, the Chesapeake Bay Retriever was developed along the Chesapeake Bay to hunt waterfowl under the most adverse weather and water conditions, often having to break ice during the course of many strenuous multiple retrieves. Frequently the Chesapeake must face wind, tide and long cold swims in its work. The breed's characteristics are specifically suited to enable the Chesapeake to function with ease, efficiency and endurance.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

In head, the Chesapeake's skull is broad and round with a medium stop. The jaws should be of sufficient length and strength to carry large game birds with an easy, tender hold. The double coat consists of a short, harsh, wavy outer coat and a dense, fine, woolly undercoat containing an abundance of natural oil and is ideally suited for the icy rugged conditions of weather the Chesapeake often works in. In body, the Chesapeake is a strong, well-balanced, powerfully built animal of moderate size and medium length in body and leg, deep and wide in chest, the shoulders built with full liberty of movement, and with no tendency to weakness in any feature, particularly the rear. The power though, should not be at the expense of agility or stamina. Size and substance should not be excessive as this is a working retriever of an active nature.

Distinctive features include eyes that are very clear, of yellowish or amber hue, hindquarters as high or a trifle higher than the shoulders, and a double coat that tends to wave on shoulders, neck, back and loins only.

The Chesapeake is valued for its bright and happy disposition, intelligence, quiet good sense, and affectionate protective nature. Extreme shyness or extreme aggressive tendencies are not desirable in the breed either as a gun dog or companion.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Chesapeake Bay Retriever should show a bright and happy disposition with an intelligent expression. Courage, willingness to work, alertness, nose, intelligence, love of water, general quality and, most of all, disposition should be given primary consideration in the selection and breeding of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever.

**SIZE**

***Height:***

Dogs should measure 58.5 to 66 cm (23 to 26 in).
Bitches should measure 53.25 to 61 cm (21 to 24 in).
Oversized or undersized animals are to be severely penalized.

***Weight:***

Dogs should weigh 29.5 to 36.25 kg (65 to 80 lb).
Bitches should weigh 25 to 31.75 kg (55 to 70 lb).

*Proportion:* Height from the top of the shoulder blades to the ground should be slightly less than the body length from the breastbone to the point of buttocks. Depth of body should extend at least to the elbow. Shoulder to elbow and elbow to ground should be equal.

**COAT**

Coat should be thick and short, nowhere over 3.75 cm (1.5 in) long, with a dense fine woolly undercoat. Hair on the face and legs should be very short and straight with a tendency to wave on the shoulders, neck, back, and loins only. Moderate feathering on the rear of the hindquarters and tail is permissible.

The texture of the Chesapeake's coat is very important, as the Chesapeake is used for hunting under all sorts of adverse weather conditions, often working in ice and snow. The oil in the harsh outer coat and woolly undercoat is of extreme value in preventing the cold water from reaching the Chesapeake's skin and aids in quick drying. A Chesapeake's coat should resist the water in the same way that a duck's feathers do. When the Chesapeake leaves the water and shakes, the coat should not hold water at all, being merely moist.

**COLOUR**

The colour of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever must be nearly that of its working surroundings as possible. Any colour of brown, sedge or deadgrass is acceptable, self-coloured Chesapeakes being preferred. (Self-coloured: A single colour with or without lighter and darker shadings of the same colour.) One colour is not to be preferred over another. A white spot on the breast, belly, toes or back of feet (immediately above the large pad) is permissible, but the smaller the spot the better, solid coloured preferred. The colour of the coat and its texture must be given every consideration when judging on the bench or in the ring. Honorable scars are not to be penalized.

**HEAD**

The Chesapeake Bay Retriever should have an intelligent expression. ***Eyes*** are to be medium large, very clear of yellowish or amber colour and wide apart. ***Ears*** are to be small, set well up on the head, hanging loosely, and of medium leather. ***Skull*** is broad and round with a medium stop. ***Nose*** is medium short. ***Muzzle*** is approximately the same length as the skull, tapered, pointed but not sharp. Lips are thin, not pendulous. ***Bite:*** Scissors is preferred, but a level bite is acceptable.

**NECK**

Neck should be of medium length with a strong muscular appearance, tapering to the shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**

There should be no tendency to weakness in the forequarters. ***Shoulders*** should be sloping with full liberty of action, plenty of power and without any restrictions of movement. ***Legs*** should be medium in length and straight, showing good bone and muscle. ***Pasterns*** slightly bent and of medium length. The front legs should appear straight when viewed from front or rear. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. Well-webbed hare-feet should be of good size with toes well rounded and close.

**BODY**

***Chest*** should be strong, deep and wide. Rib cage barrel round and deep. ***Body*** is of medium length, neither cobby nor roached, but rather approaching hollowness from underneath as the flanks should be well tucked up. The ***topline*** should show the hindquarters to be as high as or a trifle higher than the shoulders. ***Back*** should be short, well coupled and powerful.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Good hindquarters are essential. They should show fully as much power as the forequarters. There should be no tendency to weakness in the hindquarters. Hindquarters should be especially powerful to supply the driving power for swimming. ***Legs*** should be medium length and straight, showing good bone and muscle. ***Stifles*** should be well

angulated. The distance from hock to ground should be of medium length. The ***hind legs*** should look straight when viewed from the front or rear. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed from the rear legs.

**TAIL**

Tail of medium length; medium heavy at base. The tail should be straight or slightly curved and should not curl over back or side kink.

**GAIT**

The gait should be smooth, free and effortless, giving the impression of great power and strength. When viewed from the side, there should be good reach with no restrictions of movement in front and plenty of drive in the rear, with good flexion of the stifle and hock joints. Coming at you, there should be no signs of elbows being out. When the Chesapeake is moving away from you, there should be no sign of cow-hockness from the rear. As speed increases, the feet tend to converge toward a centre line of gravity.

**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**

- Specimens lacking in breed characteristics
- Teeth overshot or undershot
- Coat curly or with a tendency to curl all over the body
- Feathering on the tail or legs over 4.5 cm (1.75 in) long
- Black coloured
- White on any part of the body except breast, belly, toes or back of feet

**SCALE OF POINTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head, including lips, ears and eyes | 16 |
| Neck | 4 |
| Shoulders and body | 12 |
| Hindquarters and stifles | 12 |
| Elbows, legs and feet | 12 |
| Colour | 4 |
| Stern and tail | 10 |
| Coat and texture | 18 |
| General conformation | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | **100** |

***Note:*** The question of coat and general type of balance takes precedence over any scoring table which could be drawn up. The Chesapeake should be well proportioned, an animal with a good coat and well balanced in other points being preferable to one excelling in some but weak in others.

| APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENTS | CENTIMETRES | INCHES |
|---|---|---|
| Length head, nose to occiput | 24.25 to 25.5 | 9.5 to 10 |
| Girth at ears | 50.75 to 53.25 | 20 to 21 |
| Muzzle below eyes | 25.5 to 26.75 | 10 to 10.5 |
| Length of ears | 11.5 to 12.75 | 4.5 to 5 |
| Width between eyes | 6.25 to 7 | 2.5 to 2.75 |
| Girth neck close to shoulder | 50.75 to 56 | 20 to 22 |
| Girth of chest to elbows | 89 to 91.5 | 35 to 36 |
| Girth at flank | 61 to 63.5 | 24 to 25 |
| Length from occiput to tail base | 89 to 91.5 | 35 to 36 |
| Girth forearms at shoulders | 25.5 to 26.75 | 10 to 10.5 |
| Girth upper thigh | 48.25 to 50.75 | 19 to 20 |
| From root to root of ear, over skull | 12.75 to 15.25 | 5 to 6 |
| Occiput to top shoulder blades | 22.75 to 24.25 | 9 to 9.5 |
| From elbow to elbow over the shoulders | 63.5 to 66 | 25 to 26 |

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (CURLY-COATED)

RECOGNIZED: 1913

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 strong, smart, upstanding dog, showing activity, endurance and intelligence.

**COAT**
Coat should be one mass of crisp curls all over; a slightly more open coat not to be severely penalized. A prominent white patch on breast is undesirable, but a few white hairs allowed in an otherwise good dog.

**COLOUR**
Black or liver.

**HEAD**
Long and well proportioned, skull not too flat. ***Jaws:*** Long and strong but not inclined to snipiness. ***Nose:*** Black, in the black-coated variety, with wide nostrils. ***Teeth:*** Strong and level. ***Eyes:*** Black or brown, but not yellow, rather large but not too prominent. ***Ears:*** Rather small, set on low, lying close to the head, and covered with short curls.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulders*** should be very deep, muscular, and obliquely placed. ***Legs*** should be of moderate length, ***forelegs*** straight and set well under the body.

**BODY**
***Chest:*** Not too wide, but decidedly deep. ***Body:*** Rather short, muscular, and well ribbed up. ***Loin:*** Powerful, deep, and firm to the grasp.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Quarters strong and muscular, hocks low to the ground with moderate bend to stifle and hock. ***Feet:*** Round and compact with well-arched toes.

**TAIL**
Should be moderately short, carried fairly straight and covered with curls, slightly tapering towards the point.

**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.

- A saddle back or patch of uncurled hair behind the shoulder should be penalized.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (FLAT-COATED)

RECOGNIZED: 1913

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 Flat-Coated Retriever was developed in England in the mid-1800s from the St. John's Dog, combined with working field setter, sheepdogs and spaniels. It was the first of the retrievers to win widespread acclaim as a shooting dog, and by the end of the 1800s and early 1900s, it was the almost universal choice of those who required a dog for formal game shooting and wildfowling. It has maintained its reputation as dual-purpose retriever over the years and there remains little or no difference between field and show Flat-Coats. Field Flat-Coats should be structurally sound and conform to the standard; conformation Flat-Coats should be physically capable of performing in the field.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Flat-Coated Retriever combines substance and strength with elegance and refinement, which together with a happy and active demeanour, intelligent expression, and clean lines, have been eloquently described as power without lumber, and raciness without weediness.

The distinctive features of the Flat-Coat are the silhouette (moving as well as standing): smooth, effortless movement, head type, coat, and character. A proud carriage, responsive attitude, waving tail, and overall look of quality, strength, style and symmetry complete the picture of the typical Flat-Coat. The Flat-Coat is a strong and elegant working retriever. Quality of structure, balance and harmony of all parts both standing and in motion are essential. As a breed whose purpose is of a utilitarian nature, structure and condition should give every indication of being suited for hard work.

In profile the Flat-Coat has a long, clean but substantial head, which is unique to the breed. It is free from exaggerations of stop or cheek and set upon a moderately long neck which flows smoothly into the well-laid-back shoulders. A level topline combined with a deep, long rib cage tapering to a moderate tuck-up create the impression of a blunted triangle. The brisket is well developed and the forechest forms a prominent prow. The Flat-Coat is well proportioned, strong but elegant: never lacking in length of body or length of leg. The coat is thick and flat lying, and the legs and tail are well feathered.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Character is a primary and outstanding asset of the Flat-Coat. He is a devoted family companion, a versatile working dog, sensible, outgoing and tractable. In the field he has a great desire to hunt with self-reliance; in the show and obedience ring he demonstrates stability and a desire to please with a confident, happy and outgoing attitude (characterized by a wagging tail), and at home he is sensible, alert, and affectionate.

The Flat-Coat is a very companionable dog with a strong attachment to owner and family. To reach its full potential in any endeavour, the Flat-Coat requires a strong, personal relationship and individual attention. **Faults:** Nervous, hyperactive, apathetic, shy or obstinate behaviour is undesirable. Unprovoked aggressive behaviour is a very serious fault.

**SIZE**
Preferred height is 58.5 to 61 cm (23 to 24 in) at the withers for dogs; 56 to 58.5 cm (22 to 23 in) for bitches. The Flat-Coat should be in lean, hard, condition with the preferred weight being 27 to 32 kg (59.5 to 70.5 lb).

**COAT**
Coat is of a moderate length, density and fullness with a high luster. The ideal coat is flat lying and straight; a slight waviness is permissible. This is a working retriever and the coat must provide protection from all types of weather, water, and ground cover.

This requires a coat of sufficient texture, length and fullness to allow for adequate insulation. When the dog is in full coat, the ears, front, chest, back of forelegs, thighs, and underside of tail are thickly feathered, without being bushy, silky or stringy. Mane of longer, heavier coat on the neck extending over the withers and shoulders is considered characteristic and may affect the appearance of the topline and forequarters. **Faults:** Curly, woolly, silky or fluffy coats should be heavily penalized. Since the Flat-Coated Retriever is a dual-purpose dog, feathering is not excessively long.

***Trimming:*** The Flat-Coat is shown with as natural a coat as possible and must not be penalized for lack of trimming. Tidying of whiskers, ears, feet and tip of tail is acceptable. Shaving or noticeable barbering of neck, body coat, or feathering (to change the natural appearance of the dog) must be heavily penalized.

**COLOUR**
Solid black or solid liver. **Faults:** Dogs of a yellow colour or cream colour are not desirable, should not be bred from and must be excused from the show ring.

**HEAD**
***Skull:*** The long, clean, well-moulded head is adequate in size and strength to retrieve large pheasant, duck, or hare with ease. The impression of the skull and muzzle being cast in one piece is created by the fairly flat skull of moderate breadth; and flat clean cheeks, combined with the long, strong, deep muzzle which is well filled in before and between the eyes. ***Occiput*** not accentuated, the skull forming a curve where it joins the neck. ***Muzzle*** is nearly equal in length to the skull with a gradual, slight, but perceptible stop. ***Nose:*** Black and large open nostrils; brown on liver-coloured Flat-Coats. ***Mouth:*** Lips are fairly tight, clean and dry to minimize the retention of feathers. Jaws, long and strong. ***Teeth:*** Scissors bite preferred; level bite acceptable. Honourable scars, anywhere on the Flat-Coat, including broken and missing teeth (as long as the natural bite is evident), should not count against the dog. ***Eyes*** are set widely apart with brows slightly raised and mobile, giving life to the expression. Medium-sized, almond-shaped, dark brown or hazel with a very intelligent expression. Eye rims are self-coloured. ***Ears*** are relatively small, well set on, lying close to the side of the head and thickly feathered. **Faults:** Any coarseness or weakness, down or dish-face, cheekiness, domed skulls, short or snipey muzzle. Large, round, protruding or yellow eyes, loose lower eye lid, small mouths or weak lower jaws, pendulous lips which create an incorrect square-muzzled appearance, overly large or low set, hound-like or Setterish ears. Wry, undershot or overshot bites with a noticeable gap must be severely penalized.

**NECK**
Moderately long, strong, slightly arched, free from throatiness, flowing smoothly into the well-laid-back shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulder:*** Long, well laid back. Muscling wiry rather than bulky. ***Upper arm:*** Balanced, lengthy upper arm to allow for efficient reach. ***Lower arm:*** Forelegs, straight and strong with bone of good quality. ***Pasterns:*** Strong and springy with a slight slope. ***Feet:*** Medium sized and tight with well-arched toes and thick pads. **Faults:** Massive or overly refined bone. Pasterns upright, knuckling over or weak.

**BODY**

***Topline:*** Strong and level. ***Chest:*** Deep, moderately broad with well-defined brisket and prominent forechest. Rib cage deep, showing good length from forechest to back rib (to allow plenty of space for all body organs), and only moderately broad. The foreribs fairly flat showing a gradual spring, well arched in the centre of the body but rather lighter towards the loin. ***Loin:*** Strong, well muscled and at least as long as it is wide, allowing for freedom of movement and length of stride. Croup slopes only slightly; rump fairly broad and well muscled. **Faults:** Any weakness in the loin or middle back (open couplings), or an unduly short loin which restricts reach and drive are serious faults. A barrel or shallow chest, short rib cage, cobbiness or steep croup are not typical and considered faulty.

**HINDQUARTERS**

***Hip bone:*** Powerful with angulation in balance with the correctly angulated front. ***Upper thigh:*** Powerful and well muscled. ***Lower thigh*** *(stifle to hock joint):* Long and strong. ***Hock joint:*** Strong, well let down; when viewed from behind, hock joint and feet turn neither in nor out. ***Feet:*** Tight with well-arched toes and thick pads.

**TAIL**

Fairly straight, well set on as a smooth extension of the topline and reaching approximately to the hock joint; carried happily but without curl, never much above the level of the back.

**GAIT**

The Flat-Coat viewed from the side covers the ground efficiently and movement appears effortless and well coordinated. Front legs move forward with a long reaching action. Hindquarters reach well forward and well back in achieving a long stride in balance with the front movement. Topline appears strong and supple while dog is in motion. Viewed from front or rear the legs should turn neither in nor out, nor should the feet cross or interfere with one another. **Faults:** A choppy, short, mincing or ponderous action. Movement impeded by any structural weakness or twisting of joints.

**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 I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (GOLDEN)

RECOGNIZED: 1927

Effective: January 2022

*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 symmetrical, powerful, active dog, sound and well put together, not clumsy or long in the leg, displaying a kindly expression and possessing a personality that is eager, alert, and self-confident. Primarily a hunting dog, he should be shown in hard working condition. Overall appearance, balance, gait and purpose to be given more emphasis than any of his component parts.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Friendly, reliable, trustworthy. Hostility or aggressiveness towards other dogs or people, undue timidity or nervousness in normal situations is not in keeping with the character of the Golden Retriever. Dogs displaying poor temperament should be excused from the ring.

**SIZE**

***Height at withers:*** Dogs, 58.5 to 61 cm (23 to 24 in); bitches, 54.5 to 57.25 cm (21.5 to 22.5 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 29.5 to 34 kg (65 to 75 lb); bitches, 25 to 29.5 kg (55 to 65 lb)

Length from prosternum to ischial tuberosity (point of buttocks) slightly greater than height at the withers in ratio of 12:11. The distance from the top of the withers to the point of elbow and from point of elbow to the ground should be approximately equal.

**COAT**

Natural appearing, resilient, dense and water repellent with good undercoat. Texture not as hard as that of a short-haired dog nor silky as that of a setter. Lies flat against body and may be straight or wavy. Moderate feathering on back of forelegs and heavier feathering on front of neck, back of thighs and underside of tail. Untrimmed natural ruff.

