GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

- Akita
- Alaskan Malamute
- Anatolian Shepherd Dog
- Bernese Mountain Dog
- Black Russian Terrier
- Boxer
- Bullmastiff
- Canaan Dog
- Canadian Eskimo Dog
- Doberman Pinscher
- Dogue De Bordeaux
- Entlebucher Mountain Dog
- Eurasier
- Great Dane
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- Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
- Greenland Dog
- Hovawart
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- Komondor
- Kuvasz
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- Mastiff
- Neapolitan Mastiff
- Newfoundland
- Portuguese Water Dog
- Rottweiler
- Saint Bernard
- Samoyed
- Schnauzer (Giant)
- Schnauzer (Standard)
- Siberian Husky
- Tibetan Mastiff

MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- Cane Corso
- Czechoslovakian Vlciak
- Yakutian Laika

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

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GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

AKITA

RECOGNIZED: 1974

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 Akita's history dates back nearly 400 years and derives its name from the prefecture of Akita in Northern Japan. In 1931 the breed was proclaimed a natural monument by the Japanese Ministry of Education. The government more recently took steps to preserve the breed, which is now regarded as a National Treasure.

Primarily, the Akita is a working dog. It was used for hunting bear, wild boar and sled work; a companion and protector of children and home.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Large, powerful, alert and much substance and heavy bone. The broad head, forming a blunt triangle with deep muzzle. Small eyes and small erect ears carried forward in line with the neck are characteristic of the breed. The large, curled tail, balancing the broad head, is also characteristic of the breed.

TEMPERAMENT

Alert, responsive, dignified, reserved with strangers. An Akita's nature is to be intensely loyal to its master. The Akita barks infrequently and then only as a warning signal. Fearless when challenged, often dominant over other dogs. The Akita's demeanour suggests activity and agility.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 66 to 71 cm (26 to 28 in); bitches, 61 to 66 cm (24 to 26 in)
The dog length to height is approximately 10:9; bitches, 11:9.

COAT

Double coated: Undercoat is soft and dense shorter than outer coat. Outer coat is straight, harsh, slightly standing off body. Hair on head, legs and ears is short. Length of hair at withers and rump, approximately 5 cm (2 in); except tail, where coat is longest and most profuse.

COLOUR

Any colour, white, brindle or pinto. Colours well defined. Markings well balanced. Whites have no mask. Pintos have white background with large evenly placed patches covering head and more than one-third of body. Brindles with or without mask. If the face has stripes rather than a black mask, they should be uniform. Undercoat may be different colour from outer coat.

HEAD

Skull: Massive but in balance with body, tending to be flat on top with the rest of the head forming a blunt triangle when viewed from top. Free from wrinkles when at ease. Median fissure clearly visible and stop well defined. Cheeks moderately developed. ***Muzzle:*** Broad, full. Distance from nose to stop is the distance from stop to occiput

as two is to three. ***Nose:*** Broad and black. Liver nose permitted on white Akitas only, but black preferred. ***Mouth:*** Clean, powerful jaws. Tongue pink. Teeth strong with scissors bite, but level bite acceptable. No black spots on tongue. Lips black and heavy, but not pendulous. ***Eyes:*** Dark brown, small, deep set and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. ***Ears*** of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to the size of the head. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head, but not too low and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck.

NECK
The neck is thick and muscular; comparatively short, widening gradually towards shoulders. A pronounced crest blends in with base of skull.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulders: Strong and powerful with moderate layback. ***Upper arm:*** Heavy-boned and straight as viewed from front. Elbows turning neither in nor out. ***Lower arm:*** Heavy-boned and straight as viewed from front. Dewclaws optional. ***Pasterns:*** Angle of pastern 15° from vertical. ***Feet:*** Thick, round and very tight with arched toes (cat-feet) straight ahead, pads thick.

BODY
Topline: Level back. ***Chest*** is wide and deep. Depth of chest is one-half height of dog at shoulder. Ribs well-sprung, brisket well developed. ***Loin:*** Firmly muscled and moderate tuck-up. ***Abdomen*** is drawn up and tucked up. ***Croup*** is slightly rounded.

HINDQUARTERS
Hip bone: Width, muscular development and bone comparable to front. ***Upper thigh:*** Well developed and powerful, stifle moderately angled. ***Lower thigh:*** Should be comparable to forequarters, dewclaws optional. ***Hocks:*** Strong hocks, less angular than many breeds (145° to 160°) turning neither in nor out. ***Feet:*** Same as front.

TAIL
Large and full, set high and carried over back or against flank in a three quarter, full or double curl, always dipping to or below level of back. On a three-quarter curl, tip drops well down flank. Root thick and strong. Tail reaches hock when let down. Hair coarse, straight and full, with no appearance of a plume.

GAIT
Brisk and powerful. Vigorous. Back remains firm and level. Rear legs move in line with front legs.

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.

- Over-refinement in dogs
- Coarseness in bitches
- Lack of chest
- Elbows in or out
- Light bone, rangy body
- Straight hocks
- Excessive dewlap
- Indication of ruff or feathering
- Round or light eye

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Monorchids or cryptorchids
- Viciousness, instability
- Excessively over/undershot
- Uncurled or sickle tail
- Albinos
- Butterfly nose
- Drop or broken ears
- Entropion or ectropion
- Long coats
- Males under 63.5 cm (25 in); bitches under 58.5 cm (23 in)
- Altering of coat or general appearance by scissoring or clipping

Note: A male animal must have two apparently normal testicles full descended into the scrotum.

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

ALASKAN MALAMUTE

RECOGNIZED: 1951

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 Alaskan Malamute, one of the oldest Arctic sled dogs, was named after the native Inuit tribe called Mahlemuts (now spelled Malamute), who settled along the shores of Kotzebue Sound in the upper western regions of Alaska. Written accounts of Alaska from various explorers and travellers rarely mention the Mahlemut people without reference to their dogs, which were of the spitz-type described as being powerful looking and of remarkable endurance and fortitude. These dogs were used primarily as draught animals to haul heavy sleds, but were also used to pack supplies, for hunting seals and in packs to track polar bears. Early writings indicate that the dogs kept by the Mahlemut people were better cared for than was usual for Arctic sled dogs, and this seemingly accounts for the breed's affectionate disposition.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Alaskan Malamute is a powerful and substantially built dog with a deep chest and strong, well-muscled body. The Malamute stands well over the pads, and this stance gives the appearance of much activity and a proud carriage, with head erect and eyes alert showing interest and curiosity. The head is broad. Ears are triangular and erect when alerted. The muzzle is bulky, only slight diminishing in width from root to nose. The muzzle is not pointed or long, yet not stubby. The coat is thick with a coarse guard of sufficient length to protect a woolly undercoat. Malamutes are of various colours. Face markings are a distinguishing feature. These consist of a cap over the head, the face either all white or marked with a bar and/or mask. The tail is well furred, carried over the back, and has the appearance of a waving plume.

The Malamute must be a heavy-boned dog with sound legs, good feet, deep chest and powerful shoulders, and have all of the other physical attributes necessary for the efficient performance of his job. The gait must be steady, balanced, tireless and totally efficient. He is not intended as a racing sled dog designed to compete in speed trials.

In judging Malamutes, their function as a sled dog for heavy freighting in the Arctic must be given consideration above all else. The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the description of the ideal Malamute and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog. The legs of the Malamute must indicate unusual strength and tremendous propelling power.

TEMPERAMENT

The Alaskan Malamute is an affectionate, friendly dog, not a "oneman" dog. He is a loyal, devoted companion, playful in invitation, but generally impressive by his dignity after maturity.

SIZE

There is a natural range in size in the breed. The desirable freighting sizes are dogs, 63.5 cm (25 in) at the shoulders, 38.5 kg (85 lb); bitches, 58.5 cm (23 in) at the shoulders, 34 kg (75 lb). However, size consideration should not outweigh that of type, proportion, movement and other functional attributes. When dogs are judged equal in

type, proportion, movement, the dog nearest the desirable freighting size is to be preferred. The depth of chest is approximately one-half the height of the dog at the shoulders, the deepest point being just behind the forelegs. The length of the body from point of shoulder to the rear point of pelvis is longer than the height of the body from ground to top of the withers. The body carries no excess weight, and bone is in proportion to size.

COAT

The Malamute has a thick, coarse guard coat, never long and soft. The undercoat is dense, from 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) in depth, oily and woolly. The coarse guard coat varies in length, as does the undercoat. The coat is relatively short to medium along the sides of the body, with the length of the coat increasing around the shoulders and neck, down the back, over the rump, and in the breeching and plume. Malamutes usually have a shorter and less dense coat during the summer months. The Malamute is shown naturally. Trimming is not acceptable except to provide a clean-cut appearance of feet.

COLOUR

The usual colours range from light grey through intermediate shadings to black, sable and shadings of sable to red. Colour combinations are acceptable in undercoats, points and trimmings. The only solid colour allowable is all white. White is always the predominant colour on underbody, parts of legs, feet and part of face markings. A white blaze on the forehead and/or collar or a spot on the nape is attractive and acceptable. The Malamute is mantled, and broken colours extending over the body or uneven splashing are undesirable.

HEAD

The head is broad and deep, not coarse or clumsy, but in proportion to the size of the dog. The expression is soft and indicates an affectionate disposition. The ***eyes*** are obliquely placed in the skull. Eyes are brown, almond-shaped and of medium size. Dark eyes are preferred. The ***ears*** are of medium size, but small in proportion to the head. The ears are triangular in shape and slightly rounded at the tips. They are set wide apart on the outside back edges of the skull on line with the upper corner of the eye, giving ears the appearance, when erect, of standing off from the skull. Erect ears point slightly forward, but when the dog is at work, the ears are sometimes folded against the skull. The ***skull*** is broad and moderately rounded between the ears, gradually narrowing and flattening on top as it approaches the eyes, rounding off to cheeks that are moderately flat. There is a slight furrow between the eyes. The topline of the skull and the topline of the muzzle show a slight break downward from a straight line as they join. The ***muzzle*** is large and bulky in proportion to the size of the skull, diminishing slightly in width and depth from junction with the skull to the nose. In all coat colours except reds, the pigmentation of the nose, lips and eye rims is black. Brown is permitted in red dogs. The lighter streaked “snow nose” is acceptable. The lips are close fitting. The upper lower jaws are broad with large teeth The incisors meet with a scissors grip.