**COLOUR**

Lustrous golden of various shades, ranging from cream to darkest gold. Feathering may be lighter than rest of coat. A few white hairs on chest permissible but not desirable. Allowable light shadings are not to be confused with white markings.

**HEAD**

Broad in skull, slightly arched laterally and longitudinally without prominence of frontal or occiput bones. Good stop. ***Foreface:*** Deep and wide, nearly as long as skull. ***Muzzle:*** When viewed in profile, slightly deeper at stop than at tip; when viewed from above, slightly wider at stop than at tip. No heaviness in flews. Removal of whiskers for show purposes optional. ***Nose:*** Black or dark brown, though lighter shade in cold weather not serious. ***Teeth:*** Scissors bite with lower incisors touching inside of upper incisors. Full dentition. ***Eyes:*** Friendly and intelligent, medium large, almond-shaped with dark, close-fitting rims, set well apart and reasonably deep in sockets. Colour

dark brown. No white or haw visible when looking straight ahead. ***Ears:*** Rather short, hanging flat against head with rounded tips slightly below jaw. Forward edge attached well behind and just above eye with rear edge slightly below eye.

**NECK**
Medium long, sloping well back into shoulders, giving sturdy muscular appearance with untrimmed natural ruff. No throatiness.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Forequarters muscular, well coordinated with hindquarters and capable of free movement. ***Shoulder blades:*** Wide, long, and well laid back, showing angulation with upper arm of approximately 90°. Shoulder blade and upper arm (humerus) should be approximately equal in length, setting close-fitting elbows back beneath the upper tip of the shoulder blades. ***Legs:*** Straight with good bone. ***Pastern:*** Short and strong, sloping slightly forward with no suggestion of weakness.

**BODY**
***Topline:*** Level from withers to croup, whether standing or moving. Well balanced, short coupled, deep through the heart. ***Chest:*** At least as wide as a man's hand, including thumb. Brisket extends to elbows. Ribs long and well sprung but not barrel-shaped, extending well to rear of body. ***Loin:*** Short, muscular, wide and deep, with very little tuck-up. Croup slopes gently.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Broad and strongly muscled. Well-bent stifles. When standing naturally, angulation between femur and pelvis approximately 90°, with hocks well let down. Legs straight when viewed from rear.

**FEET**
Feet medium size, well knuckled, round and compact with thick pads. Excessive hair may be trimmed to show natural size and contour.

**TAIL**
Well set on, neither too high nor too low, following natural line of croup. Bone length extends to point of hock. When moving, carried with merry action, level with topline or with some upward curve, but never curled over back or between legs.

**GAIT**
When trotting, gait is free, smooth, powerful and well coordinated. Viewed from front or rear, legs turn neither in nor out, nor do feet cross or interfere with each other. Increased speed causes tendency of feet to converge toward centre line of gravity.

**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 showing evidence of a functional abnormality of the eyelids or eyelashes (such as, but not limited to, trichiasis, entropion, ectropion or distichiasis) are to be excused from the ring.
- Excessive coat length, open coats or limp, soft coats are serious faults.
- Any alteration or modification to the natural appearance and texture of the coat or outline by use of products, sculpting, cutting or clipping, other than the trimming of the feet, tidying the ears and neatening of stray hairs is a serious fault.
- Any white markings beyond a few hairs on chest, except for greying or whitening of the face or body due to age

- Any noticeable area of black or other off-colour hair
- Light, round, slant, narrow or triangular eyes, which detract from correct expression
- Dudley nose (pink without pigmentation)
- Obvious gaps created by missing teeth

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Deviations in height of more than 2.5 cm (1 in) from standard either way.
- Undershot or overshot bite. This condition not to be confused with misalignment of teeth.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (LABRADOR)

RECOGNIZED: 1905

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

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

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

**SIZE**

***Ideal height at withers:*** Dogs, 57.25 to 62.25 cm (22.5 to 24.5 in); bitches, 54.5 to 59.75 cm (21.5 to 23.5 in)

***Approximate weight:*** Dogs, 27.25 to 36.25 kg (60 to 80 lb); bitches, 25 to 34 kg (55 to 75 lb).

Weight commensurate with height and with the breed's function as a medium-sized, powerful, active retriever.

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

**COAT**

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

**COLOUR**

Wholly black, yellow or chocolate. Small white spot on chest permissible. Yellows range from light cream to fox red with variations in the shadings on ears, under parts, hocks, and down the back. Chocolates range from light to dark chocolate. Any other colour, combination of colours or diluted colour is a disqualification. ***Pigmentation:*** Black in blacks and yellows; brown or liver in chocolates. Pigmentation fading to a lighter shade in yellows not to be penalized.

**HEAD**

***Head and skull:*** A kindly, gentle expression is characteristic of the breed. Skull broad with defined stop; clean-cut without fleshy cheeks. ***Muzzle:*** Of medium length, powerful, not snipey. Muzzle and skull on parallel planes and of approximately equal lengths. ***Nose:*** Wide; nostrils well developed. ***Eyes:*** Medium size, expressing intelligence

and good temper; almond or diamond shape, not round; colour dark brown or hazel. ***Ears:*** Medium-sized; hanging close to head and set rather far back. ***Mouth:*** Jaws and teeth strong; scissors bite.

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

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

**BODY**
***Chest:*** Of good width and depth; well-sprung ribs. ***Brisket*** extends to the elbows. Straight, level topline. ***Loins:*** Wide, short-coupled and strong.

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

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

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

**FAULTS**
Any departure from the foregoing ideal should be considered a fault. The seriousness with which the fault should be regarded must be in proportion to its degree and its effect upon the dog's function as a working retriever.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**
- Any colour other than black, yellow or chocolate
- Any diluted colour or any combination of colours other than as described

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# RETRIEVER (NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING)

RECOGNIZED: 1945

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 Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever was developed in Nova Scotia in the early 19th century to toll (or lure) and retrieve waterfowl. The tolling dog runs, jumps, and plays along the shoreline in full view of a flock of ducks, occasionally disappearing from sight and then quickly reappearing, aided by the hidden hunter, who throws small sticks or a ball for the dog. The dog's playful actions lure the curious ducks within gunshot range. The dog is then sent to retrieve the downed bird.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Toller is a medium-sized, powerful, compact, balanced, well-muscled dog; medium to heavy in bone, with a high degree of agility, alertness, and determination. Many Tollers have a slightly sad expression until they go to work, when their aspect changes to intense concentration and excitement. At work, the dog has a speeding, rushing action, with the head carried out almost level with the back and heavily feathered tail in constant motion.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Toller is highly intelligent, easy to train, and has great endurance. A strong and able swimmer, he is a natural and tenacious retriever on land and from water, setting himself for springy action the moment the slightest indication is given that retrieving is required. His strong retrieving desire and playfulness are qualities essential to his tolling ability. Loving and playful to his family, he can be reserved with strangers without being aggressive or overly shy. Aggression is not to be tolerated.

**SIZE**

Ideal height for dogs over 18 months is 48.25 to 50.75 cm (19 to 20 in); bitches over 18 months 45.75 to 48.25 cm (18 to 19 in). 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under ideal height is allowed. Weight should be in proportion to the height and bone of the dog guidelines: 20 to 22.75 kg (44 to 50 lb) for adult dogs; bitches 17 to 20 kg (37.5 to 44 lb).

**COAT**

The Toller was bred to retrieve from icy waters and must have a water-repellent double coat of medium length and softness with a softer, dense undercoat. The coat may have a slight wave on the back but is otherwise straight. Some winter coats may form a long, loose curl at the throat. Featherings are soft at the throat, behind the ears and at the back of the thighs, and forelegs are moderately feathered. While neatening of the ears and feet is permitted, the Toller should always appear natural.

**COLOUR**

Colour is various shades of red or orange with lighter featherings and underside of tail, and usually at least one of the following white markings – tip of tail, feet (not exceeding beyond the pasterns), chest, and blaze. A dog of otherwise high quality is not to be penalized for lack of white. The pigment of the nose, lips and eye rims should match, and be flesh-coloured, blending with coat, or be black.

**HEAD**

***Skull:*** The head, which should be in proportion to the body size, is clean-cut and slightly wedge-shaped when viewed from above. The broad skull is only slightly rounded, the occiput not prominent and the cheeks flat. Length from occiput to stop should roughly equal that of stop to tip of nose. The stop is moderate. ***Muzzle*** tapers in a clean line from stop to nose, with the lower jaw strong but not prominent. The underline of the muzzle runs almost in a straight line from the corner of the lip to the corner of the jawbone, with depth at the stop being greater than at the nose. Hair on the muzzle is short and fine. Whiskers are not removed. ***Nose*** tapers from bridge to tip, with nostrils well open. Colour should blend with that of the coat or be black. ***Mouth:*** Lips fit fairly tightly, forming a gentle curve in profile, with no heaviness in flews. The correct bite is tight scissors, full dentition is required. Overshot by more than 3 mm (0.125 in), undershot and wry mouth are highly undesirable. ***Jaws*** are strong enough to carry a sizable bird, and softness in mouth is essential. ***Eyes*** set well apart, almond-shaped, medium-sized. Colour, amber to brown. Expression is friendly, alert and intelligent. Flesh around the eyes should be the same colour as the lips. ***Ears:*** Triangular, rounded at the tips, medium-sized and carried in a dropped fashion. They are set high and well back on the skull, with the base held very slightly erect so that the edge of the ear is carried to the side of the head. They are well feathered at and behind the fold, with short hair at the tips.

**NECK**

Slightly arched, strongly muscled and well set on, of medium length, with no indication of throatiness.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders*** should be muscular, with the blade well laid back and well laid on giving good withers sloping into the short back. The blade and upper arm are roughly equal in length with the upper arm well angled back under the body. ***Elbows*** should be close to the body, turning neither in nor out, working cleanly and evenly. The ***forelegs*** should appear as parallel columns, straight and strong in bone. The ***pasterns*** are strong and slightly sloping. The strongly webbed ***feet*** are tight and round, with well-arched toes, thick pads and strong nails, and are in proportion to the size of the dog. Dewclaws may be removed.

**BODY**

Deep chested with good spring of rib, brisket reaching to the elbow. The back is short and straight, the topline level, the loins strong and muscular. The ribs are well sprung, neither barrel-shaped nor flat. Tuck-up is moderate.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Muscular, broad, and square in appearance. Rear and front angulation should be in balance. ***Thighs*** are very muscular, upper and lower sections being approximately equal in length. ***Stifles*** are well bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed.

**TAIL**

Following the natural very slight slope of the croup, broad at the base, luxuriant and heavily feathered, with the last vertebra reaching at least to the hock. The tail may be carried below the level of the back except when the dog is alert when it curves high over, though not touching the back.

**GAIT**

The Toller combines an impression of power with a springy, jaunty gait, showing good reach in front and a strong driving rear. Feet should turn neither in nor out and the legs travel in a straight line. As speed increases, the dog should single-track, topline remaining level, and covering ground with economy of movement.

**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 more than 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under ideal height
- Overshot bite
- Tail too short, kinked or curled over touching the back
- Lack of substance in adult dog
- Dish or down-faced
- Abrupt stop
- Large, round eyes
- Nose, eye rims, and eyes not of prescribed colour
- Bright pink nose
- Splayed or paper feet, down in pasterns
- Open coat
- Roached, sway back, slack loins
- Tail carried below level of back when dog gaiting
- Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and penalized according to the degree of deviation.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- White on shoulders, around ears, on back of neck, across back or flanks
- Silvery coat, grey in coat, black areas in coat
- Lack of webbing
- Undershot bite, wry mouth
- In adult classes, any shyness
- Butterfly nose
- Overshot by more than 3 mm (0.125 in)
- Any colour other than red or orange shades

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SETTER (ENGLISH)

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**

Although even our oldest authorities are not entirely in agreement as to the origin of this breed, it is generally agreed that the earliest English Setter had its origins in some of the older of the land spaniels that originated in Spain, or were the product of careful crosses of the Spanish Pointer, the large water spaniel, and the Springer Spaniel. By careful cultivation, the English Setter attained a high degree of proficiency for finding and pointing game in open country. The major credit for the development of the modern English Setter goes to two men of the middle 1800s, Mr. Edward Laverack and Mr. R.L. Purcell Llewellin.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

An elegant, stylish and symmetrical gun dog of good substance that projects a heritage of well-developed hunting instinct and bird sense. He suggests the ideal blend of strength and stamina combined with grace and style. Flat-coated with feathering of adequate length. Gaiting freely and smoothly with long forward reach and strong rear drive. Dogs should be decidedly masculine in appearance without coarseness. Bitches should be decidedly feminine in appearance without over-refinement.

**TEMPERAMENT**

A true gentleman by nature, he has a kind and gentle expression and is constantly expressing a willingness to please with an affectionate, happy and friendly attitude. He has a lovable, mild disposition and is without fear or viciousness.

**SIZE**

Dogs about 63.5 cm (25 in); bitches about 61 cm (24 in) in height, when measured at the withers. Symmetry – the balance of all parts to be considered. Symmetrical dogs will have level toplines or will be slightly higher at the shoulders than at the hips. They will have well-angulated fore and rear quarters that work smoothly together. Balance, harmony of proportion, elegance, grace and an appearance of quality, substance, and endurance to be looked for.

**COAT**

The coat should be flat without curl or woolliness. The dog should be adequately feathered on the ears, the chest, the belly, the underside of the thighs, the back of all legs and on the tail. The feathering, however, should not be so excessive that it hides the true lines and movement of the dog, nor should it affect the dog's appearance or function as a sporting dog.

**COLOUR**

Black and white, orange and white, liver and white, lemon and white, white, black white and tan, orange belton, liver belton, lemon belton, tricolour belton, blue belton. The belton markings may vary in degree from clear,

distinctive flecking to roan shading. Dogs without heavy patches of colour on the body but flecked all over preferred.

**HEAD**

The entire head should be in proportion to the body. It should be long and lean with a well-defined stop. ***Skull:*** When viewed from above, should be oval. The skull should be of medium width, without coarseness, and should be only slightly wider at the base than at the brows. The widest part of the oval should be at the ear set. There should be a moderately defined occipital protuberance. The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop should be equal in length to the muzzle. ***Muzzle:*** Brick-shaped and the width to be in harmony with the skull. It should be level from the eyes to the tip of the nose. When viewed from the side, the line of the top of the muzzle should be parallel to the line of the top of the skull. A dish face or a Roman nose is objectionable. The flews should be square and pendant. The ***nose*** to be black or dark brown in colour except in white, orange and white, lemon and white or liver and white where it may be lighter. The nostrils should be wide apart and large in the openings. ***Foreface:*** The skeletal structure under the eyes should be well chiselled with no suggestion of fullness. The cheeks, like the sides of the muzzle, should present a smooth and clean-cut appearance. ***Jaws:*** The lower jaw should extend in length so that the lower teeth form a close scissors bite with the upper teeth. The inner surface of the upper teeth in contact with the outer surface of the lower teeth when the jaws are closed. An even bite is not objectionable. The ***teeth*** should be strongly developed with upright incisors. Full dentition is desirable. ***Eyes*** should be bright, and the expression mild and intelligent. The iris should be brown, the darker the better. The eyelid rims should be fully pigmented. ***Ears*** should be set low and well back. Preferably, the set should be even with the eye level. When relaxed, the ears should be carried close to the head. They should be of moderate length, slightly rounded at the ends, and covered with long silky hair.

**NECK**

The neck should be rather long, muscular, and lean. The neck should be slightly arched at the crest, and clean-cut where it joins the head at the base of the skull. The neck should be larger and very muscular toward the shoulders, and the base of the neck should flow smoothly into the shoulders. The neck should not be too throaty or pendulous and should be graceful in appearance.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulder:*** The shoulder blade (scapula) should be laid back to approach the ideal angle of 45° from the vertical. The upper foreleg (humerus) should be equal in length to the shoulder blade (scapula) and form an angle of 90° with the shoulder blade. This enables the elbow to be placed directly under the back edge of the shoulder blade and bring the heel pad directly under the pivot point of the shoulder thus giving a maximum length of stride. The shoulders should be fairly close together at the tips, but with sufficient width between the blades to allow the dog to easily lower its head to the ground. The shoulder blades should lie flat and meld smoothly with the contours of the body. This structure permits perfect freedom of action for the forelegs. ***Forelegs:*** When seen standing from the front or side, the forelegs or arms (radius and ulna) should be straight and parallel. The elbows should have no tendency to turn either in or out when standing or gaiting. The upper arm (humerus) should be flat and muscular. The bone should be fully developed and muscles hard and devoid of flabbiness. The pastern should be short, strong, and nearly round with the slope from the pastern joint to the foot deviating very slightly forward from the perpendicular. ***Feet:*** The feet should be closely set and strong, pads well developed and tough; toes well arched and protected with short, thick hair.

**BODY**

***Forechest:*** The forechest should be well developed, and the point of the sternum (prosternum) should project about 2 to 2.5 cm (0.75 to 1 in) in front of the point of the shoulders. ***Rib cage:*** The chest should be deep, but not so wide or round as to interfere with the action of the forelegs. The keel should be deep enough to reach the level of the elbow. The ribs should be long, springing gradually to the middle of the body, then tapering as they approach the end of the thoracic cavity. ***Topline:*** The topline of the body of the dog in motion or standing should

appear to be level or to slope very slightly from the withers to the tail forming a graceful outline of medium length without sway or drop. The tail should continue as a smooth, level extension of the topline. ***Back:*** The back, the area between the withers and the loin, should be straight and strong at its junction with the loin area. The loins should be strong, moderate in length, slightly arched, but not to the extent of being roached or wheel-backed, and only discernible to the touch.

**HINDQUARTERS**

***Hips:*** The slope and length of the croup determines the tail-set, and the degree of slope should not be more than 15° from the horizontal for an ideal tail-set. The hip bones should be wide apart with the hips nicely rounded and blending smoothly into the hind legs. The pelvis should slope at an angle of 30° from the horizontal. The pelvis governs the forward reach and the backward follow-through of the hind legs, and this angle permits a maximum length of stride. Again, for efficiency and balance, the length of the pelvis and the upper thigh (femur) should be equal, and they in turn should be equal in length to the shoulder blade (scapula) and upper arm (humerus). ***Hind legs:*** The upper thigh (femur) should be well developed and muscular. The well-developed lower thigh (tibia/fibula) in a well-balanced setter should be slightly longer than the upper thigh (femur) and should become wide and flat as it approaches the hock joint. The knee joint (stifle) should be well bent and strong. The ***pastern*** from the hock joint to the foot, should be short, strong, and nearly round and perpendicular when viewed from the side. The hind legs, when seen from the rear, should be straight and parallel to each other and the hock joints should have no tendency to turn in or out either at rest or when the dog is in motion.

**TAIL**

The tail should be straight and taper to a fine point with only sufficient length to reach the hock joint or less. The feather must be straight and silky, hanging loosely in a fringe and tapering to a point when the tail is raised. There must be no bushiness. The tail should not curl sideways or curl above the level of the back (sickle tail).

**GAIT**

An effortless graceful movement demonstrating rapidity and endurance while covering the ground efficiently. There must be a long forward reach and strong rear drive with a lively tail and a proud head carriage. Head may be carried slightly lower when moving to allow for greater reach of the forelegs. The back of the dog should remain strong, firm, and level when in motion. When moving at a trot, the properly balanced dog will have a tendency to converge toward a line representing the centre of gravity of the dog.

**FAULTS**

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

- Any deviation from the affectionate, happy, friendly attitude, which makes the English Setter the true gentleman of the dog world
- Undershot or overshot bite
- Any dog over 68.5 cm (27 in) or under 61 cm (24 in). Any bitch over 66 cm (26 in) or under 58.5 cm (23 in)
- Incorrect tail set or a tail carriage such as a steep drop from the hips to the tail set or a tail which curls sideways or curls above the level of the back (sickle tails)
- Incorrect soft and woolly coat texture that will not protect the dog while working in the field
- Light eyes, loose eyes
- A lack of long forward reach and strong rear drive
- A hackneyed, paddling gait and a rolling, stilted, or lumbering motion
- Flat, splayed, or long feet or feet that turn in or out
- Too narrow or too wide a front
- Barrel-like or slab-sided rib cage
- A down-faced or snipey muzzle
- Flews in excess of that required to present a square muzzle

- A lack of back skull
- Cow hocks
- Any deviation from a topline that is level or very slightly sloping.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SETTER (GORDON)

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 good-sized, sturdily built dog, well muscled, with plenty of bone and substance, but active, upstanding and stylish, appearing capable of doing a full day's work in the field. Strong, rather short back, well-sprung ribs and short tail, a fairly heavy head, finely chiselled, intelligent, noble and dignified expression, showing no signs of shyness; clear colours and straight of slightly waved coat. A dog that suggests strength and stamina rather than extreme speed. Symmetry and quality are most essential. A dog well balanced in all points is preferable to one with outstanding good qualities and defects.

**SIZE**

***Shoulder height:*** Dogs, 61 to 68.5 cm (24 to 27 in); bitches, 58.5 to 66 cm (23 to 26 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 23 to 34 kg (55 to 75 lb); bitches, 20.5 to 29.5 kg (45 to 65 lb)

As a guide, the greater heights and weights are to be preferred provided that character and quality are also combined. Dogs over and under these heights and weights are to be discouraged.

**COAT**

Coat should be soft and shining, resembling silk, straight or slightly waved – the latter preferred – but not curly, with long hair on ears, under stomach, on chest, and on back of the fore and hind legs to the feet.

**COLOUR**

Deep, shining coal-black with tan markings, either of rich chestnut or mahogany red colour. The tan should be shining and not dull, yellowish or straw colour and not mixed with black hairs. Black penciling allowed on toes. The borderlines between black and tan colours should be clearly defined. There should not be any tan colours mixed in the black.

***Tan markings:***

- Two clear spots over the eyes not over 2 cm (0.75 in) in diameter
- On the sides of the muzzle, the tan should not reach above the base of nose, resembling a stripe around the end of the muzzle from one side to the other.
- On the throat
- Two large, clear spots on chest
- On the inside of the hind legs and inside of thighs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to the outside of the hind legs from the hock to the toes. It must, however, not completely eliminate the black on the back of hind legs.
- On the forelegs from the knees or a little above downward to the toes
- Around the vent

A white spot on the chest is allowed, but the smaller the better.

**HEAD**
Deep rather than broad, with plenty of brain room, nicely rounded good-sized ***skull***, broadest between the ears. The head should have a clearly indicated stop. Below and above the eyes should be lean and the cheek as narrow as the leanness of the head allows. The ***muzzle*** fairly long with almost parallel lines and not pointed either as seen from above or from the side. The flews not pendulous but with clearly indicated lips. The ***nose*** big, broad with open nostrils and of black colour. ***Eyes*** of fair size, neither too deep set nor too bulging, dark brown, bright and wise. ***Ears*** set low on the head, fairly large and thin.

**NECK**
Long, lean, arched to the head and without throatiness.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Shoulders should be fine at the points, deep and sloping well back, giving a moderately sloping topline. Forelegs big-boned, straight, not bowed either in or out, with elbows free, well let down and not inclined either in or out.

**BODY**
Chest deep and not too broad in front; the ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room.

**HINDQUARTERS**
The hind legs from hip to hock should be long, flat, and muscular, from hock to heel short and strong. The stifle and hock joints well bent, and not inclined either in or out. Both fore and hind feet should have close knit, well-arched toes with plenty of hair between with full toe pads and deep heel cushions.

**TAIL**
Short and should not reach below the hocks, carried horizontal or nearly so, thick at the root and finishing in a fine point. The feather, which starts near the root of the tail, should be slightly waved or straight and have a three-square appearance growing shorter uniformly toward the end.

**GAIT**
A smooth free movement with high head carriage.

**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.

- General Impression: Unintelligent appearance. The Bloodhound type with heavy and big head and ears and clumsy body, as well as the Collie type with its pointed muzzle and curved tail, or showing any signs of shyness.
- Head: Houndy, pointed, snipey, drooping or upturned muzzle, too small or large mouth
- Eyes: Too light in colour, too deep-set, or too prominent
- Ears: Set too high or unusually broad or heavy
- Neck: Thick and short
- Shoulders and Back: Irregularly formed
- Chest: Too broad
- Legs and Feet: Crooked legs. Out-turned elbows. The toes scattered, flat-footed.
- Tail: Too long, badly carried or hooked at the end
- Coat: Curly like wool, not shining
- Colour: Yellow or straw-coloured tan or without clearly defined lines between the different colours. White feet. Too much white on the chest. In the black there must be no tan hairs which can appear often around the eyes.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SETTER (IRISH)

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 Irish Setter is an active, aristocratic bird dog, rich red in colour, substantial yet elegant in build. Standing over two feet tall at the shoulder, the dog has a straight, fine, glossy coat, longer on ears, chest, tail and back of legs. Afield, he is a swift-moving hunter; at home, a sweet-natured, trainable companion. He is a rollicking personality. At his best the lines of the Irish Setter satisfy in overall balance that artists have termed him the most beautiful of all dogs. The correct specimen always exhibits balance whether standing or in motion. Each part of the dog flows and fits smoothly into its neighbouring parts without calling attention to itself.

**SIZE**

There is no disqualification as to size. The make and fit of all parts and their overall balance in the animal are rated more important. A height of 68.5 cm (27 in) at the withers with a show weight of about 31.75 kg (70 lb) is considered ideal for a dog; the bitch, 63.5 cm (25 in), 27.25 kg (60 lb). Variance beyond 2.5 cm (1 in) up or down to be discouraged.

**COAT**

Short and fine on head, forelegs and tips of ears; on all other parts, of moderate length and flat. Feathering long and silky on ears; on back of forelegs and thighs long and fine, with a pleasing fringe of hair on belly and brisket extending onto the chest. Feet well feathered between the toes. Fringe on tail moderately long and tapering. All coat and feathering as straight and free as possible from curl or wave.

**COLOUR**

Mahogany or rich chestnut red, with no trace of black. A small amount of white on chest, throat, or toes, or a narrow centred streak on skull, is not to be penalized.

**HEAD**

Long and lean, its length at least double the width between the ears. The brow is raised, showing a distinct stop midway between the tip of the nose and well-defined occiput (rear point of skull). Thus, the nearly level line from occiput to brow is set a little above, and parallel to, the straight and equal line from eye to nose. ***Skull*** is oval when viewed from above or front; very slightly domed when viewed in profile. Beauty of head is emphasized by delicate chiselling along the muzzle, around and below the eyes, and along the cheeks. ***Muzzle*** moderately deep, nostrils wide, jaws, of nearly equal length. Upper lips fairly square but not pendulous, the underline of the jaws being almost parallel with the topline of the muzzle. ***Nose*** black or chocolate. The ***teeth*** meet in a scissors bite in which the upper incisors fit closely over the lower, or they may meet evenly. ***Eyes*** somewhat almond-shaped, of medium size, placed rather well apart; neither deep set nor bulging. Colour: dark to medium brown. Expression soft yet alert. ***Ears*** set well back and low, not above level of eye. Leather thin, hanging in a neat fold close to the head, and nearly long enough to reach the nose.

**NECK**
Moderately long, strong but not thick, and slightly arched; free from throatiness, and fitting smoothly into the shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulder blades*** long, wide, sloping well back, fairly close together at the top and joined in front to long upper arms angled to bring the elbows slightly rearward along the brisket. ***Forelegs*** straight and sinewy, the elbows moving freely. All legs sturdy, with plenty of bone, and strong, nearly straight pasterns.

**BODY**
Sufficiently long to permit a straight and free stride. ***Topline*** of body from withers to tail slopes downward without sharp drop at the croup. ***Chest*** deep, reaching approximately to the elbows; rather narrow in front. ***Ribs*** well sprung. ***Loins*** of moderate length, muscular, and slightly arched.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Hindquarters should be wide and powerful with broad, well-developed thighs. ***Hind legs*** long and muscular from hip to hock, short and nearly perpendicular from hock to ground; well angulated at stifle and hock joints, which, like the elbows, incline neither in nor out. Feet rather small, very firm, toes arched and close.

**TAIL**
Strong at root, tapering to fine point, about long enough to reach the hock. Carriage straight or curving slightly upward, nearly level with the back.

**GAIT**
At the trot the gait is big, very lively, graceful and efficient. The head is held high. The hindquarters drive smoothly and with great power. The forelegs reach well ahead as if to pull in the ground, without giving the appearance of a hackney gait. The dog runs as he stands – straight. Seen from the front or rear, the forelegs, as well as the hind legs below the hock joint, move perpendicularly to the ground, with some tendency towards a single track as speed increases. But a crossing or weaving of the legs, front or back, is objectionable.

**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 I: SPORTING DOGS

# SETTER (IRISH RED & WHITE)

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 Irish Setter probably came to its own at the end of the 17th century. It is not well known outside of Ireland that there are two breeds of Irish Setters, but it is fairly certain, that the Red and White Setter is the older of the two, and that judicious selective breeding evolved the solid red colour. When the Irish Setters came to the show benches, just past the middle of the 19th century, there was a good deal of confusion about their proper colour. By the end of the 19th century, the Red Setter had virtually eclipsed the Red and White, which became so rare, that they were thought to be extinct. During the 1920s, efforts were made to revive the breed.

By 1944, the breed had re-established itself well enough to have a club of its own, and today it can be seen in healthy numbers at Irish shows. To hunters it has been considered slightly superior to the Red Setter because of its calmer temperament, and because it can be more easily seen in the autumn countryside. The Irish Red and White Setter is bred primarily for the field. All judges must be encouraged to judge the dogs from the working standpoint.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

Strong and powerful, well balanced and proportioned; without lumber; athletic rather than racy.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Aristocratic, keen and intelligent. Displays a kindly, friendly attitude, behind which should be discernible determination, courage and high spirit.

**SIZE**

***Desirable height at withers:*** Dogs, 62.25 to 66 cm (24.5 to 26 in); bitches, 57.25 to 61 cm (22.5 to 24 in)

**COAT**

***Hair:*** long, silky, fine hair called “feathering” on the back of the fore and hind legs and on the outer ear flap, also; a reasonable amount on the flank, extending on to the chest forming a fringe. All feathering straight, flat and not over profuse. The tail should be well feathered. On the head, front of legs and other parts of the body the hair should be short, flat and free from curl, but slight wave is permissible.

**COLOUR**

Base colour white with solid red patches (clear islands of red colour); both colours should show the maximum of life and bloom; flecking but not roaning permitted around the face and feet and up the foreleg as far as the elbow and up the hind leg as far as the hock; roaning, flecking, and mottling that is not excessive on any other part of the body, is permissible, but not desirable.

**HEAD**
Broad; in proportion to the body. ***Skull:*** Domed without showing occipital protuberance, as in the Irish Red Setter. ***Stop:*** Good stop. ***Muzzle:*** Clean and square. ***Jaws:*** Of equal or nearly equal length. ***Teeth:*** Regular; scissors bite ideal; level bite acceptable. ***Eyes:*** Dark hazel or dark brown; round, with slight prominence and without haw. ***Ears:*** Set level with the eyes, and well back, lying close to the head.

**NECK**
Moderately long, very muscular, but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatiness.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Forelegs straight and sinewy, well boned. Shoulders well laid back. Elbows free, turning neither in nor out. Pastern strong.

**BODY**
Strong and muscular. Back very muscular and powerful. Chest, deep with well sprung ribs.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Wide and powerful; hind legs from hip to hock long and muscular, from hock to heel of moderate length and strong. Stifle well bent. Hock well let down, turning neither in nor out. Feet close-knit.

**TAIL**
Moderate length, not reaching below hock, strong at root, tapering to a fine point; no appearance of ropiness and carried level with or below the back.

**GAIT**
When moving at a trot, the dog will have a tendency to converge towards a line representing the centre of gravity, called single tracking. Very lively, graceful and efficient. Head held high, hindquarters drive smoothly and with great power. Forelegs reach well ahead and remain low. No crossing or weaving of legs, front or 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.

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

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (AMERICAN COCKER)

RECOGNIZED: 1947

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 Cocker Spaniel evolved from a very old type of dog classified generally as Spaniels. The name "Spaniel" is mentioned in various literatures and pictured in woodcuts as early as 1328. The English literature and letters of the day always accepted that Spaniels originated in Spain. The partridge and quail hunters of the early 1800s wanted a smaller-sized dog who would simply find the game without disturbing it. Finally in 1892, the Kennel Club (England) recognized the "Cocker" as a classification and being a Spaniel that was less than 11 to 12 kg (24.25 to 26.5 lb), and one that worked. The first Cocker was registered with the American Kennel Club in 1879. The Cockers at this time were long and low-bodied and were generally around 9 to 10 kg (20 to 22 lb). In the early 1900s, the American Spaniel Club, striving to maintain the Cocker in its sporting dog classification, made the standard call for a dog not less than 13 kg (28 lb). It was during this time that the American Cocker Spaniel as we know it today really started to evolve into a separate and distinct breed of its own.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Cocker Spaniel is the smallest member of the Sporting Group. He has a sturdy, compact body and a cleanly chiselled and refined head, with the overall dog in complete balance and of ideal size. He stands well up at the shoulder on straight forelegs with a topline sloping slightly toward strong, muscular quarters. He is a dog capable of considerable speed, combined with great endurance. Above all he must be free and merry, sound, well balanced throughout, and in action show a keen inclination to work; equable in temperament with no suggestion of timidity.

**TEMPARAMENT**

Above all he must be free and merry, sound, well balanced throughout, and in action show a keen inclination to work; equable in temperament with no suggestion of timidity. When the dog is in motion the tail action is merry.

**SIZE**

The ideal height at the withers for an adult dog is 38 cm (15 in), and for an adult bitch 35.5 cm (14 in). Height may vary 1.25 cm (0.5 in) above or below this ideal. A dog whose height exceeds 39.25 cm (15.5 in), or a bitch whose height exceeds 36.75 cm (14.5 in), shall be disqualified. An adult dog whose height is less than 36.75 cm (14.5 in), or an adult bitch whose height is less than 34.25 cm (13.5 in) shall be penalized.

***Note:*** Height is determined by a line perpendicular to the ground from the top of the shoulder blades, the dog standing naturally with its forelegs and the lower hind legs parallel to the line of measurement.

**COAT**

On the head, short and fine; on the body, medium length, with enough undercoating to give protection. The ears, chest, abdomen, and hind legs are well feathered, but not so excessively as to hide the American Cocker Spaniel's true lines and movement or affect his appearance and function as a sporting dog. The texture is most important. The coat is silky, flat or slightly wavy, and of a texture which permits easy care. Excessive or curly or cottony textured coat is to be penalized.

**COLOUR**

***Black Variety:*** Solid colour black, to include black with tan points. The black should be jet; shadings of brown or liver in the sheen of the coat are not desirable. A small amount of white on the chest and/or throat is allowed, white in any other location shall disqualify.

***ASCOB Variety:*** Any solid colour other than black and any such colour with tan points and any such colour with sable shadings. The colour shall be of a uniform shade, but lighter colouring of the feather is permissible. A small amount of white on the chest and/or throat is allowed; white in any other location shall disqualify.

***Particolour Variety:*** Two or more definite, well broken colours, one of which must be white, including those with tan points and those with sable shadings; it is preferable that the tan markings be located in the same pattern as for the tan points in the Black and ASCOB varieties. Roans are classified as particolours and may be of any of the usual roaning patterns. Primary colour which is 90% or more shall disqualify. Merle pattern in any colour shall disqualify.

***Tan Points***

The colour of the tan may be from the lightest cream to the darkest red colour and should be restricted to 10% or less of the colour (of the specimen), tan markings in excess of that amount shall disqualify. In the case of tan points in the Black or ASCOB variety, the markings shall be located as follows:

- A clear tan spot over each eye
- On the side of the muzzle and on the cheeks
- On the undersides of the ears
- On all feet and/or legs
- Under the tail
- On the chest, optional – presence or absence not penalized. Tan markings which are not readily visible or which amount only to traces, shall be penalized. Tan on the muzzle which extends up- ward, over and joins shall also be penalized. The absence of tan markings in the Black or ASCOB variety in each of the specified locations in an otherwise tan-pointed dog shall disqualify.