NECK

The neck is strong and moderately arched.

FOREQUARTERS

The ***shoulders*** are moderately sloping; ***forelegs*** heavily boned and muscled, straight to the pasterns when viewed from the front. ***Pasterns*** are short and strong and slightly sloping when viewed from the side. The ***feet*** are of the snowshoe type, tight and deep, with well-cushioned pads, giving a firm, compact appearance. The feet are large, toes tight-fitting and well arched. There is a protective growth of hair between the toes. The pads are thick and tough; toenails short and strong.

BODY

The ***chest*** is well developed. The body is compactly built but not short-coupled. The ***back*** is straight and gently sloping to the hips. The ***loins*** are hard and well muscled.

TAIL

The tail is moderately set and follows the line of the spine at the base. The tail is carried over the back when not working. It is not a snap tail or curled tight against the back, nor is it short furred like a fox brush. The Malamute tail is well furred and has the appearance of a waving plume.

HINDQUARTERS

The ***rear legs*** are broad and heavily muscled through the thighs; ***stifles*** moderately bent; ***hock joints*** are moderately bent and well let down. When viewed from the rear, the legs stand and move true in line with the movement of the front legs, not too close or too wide. Dewclaws on the rear legs may be removed shortly after puppies are whelped but for this working breed, dewclaw removal is suggested.

GAIT

The gait of the Malamute is steady, balanced and powerful. He is agile for his size and build. When viewed from the side, the hindquarters exhibit strong rear drive that is transmitted through a well-muscled loin to the forequarters. The forequarters receive the drive from the rear with a smooth reaching stride. When viewed from the front or from the rear, the legs move true in line, not too close or too wide. At a fast trot, the feet will converge toward the centre line of the body. A stilted gait, or any gait that is not completely efficient and tireless, is to be penalized.

FAULTS

The Malamute is structured for strength and endurance, and any characteristic of the individual specimen, including temperament, which interferes with the accomplishment of this purpose, is to be considered the most serious of faults.

- Any indication of unsoundness in legs and feet, front or rear, standing or moving is to be considered a serious fault. Faults under this provision would be splayed footedness, cow hocks, bad pasterns, straight shoulders, lack of angulation, stilted gait (or any gait that isn't balanced, strong and steady), ranginess, shallowness, ponderousness, lightness of bone and poor overall proportion.
- High set ears
- Overshot or undershot
- A long loin that may weaken the back.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Blue eyes

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD DOG

RECOGNIZED: 2020

Effective: January 2021

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Anatolian Shepherd is a shepherd's guard dog of ancient lineage, probably descended from the large hunting dogs existing in Mesopotamia. Over the ages, the breed has evolved to suit a specific set of circumstances; guarding flocks travelling great distances on the Central Anatolian Plateau; staying out whatever the weather may be. An active breed originally used as a guard dog for sheep; hard working; capable of enduring extremes of heat and cold.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Large, upstanding, tall, powerfully built, livestock guarding dog with broad strong head and dense double coat. Must have size and stamina. Capable of great speed. Foreface slightly shorter than skull.

TEMPERAMENT

Steady and bold without aggression, naturally independent, very intelligent and tractable. Proud and confident. Loyal and affectionate to owners, but wary of strangers when mature.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 74 to 81 cm (29.25 to 32 in); bitches, 71 to 79 cm (28 to 31 in)

Weight: Mature dogs, 50 to 65 kg (110.25 to 143.25 lb); mature bitches, 40 to 55 kg (85.25 to 121.25 lb)

COAT

Hair: Short or mid-length, dense, with thick undercoat. Great variations in length according to climate. Longer and thicker at neck, shoulders and thighs. The coat tends to be longer in winter.

COLOUR

All colours acceptable

HEAD

Skull: Large, but in proportion to the body, broad between ears, slightly domed, with slight stop. Mature dogs have broader head than bitches. ***Foreface:*** Seen from above almost rectangular. Profile blunt, tapering very slightly to end. ***Nose:*** Black, except in livers, where it is brown. ***Lips:*** Very slightly pendulous, black-edged. Edge of upper lip not lower than the profile of the underjaw. Tight lip corners. ***Eyes:*** Rather small in proportion to size of skull, set well apart, deep set, showing no haw. Golden to brown in colour according to coat colour. Eye rims black except in livers. ***Ears:*** Medium-sized, triangular in shape, rounded at tip, pendant with front edge close to cheek, higher when alert. ***Mouth:*** Teeth strong, with a perfect scissors bite – i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaw. Complete dentition.

NECK
Slightly arched, powerful, muscular, moderate in length, rather thick. Slight dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulders: Well muscled, oblique. ***Forelegs:*** Set well apart, straight and well boned; of good length. ***Elbows:*** Close to sides, free moving. ***Pasterns:*** Strong, slightly sloping when viewed from side.

BODY
Powerful, well muscled, never fat. ***Topline:*** Rather short in proportion to leg length, horizontal, slightly arched over loins. ***Underline:*** With the belly well tucked up. ***Chest:*** Deep to point of elbow, ribs well sprung, rib cage sufficiently long.

HINDQUARTERS
Powerful, not overloaded with muscles. ***Hind legs:*** Vertical when seen from rear. ***Thighs:*** Long. ***Stifle:*** Good turn of stifle. ***Feet:*** Strong, with thick pads and well-arched toes. Nails short.

TAIL
Long, reaching to hock, set on rather high, when relaxed carried low with slight curl; when alert carried high and curled over back, especially by males.

GAIT
Very noticeable level line of body, head and neck when walking; movement even, supple and long reaching, giving impression of stalking, with great power. Pacing acceptable at slow speed. Mincing or hackney action highly undesirable.

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

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1977

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.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Bernese Mountain Dog (Bouvier Bernois) takes its name from the Canton of Bern in Switzerland, its native land. It is one of the four Swiss tricolour breeds known by the collective name Sennenhunde, the only one of the four with a long coat. The Bernese Mountain Dog and its ancestors lived for many generations as all-purpose farm dogs, that protected homes/farms, and performed droving/herding and drafting tasks as required. From this background developed a hardy, natural, good-natured working breed that today is known principally as a faithful family companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Large, strong, well-balanced working dog with sturdy built limbs. Heavy coated with distinctive characteristic markings. Breed type encompasses more than markings, and focuses on structure, movement and temperament.

In comparison, dogs are larger than bitches with heavier bone, a broader skull, and greater depth and breadth of chest. Bitches, although more feminine, must maintain the sturdy breed type.

TEMPERAMENT

The Bernese temperament is one of the breed's strongest assets. Self-confident, attentive, vigilant, fearless in every-day situations; good-natured, never sharp or shy, devoted to its own people, self-assured and placid towards strangers; of medium temperament.

SIZE

Height at the withers:

Dogs, 62.25 to 69.75 cm (24.5 to 27.5 in); ideal size 66 to 68.5 cm (26 to 27 in)
Bitches, 58.5 to 66 cm (23 to 26 in); ideal size 59.75 to 63.5 cm (23.5 to 25 in)
The stocky, well-balanced appearance must be maintained.

Proportions: Height at withers to length of body (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of buttock) is 9:10, rather compact than elongated. Ideal relation of height at withers to depth of chest is 2:1.

COAT

The adult coat is thick, moderately long. It has a bright natural shine, is straight or slightly wavy. In texture it is soft rather than harsh, is weather-resistant, easily kept and resists matting. There is a soft, seasonal undercoat.

COLOUR

Compulsory markings:

- Jet-black ground colour. Rich russet markings (dark reddish brown is most favoured) on the cheeks, over each eye, on all four legs between the black of the upper leg and the white (if present) of the feet, in two spots on the chest on either side of the white just below the point of shoulder, as well as on the buttocks under the tail.

- Clean white markings as follows: On chest extending uninterrupted to under chin; also, a slight to middle-sized blaze extending towards the nose to a muzzle band, which is not so wide as to obliterate the russet on the cheek. The blaze should not be so wide as to interfere with the russet markings above the eyes.

Desirable markings:

- White feet with white reaching no higher than the pasterns without running up the back of the legs
- White tip of tail
- The white muzzle band preferably does not extend past the corners of the mouth.
- It is preferable that the markings are symmetrical.
- Tolerated: Small white patch on the nape of the neck, small white anal patch (maximum 6.25 cm [2.5 in]).

Note: Too little white is preferable to too much.

HEAD

Strong in size, balanced to general appearance, not too massive. ***Skull:*** Flat and broad with a slight furrow; defined, but not exaggerated stop. ***Muzzle:*** Strong and straight; roughly square proportions, tapering only very slightly. Muzzle is slightly shorter than length of skull. Lips are tight-fitting, black in colour. ***Teeth:*** Jaw is strong with good teeth meeting in a scissors bite. Level bite acceptable. Dentition should be complete. ***Nostrils:*** Well open and black in colour. ***Eyes:*** Dark brown in colour, almond-shaped, neither deep set or prominent and well set apart; tight eyelids. Expression is intelligent, animated and gentle. ***Ears:*** Middle-sized, triangular in shape with rounded tip. Set above eye level high on side of head; hanging close to the head in repose, brought forward at the base when alert.