**HEAD**

To attain a well-proportioned head, which must be in balance with the rest of the dog, it embodies the following: ***Skull:*** Rounded but not exaggerated with no tendency toward flatness; the eyebrows are clearly defined with a pronounced stop. The bony structure beneath the eyes is well chiselled with no prominence in the cheeks. ***Muzzle:*** Broad and deep, with square, even jaws. The upper lip is full and of sufficient depth to cover the lower jaw. To be in correct balance, the distance from the stop to the tip of the nose is one-half the distance from the stop up over the crown to the base of the skull. ***Nose:*** Of sufficient size to balance the muzzle and foreface, with well-developed nostrils typical of a sporting dog. It is black in colour in the blacks and black and tans. In other colours it may be brown, liver or black, the darker the better. The colour of the nose harmonizes with the colour of the eye rim. ***Mouth:*** The teeth are strong and sound, not too small, and meet in a scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Eyeballs are round and full and look directly forward. The shape of the eye rims gives a slightly almond-shaped appearance; the eye is not weak or goggled. The colour of the iris is dark brown and in general the darker the better. The expression is intelligent, alert, soft, and appealing. ***Ears:*** Lobular, long, of fine leather, well feathered, and placed no higher than a line to the lower part of the eye.

**NECK**

The neck is sufficiently long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily, muscular and free from pendulous “throatiness.” It rises strongly from the shoulders and arches slightly as it tapers to join the head.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders*** are well laid back, forming an angle with the upper arm of approximately 90°, which permits the dog to move his forelegs in an easy manner with considerable forward reach. Shoulders are clean-cut and sloping without protrusion and so set that the upper points of the withers are at an angle, which permits a wide spring of rib.

**BODY**

The body is short, compact, and firmly knit together, giving an impression of strength. The distance from the highest point of the shoulder blades to the ground is 15% or approximately 5 cm (2 in) more than the length from this point to the set-on of the tail. ***Back*** is strong and sloping evenly and slightly downward from the shoulders to the set-on of the docked or undocked tail. ***Hips*** are wide and quarters well rounded and muscular. The ***chest*** is deep, its lowest point no higher than the elbows, its front sufficiently wide for adequate heart and lung space, yet not so wide as to interfere with the straightforward movement of the forelegs. Ribs are deep and well sprung. The American Cocker Spaniel never appears long and low.

**LEGS AND FEET**

***Forelegs*** are parallel, straight, strongly boned and muscular and set close to the body well under the scapulae. When viewed from the side with the forelegs vertical, the elbow is directly below the highest point of the shoulder blade. The ***pasterns*** are short and strong. The ***hind legs*** are strongly boned and muscled with good angulation at the stifle and powerful, clearly defined thighs. The ***stifle joint*** is strong and there is no slippage of it in motion or when standing. The ***hocks*** are strong, well let down, and when viewed from the behind, the hind legs are parallel when in motion and at rest. ***Feet:*** Compact, large, round, and firm with horny pads; they turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws on hind legs and forelegs may be removed.

**TAIL**

The docked or undocked tail is set on and carried on a line with the topline of the back, or slightly higher; never straight up like a terrier and never so low as to indicate timidity.

**GAIT**

The American Cocker Spaniel, though the smallest of the sporting dogs, possesses a typical sporting dog gait. Prerequisite to good movement is balance between the front and rear assemblies. He drives with his strong, powerful rear quarters and is properly constructed in the shoulders and forelegs so that he can reach forward without constriction in a full stride to counterbalance the driving force from the rear. Above all, his gait is coordinated, smooth, and effortless. The dog must cover ground with his action and excessive animation should never be mistaken for proper 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.

- Dogs under 36.75 cm (14.5 in), bitches under 34.25 cm (13.5 in) penalized.
- Excessive or curly or cottony textured coat
- Tan markings that are not readily visible or that amount only to traces
- Tan on muzzle that extends upward, over and joins

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Blacks and ASCOBS: White markings except on chest and throat
- Particolour: 90% or more of primary colour
- Tan Points: Tan markings in excess of 10%
- Absence of tan markings in the black or ASCOBS variety in each of the specified locations in an otherwise tan-pointed dog
- Height: Dogs over 39.25 cm (15.5 in); bitches over 36.75 cm (14.5 in)
- Blue eyes or merle in any colour

**SCALE OF POINTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Skull | 8 |
| Muzzle | 10 |
| Teeth | 4 |
| Eyes | 6 |
| Ears | 3 |
| Neck and shoulders | 15 |
| Body | 15 |
| Legs | 9 |
| Feet | 6 |
| Stern | 3 |
| Coat | 6 |
| Colour and markings | 3 |
| Action | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | **100** |

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (AMERICAN WATER)

RECOGNIZED: 1942

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**

Medium in size, of sturdy typical Spaniel character, curly coat; an active muscular dog, with emphasis placed on proper size and conformation, correct head properties, texture of coat and colour.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Of amicable disposition; demeanour indicates intelligence, strength, and endurance.

**SIZE**

***Height at the shoulder:*** 38 to 45.75 cm (15 to 18 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 12.75 to 20.5 kg (28 to 45 lb); bitches, 11.25 to 18.25 kg (25 to 40 lb)

**COAT**

The coat should be closely curled or have marcel effect and should be of sufficient density to be of protection against weather, water, or punishing cover, yet not coarse. Legs should have medium-short, curly feather.

**COLOUR**

Solid liver or dark chocolate, a little white on toes or chest permissible.

**HEAD**

Moderate in length, ***skull*** rather broad and full, stop moderately defined, but not too pronounced. Forehead covered with short smooth hair and without tuft or topknot. ***Muzzle:*** Of medium length, square and with no inclination to snipiness. Jaws strong and of good length, and neither undershot nor overshot. ***Teeth:*** Straight and well-shaped. ***Nose:*** Sufficiently wide and with well-developed nostrils to ensure good scenting power. ***Eyes:*** Hazel, brown or of dark tone to harmonize with coat; set well apart. Expression alert, attractive, intelligent. ***Ears:*** Lobular, long and wide, not set too high on head, but slightly above the eyeline. Leather extending to end of nose and well covered with close curls.

**NECK**

Round and of medium length, strong and muscular, free of throatiness, set to carry head with dignity, but arch not accentuated.

**FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders sloping, clean, and muscular. Legs of medium length and well boned, but not so short as to handicap for field work. Forelegs powerful and reasonably straight.

**BODY**
Well developed, sturdily constructed but not too compactly coupled. General outline is a symmetrical relationship of parts. Well-sprung ribs. Strong loins, lightly arched; and well-furnished deep brisket but not excessively broad.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Hind legs firm with suitably bent stifles and strong hocks well let down. Feet to harmonize with size of dog. Toes closely grouped and well padded.

**TAIL**
Moderate in length, curved in a slightly rocker shape, carried slightly below level of back; tapered and covered with hair to tip, action lively.

**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.

- Coat too straight, soft, fine or tightly kinked
- Very flat skull, narrow across the top, long slender or snipey muzzle
- Cow hocks
- Rat or shaved tail

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Yellow eyes

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (BLUE PICARDY)

RECOGNIZED: 1995

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 dog is close to the ground, well built for work. General aspect much like that of the Picardy Spaniel.

**SIZE**
***Height at the withers:*** Dogs, 57 to 60 cm (22.5 to 23.5 in); a little shorter for bitches.

**COAT AND COLOUR**
Hair is flat, or slightly wavy, mottled grey black in colour giving it a bluish tinge with back spots. Good feathering on limbs and tail.

**HEAD**
***Nose:*** Large and well open. ***Muzzle:*** Long and sufficiently wide. ***Lips:*** Chops large and well let down, forming a square muzzle. Stop moderately accentuated but marked. ***Skull:*** Oval, relatively large without bulging parietal bones, occipital bone slightly apparent. ***Eyes:*** Calm expression, dark, large, well open. ***Ears*** must be set on a little above the line of the eye, rather thick, framing the face, covered with silky wavy hair; when stretched lengthwise, it must reach the tip of the nose. ***Neck:*** Well set into the shoulders. A very slight dewlap is allowed.

**BODY**
***Chest:*** Moderately deep. ***Ribs:*** Well sprung and descending to the elbows. ***Back*** and ***loin*** not too long, well held together. Croup slightly falling away.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Shoulders and arms slightly sloping. Upper arms strong and muscular. ***Feet:*** Round, a little large but not flat, well covered with hair between tight fingers.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Thighs muscular. Lower shanks long and well feathered. ***Hocks:*** Angulated without exaggeration and well feathered from the hock joint to the foot. ***Feet:*** Round, a little large but not flat, well covered with hair between tight toes.

**TAIL**
Tail not much longer than the hock joint, never hooked.

**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.

- Skull too narrow, not chiselled enough
- Muzzle pointed
- Eyes light, too small
- Ears short, set on too high, too thin
- Feet flat, splayed or too large
- Chest ribs too flat or too round

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

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (BRITTANY)

RECOGNIZED: 1934

Effective: January 2019

*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**

Descending most probably from the "dogs of Oysel which are spanning when a sparrowhawk is being thrown" and which, in the Middle Ages, were called "spaniels" (because they spanned under the hunter's net) or "setters" (because by doing so they "set" the game) in contrast to hounds. The Brittany Spaniel belonged to the small bird dog breeds that crouched under the hunter's net, which, with time, became the pointers of today.

In the French province of Brittany, these dogs conformed to the harsh nature of the region and acquired the typical characteristics of the Brittany country – a solid and rustic nature, a matchless and natural stamina, and a stocky and compact constitution. Its colours were white and black, white and brown, sometimes with some orange or even tricolour. They were deadly hunters and were very good at catching feather and tracking hares and rabbits.

In the second half of the last century, crossbreeding with English dogs introduced to the continent by lords who came to hunt partridges and woodcocks, led to the happy results of improving their scent and their style.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

A compact, closely knit dog of medium size having the appearance as well as the agility of a great ground covered. Strong, vigorous, energetic, and quick of movement. Not too light in bone, yet never heavy boned and cumbersome. Ruggedness, without clumsiness, is a characteristic of the breed. So leggy is he that his height at the withers is the same as the length of his body. He has no tail, or at most, one not longer than 10 cm (4 in).

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** 44.5 to 52 cm (17.5 to 20.5 in)

***Weight:*** Should weigh between 13.5 to 18.25 kg (30 to 40 lb).

**COAT**

Hair dense, flat or wavy, never curly nor silky. Furnishings not profuse. The ears should carry little fringe. Neither the front nor hind legs should carry heavy featherings. Skin fine and fairly loose. (A loose skin rolls with briars and sticks, thus diminishing punctures or tearing. But a skin so loose to form pouches is undesirable).

**COLOUR**

Colour dark orange and white, liver and white or tricolour. A tricolour is a liver and white dog with classic orange markings on eyebrows, muzzle and cheeks, inside the ears and under the tail, freckles on the lower legs may be orange. Anything exceeding the limits of these markings shall be severely penalized. Some ticking is desirable, but not so much as to produce belton patterns. Roan patterns or factors of any of these colours are permitted. The orange, and liver are found in standard particolour, or piebald patterns. Washed out or faded colours are not desirable. **Faults:** Long, curly, or silky hair is a fault. Any tendency towards excessive feathering should be severely penalized as undesirable in a sporting dog which must face burrs and heavy cover.

**HEAD**

***Skull:*** Medium length – approximately 12.75 cm (5 in). Rounded, very slightly wedge-shaped, but evenly made. Width, not quite as wide as the length – about 11.5 cm (4.5 in) and never so broad as to appear coarse, or so narrow as to appear racy. Well-defined, but gently sloping stop effect. Median line rather indistinct. The occipital crest only apparent to touch. Lateral walls well rounded. The Brittany should never be "apple-headed" and he should never have an indented stop. (All measurements of skull are for a 49.5 cm (19.5 in) dog. ***Muzzle:*** Medium length, about two-thirds the length of the skull, measuring the muzzle from the tip to the stop, and the skull from the occipital crest to the stop between the eyes. Muzzle should taper gradually in both horizontal and vertical dimensions as it approaches the nostrils. Neither a Roman nose nor a concave curve (dish face) is desirable. Never broad, heavy or snipey. ***Nose:*** Nostrils well open to permit deep breathing of air and adequate scenting while at top speed. Never shiny. Colour: To tone in with the darkest body colour according to whether the dog is orange and white, or liver and white. Dark nose and pigment are permitted in orange and white dogs. ***Mouth:*** Lips tight to the muzzle, with the upper lip overlapping the lower jaw only sufficiently to cover under lip. Lips dry so that feathers do not stick. Well-joined incisors. Posterior edge of upper incisors in contact with anterior edge of lower incisors, thus giving a true scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Well set in head. Well protected from briars by heavy expressive eyebrow. Skull well chiselled under the eyes, so that the lower lid is not pulled back to form a pocket or haw for catching seeds, dirt, and weed dust. Judges should check by facing head down to see if lid falls away from the eye. Preference should be for darker-coloured eyes, though lighter shades of amber should not be penalized. ***Ears:*** Set high, above level of the eyes. Short and leafy, rather than pendulous, reaching about half the length of the muzzle. Should lie flat and close to the head, with the tip rounded very slightly. Ears well covered with dense but relatively short hair, and with little fringe. **Faults:** Tight nostrils should be penalized. A two-tone or butterfly nose should be severely penalized. Drooling to receive a heavy penalty. Flews to be penalized. Overshot or undershot jaw to be penalized heavily. A prominent, full or pop eye should be heavily penalized. It is a serious fault in a hunting dog that must face briars. Light and mean looking eyes to be heavily penalized.

**NECK**

Medium length, not quite permitting the dog to place his nose on the ground without bending his legs. Free from throatiness, though not a serious fault unless accompanied by dewlaps. Strong, without giving the impression of being over-muscled. Well set into sloping shoulders. Never concave or ewe necked.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulder blades*** should not protrude much. Not too widely set apart with perhaps two thumbs width or less between the blades. At withers, the Brittany is slightly higher than at the rump. Shoulders sloping and muscular. Blade and upper arm should form nearly a 90% angle when measured from the posterior point of the blade at the withers to the junction of the blade and upper arm, and thence to the point of the elbow nearest the ribs. Straight shoulders do not permit sufficient reach. Viewed from the front, front legs perpendicular, but not set too wide as in the case of a dog loaded in shoulder. ***Elbows*** and ***feet*** turning neither in nor out. Viewed from the side, practically perpendicular to the pastern. ***Pastern*** slightly bent to give cushion to stride. Not so straight as in terriers. Leg bones clean, graceful, but not too fine. One must look for substance and suppleness. Height to the elbows should be approximately equal distance from elbows to withers. **Faults:** Falling pasterns are a serious fault. An extremely heavy bone is as much a fault as spindly legs.

**BODY**

Body length approximately the same as the height when measured at the withers. Body length is measured from the point of the forechest to the rear of the haunches. ***Back:*** Short and straight. Slight slope from highest point of withers to the root of the tail. Never hollow, saddle, sway, or roached back. ***Chest:*** Deep, reaching the level of the elbow. Neither so wide nor so rounded as to disturb the placement of the shoulder bones and elbows, which causes a paddling movement, and often causes soreness from elbow striking ribs. Ribs well sprung, but adequate heart room provided by depth as well as width. ***Loins:*** Short and strong. In motion the loin should not sway sideways, giving a zigzag motion to the back, wasting energy. Distance from last rib to upper thigh short, about

three to four finger widths. Slight drop from hips to root of tail. Flanks rounded. Fairly full. Not extremely tucked up, nor yet flabby and falling. **Faults:** A long body should be heavily penalized. Narrow or slab-sided chest are a fault. Narrow or weak loins are a fault.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Broad, strong, and muscular, with powerful thighs and well-bent stifles, giving a hip set well into the loin and marked angulation necessary for a powerful drive when in motion. Thighs well feathered, but not profusely, halfway to the hock. ***Stifles*** well bent. The stifle generally is the term used for knee joint. If the angle made by the upper and lower leg bones is straight, the dog quite generally lacks drive, since his hind legs cannot drive as far forward at each stride as is desirable. However, the stifle should not be bent so as to throw the hock joint far out behind the dog. Since factors not easily seen by the eye may give the dog his proper drive, a Brittany should not be condemned for straight stifle until the judge has checked the in motion from the side. When at trot, the Brittany's hind foot should step into or beyond the print left by the front foot. The stifle joint should not turn out making a cow hock. (The cow hock moves the foot out to the side, thus driving out of line, and losing reach at each stride). ***Hocks***, the back pasterns, should be moderately short and firm, pointing neither in nor out; perpendicular when viewed from the side. ***Feet s***hould be strong, with close-fitting, well-arched toes and thick pads. The Brittany is not "up on his toes". Toes not heavily feathered. An ideal foot is halfway between the hare- and cat-foot. **Faults:** Fat and falling hindquarters are a fault. Flat feet, splayed feet, paper feet, etc., are to be heavily penalized.

**TAIL**

The Brittany Spaniel may be born tailless or with a very short tail; when the tail is docked, the ideal length is from 2.5 to 6.25 cm (1 to 2.5 in). The docked tail should not exceed 10 cm (4 in). Natural or docked, set on high, actually an extension of the spine at about the same 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.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Any Brittany Spaniel measuring under 44.5 cm (17.5 in) or over 52 cm (20.5 in)
- Any black in the coat
- A nose so dark in colour as to appear black

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (CLUMBER)

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**

There are a few theories about the origin of the Clumber Spaniel. One theory traces the breed to around 1750, when a French nobleman, the Duc de Noailles, developed the breed in his private kennels. Realizing that he would not survive the French revolution, he gave all his Clumbers to his English friend, the second Duke of Newcastle at Clumber Park in Sherwood Forest. Other authors theorize that the Duc de Noailles had originally imported his Clumbers from England. Another author proposes that Clumbers may have originated in Spain. Some of the ancestors of the Clumber may be the Basset Hound and an early European spaniel, the now extinct Alpine Spaniel. Excellent at trailing, flushing, and retrieving game, the Clumber has a white coat which enables him to be seen by the hunter as he works within gun range. He is a silent worker with an excellent nose.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

A long, low, heavy-looking dog. His heavy brow, deep chest, straight forelegs, powerful hindquarters, massive bone, and substantial feet all give him the power and endurance to move through dense underbrush in pursuit of game. His stature is dignified, his expression thoughtful, but at the same time he shows great enthusiasm for his work and play. More emphasis should be given to his overall appearance, balance, and movement than to any individual parts.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Steady, affectionate, and loyal dog. He should never be timid, although he may at times be reserved with strangers. Aggressive or hostile behaviour is not acceptable and should never be condoned.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:***

Dogs are about 45.75 to 50.75 cm (18 to 20 in)
Bitches are about 43.25 to 48.25 cm (17 to 19 in)

***Ideal weight:***

Dogs, 31.75 to 38.5 kg (70 to 85 lb)
Bitches, 25 to 31.75 kg (55 to 70 lb)

Length to height is approximately 11:9 measured from the withers to the base of the tail and from the ground to the withers.