NECK

Strong, muscular of medium length, well set on. Dewlaps are very slightly developed.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Well muscled, flat lying and well laid back. ***Forelegs:*** Straight with strong bone, parallel stance. ***Elbows:*** Well under shoulders. ***Pasterns:*** Slightly sloping, but not weak. ***Feet:*** Proportionate in size, round and compact with well-arched toes. ***Front dewclaw:*** Removal not required. Presence or lack thereof must not influence the judgment of the dog.

BODY

Sturdy, slightly longer than tall. ***Chest:*** Broad, forechest distinctly developed, with good depth of brisket reaching at least to the elbows; ribs are well sprung extending as far back as possible. ***Back:*** Firm and level. ***Loins:*** Broad, strong and muscular. ***Croup:*** Broad, well muscled. ***Underline/belly:*** Slightly rising from chest to hindquarters.

HINDQUARTERS

Powerful, with broad, well-muscled thighs and strong bone. ***Stifles:*** Well angulated. ***Hocks:*** Well let down, turning neither in nor out. ***Pasterns:*** Wide and straight, standing parallel. ***Feet:*** Proportionate in size, round and compact. ***Rear dewclaws****:* Removal not required, presence or lack thereof must not influence the judgement of the dog .

TAIL

Bushy, hanging straight, with bone reaching to the hock joint or slightly below. Hanging straight down when at rest; carried level with back or slightly above when moving.

GAIT

The natural travelling gait of the breed is a slow to medium trot, but it is capable of speed and agility. Sound, balanced movement in all gaits, covering a lot of ground. Good reach in front. Strong drive from the rear, flexing well at the stifles. The level backline is maintained; there is no wasted action. Front and rear feet of each side

travel in lines parallel to direction of motion, converging towards a centre line without single tracking at increased speeds.

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.

Minor Faults (subject to the degree of fault):

- Overly long or thin body
- Too light russet markings or impure colour; grey colouring in black coat
- Non-symmetrical markings, especially facial
- White neck patch (over 6.25 cm [2.5 in] in diameter), white anal patch (over 6.25 cm [2.5 in] in diameter)
- Curly coat in adult dog
- White markings on forelegs reaching distinctly beyond halfway of pasterns ("boots")
- Black ticks and stripes within the white on the chest
- Too massive or too light head
- Too narrow or too tapered muzzle (snipey)
- Incomplete dentition
- Light or round eyes
- Splayed feet
- Kink in tail

Major Faults:

- Deficiency of type (as described above)
- Aggressive, anxious or distinctly shy
- Fine bone
- Ectropion or entropion
- Loose over-developed flews
- Undershot or overshot bite
- Tail rolled over back

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Cryptorchid or monorchid dogs
- Split nose
- Absent markings as described in compulsory markings
- White neck ring
- Blue eye
- Ground colour other than black

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2020

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.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Black Russian Terrier (BRT) was created in the former Soviet Union's State Military Kennel "Red Star" through selective crossbreeding. The principal ancestors are the Giant Schnauzer, the Rottweiler, the now extinct Moscow Water Dog (Newfoundland, Caucasian Shepherd and East European Shepherd) and the Airedale Terrier. The breed was first recognized by the FCI in 1983. The Black Russian Terrier was created to fill a variety of military needs including sentry and protection duty. The Black Russian Terrier is a reliable guardian breed and a versatile worker, adaptable to various climatic conditions and lifestyles.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Black Russian Terrier is a large, robust, proportional and well-balanced dog, who is slightly longer than tall, with pronounced sexual dimorphism. The BRT is densely boned, with a large head and well-developed muscles giving it an athletic build. The body is covered by a black double coat with ample furnishings on its head and legs. The BRT possesses great strength and has a stable temperament. It is highly intelligent, courageous, hardworking, reliable and very trainable. The BRT is a slow-developing breed, maturing fully at approximately three years of age.

TEMPERAMENT

The Black Russian Terrier temperament is of utmost importance. The BRT is a courageous, calm and confident guard breed, well controlled in all circumstances. He is somewhat reserved and aloof toward strangers and therefore does not form indiscriminate friendships and does not relish intrusion into its personal space. The BRT forms a very strong bond with their owners, is fiercely devoted to them and very protective of them. The BRT's highest nervous activity type (according to a Pavlov's classification) is strong, balanced and flexible with an active defence reaction and a reliable on and off switch. This breed requires frequent and regular socialization and training, as well as consistency in daily living.

SIZE

Dogs at maturity should measure 71 to 77 cm (28 to 30.25 in) at the withers. Bitches at maturity should measure 65 to 71 cm (25.5 to 28 in) at the withers. However, additional 2.5 to 4 cm (1 to 1.5 in) can be acceptable if overall proportions, type and unimpaired sound movement are preserved.

COAT

Dense double coat with coarser guard hairs and a softer undercoat. The coat on the body is 0.5 to 15 cm (0.25 to 6 in) in length and has a slight to moderate wave. On the muzzle, the coat forms an ample moustache and beard. The eyebrows, or the fall, is long, coming to or extending past the nose. The legs are covered by an ample and long coat. The undercoat is dense and well developed. Breed appropriate grooming is mandatory, but should not be given priority over structure, movement and overall balance.

COLOUR
Solid black or black with up to 30% of grey hairs, dispersed throughout the coat. Solid patches, ticking or striping in any colour on the mandatory black coat is not acceptable for breeding or exhibition. Dogs with bicolour and tricolour coats are not recognized as "Black Russian Terriers."

HEAD
Head is large, equal to at least 40% of the dog's height at withers. ***Skull*** is moderately broad, with flat top. Back of the skull and brow ridge slightly perceptible. Stop is marked but not too pronounced. The topline of the muzzle is parallel with the topline of the skull. The ***muzzle*** is well filled under eyes, slightly tapering toward the nose. Cheekbones are rounded but not too pronounced. The length of the muzzle is 4:5 to the length of the skull. The moustache and the beard give the muzzle a truncated and rectangular appearance. Drop ***ears*** attached high on the head (but not above the level of the skull), hanging straight down from the base, medium small and triangular in shape, rounded at a tip and dense. The front rim of the ear hangs down against the cheekbones. The length of the ear should not reach farther than the outer corner of a same side eye (a.k.a. canthus). ***Eyes*** are of medium size, oval-shaped and set wide apart and dark brown in colour. Eye rims are black and dry, without sagging. The ***nose*** is large and black. Lips are thick, tight and well pigmented (black), without flews. The inside of a mouth is well pigmented, dark. ***Teeth:*** Full dentition, with scissors bite and incisors in one straight line at the base. Broad lower jaw.

NECK
Muscular, powerful, slightly arching, of a medium length, approximately equal to the length of the head; well set on at a 40° to 45° angle to horizon; without dewlap. The nape is well developed.

FOREQUARTERS
Well muscled. ***Shoulder blades*** are wide and long; shoulders are well muscled and sloping. The angle of the shoulder blade with the upper arm is not more than 100° and the angle of the shoulder blade with horizon is 45°. ***Elbows*** are set close to the body and must point backwards. Seen from the front or from the side, the legs are straight and parallel and not set close together. ***Front legs*** are thick and strongly developed, with muscular upper arms that are equal to or longer than shoulder blades and forearms of a medium length. The distance from the withers to the elbow approximately equals the distance from the elbow to the ground. The ***pasterns*** are short and almost vertical. ***Feet*** are large, compact, round in shape, with well-arched toes. Nails and pads are black. Front dewclaw may or may not be present.

BODY
Slightly longer than tall. The length of the body (measured from point of shoulder to point of rump): for dogs 101 to 105% of height at the withers; for bitches 101 to 108% of height at the withers. ***Topline*** is firm, well muscled, straight but slightly sloping by 1 to 3 cm (0.4 to 1.25 in). Withers are high and long, more pronounced in dogs than in bitches. Thorax is wide and muscular; equal to half of the length from the start of withers to the base of a tail. ***Loin*** is short, equal to half of the thorax length, wide, muscular and slightly arching. ***Croup*** is wide, muscular, with a 5° to 10° slope towards the tail, equal to half of the thorax length (The ratio of thorax : lumbar : croup is 2:1:1). ***Chest*** is deep, minimum 50% of height at the withers, long, wide, reaching to the level of the elbows or slightly below; with moderately sprung, long ribs and a long sternum. Thorax in cross-section should be oval in shape. The ***forechest*** extends some beyond the shoulder joints and is well developed and well muscled. Moderate tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS
Hindquarters are well muscled with moderately angulated hips that match the front shoulders angulation. Seen from behind, the legs are straight and parallel, but set slightly wider apart than the front legs and set slightly back when viewed from the side. ***Thighs*** are broad, medium long, well developed with salient muscles and set slightly inclined. Seen from behind, the muscled thighs are wider than croup. Thigh and lower leg form 125° to 130° angle. Lower legs are approximately equal in length to the thighs, well muscled and set at 45° to horizon. ***Hock joints*** are

wide, lean and well developed. They form 125° to 130° angle between lower legs and rear pasterns. ***Rear pasterns*** are strong, moderately short and vertical. ***Feet*** are large, more oval and slightly smaller than front feet, with well-arched tight toes. Nails and pads are black. Dewclaws may or may not be present but for this working breed, dewclaw removal is suggested.

TAIL

The tail is thick, set moderately high, and is carried at an approximate 45° angle from horizontal. The base of the tail does not incline over the back (squirrel tail). When the tail is docked, there are three to five vertebrae remaining. An undocked tail is not to be penalized. The preferred shape of an undocked tail resembles a sickle or saber.

GAIT

Long, low, covering a lot of ground, with good reach of the forequarters and good driving power of the hindquarters, but not overreaching trot is the typical gait of a Black Russian Terrier. The gait is effortless, enduring and efficient; conveys power and strength. When trotting, the legs must move in a straight line, with the front legs converging slightly towards a median line. At maturity, topline remains level while topline of young BRTs might exhibit elastic springy movements. Moving slowly, the Black Russian Terrier can carry its head at a 45° angle to horizon. As speed increases, neck stretches almost parallel to the ground.

FAULTS

Soundness (both temperament and conformation) and type are of prime importance. The foregoing description is that of the ideal Black Russian Terrier. Any deviation from the standard must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. The BRT should always be considered and judged as a working dog.

Faults include, but not limited to:

- Lack of proportion, lightly built or overdone specimen, poorly developed muscle tone
- Pink mouth; one missing premolar, first premolar only (#105, 205, 305 or 405)
- Brown or grey shadings of undercoat at maturity
- Light brown eye
- Malocclusion (incisors not in one line at the base)
- Ewe neck
- Straight shoulders
- Straight croup
- Sickle hocks
- Gay tail
- Flying (suspension) trot
- Any height deviation from the description under size

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Strong deviation from the described type
- Bitchy dog
- Any number of missing teeth other than first premolar (as described under Faults above); any deviation from scissors bite
- Amber eye, bird eye
- Nose colour other than black
- Coat colour other than black or black with scattered grey hairs
- Dogs having one or both testicles undescended
- Shyness at maturity
- Unprovoked aggression towards people

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

BOXER

RECOGNIZED: 1934

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 Boxer was developed in Germany as a medium-sized security dog. The breed is valued as a spirited pet and guardian of home and family. Developed to serve the multiple purposes of guard, working and escort dog, he must combine elegance with substance and ample power, not alone for beauty, but to ensure the speed, dexterity and jumping ability essential to arduous hiking, riding expedition, police or military duty.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Boxer is a medium-sized, sturdy dog, of square build with short back, strong limbs, and short, tight-fitting coat. His musculation, well developed, should be clean, hard and appear smooth (not bulging) under taut skin. His movements should denote energy. The gait is firm yet elastic (springy), the stride free and ground covering, the carriage proud and noble. Only a body whose individual parts are built to withstand the most strenuous efforts, assembled as a complete and harmonious whole, can respond to these combined demands. Therefore, to be at his highest efficiency he must never be plump or heavy and, while equipped for great speed, he must never be racy. The head imparts to the Boxer a unique individual stamp peculiar to him alone. It must be in perfect proportion to his body, never small in comparison to the overall picture. His muzzle is his most distinctive feature and the greatest value to be placed on its being of correct form and in absolute proper proportion to the skull. **Faults**: Head not typical, plump bulldoggy appearance, light bone, lack of balance, bad condition, lack of noble bearing.

TEMPERAMENT

These are of paramount importance in the Boxer. Instinctively a “hearing” guard dog, his bearing is alert, dignified and self-assured, even at rest. His behaviour should exhibit constrained animation. His temperament is fundamentally playful, yet patient and stoical with children. Deliberate and wary with strangers, he will exhibit curiosity, but most importantly, fearless courage and tenacity if threatened. However, he responds promptly to friendly overtures when honestly rendered. His intelligence, loyal affection and tractability to discipline make him a highly desirable companion. **Faults**: Lack of dignity and alertness, shyness, cowardice, treachery and viciousness (belligerency toward other dogs should not be considered viciousness).

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 57.25 to 63.5 cm (22.5 to 25 in); bitches, 53.25 to 59.75 cm (21 to 23.5 in)
Dogs should not go under the minimum, nor bitches over the maximum.

COAT

Short, shiny, lying smooth and tight to the body.

COLOUR

Fawn and brindle. Fawn in various shades from light tan to stag red or mahogany, the deeper colours preferred. The brindle coat in the Boxer is of two opposite types. The first of these includes those dogs having clearly defined dark stripes on a fawn background. The second type has what is best termed reversed brindling. Here the effect is of a very dark background with lighter-coloured fawn stripes or streaks showing through. White markings in fawn and brindle dogs are not to be rejected; in fact, they are often very attractive, but must be limited to one-third of the ground colour and are not desirable on the back of the torso proper. On the face, white may replace a part or all of the otherwise essential black mask. However, these white markings should be of such distribution as to enhance and not detract from the true Boxer expression.

HEAD

The beauty of the head depends upon the harmonious proportion between the muzzle to the skull. The ***muzzle*** should always appear powerful, never small in its relationship to the skull. The head should be clean, not showing deep wrinkles. Folds will normally appear upon the forehead when the ears are erect, and they are always indicated from the lower edge of the stop running downward on both sides of the muzzle. The dark ***mask*** is confined to the muzzle and is in distinct contrast to the colour of the head. Any extension of the mask to the skull, other than dark shading around the eyes, creates a somber undesirable expression. When white replaces any of the black mask, the path or any upward extension should be between the eyes. The muzzle is powerfully developed in length, width and depth. It is not pointed, narrow, short or shallow. Its shape is influenced first through the formation of both jawbones, second through the placement of the teeth, and third through the texture of the lips.

The Boxer is normally undershot. Therefore, the lower ***jaw*** protrudes beyond the upper, curving slightly upward. The upper jaw is broad where attached to the skull and maintains this breadth except for a very slight tapering to the front. The incisor teeth of the lower jaw are in a straight line, the canines preferably up front in the same line to give the jaw the greatest possible width. The line of incisors in the upper jaw is slightly convex toward the front. The upper corner incisors should fit snugly back of the lower canine teeth on each side, reflecting the symmetry essential to the creation of a sound, non-slip bite.

The ***lips*** complete the formation of the muzzle and they should meet evenly. The upper lip is thick and padded, filling out the frontal space formed by the projection of the lower jaw. It rests on the edge of the lower lip, and laterally is supported by the fangs (canines) of the lower jaw. Therefore, these fangs must stand far apart and be of good length so that the front surface of the muzzle shall become broad and squarish, and when viewed from the side, form an obtuse angle with the topline of the muzzle. Over-protrusion of the overlip or underlip is undesirable. The chin should be perceptible when viewed from the side as well as from the front without being over-repandous (rising above the bite line) as in the Bulldog. The Boxer must not show his teeth or his tongue when his mouth is closed. Excessive flews are not desirable. The top of the ***skull*** is slightly arched, not rotund, or flat or noticeably broad, and the occiput must not be too pronounced. The forehead forms a distinct ***stop*** with the topline of the muzzle, which must not be forced back into the forehead like that of a Bulldog. It should not slant down (down-faced), nor should it be dished, although the tip of the nose should lie somewhat higher than the foot of the muzzle. The forehead shows just a slight furrow between the eyes. The cheeks, though covering powerful masseter muscles, compatible with the strong set of teeth, should be relatively flat and not bulge, maintaining the clean lines of the skull. They taper into the muzzle in a slight, graceful curve.

The ***ears*** are set at the highest points of the sides of the skull, cut rather long without too broad a shell, and are carried erect. The Boxer's natural ears are defined as: moderate in size (small rather than large), thin to the touch, set on wide apart at the highest points of the sides of the skull and lying flat and close to the cheek when in repose. When the dog is alert, the ears should fall forward with a definite crease.

The dark brown ***eyes***, not too small, protruding or deep-set and encircled by dark hair, should impart an alert, intelligent expression. Their mood-mirroring quality combined with the mobile skin furrowing of the forehead gives the Boxer head its unique degree of expressiveness.

The ***nose*** is broad and black, very slightly turned up; the nostrils broad with the nasolabial line running between them down through the upper lip, which must not be split.

Faults: Lack of nobility and expression, sombre face, unserviceable bite. Pinscher or Bulldog head, sloping topline of muzzle, muzzle too light for skull, too pointed a bite (snipey). Teeth or tongue showing with mouth closed, drivelling, split upper lip. Poor ear carriage, light ("Bird of Prey") eyes. Wry mouth; that is, when the upper and lower jaws are not in parallel straight lines.

NECK

Round, of ample length, not too short; strong and muscular and clean throughout, without dewlap, with a distinctly marked nape and an elegant arch running down to the back. **Faults**: Dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The ***brisket*** is deep, reaching down to the elbows; the depth of the body at the lowest point of the brisket equals half the height of the dog at the withers. The ***ribs***, extending far to the rear, are well arched but not barrel-shaped. ***Chest*** of fair width, and forechest well defined, being easily visible from the side. The ***loins*** are short and muscular; the lower stomach line, lightly tucked up, blends into a graceful curve to the rear. The ***shoulders*** are long and sloping, close-lying, and not excessively covered with muscle. The ***upper arm*** is long, closely approaching a right angle to the shoulder blade. The ***forelegs***, viewed from the front, are straight, stand parallel to each other, and have strong, firmly joined bones. The elbows should not press too closely to the chest wall or stand off visibly from it. The forearm is straight, long and firmly muscled. The pastern joint is clearly defined but not distended. The ***pastern*** is strong and distinct, slightly slanting, but standing almost perpendicular to the ground. The dewclaws may be removed as a safety precaution. ***Feet*** should be compact, turning neither in nor out, with tightly arched toes (cat-feet) and tough pads. **Faults**: Chest too broad, too shallow or too deep in front, loose or over muscled shoulders, chest hanging between shoulders, tied-in or bowed out elbows, turned feet, hare feet, hollow flanks, hanging stomach.

BODY

In profile, the build is of square proportions in that a horizontal line from the front of the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh should equal a vertical line dropped from the top of the withers to the ground. ***Back:*** The withers should be clearly defined as the highest point of the back; the whole back short, straight and muscular with a firm topline. **Faults**: Roach back, sway back, thin lean back, long narrow loins, weak union with the croup.

HINDQUARTERS

Strongly muscled with angulation in balance with that of forequarters. The ***thighs*** broad and curved, the breech musculature hard and strongly developed. ***Croup*** slightly sloped, flat, and broad. ***Tail*** attachment high, rather than low. Tail clipped, carried upward. Pelvis long and, in bitches especially, broad. ***Upper*** and ***lower thigh*** long, leg well angulated with a clearly defined, well let down hock joint. In standing position, the leg below the hock joint (metatarsus) should be practically perpendicular to the ground with a slight rearward slope permissible. Viewed from behind, the hind legs should be straight with the hock joints, leaning neither in nor out. The metatarsus should be short, clean and strong supported by powerful rear pads. The ***rear toes*** just a little longer than the front toes, but similar in all other respects. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed. **Faults**: Too rounded, too narrow, or falling off croup; low-set tail, higher in back than in front; steep, stiff or too slightly angulated hindquarters, light thighs, cow hocks, bowed and crooked legs, over-angulated hock joint (sickle hocks), long metatarsus (high hocks), hare feet, hindquarters too far under or too far behind.