**COAT**

Coat silky and straight, not too long, extremely dense; legs and chest well feathered.

**COLOUR**

The Clumber Spaniel is primarily a white dog with lemon or orange markings. Markings around one eye, both eyes, or a white face are of equal value. Freckles on the muzzle, forelegs, and ears are common. The fewer markings on

the body the better, although a spot near the root of the tail is common. The feet and tail feathering may be trimmed to show the natural outline: trimming of whiskers is optional; excessive trimming especially of the body coat should be avoided. Any chopped, barbered or artificial effect is objectionable.

**HEAD**
Head large and massive in all its dimensions; round above the eyes, flat on top, with a furrow running between the eyes and up through the centre of the skull. There is a marked stop and large occipital protuberance. ***Jaw:*** Long, broad, and deep with well-developed flews. ***Muzzle:*** Broad and deep to facilitate retrieving many species of game. ***Nostrils:*** Large, open, and coloured in shades of brown, beige, rose, or cherry. ***Eyes:*** Large, dark hazel in colour, soft in expression, deep set in either a diamond-shaped rim or a rim with a "V" on the bottom and a curve on top. Some haw may show, but excessive haw is to be discouraged. ***Ears:*** Broad at the top, with thick ear leather; triangular in shape, turned over on the front edge; close to the head; set on low, attached to the skull at about eye level. ***Mouth:*** A scissors or even bite.

**NECK**
Neck long, thick, and powerful, with a large ruff. Some slackness of throat on presence of dewlap not to be faulted.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulders:*** Immensely strong and muscular, giving a heavy appearance to the front. ***Forelegs:*** Short, straight, and very heavy in bone, elbows close to the body. ***Feet*** are large, round, compact, with thick pads, well matched to the bone of the forequarters.

**BODY**
Long, low, and well ribbed up. The ***chest*** is wide and deep, the ***back*** is long, broad, and level, with very slight arch over the loin.

**HINDQUARTERS**
***Hind legs*** only slightly less heavily boned than the forelegs. They are moderately angulated, and the hock to heel is short and perpendicular to the ground. Quarters well developed and muscular. ***Rear feet*** are slightly smaller than the front feet with substantial pads.

**TAIL**
Set on just below the line of the back, well feathered, carried parallel to the back or slightly elevated. A docked and an undocked tail are of equal value.

**GAIT**
Because of his wide body and short legs, he tends to roll slightly. The proper Clumber roll occurs when the correctly proportioned dog reaches forward with the rear legs toward the centre line of gravity and rotates the hip downward while the back remains level and straight. This gait is comfortable and can be maintained at a steady trot for a day of work in the field without exhaustion.

**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.

- Excessive shyness, viciousness.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Any colour other than white with lemon or white with orange

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (ENGLISH COCKER)

RECOGNIZED: 1940

Effective: January 2020

*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 smallest of the British gun dogs is a compact, cobby, substantial dog who gives the impression of "pounds for inches" without being cloddy. He is an active, merry sporting dog who stands well up at the withers, alive with energy, with a powerful and effortless gait. He is capable of penetrating dense cover to flush and retrieve game. The incessant action of tail while at work gives the impression of a dog that is not only bred for hunting but also really loves to work. He is an attractive dog of balance, both standing and moving. This is a breed of moderation in all things without exaggeration in any way, the whole worth more than the sum of its parts.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The character of the English Cocker is of great importance. He is noted for his merry, affectionate disposition. He is a responsive, willing worker, both in the field and as a faithful companion.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** Dogs, 40.75 to 43.25 cm (16 to 17 in); bitches, 38 to 40.75 cm (15 to 16 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 12.75 to 15.5 kg (28 to 34 lb); bitches, 11.75 to 14.5 kg (26 to 32 lb)

Proper physical conformation and balance should be considered more important than weight or height, but a height exceeding 43.25 cm (17 in) or weight exceeding 15.5 kg (34 lb) should be faulted as this is traditionally a smallish breed.

**COAT**

The coat on the head should be short and fine. That on the body should be flat or slightly wavy, silky in texture, and of medium length with enough undercoat to provide protection. The English Cocker is well feathered but not so profusely as to hide the true lines or interfere with his field work.

**COLOUR**

Particolours are combinations of white with black, liver or shades of red or orange, either clearly marked, ticked or roaned, all with or without tan markings. A roaning pattern of white and black hair is commonly referred to as "blue." In particolours, it is preferable that any solid markings be broken on the body and more or less evenly distributed. Absence of markings on the head and/or on the body is acceptable.

Solid colours are black, liver or shades of red or gold, all with or without tan markings. White markings on a solid dog do not make it a particolour dog, and, with the exception of a small area on the throat or shirt front, are highly undesirable.

Black and tan and liver and tan are considered solid colours. In black and tans, the coat should be black (with tan markings as described below).

Tan markings that are clearly defined and of a rich shade of red or gold may appear in conjunction with black, liver and particolour combination of those colours. Tan should appear as follows: as spots over the eyes, on the sides of the muzzle, on the undersides of the ears and (optionally) on the throat and chest. It should also appear on all four legs and feet as well as under the tail.

Any colour other than those listed should be judged as a fault.

**HEAD**

The head at the first impression appears strong, yet free from coarseness with a softly contoured skull. The desirable proportion of the head is approximately one-half muzzle and one half skull measured from nostril to stop and from stop to occiput. The ***skull*** should be arched and slightly flattened when seen both from the side and from the front. When viewed in profile the brow should not be appreciably higher than the occiput. When viewed from above, the back of the skull should not be appreciably wider than the front of the skull. Although the ***muzzle*** is not long, there is chiselling beneath the eyes so that the impression, when viewed from the front, is that the muzzle is longer than it actually is. The stop should be definite, but moderate and slightly grooved. The head, taken as a whole, is neither long nor heavy, nor narrow and lacking in strength, and the parts taken as a whole combine to produce the expression that is distinctive of the breed. ***Ears*** are lobular, set low and close to the head, leather fine and extending approximately to the nose, well covered with long, silky, straight or slightly wavy hair. The expression should be soft, melting, alert and intelligent. The ***eyes*** should be medium in size, full and slightly oval or almond shaped, set fairly wide apart but looking forward with tight lids. The haws are inconspicuous and preferably pigmented but may be unpigmented. The eye colours are dark brown except in liver and liver particolours where hazel is permitted, but the darker the brown the better. On no account should the eyes be round or have a black, piercing or hard appearance. Correct eyes are an essential part of the desired expression. The ***nose*** should be black except in livers and liver particolours where it will be brown, though it is not uncommon for reds, goldens and their corresponding particolours to lose their black pigmentation during cold weather. The nostrils should be wide for proper scenting ability. The ***jaw*** should be strong and capable of carrying game, with good strength and width of bottom jaw. The lips should be softly curved but not pendulous or showing prominent flews. A scissors bite is preferred; however, a level bite should not be severely penalized. An overshot or undershot bite is to be severely penalized.

**NECK**

The neck should be of moderate length, clean and muscular, arched towards the head, and set cleanly into sloping shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**

The ***shoulders*** should be sloping and fine, and fit flat and smoothly onto the body. When viewed from the front, the shoulders should slope inwards, with the front edges slightly closer to the midline than the rear edges. When viewed from the side, the spine of the shoulder blade should slope towards the rear between 45° and 50° to the horizontal. The ***upper arm*** should be long and be approximately 90° to the spine of the shoulder blade. The ***forelegs*** should be straight and strong with round bone nearly equal in size from the elbow to the heel. The elbows should be set close to the body. The ***pasterns*** should be short, straight, and strong. There should be free action from the shoulders right down to the pasterns.

**BODY**

The body should be compact, showing strength without cloddiness. The ***chest*** should be deep, reaching to the elbows, with good spring of rib, but not so wide as to interfere with the action of forelegs, nor so narrow as to appear pinched. The height at the withers is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the set on of tail. The ***forechest*** should be well developed with the prosternum projecting moderately beyond the shoulder points. The ***brisket*** should reach to the elbow and, from a point just behind the elbow, slope gradually to a moderate tuck-up. A “herring gut” is most undesirable. The ***ribs*** should be well sprung and spring gradually to mid-body, tapering to the back ribs which should be of good depth and extend well back. The ***back*** should be short

and strong and the loin short, broad and slightly arched without apparent rise over the topline which should be firm and straight and drop slightly and gradually from the withers to the commencement of the croup. The croup should be gently rounded.

**HINDQUARTERS**

The ***hips*** should be rounded, and the thighs broad, well developed and muscular, giving abundance of propelling power. The ***stifles*** should be strong and well bent. The ***hock*** (from the point of the hock to the pad) should be moderately short, strong and well let down. When viewed from above, the width of the hindquarters should be equal to the spring of rib. When viewed directly from behind, the width of the hindquarters should be such that the ribs, although well sprung, are not visible. The size of the ***feet*** should be in proportion to the legs, firm, round, and cat-like with thick pads and strong, well-arched toes.

**TAIL**

The tail should be set on slightly lower than the line of the back, with no tendency to fall away sharply, merry in action and carried level or slightly lower, but never cocked up. It is traditionally docked to prevent injury when working. An undocked tail should be slightly curved, of moderate length, ideally not reaching below the hock, strong at the root, tapering to a fine tip, well feathered, lively in action and carried on a plane not higher than the level of the back.

Proper physical conformation and balance of the overall dog, including set on and carriage of the tail, should be considered more important than whether the tail is or is not docked, and whether or not an undocked tail satisfies the description mentioned above.

**GAIT**

The English Cocker is expected to be able to hunt in dense cover and upland terrains. His gait is accordingly characterized more by drive and the appearance of power than by great speed. He covers ground effortlessly and with reasonable extension both in front and in rear appropriate to his moderate angulation. Although he hunts with his head down, in the show ring he is expected to carry his head proudly and retain the same topline while in action as when standing for examination.

Coming and going, he moves in a straight line without crabbing or rolling. He should move with width between the front legs, and between the rear legs, appropriate to his build and gait. This is not a single tracking breed, and his action both fore and aft is characterized by “straight through” reach and drive.

**FAULTS**

Any deviation from the standard is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious or major, two factors should be used as a guide:

1) The extent to which it deviates from the standard.
2) The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the ability of the dog to perform its breed function.

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (ENGLISH SPRINGER)

RECOGNIZED: 1914

Effective: January 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 English Springer Spaniel is one of the oldest British land spaniels and best-established sporting gun dogs whose ancestors can be traced back into the dim and distant reaches of time. The English Springer Spaniel evolved from an ancient type of dog classified generally as spaniels. The name "Spaniel" is mentioned in various literatures and pictured in woodcuts as early as 1328. The name "Springer" undoubtedly came from his actions in the field where he sprang at his quarry and flushed it for the net, falcon or greyhound. The breed was first recognized as a separate breed from the "cocker" in 1902. Highly prized for his soft mouth, today he is used to find, flush and retrieve game for the gun.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The English Springer Spaniel is a medium-sized sporting dog, well proportioned, free from exaggeration, nicely balanced in every part. He is the highest on leg and raciest in build of all British land spaniels. His pendulous ears, soft gentle expression, sturdy build and friendly wagging tail proclaim him unmistakably a member of the ancient family of spaniels. His carriage is proud, his body deep, and his legs strong and muscular with enough length to carry him with ease. He looks the part of a dog that can go and keep going under difficult hunting conditions. At his best he is endowed with style, symmetry, balance and enthusiasm and is every inch a sporting dog of distinct spaniel character, combining beauty and utility.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The typical Springer is friendly, eager to please, quick to learn and biddable. In the show ring he should exhibit poise, attentiveness, tractability, and should permit examination without resentment or cringing. A Springer showing aggression toward people, other dogs or excessive timidity (with due allowance for puppies) is not in keeping with a sporting dog character and purpose and should be faulted.

**SIZE**

The Springer is built to cover rough ground with ability and reasonable speed. He should be kept to medium size: neither too small and light nor too large and heavy to do the work for which he is intended. The ideal shoulder height for dogs is 50.75 cm (20 in); for bitches, 48.25 cm (19 in).

Weight is dependent upon the dog's other dimensions: a 50.75 cm (20 in) dog, well proportioned, in good condition should weigh about 22.25 to 25 kg (49 to 55 lb). A 48.25 cm (19 in) bitch will weigh about 18.25 to 20 kg (40 to 44 lb). The resulting appearance is a well-knit, sturdy dog with good but not too heavy bone, in no way coarse or ponderous. A dog or bitch within 2.5 cm (1 in) of the breed standard either way at the withers is not to be faulted.

**COAT**

The Springer has a thick double coat that is water, weather and thorn proof. His body coat of medium length may be flat or wavy. The coat on his head, front of forelegs and front of hind legs is short and fine. His ears, chest, back

of legs, belly and britches are nicely furnished with moderate, but not heavy, fringing. Correct quality and condition of coat should take precedence over quantity. Trimming may be done to the head, neck, ears, hocks, feet and furnishings and dead undercoat may be removed to make a neat appearance. Excessive trimming that removes the protective quality of the coat should be faulted.

**COLOUR**

All the following combinations of colours and markings are equally acceptable:

- Black or liver with white markings or white with black or liver markings;
- Blue or liver roan;
- Tricolour: black and white or liver and white with tan markings. Any white portion of the coat may be flecked with ticking.

**HEAD**

The head is impressive without being heavy. Its beauty lies in a combination of strength and refinement. It is important that the size and proportion be in balance with the rest of the dog. Viewed in profile, the head should appear approximately the same length as the neck. The ***skull*** is to be of medium length, fairly broad, flat on top, slightly rounded at the sides and back. The occipital bone is inconspicuous, rounded rather than peaked or angular. The ***muzzle*** is approximately the same length as the skull, and in harmony as to width and general character. Looking down on the head the muzzle is to appear to be about one-half the width of the skull. The skull rises from the muzzle and makes a brow or "stop", divided by a groove or fluting between the eyes. This groove continues upward and gradually disappears as it reaches the middle of the forehead. The "stop" is moderate with a subtle rise where the muzzle blends into the upper head, further emphasized by the groove and shape of the well-developed eyebrows. The chiselling of the bony structure around the eye, the stop, eyebrows and flat cheeks contribute to the Springer's beautiful and characteristic expression. When viewed in profile, the skull and the muzzle lie in two approximately parallel planes. The nasal bone should be straight (neither concave, "dish-faced"; nor convex, Roman nosed). The ***nostrils*** should be well opened, broad, and liver or black coloured depending upon the colour of the coat. Flesh-coloured noses (Dudley) or spotted noses (butterfly) are undesirable. The square, strong ***jaws*** are to be of sufficient length to allow the dog to carry game easily. Flews come down to fully cover the lower jaw but are not pendulous. The ***teeth*** should be strong, clean and not too small. The incisors should meet in a close scissors or even bite. More than any other feature the eyes contribute to the Springer's appeal. Colour, placement, and size of the eyes influence expression and attractiveness. The ***eyes*** are to be of medium size, almond or oval in shape. The eyes are set rather well apart and fairly deep in their sockets. The iris colour is to harmonize with the coat colour, preferably a dark hazel in the liver dogs and black or dark brown in the black dogs. The expression should signify an alert, kind and trusting nature. The lids are tight with little or no haw showing. The ***ears*** are lobular in shape, nicely feathered with thin, fairly wide ear leathers that are long enough to reach to the tip of the nose. The ear-set is in line with the corner of the eye, not too far back and the ears hang close to the cheeks with no tendency to stand up or out.

**NECK**

The moderately long, strong, muscular neck is well set on, tapers towards the head, is arched slightly at the crest and is approximately the same length as the head.

**FOREQUARTERS**

Efficient front movement calls for proper forequarter assembly that allows the dog to swing his forelegs forward in an effortless manner. The ***shoulders*** lie flat and fairly close together at the tips, flowing smoothly into the contour of the body. The shoulder blade, measured from top of withers to point of shoulder, and upper arm, measured from point of shoulder to elbow, should ideally be of equal length forming an almost 90% angle. This puts the front legs well under the body and the elbows, close to the body, in line with the tips of shoulder blades. The strong ***forelegs*** are straight with moderate bone; neither too heavy, nor too light. The bone is slightly flattened and does not taper or change size from the elbow to the foot. The slightly sloping ***pasterns*** are short and strong. The ***forefeet*** are tight, well arched and round or slightly oval with thick pads. Dewclaws may or may not be present.

**BODY**

The length of body, when measured from the point of shoulder to the point of buttocks, is slightly greater than the height at the withers. The ***backline*** slopes very gently from withers to tail and the back is firm and level. The body is short coupled and strong. The ***chest*** should be deep and reach to the level of the elbows. The well-developed ***forechest*** should not be too wide or round as to interfere with the action of the front legs. The ***ribs*** are well sprung, fairly long and taper as they approach the flank. The ***loin*** is short, muscular and has a slight arch. The hips are nicely rounded and blend into the hind legs. The underline rises gently towards the rear.

**HINDQUARTERS**

The Springer should be shown in hard muscular condition with well-developed hips and thighs and the rear assembly should suggest strength and driving power. For functional efficiency the angulation of the hindquarters should be neither more than, nor less than, that of the forequarters. ***Thighs*** are broad and muscular. ***Stifle*** joints are strong and moderately bent. The ***hock*** joints are somewhat rounded. The rear ***pasterns*** are short and strong (measuring about one-third the distance from hip joint to foot) with good bone. When viewed from behind, the rear pasterns to be parallel. The ***hind feet*** are tight, compact, slightly smaller than the forefeet and well rounded with strong thick pads. Dewclaws may or may not be present.