TAIL

Tail attachment high, rather than low. The tail is of normal length or docked, carried upward.

GAIT

Viewed from the side, proper front and rear angulation is manifested in a smoothly efficient, level-backed, ground-covering stride with powerful drive emanating from a freely operating rear. Although the front legs do not contribute impelling power, adequate "reach" should be evident to prevent interference, overlap or "sidewinding" (crabbing). Viewed from the front, the shoulders should remain trim and the elbows should not flare out. The legs are parallel until gaiting narrows the track in proportion to increasing speed, then the legs come in under the body but should remain straight, although not necessarily perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, a Boxer's breech should not roll. The hind feet should "dig in" and track relatively true with the front. Again, as speed increases, the normally broad rear track will become narrower. **Faults**: Stilted or inefficient gait, pounding, paddling, or flailing out of front legs, rolling or waddling gait, tottering hock joints, crossing over or interference; front or rear, lack of smoothness.

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

- Boxers with white ground colour, entirely white or any other colour other than fawn or two types of brindle
- White markings that exceed one-third of the ground colour

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

BULLMASTIFF

RECOGNIZED: 1974

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.

***Note**: Faults are classified as Serious or Minor, indicated as (S) or (M) respectively. Note the minor faults are either points that would not of themselves contribute to unsoundness in the dog, or are the result of poor conditioning, which might be controlled, and are not likely to be hereditary.*

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Bullmastiff was developed in England by gamekeepers for protection against poachers. The foundation breeding of the modern purebred was 60% Mastiff and 40% Bulldog. It is a guard and companion dog, and should be loyal, obedient, and thus suitable for training.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Bullmastiff is a powerfully built, symmetrical dog, showing great strength and activity, but not cumbersome; upstanding and compact in appearance, with breadth and depth of skull and body, the latter set on strong, sturdy, well-boned legs. The height measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, should nearly equal the length measured horizontally from the forechest to the rear part of the upper thigh, and should slightly exceed the height at the hips. Bitches are feminine in appearance, of somewhat lighter bone structure than the dog, but should still convey strength. **Faults:** (S) Lack of balance. Poor or light bone structure. (M) Lack of muscular development. Ranginess.

TEMPERAMENT

The Bullmastiff should be bold, fearless and courageous, a dependable guard dog; alert and intelligent. **Faults:** (S) Viciousness. Shyness. (Such dogs should not be used for breeding.) (M) Apathy and sluggishness.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 63.5 to 68.5 cm (25 to 27 in); bitches, 61 to 66 cm (24 to 26 in)

Weight: Dogs, 50 to 59 kg (110 to 130 lb); bitches, 45.25 to 55 kg (100 to 120 lb).

It is important that weight be in proportion to height and bone structure, to ensure balance. **Faults:** (S) Over maximum height. Under minimum height. (M) Over maximum weight. Under minimum weight.

COAT

Short and dense, giving good weather protection. **Faults:** (S) Long, soft coat. (M) "Staring" coat, which means poor condition.

COLOUR

Any shade of red, fawn or brindle, but the colour to be pure and clear. A small white marking on chest permissible but not desirable. **Faults:** (S) White markings other than on chest. (M) Black shading on body, legs or tail (of reds or fawns).

HEAD

The **skull** should be large, equal in breadth, length and depth, with a fair amount of wrinkle when the dog is interested; well-developed cheeks. The skull in circumference may measure the height of the dog. Forehead flat, with furrow between the eyes. Stop definite. **Faults:** (S) Narrow skull. Shallow skull. (M) Domed forehead. Insufficient stop. ***Muzzle*** should be short, broad and deep, in the same proportion as the skull. The distance from the tip of the nose to the stop should not exceed one-third of the length from the tip of the nose to the centre of the occiput. Broad under the eyes and nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; blunt and cut off square, appearing in profile in a plane parallel to the line of the skull. A black mask is essential. The ***nose*** should be black, flat, and broad with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front. Flews not too pendulous. The lower jaw broad. **Faults:** (S) Muzzle too long, too narrow, pointed or lacking in depth. Muzzle too short; nostrils set on top; nose pointed, upturned or laid back; lower jaw narrow. (M) Lack of wrinkle; flews too pendulous. ***Teeth*** preferably level bite or slightly undershot. Canine teeth large and set wide apart; other teeth strong, even and well placed. **Faults:** (S) Teeth overshot. Teeth more than 0.75 cm (0.25 in) undershot. Wry mouth. (M) Irregular or poorly placed teeth. Small teeth. ***Eyes:*** Dark or hazel, and of medium size; set apart the width of the muzzle. **Faults:** (M) Light eyes. Eyes too close together, too large, too small. ***Ears:*** V-shaped and carried close to the cheeks; set on wide and high, level with the occiput, giving a square appearance to the skull which is most important. They should be darker in colour than the body, and the point of the ear, when alert, should be level with the eye. **Faults:** (S) Rose ears. (M) Ears too long or too short. Lack of darker colour.

NECK

Well arched of moderate length, very muscular, and almost equal in circumference to the skull. **Faults:** (S) Neck too short; too long. Neck weak and scrawny.

FOREQUARTERS

Proper angulation and proportionate bone lengths of the forequarters are very important. The shoulder bone should slope forward and downward from the withers at an angle of 45° from the vertical. The humerus (upper arm) should form a right angle with the shoulder bone, 45° from the vertical. The shoulder bone and humerus should be approximately equal in length. The length of the foreleg from the ground to the elbow should be a little more than half the distance from the ground to the withers, approximately 52%. The ***shoulders*** and ***upper arms*** should be muscular and powerful, but not overloaded. ***Forelegs:*** Powerful, with round heavy bone, vertical and parallel to each other, set well apart; elbows set close to the body. ***Pasterns:*** straight and strong. ***Feet:*** Of medium size, not turning in or out, with round toes, well arched. Pads thick and tough. Nails black. **Faults:** (S) Lack of proportion in bone. Shoulder too steep. Shoulders overloaded. Elbows turned in or out. Lack of bone in forelegs. Forelegs bowed. Weak pasterns. Splay feet. (M) Feet turned in or out. White nails.

BODY

Body compact. ***Chest:*** Wide and deep, with ribs well sprung and well set down between the forelegs. ***Back:*** Short and level. ***Loins:*** Wide, muscular; croup slightly arched, with fair depth of flank. **Faults:** (S) Body too long. Shallow chest. Narrow chest. Lack of rib spring. Sway back. Roach back. Tip of hip bone higher than withers. (M) Too much tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

It is important that structure, angulation, and proportionate bone lengths of the hindquarters be in balance with the forequarters. The pelvis (hip bone) should slope backward and downward from the spine at an angle of 30°. The femur (upper thigh bone) should form a right angle with the pelvis. The lower thigh bone (stifle) should set at an angle of 45° to the vertical. The pelvis and femur should be approximately equal in length. The ratio of the lengths of the femur, to the tibia/fibula, to the hock should be approximately as 4:5:3. The length of the lower leg, from the ground to the hock joint, should be a little less than 30% of the distance from the ground to the top of the hip bones. The lower leg should be vertical to the ground. The ***hips*** should be broad, in balance with shoulders and rib cage. ***Hind legs:*** Strong and muscular, with well-developed second thighs, denoting power and activity,

but not cumbersome, set parallel to each other and well apart, in balance with forelegs and body. ***Feet:*** As in forequarters. **Faults:** (S) Lack of proportion in bone. Poor angulation at hip bone. Narrow hip structure. Stifle too straight or over-angulated. Cow hocks. Bowed hind legs. Splay feet. (M) Feet turned in or out. White nails.

TAIL

Tail set on high, strong at the root and tapering to the hocks. It may be carried straight or curved. **Faults:** (S) Screw tail. Crank tail. Tail set too low. (M) Tail carried hound fashion. Too long. Too short. Too heavily coated.

GAIT

The gait should be free, balanced and vigorous. When viewed from the side the dog should have good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. The back should be level and firm, indicating good transmission from rear to front. When viewed from the front (coming toward) or from the rear (going away), at a moderate pace, the dog shall track in two parallel lines, neither too close together nor too far apart, so placed as to give a strong well-balanced movement. The toes (fore and hind) should point straight ahead.

Direction to exhibitors and judges: The dog should be moved in the ring at a sufficient speed to show fluidity of movement and not at a slow walk. **Faults:** (S) Rolling, padding or weaving when gaited. Any crossing movement, either front or rear. Stilted and restricted movement. (Dogs with structural weakness as evidenced by poor movement should not be used for breeding.)

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

- Liver mask
- No mask
- Yellow eyes

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

CANAAN DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1992

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 medium-sized, well-balanced, strong and square dog resembling the wild dog type. Strong distinction between the sexes.

TEMPERAMENT
Alert, quick to react, distrustful of strangers, strongly defensive but not naturally aggressive. Vigilant not only against man but other animals as well. Extraordinarily devoted and amenable to training.

SIZE
Height: 50 to 60 cm (19.75 to 23.5 in). Dogs may be considerably larger than bitches.
Weight: 18 to 25 kg (39.75 to 55 lb)

COAT
Outercoat dense, harsh and straight, of short to medium length. Undercoat close and profuse.

COLOUR
Sand to red brown, white, black, or spotted with or without mask. If masked, mask must be symmetrical. Black mask permitted on all colours. White markings are permitted on all colours; “Boston Terrier” patterns are common. Grey, brindle, black and tan or tricolour are unacceptable. Desert colours and gold, red and cream are most typical of the breed.

HEAD
Well proportioned, blunt wedge shape of medium length, appearing broader due to low set ears. ***Skull:*** Somewhat flattened. Some width allowed in powerful male heads. Stop shallow but defined. ***Muzzle:*** Sturdy, of moderate length and breadth. ***Jaws:*** Should be strong. ***Lips:*** Tight. ***Nose:*** Black. ***Ears:*** Erect, relatively short and broad, slightly rounded at the tip and set low. ***Eyes:*** Dark brown, slightly slanted, almond shaped. Dark rims essential. ***Mouth:*** Full dentition with scissors or level bite.

NECK
Muscular, of medium length.

FOREQUARTERS
The ***shoulder*** should be oblique and muscular. ***Elbows:*** Close to the body. ***Forelegs:*** Perfectly straight.

BODY
Square, withers well developed, back level, loins muscular, chest deep and of moderate breadth, ribs well sprung. Belly well tucked up. Moderate angulation. Balance is essential.

HINDQUARTERS
Powerful, well bent stifles. ***Hocks:*** Well let down. Strong buttocks, lightly feathered. ***Feet:*** Strong, round and catlike with hard pads.

TAIL
Set high, thick brush carried curled over the back.

GAIT
Quick, light and energetic trot. Should demonstrate marked agility and stamina. Correct movement is essential.

FAULTS
All deviations from the standard of the breed. All faults in body structure which constitute a deviation from the norm of a well-built dog; anything that would detract from his potential for survival as a desert animal.

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

CANADIAN ESKIMO DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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 Canadian Eskimo Dog is an aboriginal breed of dog that has gone through many name changes. As a breed, The Canadian Kennel Club has, in the past, referred to the dog as the "Eskimo," "Exquimaux Husky," "Esquimaux Dog" and "Husky." The Inuit of Arctic Canada called this dog "Qimmiq." The breed has an 1100- to 2000-year history of being interdependent with the Thule culture of Inuit (Eskimo people) who, following the Dorset culture, occupied the coastal and archipelago area of what is now Arctic Canada. Although within the spitz family of dogs, the Canadian Eskimo Dog's origin prior to this is lost in the Inuit prehistory, which includes the migration of the Mongolian race from the Asian continent to North America. The existing strain of Canadian Eskimo Dog originated from stock primarily bred by the Eskimo Dog Research Foundation in the Northwest Territories. The foundation's work over a six-year period was primarily funded by the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories and involved the purchase of specimens from the remnant population of dogs kept by the Inuit of the Boothia Peninsula, Melville Peninsula and parts of Baffin Island. The Canadian Eskimo Dog, as a primitive dog, is primarily a carnivorous breed, whose natural diet consisted of seal, walrus, fish or caribou. For centuries this breed was used as a draught animal and was capable of pulling between 45 and 80 kg (99 and 176 lb) per dog, covering distances from 24 to 113 km (15 to 70 mi) per day. He was also used as a hunting dog, to locate seal breathing holes for the Inuit hunters. As a hunting dog he would also attack and hold at bay musk ox and polar bear for the Inuit hunters. In the summer the dog was used as a pack dog carrying up to 15 kg (33 lb).

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Canadian Eskimo Dog is a powerfully built, moderately sized dog with a thick neck and chest, and medium length legs. Typical of the spitz family of dogs he has a wedge-shaped head held high with thick erect ears. The eyes are obliquely set giving a serious appearance. The dog has a bushy tail carried up or curled over the back. Of almost equal height at the hips as at the withers, medium- to large-boned and well muscled the dog displays a majestic and powerful physique giving the impression that he is not built for speed but rather for hard work. During the winter the body is thickly clothed with an outercoat of straight or erect hair; below is dense underfur which enables the animal to easily withstand the rigours of high latitudes. A mane-like growth of longer hair over the neck and shoulder will appear on dogs. The whole conformation of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should be one of strength, power and endurance balanced with agility, alertness and boldness. The bitch of the breed will usually have a shorter coat than the dog and will always be significantly smaller than the dog. As young bitches, they will be finer boned giving among other things a narrower head, which tends to produce a friendlier looking face than with dogs. Both dogs and bitches of the breed are known to have a rapid growth rate reaching working size around seven months. However, the maturing process extends to at least three years of age giving them a very majestic appearance. Puppies have often been described as miniature adults, with erect ears and a curly tail at the young ages between three to five weeks. There may be occasional periods during adolescent growth stages when the ears may not be fully erect, but it is important to note that the ears of the Canadian Eskimo Dog do not have the same gradual growth of becoming erect around four months of age as is seen in some other breeds.

TEMPERAMENT

The temperament of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should reflect the tough, hard-working breed that he is. He is not to be viewed as a domestic pet but rather as a primitive dog originally domesticated by Inuit for specific tasks in a harsh arctic environment. In general disposition, the mature Canadian Eskimo Dog is gentle and affectionate with the average individual, enjoying attention. Even with total strangers the dogs are rarely standoffish. Usually, they will exhibit a rather quiet friendliness and harmless curiosity or become completely distant.

The dog is very pack-oriented and if raised as a group, dominant and subordinate roles will be acted out under the leadership of a totally dominant or boss dog. Behaviour within a group or pack is usually well structured and controlled but it is not uncommon to see battle scars or torn ears on dogs originating from kennel areas where the dogs are raised in groups or packs. Compared to modern domestic breeds, the Canadian Eskimo Dog has an almost over response to any stimulus whether it be food, work, fighting or play. For this reason, the dog should be a companion for adults and is not to be considered a child's pet.

SIZE

Height of dogs should range from 58.5 to 69.75 cm (23 to 27.5 in) at the withers and approximately the same height at the hip. Weight of dogs in working condition will generally range from 30 to 40 kg (66 to 88 lb) in relation to the height. Height of bitches should be 49.5 to 59.75 cm (19.5 to 23.5 in) at the withers and approximately the same height at the hip. Weight of bitches in working condition should range from 18.25 to 30 kg (40 to 66 lb).

COAT

Subject to an annual moult usually in August or September, the coat is thick and dense with guard hairs being hard and stiff. This outercoat will vary from 7.5 to 15 cm (3 to 6 in) in length. In dogs, it will occur in a mane-like growth over the shoulder and neck making the dog appear much larger in size and taller at the withers than he actually is. The undercoat is very dense to give excellent protection during the most extreme winter conditions. During the moult this underfur will come loose in clumps over a period of a few days. Bitches will usually have a shorter coat overall partially because of the additional moult that will occur following the birth of pups.

COLOUR

No one colour or colour pattern should dominate the breed with the colour and colour patterns of the Canadian Eskimo Dog ranging from:

- An all-white body with pigmentation around the eyes, nose and lips (e.g., not albino)
- White body with only the smallest amount of red, buff (including cinnamon shades), grey or black around the ears or eyes
- White bodies with either red, buff, cinnamon, grey or black head marks around ears and eyes or the entire head and the occasional small patch of the same colour on the body usually around the hip or flank
- Red and white, or buff and white, or cinnamon and white, or black and white with about 50/50 distribution of the two colours, on various parts of the body
- Red body or buff body or cinnamon body with white on chest and/or legs and underside of body
- Sable or black body or dark grey body with white on chest and/or legs and underside of body occasionally extending around part of the neck in a collar-like fashion
- Silver grey or greyish white body
- Buff to brown undercoat with black guard hairs

Very common to dogs with solid colour to most of the head is a mask-like shading of white around the eyes and/or muzzle with or without white spots over the eyes. On very rare occasions the spots over the eyes as well as cheek marks will be buff-coloured thus adding a third colour to a normally two-coloured animal. Pigmentation of the nose will vary from black to light brown (especially on lighter coloured dogs with red, buff or cinnamon on the body). Butterfly noses have, on occasion, appeared with the light brown nose.

HEAD

Overall, the ***skull*** would be described as massive but well proportioned being broad and wedge-shaped. Although often described as wolf-like in appearance, the head of the Canadian Eskimo Dog has a more elevated forehead. Immature bitches will have a much narrower skull than the dog. The ***muzzle*** is tapered and of medium length. ***Mouth:*** The jaws are heavy and powerful possessing large teeth with well-developed canine teeth. The incisors meet in a scissors bite. The teeth are perfectly adapted for the dog's instinctive approach to ripping and tearing his meat or fish. ***Lips*** are black or brown with pink. The ***eyes*** are generally dark-coloured but hazel or yellow-coloured eyes will appear in the breed. They are small, wide spaced and placed obliquely in the head, which tends to impart much more of a wild and deceitful appearance than the dog deserves. The ***ears*** are short, thick and have slightly rounded ends. They are carried erect, turned forwards and are covered with dense short hair. Width of the forehead between the ears on the dogs will be from 12.75 to 15.25 cm (5 to 6 in). On the bitches the distance will be from 11.5 to 14 cm (4.5 to 5.5 in). The natural voice is a howl, not a bark. When in a group the dogs often give voice in a chorus of strangely woven tones and this is one of the thrilling sounds of the Arctic. A number of dogs will produce a mass crescendo persisting for varying periods until as if cued by a special note all will abruptly stop.

NECK

The neck is short, straight, thick, and very muscular.

FOREQUARTERS

The dog has broad shoulders obliquely set with moderate muscling. The ***forelegs*** are straight but may give the appearance of being bowed because of the well-developed triceps muscle above and behind the elbow and the pronounced muscle on the forearm itself. ***Feet*** are large, nearly round, well arched with thick pads being well furred between; however, under extremely cold winter conditions, this fur will grow to be very long so as to cover the bottom of the pads.

BODY

The body should further accentuate the overall power and endurance of the dog through a deep, wide and well-muscled chest to a well-developed loin. There is very little curve to the flank. Interestingly, the spinal column when felt through the furred body is well pronounced. Above all, the body should be muscled and not fat. The skin of the dog should feel thick and tough. Bitches will have a smaller and less muscled body than the dogs.