**TAIL**

The Springer's tail is an index both to his temperament and his conformation. Merry tail action is characteristic of the breed. The proper tail set is slightly low as a natural continuation of the gently rounded croup. The tail is carried horizontally or slightly elevated. A clamped tail that may indicate timidity or an unreliable temperament or a tail carried at a right angle to the backline should be faulted. The tail may be docked or undocked. The docked tail is strong at the root, tapered to the end and in balance with the rest of the dog. The undocked tail is strong at the root, tapered to a fine tip and in balance with the rest of the dog. Feathering, if present, will be in balance to the rest of the coat.

**GAIT**

The English Springer's movement is strictly his own. When evaluating the Springer, the final test of a dog's conformation and soundness should emphasize proper movement. Prerequisite to good movement is balance of the front and rear assemblies. The two must match in angulation and muscular development if the gait is to be smooth and effortless. Well laid back shoulders that permits a long stride and excellent rear quarters that provide the driving power are both essential to correct movement. When viewed from the front, the forelegs should swing forward from the shoulder in a free and easy manner, with no tendency for the feet to interfere with each other. From the rear, the parallel hocks should drive well under the body in line with the forelegs. Viewed from the side, the Springer should exhibit a good long forward stride. As speed increases legs naturally converge toward a centre line of travel.

**FAULTS**

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault. The seriousness of the fault should be in regard to the proportion of its degree and its effect on the health and ability of the dog to perform the job for which the breed was established.

- Lack of true English Springer type in conformation, expression or behaviour
- A Springer showing aggression toward people or other dogs is not in keeping with a sporting dog character or purpose.
- Rough curly coat; excessive over trimming that removes the protective quality of the coat; off colours such as lemon, red, orange (major fault)
- Oval, pointed, or heavy skull; too short, thin, narrow or heavy muzzle, too much or too little stop; faulty jaw formation (major fault); round, thick or protruding (lips)
- Eyes: small, round, prominent, droopy, yellow, or significantly lighter than coat colour; eyes that have a harsh expression; droopy eyelids; prominent haw

- Ears: short or round ears; incorrect ear set
- Short or concave (ewe) neck, excessive throatiness
- Steep or loaded shoulders; loose elbows; crooked legs; weak or straight pasterns
- Sharp slope to backline; body too shallow; ribs too flat or too round; sway back or roach back; too much or too little tuck-up
- Too much or too little angulation; narrow or underdeveloped thighs; too short or too long hocks; splayed or hare feet
- Too low or too high tail set; too steep or too high croup. Tail carried at a right angle to the backline, a clamped tail
- Short, choppy, mincing, or hopping steps; moving with forefeet wide; cow or sickle hocks

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (FIELD)

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**

That of a well-balanced, noble, upstanding sporting dog; built for activity and endurance. A grand combination of beauty and utility, and bespeaking of unusual docility and instinct.

**SIZE**

***Height at the shoulder:*** About 45.75 cm (18 in)

***Weight:*** From about 15.75 to 22.75 kg (35 to 50 lb)

**COAT**

Coat flat or slightly waved, and never curled. Sufficiently dense to resist the weather, and not too short. Silky in texture, glossy, and refined in nature, with neither duffleness on the one hand, nor curl or wiriness on the other. On the chest, under belly and behind the legs, there should be abundant feather, but never too much, especially below the hocks, and that of the right sort, viz setter-like. The hindquarters should be similarly adorned.

**COLOUR**

Black, liver, golden liver, mahogany red, or roan; or any one of these colours with tan over the eyes and on the cheeks, feet, and pasterns. Other colours, such as black and white, liver and white, red or orange and white, while not disqualifying, will be considered less desirable since the Field Spaniel should be clearly distinguished from the Springer Spaniel.

**HEAD**

Should be quite characteristic of this grand sporting dog, as that of the Bulldog, or the Bloodhound; its very stamp and countenance should at once convey the conviction of high breeding, character and nobility; ***skull*** well developed, with a distinctly elevated occipital tuberosity which, above all, gives the character alluded to; not too wide across the ***muzzle***, long and lean, never snipey or squarely cut, and in profile curving gradually from nose to throat; lean beneath the eyes – a thickness here gives coarseness to the whole head. The great length of muzzle gives surface for the free development of the olfactory nerve, and thus secures the highest possible scenting powers. ***Nose*** well developed, with good open nostrils. ***Eyes*** not too full, but not small, receding or overhung, colour dark hazel or brown, or nearly black, according to the colour of the dog. Grave in expression and showing no haw. ***Ears*** moderately long and wide, sufficiently clad with nice Setter-like feather and set low. They should fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards.

**NECK**

Long, strong and muscular, so as to enable the dog to retrieve his game without undue fatigue.

**FOREQUARTERS**
Shoulders long, sloping and well set back, thus giving great activity and speed. Forelegs should be of fairly good length, with straight, clean, flat bone, and nicely feathered. Immense bone is no longer desirable.

**BODY**
Should be of moderate length, well ribbed up to a good strong loin, straight or slightly arched, never slack. Chest deep and well developed, but not too round and wide. Back and loin very strong and muscular.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Strong and muscular. The stifles should be moderately bent, and not twisted either in or out. Feet not too small; round, with short soft hair between the toes; good, strong pads.

**TAIL**
Well set on and carried low, if possible, below the level of the back, in a straight line or with a slight downward inclination, never elevated above the back, and in action always kept low, nicely fringed with wavy feather of silky texture.

**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 and jaw | 15 |
| Eyes | 5 |
| Ears | 5 |
| Neck | 5 |
| Body | 10 |
| Forelegs | 10 |
| Hind legs | 10 |
| Feet | 10 |
| Stern | 10 |
| Coat and feather | 10 |
| General appearance | 10 |
| **TOTAL** | **100** |

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (FRENCH)

RECOGNIZED: 1985

Effective: July 2023

*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 French Spaniel is one of the oldest pointing dogs, a renowned setting dog used in the Middle Ages for hunting. The breed originated in France in the 17th century. A good retriever, he works methodically on land or in water. Icy water or bramble does not deter him. His ancestors are more than likely at the origin of the diverse varieties of sporting Spaniels. Through selection, he developed into the elegant and athletic dog, pointing very firmly, which today excels in working trials. He is a versatile pointing dog. The French Spaniel is a good hunting dog with his intelligent search, short range, accurate and quick location, pointing, style and intensity.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The French Spaniel suggests strength, stamina and elegance. He is a strongly built well-balanced, medium sized hunting dog, with great endurance, not coarse in any way, very active, with a mild disposition, and is never vicious.

**TEMPERAMENT**

An intelligent, gentle, calm, willing dog that is an enthusiastic hunter and retriever. He is sociable with other dogs and an ideal companion. A true gentleman by nature, he has a kind, noble and dignified expression and friendly attitude. Highly intelligent and a born hunter, his enthusiasm and willingness to work hard are his heritage. He is very easy to train. His calm nature makes him an excellent hunting companion.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** Dogs, 56 to 61 cm (22 to 24 in); bitches, 53 to 59 cm (20.75 to 23.25 in)
With a tolerance of +2 cm (0.75 in) or -1 cm (0.4 in)

*Important Proportions:* The length of the body (from the point of the shoulders to the point of the buttock) is slightly longer by 2 to 3 cm (0.75 to 1.25 in) to the height at the withers.

**COAT**

The hair is short on the head, front of forelegs, below the hocks, and front of hind legs. The body coat is flat (straight) or slightly wavy, of medium length, and sufficiently dense to be waterproof and weatherproof. The texture is fine, and the hair should have a clean, glossy appearance. Long and wavy on the ears, falling beyond the cartilage as well as on the back of the legs and the tail. The back of the foreleg is furnished with wavy silky feathering of medium length. The feathering is distinctly longer at level of the forearm and falls to the level of the pastern. Feathering at back of rear limbs particularly profuse behind the upper thighs.

**COLOUR**

Always white with brown markings, with or without ticking. Too much ticking is not to be encouraged. White and brown coat with medium spotting, sometimes becoming predominant, with irregular patches, slightly or moderately flecked and roan without excess. The brown varies from cinnamon to dark liver. A white blaze and

white on the head is desirable, if the marking is not too wide. The absence of white on the head is perfectly acceptable. The edges of the lips, the eye rims and the nose are brown, without any unpigmented areas.

**HEAD**

The head is carried proudly, without heaviness, without excessive leanness and showing well-defined outlines. It is of medium length and width with a kind and intelligent expression. ***Skull:*** The skull is fairly long and of medium width, not quite flat. The occipital protuberance should be evident, but only to a slight degree. Cheek bones should not be prominent. ***Stop:*** Midway between nose and occiput~~,~~ should be well marked~~,~~ but not too exaggerated. ***Muzzle:*** Muzzle is fairly long, broad and deep. Lips or jowls of average thickness, slight curved, not square. A slightly convex nasal bridge is preferable to a straight one; it is a little shorter than the skull. The upper lip fits well. Seen in profile, it falls almost vertically at the front and curves progressively up to the only slightly visible but well closed corner of the lips. The upper lip must not cover the lower lip excessively. Complete dentition. ***Teeth*** meet in a scissors bite or an even bite, neither undershot nor overshot. ***Nose:*** Nose is well developed, brown in colour with no pale spots. The nostrils large and wide open. ***Eyes:*** Eyes are medium in size and not showing any haw. The eyes are of oval shape, cinnamon to dark brown in colour, as close as possible to that of the patches. The brown eyelids are well fitted to the eyeball. The upper eyelid is well-furnished with eyelashes. ***Ears:*** Ears are long, framing the head, attached low, at the level of the outer corner of the eye, or lower, hanging slightly at the back of the head and not showing the inside face of the ear (burr). The ears are covered with a lot of wavy, silky hair. The tip is rounded. The hair on the ears should be brown. The ears are well set back at eye level, carried close to the cheeks. Pulled gently towards the front, the end of the cartilage must just reach the base of the nose. The fringes are long and wavy.

**NECK**

The neck should be of moderate length, muscular, slightly arched at the crest, without dewlap.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders*** well laid back, shoulder blades long and well slanted; well attached to the chest and quite oblique (50° to the horizontal). ***Forelegs*** are straight, well-boned and muscular. ***Forefeet*** are oval, with tight, well-arched toes and strong, dark-coloured nails. Furnished with hair between the toes. The pads are firm and dark. Carpus/ Metacarpus (Pastern joint/Pastern), well defined and lean. Seen from the side, the pastern is very slightly oblique.

**BODY**

The ***chest*** should be deep and fairly broad, its depth reaching the elbows, with good length, depth and breadth of rib cage. Underline gradually rises towards the belly without excessive tuck-up. ***Withers:*** Lean, well-defined, and broad. ***Ribs:*** Well proportioned, not too flat or too round. The back is of moderate length, topline slopes very slightly from the withers to the set on of tail. ***Topline:*** Straight, well sustained in both action and standing. The loin must be strong, short, with well-developed muscles, the buttocks slightly prominent. The length of the rib cage is equal or superior to six-tenths of the length of the body. ***Croup:*** Broad, rounded, gradually sloping from the loin without visible bony structure.

**HINDQUARTERS**

***General appearance:*** Seen from behind, the hind legs are straight. The upper and lower thighs are large, muscled, strong and quite long. Its angle on the horizontal is between 65° and 70°. Lower thigh is of almost equal length to the upper thigh with broad and quite long muscles. ***Pasterns*** are solid and sinewy. ***Hind legs:*** Thighs broad, muscular, well curved stifles, hocks well bent. Hind legs must not be cow hocked. ***Hind feet:*** Oval and slightly longer than the front foot, but otherwise with the same characteristics. Feet are thick and well padded.

**TAIL**

Tail is attached slightly low and somewhat curved in the shape of an "S," reaching the point of the hock, set below the topline. Not docked.

Curving downwards at the root and curving more or less upwards at the tip. Strong at its root, tapering progressively towards the tip. Furnished with long, wavy, silky fringes starting at a few centimetres from the root, lengthening to the middle, and then getting progressively shorter towards the tip.

**GAIT**

Easy, supple, even and energetic while remaining elegant. The legs move well in the axis of the body. In movement, the topline remains horizontal without too much up and down movement and without rolling.

**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.

**Serious Faults**

- Temperament: Excessive timidity, or aggressiveness towards people or other dogs
- Head: Coarse, too short a muzzle, too much or too little stop, lips too thick or too square
- Nose with pale spots, small or dry nostrils
- Eyes not of the prescribed colour, too light, too deep set, or too prominent
- Yellow, light-eyed "bird of prey" eyes
- Ears too short, set on too high
- Elbows turning in or out
- Chest too shallow
- Ribs too flat or too barreled
- Flat or long feet
- Tail set too high or carried between the legs
- Coat incorrect texture and density, hair too short, or too wavy or too curly
- Insufficient feathering on neck, chest, legs and tail
- Colour brown too light or too dark
- Body all brown

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Aggressive or overly shy
- Overshot or undershot by more than 1.5 mm (0.0625 in)
- Wry mouth
- Any teeth missing (except PM1)
- Eyes of a different colour (bi-eyed)
- Eye surrounded by white hair
- Ear entirely or partially covered with white feathering, or triangular
- Head entirely white
- Any other colour than white and brown
- Depigmentation (severely flesh-coloured nose and/or eyelids)
- Size outside the limits of the standard: Dogs over 63 cm (24.75 in) or under 55 cm (21.75 in); bitches over 61 cm (24 in) or under 52 cm (20.5 in)

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (IRISH WATER)

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**

That of a smart, upstanding, strongly built but not leggy dog, combining great intelligence and rugged endurance with a bold dashing eagerness of temperament.

**SIZE**

***Height:*** Dogs, 56 to 61 cm (22 to 24 in); bitches, 53.25 to 58.5 cm (21 to 23 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 25 to 29 kg (55 to 64 lb); bitches, 20.5 to 26.25 kg (45 to 58 lb)

**COAT**

Proper coat is of vital importance. The neck, back, and sides should be densely covered with tight crisp ringlets entirely free from woolliness. Underneath the ribs the hair should be longer. The hair on lower throat should be short. The forelegs should be covered all around with abundant hair falling in curls or waves, but shorter in front than behind. The hind legs should also be abundantly covered by hair falling in curls or waves, but the hair should be short on the front of the legs below the hocks.

**COLOUR**

Colour solid liver; white on chest objectionable.

**HEAD**

***Skull:*** Rather large and high in dome with prominent occiput. ***Muzzle:*** Square and rather long with deep mouth opening and lips fine in texture. The head should be cleanly chiselled, not cheeky, and should not present a short wedge-shaped appearance. Hair on face should be short and smooth. ***Topknot***, a characteristic of the true breed, should consist of long loose curls growing down into a well-defined peak between the eyes and should not be in the form of a wig – i.e., growing straight across. The ***nose*** should be large with open nostrils and liver in colour. ***Teeth:*** Strong and level. ***Eyes:*** Medium in size and set almost flush, without eyebrows. Colour of eyes hazel, preferably a dark shade. Expression of the eyes should be keenly alert, intelligent, direct, and quizzical. ***Ears:*** Long, lobular, set low with leathers reaching to about the end of the nose when extended forward. The ears should be abundantly covered with curls becoming longer towards the tips and extending 5 cm (2 in) or more below the ends of the leathers.

**NECK**

The neck should be long, arching, strong, and muscular, smoothly set into sloping shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**

The entire front should give the impression of strength without heaviness. ***Shoulders*** should be sloping and clean. ***Forelegs:*** Medium in length, well boned, straight, and muscular with elbows close set. Both fore and hind feet

should be large, thick, and somewhat spreading, well clothed with hair both over and between the toes, but free from superfluous feather.

**BODY**

Body should be of medium length, with ribs well sprung, pear-shaped at the brisket, and rounder towards the hindquarters. ***Chest:*** Deep but not too wide between the legs. ***Ribs*** should be carried well back. ***Loins*** should be short, wide and muscular. The body should not present a tucked-up appearance.

**HINDQUARTERS**

The hindquarters should be as high as or a trifle higher than the shoulders and should be very powerful and muscular with well-developed upper and second thighs. ***Hips*** should be wide; ***stifles*** should not be too straight; and ***hocks*** low set and moderately bent. Tail should be set low enough to give a rather rounded appearance to the hindquarters and should be carried nearly level with the back. Sound hindquarters are of great importance to provide swimming power and drive.

**TAIL**

The so-called "rat tail" is a striking characteristic of the breed. At the root it is thick and covered for 5 to 7.5 cm (2 to 3 in) with short curls. It tapers to a fine point at the end, and from the root-curls is covered with short, smooth hair so as to look as if the tail had been clipped. The tail should not be long enough to reach the hock joint.

**GAIT**

Should be square, true, precise and not slurring.

**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** | | |
| Skull and topknot | 6 | |
| Ears | 4 | |
| Eyes | 4 | |
| Muzzle and nose | 6 | 20 |
| **Body** | | |
| Neck | 5 | |
| Chest, shoulders, back, loin and ribs | 12 | 17 |
| **Driving Gear** | | |
| Feet, hips, thighs, stifles and continuity of hindquarter muscles | 14 | |
| Feet, legs, elbows, and muscles of forequarters | 9 | 23 |
| **Coat** | | |
| Tightness, denseness of curl and texture | 16 | |
| Colour | 4 | 20 |
| **Tail** | | |
| General appearance and "set on", length and carriage | 5 | 5 |
| **General Conformation and Action** | | |
| Symmetry, style, gait, weight, and size | 15 | 15 |
| **TOTAL** | **100** | **100** |

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (SUSSEX)

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 Sussex Spaniel was developed in Sussex County, England as a working spaniel. His special function was to force his way under low heavy growth and flush birds which were hiding there. He is not designed to cover large areas of ground, nor contrary to popular opinion, did he have the function of digging. In order that he can be located while hunting, he is gifted with a rich, bell-like voice.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

Long, low to the ground, massive, energetic, active and strong, with freedom of movement and nice tail action.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Cheerful, tractable, affectionate but somewhat reserved with strangers, having a mind of his own.

**SIZE**

***Height:*** Dogs, 35.5 to 40.75 cm (14 to 16 in); bitches, 33 to 38 cm (13 to 15 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs, 20 kg (44 lb) or more; bitches, 18.25 kg (40 lb) or more

**COAT**

Abundant and flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl, fine in texture (not woolly) with ample undercoat for weather resistance.