HINDQUARTERS

The ***hips*** may appear as pronounced and bony as the spine and are about the same height as the withers. The ***legs*** will be very muscular with the width of the thigh being carried well down towards the hock. The ***stifles*** are well bent. The ***hind feet*** are similar in design to the front but slightly longer. From the rear, the legs will appear straight with the hocks turning neither in nor out.

TAIL

The tail is large and bushy and generally carried up or curled over the back. Mature bitches may on occasion carry their tails down.

GAIT

The working gait of this dog is a powerful and brisk trot with the rear legs moving in line with the front legs in the force motion but showing some abduction during the forward movement of the stride. This may be especially pronounced in mature male dogs with many miles in harness. This gait may appear awkward to the untrained eye but is a result of a wide stance caused by well-developed thighs. This particular gait is a well-balanced efficient stride for heavy pulling day after day. The movement of the dog should in no way appear as a choppy or paddling motion. The bitches are much faster and freer in movement than the heavier dogs and are capable of breaking stride from the natural trot and running or galloping for much longer distances than the dogs.

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: Square muzzle or loose lips, round or bulging eyes
- Legs: Thin, fine boned or cow-hocked
- Neck: Long and thin
- Coat: Short, off prime
- Body: Narrow chest, overall lack of muscle, excess fat, sloping back, coarseness or lack of finer bones in bitches
- Feet: Flat or open

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Blue eyes
- Floppy ears, the exception being battle torn ears
- Clipping or altering the coat by scissoring
- No evidence at all of a curled or upright tail in male dogs (recognizing that a tail may occasionally be kept down as a sign of subordination or stress)
- Excessive undershot or overshot jaw

SCALE OF POINTS

General appearance and gait	25
Head	5
Teeth	5
Body	15
Coat condition and texture	20
Coat colour	0
Legs	10
Feet	20
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

DOBERMAN PINSCHER

RECOGNIZED: 1912

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 Doberman Pinscher originated in Germany around 1890 and takes its name from Louis Dobermann. Originally it was used almost exclusively as a guard dog. In today's society, the properly bred specimen makes a loving and obedient family companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The appearance is that of a dog of good middle size, with a body that is square: the height measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers equalling the length, measured horizontally from the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh. The Doberman should be elegant in appearance, with proud carriage, reflecting great nobility, and should be compactly built, muscular and powerful for great endurance and speed.

TEMPERAMENT

Energetic, watchful, determined, alert, fearless, loyal and obedient.

SIZE

Height at the withers:

Dogs, 66 to 71 cm (26 to 28 in), ideal 69.75 cm (27.5 in)
Bitches, 61 to 71 cm (24 to 26 in), ideal 64.75 cm (25.5 in)

Dogs, decidedly masculine, without coarseness. Bitches, decidedly feminine, without overrefinement. Deviation from ideal height to be penalized in proportion to the amount of deviation.

COAT

Smooth-haired, short, hard, thick and close lying. Invisible grey undercoat on neck permissible.

COLOUR

Allowed colours: black, red, blue and fawn. In each colour the more strongly pigmented coat is the more desirable. Markings: rust red, sharply defined, and appearing above each eye, and on muzzle, throat, forechest, on all legs and feet and below tail. White on chest not exceeding 1.25 cm^2 (0.5 in^2) permissible.

HEAD

Long and dry, resembling a blunt wedge, both frontal and profile views. When seen from the front, the head widens gradually towards the base of the ears in a practically unbroken line. Top of ***skull*** flat, turning with slight stop to bridge of muzzle, with muzzle line extending parallel to the topline of the skull. Length of ***muzzle*** equal to length of skull. Cheeks flat and muscular. Lips lying close to the jaws, and not drooping. Jaws full and powerful, well filled under the eyes. ***Nose:*** Solid black in black dogs, dark brown in reds, dark grey in blues, and dark tan in fawns. ***Teeth:*** Strongly developed. Lower incisors upright and touching inside of upper incisors – a true scissors bite. Forty-two teeth (22 in lower jaw and 20 in upper jaw) correctly placed. Distemper teeth not to be penalized.

Eyes: Almond-shaped, not round, moderately deep set, not prominent, with vigorous, energetic expression. Iris of uniform colour, ranging from medium to darkest brown in black dogs, the darker shade being the more desirable. In reds, blues and fawns, the colour of the iris should blend with that of the markings. ***Ears:*** Either cropped or uncropped. The upper attachment of the ear, when alert, should be on a level with the top of the skull. If cropped, the ears should be well trimmed and carried erect. If uncropped, they should be small and neat, and set high on the head.

NECK

Carried proudly, well muscled and dry. Well arched, and with nape of neck widening gradually toward body. Length of neck proportioned to body and head. Head may be carried slightly lower when moving, for greater reach of the forequarters.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder blade sloping forward and downward at a 45° angle to the ground and meeting the upper arm at an angle of 90°. Shoulder to be as close to 45° as possible and set well back. Relative length of shoulder and upper arm should be as one to one, excess length of shoulder blade is more a fault than excess length of upper arm. Height from elbow to withers approximately equals height from ground to elbow. Legs seen from the front and side perfectly straight and parallel to each other from elbow to pastern; muscled and sinewy, with round, heavy bone. In a normal position, and when gaiting, the elbow should lie close to the brisket. ***Pasterns:*** Firm, with an almost perpendicular position to the ground. ***Feet:*** Well arched, compact and cat-like, turning neither in nor out. Slight toeing out much less undesirable than toeing in. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

Back: Short, firm, of sufficient width, and muscular at the loin extending in a straight line from withers to the slightly rounded croup. ***Withers:*** Pronounced and forming the highest point of the body. ***Brisket:*** Full and broad, reaching deep to the elbow. ***Chest:*** Broad and forechest well defined. ***Ribs:*** Well sprung from the spine but flattened at lower end to provide elbow clearance. ***Belly:*** Well tucked up, extending in a curved line from chest. Loins: Well muscled. ***Hips:*** Broad in proportion to body, breadth of hips being approximately equal to breadth of body at rib spring.

HINDQUARTERS

In balance with forequarters. Upper shanks long, wide, and well muscled on both sides of thigh, with clearly defined stifles. ***Hocks:*** While the dog is at rest, hock to heel should be perpendicular to the ground. Upper shanks, lower shanks and hocks parallel to each other, and wide enough apart to fit in with a properly built body. The ***hip bone*** should fall away from the spinal column at an angle of about 30°. Upper shank and lower shank are equal in length. The upper shank should be at right angles to the hip bone. ***Croup:*** Well filled out. Feet: Cat-feet, as on front legs, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed.

TAIL

Tail docked at approximately the second joint, should appear to be the continuation of the spine, without material drop or left natural and is ideally carried high in a slight curve.

GAIT

The gait should be free, balanced and effortless with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. When trotting there should be a strong rear action drive. Hocks should fully extend. Each rear leg should move in line with the foreleg on the same side. Rear and front legs should be thrown neither in nor out. Back should remain strong, firm and level. When moving at a fast trot the properly built dog will single-track.

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.

- Feminine dogs, masculine bitches
- Light tan or muddied markings, overly large markings
- Head out of balance in proportion to body, Ram's, dish-faced, cheeky or snipey head
- Any deviation from the correct number or placement of teeth to be penalized in direct proportion to the amount of deviation.
- Slit eyes, glassy eyes, round eyes
- Weak or knuckled-over pasterns
- Hare-feet, splay feet
- Overly rounded or flat croup

Major Faults

- Coarseness, fine Greyhound build
- Loose shoulder, straight shoulder
- Sway or roach back
- Straight stifles, cow hocks, spread hocks and sickle hocks

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Shyness, viciousness
- Overshot more than 4.75 mm (0.1875 in), undershot more than 3.25 mm (0.125 in)
- Four or more missing teeth
- Dogs not of an allowed colour

Shyness:

A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it shrinks away from the judge; if it fears an approach from the rear; or if it shies at sudden and unusual noises to a marked degree.

Viciousness

A dog that attacks or attempts to attack either the judge or its handler is definitely vicious. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs shall not be deemed vicious.

SCALE OF POINTS

General Conformation and Appearance		
Proportions	8	
Bone and substance	8	
Temperament and expression and nobility	8	
Condition	5	29
Head		
Shape	6	
Teeth	5	
Eyes	3	
Ears	1	15
Neck	3	3
Body		
Backline, withers, loins, tail placement	8	
Chest, brisket, rib spring, tuck up	8	
Shape, and proportions	4	20
Forequarters		
Shoulders, upper arms, legs, pasterns	5	
Angulation	4	
Paws	2	11
Hindquarters		
Upper thigh, stifle	5	
Hocks, angulation	4	
Paws	2	11
Gait	**6**	**6**
Coat, Colour and Markings	**5**	**5**
TOTAL		**100**

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

DOGUE DE BORDEAUX

RECOGNIZED: 2024

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 Dogue de Bordeaux is one of the most ancient French breeds, probably a descendant of the Alan and, in particular, the alan vautre of which Gaston Phebus (or Febus), Count of Foix, wrote in the 14th century, in his Livre de Chasse that "he holds his bite stronger than three sighthounds." The word "dogue" appeared at the end of the 14th century.

In the middle of the 19th century these ancient dogues were hardly renowned outside the region of Aquitaine. They were used for hunting large game such as boar, for fighting (often codified), for the guarding of houses and cattle and in the service of butchers. In 1863 the first French dog show took place in Paris in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The Dogues de Bordeaux were entered under their present name. There have been different types: The Toulouse type, the Paris type and the Bordeaux type, which is the origin of today's Dogue.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Typical concave lined brachycephalic molossoid. The Dogue de Bordeaux is a very powerful dog, with a very muscular body yet retaining a harmonious general outline. It is built rather close to the ground, the distance sternum-ground being slightly less than the depth of the chest. Stocky, athletic and imposing, it has a very dissuasive aspect.