**COLOUR**

Rich golden liver, hair shading to a golden tinge towards the tips. A small white spot on the chest, while undesirable, is not grounds for disqualification; no other white is to be tolerated.

**HEAD**

The ***skull*** should be moderately long and also wide, and show a moderate curve from ear to ear, neither flat nor apple-headed, with an indentation in the middle and a pronounced stop. Brows fairly heavy and frowning; occiput full but not pointed, the whole giving an appearance of the heaviness without dullness. A well-balanced head is about 22 cm (8.5 in) from nose to occiput in an adult. ***Muzzle:*** The adult muzzle should be about 7.5 cm (3 in) long and strong, finishing in a deep, square muzzle, and the lips somewhat pendulous, nostrils wide, well developed and liver coloured. Bite scissors or level. ***Eyes:*** Hazel colour, fairly large, not too full but soft in expression, not showing the haw overmuch. ***Ears:*** Thick, fairly large and lobe shaped; set moderately low, but above eye level; carried close to the head. The entire length being furnished with soft, wavy hair which should not be too profuse.

**NECK**

Long, strong, and slightly arched, but not carrying the head much above the level of the back. There should not be much throatiness, but a well-marked frill in the coat.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders*** sloping, but not so fine as to bring foreaction in close. The ***chest*** is round, especially behind the shoulders, deep and wide, giving a good girth. **Legs:** Heavily boned, strong and muscular with large, strong joints; pasterns very short and bony. The ***forelegs*** should be very short and strong, with great bone and may show a slight bend in the forearm and be nicely feathered. ***Feet:*** Large, round, well padded, and well feathered between the toes.

**BODY**

The ***topline*** should be level. The ***back*** and loin are long, well developed and muscular, both in depth and width; for this development the ***back ribs*** must be deep and should be carried well back, though not so far as to interfere with movements of stifle joints. There should be no signs of a waist from withers to hips. The whole body is characterized as long, low, and level. Ideally, the body from top of withers to base of tail should be 1-1/2 times the height at the withers. Dogs more than twice as long as tall, or that are not longer than tall, should be heavily penalized; tuck-up should be minimal.

**HINDQUARTERS**

The ***hind legs*** should not appear shorter than the forelegs, nor be too much bent at the hocks. ***Stifles*** with sufficient angularity to give power in hind movements. Liberal hair growth above the hocks, but not as profuse below. The hind legs are short from the hock to the ground and wide apart.

**TAIL**

May be docked or undocked. If docked, should be docked at the halfway point, about 12.75 to 17.75 cm (5 to 7 in), set low, and not carried above the level of the back, free actioned and thickly clothed with hair and may have moderate feather.

**GAIT**

The Sussex Spaniel moves slowly with his head at or slightly above the level of the back. Movement is free, sound, and effortless with a decided roll. It is to be kept in mind that the main requirement is brute strength.

**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.

- Yellow eyes
- Overshot or undershot bites
- Obesity
- High head carriage
- Unfriendly behaviour
- Movement resembling that of any other spaniel

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- More than 2.5 cm (1 in) over or under recommended height
- More than 4.5 kg (10 lb) under recommended weight after the age of one year
- Any colour other than as outlined

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPANIEL (WELSH SPRINGER)

RECOGNIZED: 1949

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 symmetrical, compact, strong, merry, very active dog; not stilty, obviously built for endurance and activity.

**SIZE**
***Approximate height at the withers:*** Dogs, 48.25 cm (19 in); bitches, 45.75 cm (18 in)
***Weight:*** Should be 15.75 to 20.5 kg (35 to 45 lb).

**COAT**
Straight or flat and thick, of a silky texture, never wiry or wavy. A curly coat is most objectionable.

**COLOUR**
Rich red and white only.

**HEAD**
A short, chubby head is objectionable. ***Skull:*** Proportionate, of moderate length, slightly domed, clearly defined stop, well chiselled below the eyes. ***Muzzle:*** Medium length, straight, fairly square; the nostrils well developed, and either flesh coloured, liver, or black acceptable. Jaw strong, neither undershot nor overshot. ***Eyes:*** Hazel, or dark, medium size, not prominent, nor sunken, nor showing haw. ***Ears:*** Set moderately low and hanging close to the cheeks, comparatively small and gradually narrowing towards the tip, covered with nice Setter-like feathering. While the length of feathering on the ears is of little consequence, the leather must be small.

**NECK**
Long and muscular, clean in throat, neatly set into long and sloping shoulders.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Forelegs:*** Medium length, straight, well boned, moderately feathered.

**BODY**
Not long; strong and muscular with deep brisket, well sprung ribs; length of body should be proportionate to length of leg and very well balanced; with muscular loin slightly arched and well coupled up.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Strong and muscular, wide and fully developed with thick and muscular second thighs. ***Hind legs:*** Hocks well let down; ***stifles*** moderately bent (neither twisted in nor out), moderately feathered. ***Feet:*** Round with thick pads, firm and cat-like, not too large or spreading.

**TAIL**
Well set on and low, never carried above the level of the back, lightly feathered and with lively 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.

- Coarse skull
- Light bone
- Curly coat
- Loaded or poorly angulated shoulders
- Stilted movement

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# SPINONE ITALIANO

RECOGNIZED: 2006

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 Spinone Italiano is considered one of the oldest Griffon type pointers. The breed is noted for its highly acute scenting ability, soft mouth and ability to endure the elements and terrain. In his book "Le parfait chasseur" (The perfect Hunter), Sélincourt, in 1683, speaks of a "griffon" coming from Italy and the Piedmont. In the middle Ages this dog has often been represented by famous painters; the best-known painting is a fresco by Andrea Mantegna in the ducal palace of Mantua, from the 15th century.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The breed's expression is a direct line to its temperament. The distinguished, well-salted great grandfather look indicates that this is a noble, wise and protective canine companion. He can either be reserved or rowdy and playful. Dog of solid construction, robust and vigorous; powerful bone; well-developed muscles, hair rough.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** Dogs from 60 to 70 cm (23.5 to 27.5 in); bitches from 58 to 65 cm (22.75 to 25.5 in)

***Weight:*** Dogs from 32 to 37 kg (70.5 to 81.5 lb); bitches from 28 to 30 kg (61.75 to 66.25 lb)

*Important proportions:* His build tends to fit into a square. The length of the body is equal to the height at the withers, with a tolerance of 1 to 2 cm (0.4 to 0.75 in) longer. The length of the head is equal to four-tenths of the height at the withers. Its width, measured at level of the zygomatic arches, is inferior to half its length.

**COAT**

Hair of a length of 4 to 6 cm (1.5 to 2.25 in) on the body, shorter on the muzzle, the head, the ears, the front sides of the legs and the feet. On the back sides of the legs, the hair is like a rough brush, but never with fringes. Long and stiff hair garnishes the eyebrows and the lips forming thick eyebrows, moustache and tufted beard. The hair is stiff, harsh, dense and rather flat, with lack of undercoat.

**COLOUR**

Pure white, white with orange markings, white speckled with orange, white with brown (chestnut) markings, roan or brown roan (chestnut). The preferred shade of brown is the colour of "Friar's frock". Not permitted colours are: tricolour, tan markings, black in any combinations.

**HEAD**

The direction of the upper longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle is divergent. ***Skull:*** Of oval shape; its lateral walls gently sloping like a roof, with occipital protuberance very well developed and parietal crest well marked. The bulge of the forehead is not very developed, not towards the front or in height. The superciliary arches are not too prominent. ***Stop:*** Barely marked, whereas the medial-frontal furrow is very pronounced. ***Nose:*** In the prolongation of the nasal bridge, voluminous, spongy in appearance with a very thick and distinctly rounded upper

edge; of pink flesh colour in white subjects; a bit darker in the white and orange subjects, chestnut brown in the chestnut roan subjects. In profile, the nose protrudes over the forward vertical line of the lips. Nostrils are large and protruding. ***Muzzle:*** Its length is equal to the length of the skull; its depth, measured at mid length, reaches a third of its length. The profile of the muzzle is straight or slightly convex (Roman nose). The lateral faces of the muzzle are parallel, so that, seen from the front, the muzzle appears square shaped. The lower profile of the muzzle is defined by that of the upper lip; its lowest point is the labial commissure. ***Lips:*** The upper lips, rather fine, form an open angle below the nose; in their forward part, they are rounded, then, covering the lower lips, they reach the labial commissure where they form a visible fold. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Powerful and normally developed, at mid length the branches of the lower jaw are very lightly curved. Dental arches well adapted; incisors articulate either in scissors or pincer bite. ***Cheeks:*** Lean. ***Eyes:*** Large, well opened and set well apart. The eye is almost round; the lids closely fitting the eye which is neither protruding nor deep set; both eyes are on an almost frontal plane. The iris is of an ochre colour, more or less dark according to the colour of the coat. ***Ears/leathers:*** Practically triangular in shape; in length they are not more than 5 cm (2 in) longer than the lower line of the throat; in width they reach forward from the point of inset of the head to the neck to the middle of the zygomatic arch. The forward edge is close to the cheek, not folded, but turned inwards; the tip of the ear is slightly rounded. Nearly always carried low, the ear should have little erection power. Cartilage is fine. The skin is covered with dense hair mixed with longer scattered hairs, which become thicker at the edges.

**NECK**

Powerful and muscled, clearly set off from the nape, merging harmoniously into the shoulders. Its length must not be inferior to two-thirds of the length of the head; its circumference reaches a third of the height at the withers. The lower edge shows a lightly developed double dewlap.

**FOREQUARTERS**

Seen from the front, they are perfectly parallel and perpendicular to the ground. Seen in profile, the forearm is vertical and the metacarpus is slightly oblique. ***Shoulder:*** Shoulder blade powerful and long, measures a quarter of the height at the withers, and has an obliqueness below the horizontal of about 50°; in relation to the median plane of the body, the points of the shoulder blades are not very close. Perfectly free in its movements, the shoulder has well-developed muscles; the opening of the scapular-humeral angle is of about 105°. ***Upper arm:*** Oblique below the horizontal with a slant of about 60°, directed almost parallel to the median axis of the body. It is well muscled. ***Elbows:*** In parallel plane to the median plane of the body. The point of the elbow must be a little forward of the vertical line which drops from the posterior point of the shoulder blade to the ground. The distance from the elbow to the ground is equal to 50% of the height at the withers. ***Forearm:*** Slightly longer than one third of the height at the withers, vertical seen from the front as well as in profile. Strong bones. The hind tendon is strongly accentuated in such a way that the groove between tendon and bone is clearly visible. ***Pastern joint:*** Follows the vertical line of the forearm. ***Pastern:*** Flat, and, seen from the front, follows the vertical line of the forearm; seen in profile, it is slightly oblique. Its length is of about one-sixth of the height of the leg to the elbow. **Forefeet:** compact, round; toes well-knit and arched, covered with short thick hair, including the spaces between the toes. The pads lean and hard are more or less pigmented according to the colour of the coat. Nails strong, curved towards the ground and well pigmented but never black.

**BODY**

Fits almost into a square. ***Upper profile:*** The upper profile of the back is made up of two segments: the first, nearly straight, slopes from the withers to the 11th dorsal vertebra, and the other, slightly convex, joins with the solid and well-arched lumbar region. ***Withers:*** Not too raised. ***Loin:*** Slightly convex, has well-developed muscles in width. It measures in length a little less than a fifth of the height at the withers and its width is almost equal to its length. ***Rump:*** Wide, long, well muscled and oblique, forms below the horizontal an angle of 30° to 35° which is measured of the obliqueness of the hip bone. ***Chest:*** Descends to at least the level of the elbows, is broad, deep and well rounded at mid height, where its transversal diameter reaches its maximum and decreases perceptibly in direction of the sternum, but without the chest forming a keel at the junction with the sternum. The ribs are

well sprung and slanting with wide spaces between ribs. The back ribs (false ribs) are long, oblique and well opened. ***Lower profile:*** Almost horizontal in the sternal region, then ascends slightly towards the belly.

**HINDQUARTERS**

Seen in profile, back edge of the buttock is slightly convex; good angulation of the bone segments; the hocks must be perpendicular to the ground; seen from behind, the hindquarters are parallel and perpendicular to the ground. ***Upper thigh:*** Its length must not be inferior to a third of the height at the withers. Its width is three-quarters of its length. Strongly muscled. Its direction is slightly oblique from top to bottom and from back to front. Its back edge slightly convex. ***Lower thigh:*** Its length exceeds just slightly that of the upper thigh; its obliqueness is of 55° to 60° below the horizontal; lean muscles in its upper part; the furrow between the Achilles tendon and the bone is marked and clearly visible. ***Hock joint:*** Its lateral sides are very broad. The distance between the point of the hock and the ground is about one third of the height at the withers. The opening of the angle of the tibial-tarsal articulation is about 150°. ***Hock:*** Strong and lean, its length is equal to the distance from the hock to the ground. Observed from whichever side, the metatarsal is vertical. On its inner side there may be a simple articulated dewclaw. Hind feet: showing all the same characteristics of the front feet, but slightly more oval.

**TAIL**

***Docked:*** Thick particularly at its base, carried either horizontally or down, there are no fringes. It should be docked leaving 15 to 25 cm (6 to 9.75 in). ***Undocked:*** Thick particularly at its base, set on as continuation of croup and carried horizontally or down, no fringes.

**GAIT**

Easy loose step; when hunting, extended fast trot with intermittent paces of gallop.

**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**

- Upper cranial-facial axes convergent
- Total depigmentation of the nose
- Concave nasal bridge
- Overshot or accentuated undershot mouth
- Walleye
- Black pigmentation of the skin or the mucous membranes
- Coat tricoloured, tan markings, black in all combinations

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

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# VIZSLA (SMOOTH)

RECOGNIZED: 1958

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.*

**ORIGIN & PURPOSE**

The Vizsla (pronounced as if spelled VIZH-LA) is of Hungarian origin, where various records indicate its history as going back many centuries. It was the companion hunting dog of the early warlords and landed aristocracy who used it for general-purpose hunting. It was known in Hungary as the "Yellow" Pointer. In North America it is used primarily as an upland bird dog, where its excellent scenting and retrieving characteristics have been widely acclaimed. It is a strong swimmer and also retrieves well from water.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Vizsla is a short-haired, medium sized sporting dog. It conveys the impression of an alert, muscular, well-balanced animal with a distinctive and aristocratic appearance.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Vizsla is intelligent, calm, obedient, and easy to train. It is a sensitive dog which becomes attached to its owner and develops a strong but not overly aggressive protective instinct. In the field, the Vizsla is an eager, happy hunter which is at home on land and in the water.

**SIZE**

The standard size, measured at the withers, for the Vizsla is 58.5 cm (23 in) for dogs, and 56 cm (22 in) for bitches. A dog of good bone and substance in this size range shall weigh from 22.75 to 29.5 kg (50 to 65 lb). A bitch weighs about 4.5 kg (10 lb) less. The length to height ratio should be approximately 1:1.

**COAT**

The hair of the Vizsla should be short and dense and should lie close to the skin. Each hair should be thick and elastic, and the coat should have a glossy sheen.

**COLOUR**

The correct colour is a golden rust, sometimes described as the golden colour of a bread crust. In some strains slightly lighter or darker shades may predominate. A white mark on the chest under 5 cm (2 in) diameter is permissible but not desirable.

**HEAD**

***Skull*** should convey an impression of being lean and muscular, with a median line down the forehead. The topline of the skull should be straight. The skull tends to be comparatively narrow in relation to its length, with that of the male being slightly wider. The occiput is slightly visible. The stop should be slight and sloping rather than abrupt. ***Muzzle:*** The muzzle should be approximately the same length as the skull. It should narrow, end squarely, and have clean straight lines. ***Mouth:*** The jaws should be strong, and well-developed teeth meeting in a scissors or even bite. The lips should be smooth and well developed and cover the teeth tightly. The lips extend in a level line

three quarters of the length of the muzzle. ***Eyes:*** They should be almond-shaped, bright and intelligent in appearance. The colour is in harmony with, or darker than the colour of the coat; they should be moderately deep set. The eyelids close neatly and cleanly with no overlap. The nictitating membrane should not be overly exposed. ***Ears:*** The ears should be thin, silky and moderately tapered with rounded ends. They should just meet under the jaw, or reach to the corner of the mouth, but should not extend as far as the canine teeth. They should be set about 1.25 cm (0.5 in) below the level of the skull and hang close to the cheeks.

**NECK**

The neck should be of medium length in proportion to the body, it must be well muscled, with a definite arch at the nape and widened to blend smoothly into the forequarters. The skin of the neck should be smooth and tight.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***Shoulders:*** The shoulder blade should be of medium length and must be tightly held in place. The angle formed by the shoulder blade (scapula) and the humerus should be approximately 90°. The musculature should be firm, smooth and clearly defined. ***Upper arm*** *(humerus):* The bone structure should be heavy, smooth and well covered by strong firm muscles. The skin should be firm, pliable and smooth. The upper arm should be equal in length to the shoulder blade (scapula). ***Lower arm*** *(radius and ulna):* Strong big bones with good muscles. The legs should be straight whether viewed from the front or side. The angle at the elbow joint should be approximately 135°. ***Pasterns:*** The angle that the pastern makes with the lower leg should be nearly straight (about 175° to 180°). ***Paws:*** The paws should be cat-like with tightly closed toes and big rough pads. The feet should be webbed. The nails should be short, firm and well curved, and their colour should be similar to that of the eyes, nose and coat. Dewclaws if not removed, should be held tightly against the leg.

**BODY**

***Topline:*** The topline should be broad and smooth and is slightly arched over the loin and croup to the base of the tail; there is a slight depression at the juncture of the withers and the back. ***Chest:*** The chest should be deep, reaching down to the elbows and moderately broad. A cross-section of the chest is oval with well-sprung ribs, narrowing between the elbows to permit free easy leg movement. Width of the chest between the forelegs is at least 15.25 cm (6 in) for a dog and 12.75 cm (5 in) for a bitch. ***Loin:*** It should be broad, strong and well muscled. **Croup:** It should be heavily muscled and smoothly rounded to the base of the tail. ***Abdomen:*** The abdomen should be trim and neat with a moderate tuck-up.

**HINDQUARTERS**

***Hip bone*** *(pelvis):* This is the framework which forms the basic support for the hind legs. These pelvic bones should be wide and strong. The musculature attaching to these bones should be very well developed and gives strength to the hindquarters. ***Upper thigh*** *(femur):* This bone should be heavy, straight, round and smooth. Muscle attachments should be very powerful, broad, and evenly distributed. The angle at the hip joint should be 90°. ***Lower thigh*** *(tibia and fibula):* Should be well muscled. These bones should be longer than the femur. The angle at the stifle joint should be from 110° to 120°. ***Hocks:*** The angle at the hock joint should be from 125° to 130°. ***Paws:*** Same as the front.

**TAIL**

The tail is set below the level of the croup and is moderately thick, tapering towards the end. It is well covered by dense coat. An undocked tail reaches to the hock joint. If the tail is docked, to reduce the chance of injury when hunting, it should be docked by approximately one-third, so that the tip is level with the stifle joint.

The tail is straight or slightly curved. When the dog is in motion, the tail is carried outstretched at or slightly above horizontal.

**GAIT**

Viewed from the front, the dog's legs should appear to swing forward in a free and easy manner, with no tendency for the feet to cross over or swing wide. Viewed from the rear, the gait should be true tracking. The topline is level when dog is in motion, while the head is carried high and the tail "flags" constantly at the proper 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.

- Very nervous dogs should be heavily penalized
- Very dark or very light colour coat
- Hare-feet
- Light yellow, green, blue or "Pop" eyes
- Throatiness
- Dogs 4.5 kg (10 lb) over or under the standard weight
- Roached, hollow or camel backs
- Too steep a croup
- Undershot or overshot bites

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- A dog 5 cm (2 in) or more over or under the standard height
- White markings over 5 cm (2 in) on the chest or white markings anywhere else other than the chest

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# VIZSLA (WIRE-HAIRED)

RECOGNIZED: 1978

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.*

**ORIGIN & PURPOSE**

The Wire-Haired Vizsla is of Hungarian origin, formed by the crossing of the Vizsla and the German Wire-haired Pointer. In Hungary it was used for general-purpose hunting but excelled as a pointer. Its keen nose and excellent swimming characteristics have brought it wide acclaim.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Wire-Haired Vizsla is a medium-sized all-purpose hunting dog bred to work both fur and feather. It is a noble dog, strong in bone and well muscled. Its tough wiry coat is dark yellow in colour. This breed is characterized by a lively and intelligent expression.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The Wire-Haired Vizsla is a sensible and docile dog, responding well to training, being sensitive to correction. Its keen nose allows it to be an enthusiastic worker in all weather.

**SIZE**

The allowable heights for Wire-Haired Vizsla when measured at the withers are dogs, 57 to 64 cm (22.5 to 25.25 in); bitches, 53 to 60 cm (20.75 to 23.5 in). Dogs and bitches of good bone and substance should weigh between 22 to 30 kg (48.5 to 66.25 lb). The length of body from withers to tail set should equal the height from withers to ground.

**COAT**

The skin should fit the dog closely, showing no wrinkles or folds. The outer coat should be coarse and hard, about 3 to 4 cm (1.25 to 1.5 in) in length on the neck and body. It is shorter and smoother on the legs forming a slight brush along the back of the forelegs and down to the hock on the hind legs. In winter, the body and neck should have an undercoat. Hair on the muzzle and skull is shorter and coarse but smooth lying with the exception of the beard which is about 2 cm (0.75 in) in length; the eyebrows are prominent and bushy. The tail is densely covered with short, hard hair showing a slight fringe along the bottom.

**COLOUR**

The colour is dark sandy yellow and should be even throughout, showing no marks.

**HEAD**

***Skull*** is of good width and is slightly arched showing a shallow furrow rising from between the eyes toward a moderately prominent occiput. The supra-orbital ridges are of medium development showing a moderate stop. ***Muzzle*** is strong with a straight nasal bone meeting the skull at a 30- to 35-degree angle. It is slightly shorter in length than the skull and never snipey but rather blunt in appearance. Lips and flews are dry and not hanging. The ***mouth*** should close cleanly. The lips are brown in colour. The ***nose*** is well developed and broad with wide open

nostrils and brown in colour. ***Teeth*** are strong and well developed and meet in a scissors bite. The ***ears*** are set approximately halfway between the top of the skull and the level of the eye. They should be of good length reaching three-quarters of the way to the nose, with thin leathers and hanging straight down in a rounded V. The ***eyes*** are not deep set nor protruding. The eye rim should be close-fitting, showing neither white nor haw. The colour should always be a shade darker than the coat colour, but never black or staring. Eye rims are brown in colour.

**NECK**
The neck is of medium length, muscular and dry, showing a moderate arch.

**FOREQUARTERS**
The ***shoulders*** are well muscled, showing good layback and must fit closely to the body. ***Elbows*** should be close fitting and straight, neither turning in nor out. The ***upper arm*** should equal the shoulder blade in length, the lower arm is strong and of good bone, the ***pastern*** is short and strong. ***Feet*** are round and tight with a good depth of pad. Nails are short and strong, darker than the coat in colour. Dewclaws if not removed, should be held tightly against the leg.

**BODY**
***Chest*** is of medium width, prominent, and well muscled. It should have a good depth and carry well back under the dog with medium spring of rib. The ***withers*** are prominent, sloping into a short level muscular back. The ***loin*** is strong, of medium length, and showing a slight tuck-up. The ***croup*** slopes slightly into the set of the tail.

**HINDQUARTERS**
The hindquarters do not exhibit extreme angulation, the stifle joint having an angle of approximately 110°. ***Hocks*** are well let down. ***Feet*** are tight with deep, resilient pads.

**TAIL**
The tail is set below the level of the croup and is moderately thick, tapering towards the end. An undocked tail reaches to the hock joint. If the tail is docked to reduce the chance of injury when hunting, it should be docked by approximately one-third, so that the tip is level with the stifle joint.

The tail is straight or slightly curved. When the dog is in motion, the tail is carried outstretched at or near the horizontal.

**GAIT**
The gait should be brisk and smooth, indicative of sound conformation. The tail should be carried horizontally when the dog is in action. When coming and going the legs should move 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.

- A soft, silky or curly coat or hair longer than 4 cm (1.5 in) is considered a fault.
- Woolly hair on the head is considered a fault.
- Parting of the coat along the spine is considered a serious fault.
- Gay tail

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- More than 1 cm (0.4 in) over or under the correct size range
- Mixed colours
- White feet, white mark on chest exceeding 5 cm (2 in)
- Cream or brown colour
- Spotted or black nose
- Drooping eyelids, showing haw
- Pendant flews
- Long coat
- Undershot or overshot more than 2 mm (0.075 in)

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# WEIMARANER

RECOGNIZED: 1949

Effective: January 2008

*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 Weimaraner is known to be of a very old breed type with early evidence dating back to the 13th-century art and literature. The breed was standardized to its modern form at the court of the Grand Duke of Weimar in Germany from where it got its name. The 1800s saw the Weimaraner developed into one of the prized continental hunting breeds that excelled in various types of game and hunting traits including tracking, searching, pointing, retrieving and indicating the location of downed large game. Unique to the Weimaraner was the retention of its need for kind handling and human companionship.

As big game grew scarce due to encroaching civilization and with the introduction of guns to bird hunting, emphasis was placed on breeding in more pointing instincts.

Germany recognized the Weimaraner as a breed in 1896 and in the first part of the 20th century, despite opposition from the German breed club, a few individuals came to North America and eventually the breed was recognized in Canada.

The Weimaraner is now used on small furred and feathered game in its country of origin and almost exclusively on birds throughout North America. Today's Weimaraner has retained its stamina, its hunting versatility, and its need for human bonding.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

A medium-sized grey dog with light eyes, he should present a picture of a great driving power, stamina, alertness and balance. Above all, the dog should indicate ability to work hard in the field.

**TEMPERAMENT**

The dog should display a temperament that is keen, fearless, friendly, protective and obedient.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:*** Dogs, 63.5 to 68.5 cm (25 to 27 in); bitches, 58.5 to 63.5 cm (23 to 25 in)
Deviation of 2.5 cm (1 in) over and under this height is allowed but should be penalized.

**COAT**

The coat comes in two varieties:

***Short-hair variety:*** Short, smooth and sleek coat.

***Long-hair variety:*** Topcoat is flat and smooth or slightly wavy. Length on flanks 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in), slightly longer under neck and on forechest, belly, ears and tail. Moderate feathering on legs, chest and underside.

**COLOUR**
In shades of mouse grey to silver grey, usually blending to a lighter shade on the head and ears. Small white mark allowable on the chest, but not on any other part of the body. White spots that have resulted from injuries shall not be penalized.

**HEAD**
Moderately long and aristocratic, with moderate stop and slight median line extending back over the forehead. Rather prominent occipital bone and trumpets set well back, beginning at the back of the eye sockets. Measurement from tip of nose to stop to equal that from stop to occipital bone. The flews should be moderately deep, enclosing a powerful jaw. ***Foreface*** perfectly straight, delicate at the nostrils. Skin tightly drawn. Expression kind, keen, intelligent. ***Nose:*** Grey. ***Teeth:*** Well set, strong and even; well developed and proportionate to jaw with correct scissors bite, the upper teeth protruding slightly over the lower teeth but not more than 1.5 mm (0.0625 in). Complete dentition is greatly desired. Lips and gums pinkish flesh shades. ***Eyes:*** In shade of light amber, grey or blue grey, set well enough apart to indicate good disposition and intelligence. When dilated under excitement, the eyes may appear almost black. ***Ears:*** Long and lobular, slightly folded and set high. The ear when drawn snugly alongside the jaw should end approximately 5 cm (2 in) from the point of the nose.

**NECK**
Neck clean-cut and moderately long.

**FOREQUARTERS**
***Shoulder:*** Well laid on and snug. ***Forelegs:*** Straight and strong with the measurement from the elbow to the ground approximately equaling the distance from the elbow to the top of the withers. Dewclaws allowable only on forelegs; they're optional.

**BODY**
The ***back*** should be moderate in length, set in straight line, strong and should slope slightly from the withers. The ***chest*** should be well developed and deep. ***Ribs*** well sprung and long. The ***brisket*** should drop to the elbow. Abdomen firmly held; moderately tucked-up flank.

**HINDQUARTERS**
Well-angulated stifles and straight hocks. Musculature well developed. ***Feet:*** Firm and compact, webbed, toes well arched, pads closed and thick, nails short and grey or amber in colour.

**TAIL**
Should have a tendency to be light rather than heavy and should be carried in a manner expressing confidence and sound temperament.

Short-hair variety may be undocked or docked to measure approximately 15.25 cm (6 in) at maturity. Long-hair variety should be undocked and well covered with hair, on top as well as underneath, with good plume.

**GAIT**
The walk is rather awkward. The trot should be effort-less, ground- covering, and should indicate smooth coordination. When seen from the rear, the hind feet should parallel the front feet.

**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.

**Very serious**:

- Deviation in height of more than 2.5 cm (1 in), over and under, from the standard
- White, other than a spot on chest
- Eyes any other colour than grey, blue-grey or light amber
- Dogs exhibiting strong fear

**Serious**:

- Poor gait
- Very poor feet
- Cow hocks
- Faulty back, either roach or sway
- Badly overshot or undershot jaw
- Snipey muzzle
- Short ears
- Yellow in white marking
- A long-hair with excessive coat or a coat that is curly, woolly, silky or fluffy
- Any grooming of the long-hair coat with the exception of neatening of ears and feet

**Faults**:

- Doggy bitches
- Bitchy dogs
- Improper muscular condition
- Badly affected teeth
- More than four missing teeth
- Back too long or too short
- Faulty coat
- Neck too short, thick or throaty
- Low tail set
- Elbows in or out, feet east and west

**Minor**:

- Short-haired tail docked too short or too long
- Long-haired tail docked
- Pink nose

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- A distinctly blue or black coat

## MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- Braque d'Auvergne

GROUP I: SPORTING DOGS

# BRAQUE D'AUVERGNE

RECOGNIZED: N/A

Effective: January 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 Auvergne pointer is a very ancient breed, present in the Cantal region for more than two centuries. Descending from a multi-pointer common source, derivation has been made by a selection to which the Knights of Malta might have participated. Created by and for hunters, it has a strong identity reinforced by its coat.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE**

Rectilinear, of medium proportions. Robust dog, strongly boned, but without heaviness, showing a characteristic Braque type, lightness in its gait, with elegance enhanced by the coat and harmonious proportions. Its conformation predisposes it to cover long distances with a supple- action, permitting it to maintain its activity the whole day on the most difficult terrains.

**TEMPERAMENT**

Gentle dog, very affectionate, intelligent and obedient. Its training consists mainly of developing its natural abilities. Its sense of smell is powerful. It adapts well to family life.

**SIZE**

***Height at the withers:***

Dogs, 57 to 63 cm (22.5 to 24.75 in); ideal height 60 cm (23.5 in)
Bitches, 53 to 59 cm (20.75 to 23.25 in); ideal height 56 cm (22 in)
With for both sexes a tolerance of +2 cm (0.75 in) and -1 cm (-0.4 in)

*Important proportions: Body:* The length of the body (from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) is approximately equal to the height at the withers). The depth of the chest equals half the height of the dog at the withers. *Head:* Length of muzzle slightly less or equal to the length of the skull.

**COAT**

***Skin:*** Fine enough, rather loose without exaggeration. ***Hair:*** Short not too fine, never hard, shiny.

**COLOUR**

Black with white markings of variable importance. Flecked or greying. This difference cannot be used to separate two subjects of the same quality. The head should be black preferable with a white blaze on the muzzle extending to the skull. The white of that blaze can extend laterally on the muzzle. A white and flecked ear or the side of the head white and flecked cannot be considered as faults.

**HEAD**

***Skull/muzzle:*** The lines of the skull are slightly divergent towards the front (a characterized Braque). The head is long, proportional to the size, somewhat lighter with the bitches. Seen from above, the shape of the skull is nearly oval. The occipital protuberance is only slightly prominent. The skull width between the zygomatic arches is equal

to its length. ***Superciliary arches:*** Well pronounced. ***Stop:*** Moderately marked. ***Nose:*** Always black, relatively broad, shiny, with well-open nostrils. Its upper profile is in prolongation of that of the muzzle. ***Muzzle:*** Length close to that of the skull. The muzzle is level. ***Lips:*** Relatively important. The upper lip overlaps the lower. Neat commissure, without important inner fold. Seen from the front, the lips form a square end to the muzzle. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Sturdy, of equal length. The teeth are strong. Scissors bite or level bite. ***Eyes:*** Relatively large, oval, of dark hazel colour, well set in the orbit, giving an expressive candid and kind look. The well-pigmented eyelid does not allow the conjunctiva to be seen. ***Ears:*** Attached rather towards the rear. At rest, the ear is set below a line running from the upper level of the nose to the eye. When attentive, the ear may move up to that line. Turned slightly inward, neither curled nor flat, the ear is supple and slightly satiny. The tip is fairly round. Drawn forward, it should reach the root of the nose, without going further than the tip.

**NECK**

Relatively long, well inserted between the shoulders, slightly arched. Presence of a slight dewlap. The length of the neck is roughly equal to that of the head.

**FOREQUARTERS**

***General appearance:*** Upright to the ground. ***Limbs:*** They are in line with the body. ***Shoulders:*** Strong, well muscled, quite free in action. Sloping at 45°. ***Elbow:*** Well in the axis of the body. ***Forearm:*** Strong and long, muscular and straight. ***Carpus*** *(carpal joint):* Strong without knots. ***Metacarpus*** *(pastern):* Short, slightly inclined seen in profile.

**BODY**

***Topline:*** Straight and taut. ***Withers:*** Marked. ***Back:*** Narrow, flat and short. The spinal column isn't sprung out. ***Loin:*** Well attached, wide (especially in bitches), very slightly convex. ***Croup:*** Oblique (35° with respect to the dorsal line), points of hips visible. ***Chest:*** Long and deep, reaching elbow below level. A transversal section is egg shaped, regularly sprung, without rupture in the lower part. ***Underline/belly:*** Rises gently towards the belly, not whippety. The flank is wide, only slightly hollowed, joined smoothly to the hips.

**HINDQUARTERS**

***General appearance:*** Well angled, they work in parallel planes. ***Upper thigh:*** Well muscled. ***Hock:*** Lean and well defined. ***Metatarsus*** *(rear pastern):* Short and never too thin. ***Feet:*** A little longer than what's called a "cat foot" and a little shorter than a "hare foot". Turned inward nor outward. The nails are strong and short; the pads are hard and resistant; the toes are tightly knit.

**TAIL**

Set rather high. It should be carried horizontally. Cylindrical and not too fine. Docked, it has a length of 15 to 20 cm (6 to 7.75 in). Undocked, it reaches the point of the hocks without going further.

**GAIT**

Movement of average amplitude but with a sustained rhythm which confers its notorious endurance to the dog. Its habitual hunting gait is an average gallop, regular and slightly rocking.

**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.

- Parallel lines of skull and muzzle
- Head too loaded under the eyes
- Apparent conjunctiva

**Severe Faults**

- Convergent lines of muzzle and skull (towards the front)
- Concave or convex muzzle
- Ear attached too high, too short, flat, too much corkscrew
- Lips hanging or floppy, too short, muzzle tapering towards the end
- Too narrow brisket

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

- Aggressive or overly shy
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified
- Head:
  - Lack of "braque" type
  - Undershot or overshot with more than 1 mm (0.04 in) gap between the incisive arcades
  - Lack of first premolars is tolerated. The lack of 2 other premolars (PM2 or PM3) or of any other tooth including PM4 is eliminatory.
  - Eversion or inversion of eyelids or traces of corrective intervention
  - Dudley nose
  - Unpigmented eye rims
  - Yellow eye (said "hawk eye" in), walleyes
- Coat:
  - Entirely black or entirely white
  - Absence of flecking
  - Tawny marks or "burnt bread" (fawn) glints
- Size: Outside of standard defined limits – official tolerance +2 cm (0.75 in) and -1 cm (-0.4 in)

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