TEMPERAMENT

An ancient fighting dog, the Dogue de Bordeaux is gifted for guarding, which it assumes with vigilance and great courage but without aggressiveness. A good companion, very attached to its master and very affectionate. Calm balanced with a high stimulus threshold. The dog normally has a dominant character.

SIZE

Height at withers: Dogs, 60 to 68 cm (23.5 to 26.75 in); bitches, 58 to 66 cm (22.75 to 26 in)
Height should more or less correspond to the perimeter of the skull. 1 cm (0.4 in) under and 2 cm (0.75 in) over will be tolerated.

Weight: Dogs at least 50 kg (110.25 lb); bitches at least 45 kg (99.25 lb)

Bitches: Identical characteristics but less pronounced.

Important proportions: The length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is superior to the height at the withers, in the proportion of 11:10. The depth of the chest is more than half of the height at the withers. The maximum length of the muzzle is equal to one third of the length of the head. The minimum length of the muzzle is equal to one-quarter of the length of the head.

COAT

Skin: Thick and sufficiently loose fitting, without excessive wrinkles. **Hair:** Fine, short and soft to the touch.

COLOUR

Self-coloured, in all shades of fawn, from mahogany to Isabella. A good pigmentation is desirable. Limited white patches are permissible on the forechest and the extremities of the limbs.

Black mask: The mask is often only slightly spread out and must not invade the cranial region. There may be slight black shading on the skull, ears, neck and top of body. The nose is black.

Brown mask: The nose is brown; the eye rims and edges of the lips are also brown. There may be non-invasive brown shading; each hair having a fawn or sandy zone and brown zone. In this case the inclined parts of the body are a paler colour.

No mask: The coat is fawn; the skin appears red (formerly called red mask, red or blistre.) The nose can be reddish.

HEAD

Voluminous, angular, broad, rather short, trapezoid when viewed from above and in front. The longitudinal axis of the skull out of the bridge of nose are convergent (towards the front). The head is furrowed with symmetrical wrinkles, each side of the median groove. These deep ropes of wrinkle are mobile depending on whether the dog is attentive or not. The wrinkle which runs from the inner corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth is typical. If present, the wrinkle running from the outer corner of the eye to either the corner of the mouth or the dewlap should be discreet. ***Skull:*** In the dog, the perimeter of the skull measured at the level of its greatest width corresponds roughly to the height at the withers. In bitches, it may be slightly less. Its volume and shape are the consequences of the very important development of the temporal, supraorbital arches, zygomatic arches and the spacing of the branches of the lower jaw. The upper region of the skull is slightly convex from one side to the other. The frontal groove is deep, diminishing towards the posterior end of the head. The forehead dominates the face but does not overhand it. However, it is still wider than high. ***Stop:*** Very pronounced, almost forming a right angle with the muzzle (95° to 100°). ***Nose:*** Broad, well-opened nostrils, well pigmented according to the colour of the mask. Upturned nose permissible but not if it is set back towards the eyes. ***Muzzle:*** Powerful, broad, thick, but not fleshy below the eyes, rather short, upper profile very slightly concave, with moderately obvious folds. Its width hardly decreasing towards the tip of the muzzle, when viewed from above it has the general shape of a square. In relation to the upper region of the skull, the line of the muzzle forms a very obtuse angle upwards. When the head is held horizontally the tip of the muzzle, truncated, thick and broad at the base, is in front of a vertical tangent to the anterior face of the nose. Its perimeter is almost two-thirds of that of the head. Its length varies between one-third and minimum of one-quarter of the total length of the head, from the nose to the occipital chest. The limits stated (maximum one-third and minimum of one-quarter of the total length of the head) are permissible but not sought after, the ideal length of the muzzle being between these two extremes. ***Jaws:*** Jaws powerful, broad. Undershot (the undershot condition being a characteristic of the breed). The back of the lower incisors is in front of and not in contact with the front face of the upper incisors. The lower jaw curves upwards. The chin is well marked and must neither overlap the upper lip exaggeratedly nor be covered by it. ***Teeth:*** Strong, particularly the canines. Lower canines set wide apart and slightly curved. Incisors well aligned especially in the lower jaw where they form an apparently straight line. ***Lips:*** Upper lip thick, moderately pendulous, retractile. When viewed in profile it shows a rounded lower line. It covers the lower jaw on the sides. In front the edge of the upper lip is in contact with the lower lip, then drops on either side thus forming an inverted wide V. ***Cheeks:*** Prominent, due to the very strong development of the muscles. ***Eyes:*** Oval, set wide apart. The space between the two inner corners of the eyelids is equal to about twice the length of the eye (eye opening). Frank expression. The haw must not be visible. *Colour:* Hazel to dark brown for a dog with a black mask, lighter colour tolerated but not sought after in dogs with either a brown mask or without a mask. ***Ears:*** Relatively small, of a slightly darker colour than the coat. At its set on, the front of the base of the ear is slightly raised. They must fall down, but not hang limply, the front edge being close to the cheek when the dog is attentive. The tip of the ear is slightly rounded; it must not reach beyond the eye. Set rather high, at the level of the upper line of the skull, thus appearing to accentuate its width even more.

NECK

Very strong, muscular, almost cylindrical. This skin is supple, ample and loose. The average circumference almost equals that of the head. It is separated from the head by a slightly accentuated transversal furrow, slightly curved. Its upper edge is slightly convex. The well-defined dewlap starts at the level of the throat forming folds down to the chest, without hanging exaggeratedly. The neck, very broad at its base, merges smoothly with the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Strong bone structure, legs very muscular. ***Shoulders:*** Powerful, prominent muscles. Slant of shoulder blade medium (about 45° to the horizontal), angle of the scapular-humeral articulation a little more than 90°. ***Upper arms:*** Very muscular. ***Elbows:*** In the axis of the body, neither too close to the rib cage nor turned out. ***Forearms:*** Viewed from the front, straight or inclining slightly inwards thus getting closer to the median plane, especially in dogs with a very broad chest. Viewed in profile, vertical. ***Pastern:*** Viewed in profile, slightly sloping. Viewed from the front sometimes slightly outwards compensating for the slight inclination of the forearms inwards. ***Forefeet:*** Strong. Toes tight, nails curved and strong, pads well developed and supple; the Dogue is well up on his toes despite his weight.

BODY

Topline: Well sustained. ***Withers:*** Well marked. ***Back:*** Broad and muscular. ***Loin:*** Broad. Rather short and solid. ***Croup:*** Moderately sloping down to the root of the tail. ***Chest:*** Powerful, long, deep broad, let down lower than the elbows. Broad and powerful forechest whose lower line (interaxillae) is convex towards the bottom. Ribs well let down and well sprung but not barrel-shaped. The circumference of the chest must be between 25 to 35 cm (9.75 to 13.75 in) greater than the height at the withers. ***Underline/belly:*** Curved from the deep brisket to the rather tucked up, firm abdomen, being neither pendulous nor too tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS

Robust legs with strong bone structure; well angulated. When viewed from behind the hindquarters are parallel and vertical thus giving an impression of power even though the hindquarters are not quite as broad as the forequarters.

TAIL

Very thick at the base, its tip preferably reaching the hock and not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is at rest, generally rising by 90° to 120° from that position when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled.

GAIT

Quite supple for a molossoid. When walking the movement is free and supple, close to the ground. Good drive from the hindquarters, good extension of the forelegs, especially when trotting, which is the preferred gait. When the trot quickens, the head tends to drop, the topline inclines towards the front, and the front feet get closer to the median plane while striding out with a long reaching movement of the front legs. Canter with rather important vertical movement. Capable of good speed over short distances by bolting along close to the ground.

FAULTS

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

Severe Faults

- Disproportioned head (too small or exaggeratedly voluminous)
- Bulldoggy hyper-type: Flat skull, muzzle measuring less than a quarter of the total length of the head. Swollen fold (roll) behind the nose. Important fold around the head.
- Important lateral deviation of the lower jaw
- Incisors constantly visible when the mouth is closed. Very small incisors, unevenly set.

- Arched back (convex)
- Fused but not deviated vertebrae of the tail
- Forefeet turning inwards (even slightly)
- Forefeet turning outwards too much
- Flat thighs
- Angle of hock too open (straight angulation)
- Angle of hock too closed, dog standing under himself behind
- Cow hocks or barrel hocks
- Stilted movement or serious rolling of rear
- Excessive shortness of breath, rasping
- White on tip of tail or on the front part of the forelegs, above the carpus (wrist) and the tarsus (hock) or white, without interruption, on the front of the body from the forechest to the throat

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy
- Long, narrow head with insufficiently pronounced top, with a muzzle measuring more than a third of the total length of the head (lack of type in head)
- Muzzle parallel to the top line of the skull or downfaced, Roman nose
- Twisted jaw
- Mouth not undershot
- Canines constantly visible when the mouth is closed
- Tongue constantly hanging out when the mouth is closed
- Blue eyes, bulging eyes
- Tail knotted and literally deviated or twisted (screw tail, kink tail)
- Atrophied tail
- Fiddle front and down on pasterns
- Angle of the hock open towards the rear (inverted hock)
- White on the head or body, any other colour of the coat than fawn (shaded or not) and in particular brindle or solid brown called “chocolate” (each hair being entirely brown)
- Identifiable disabling defect
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1993

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
A Swiss breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
This is a smaller than average dog, well proportioned in every way. Very mobile and nimble with a friendly and intelligent look. A good guardian and herder of cattle; a faithful and incorruptible guard dog and companion.

SIZE
Height at the withers: 40 to 50 cm (15.75 to 19.75 in)

COAT & COLOUR
The coat is similar to that of all Swiss mountain dogs: black with markings varying from yellow to rusty brown over the eyes, on cheeks and on all four feet. Symmetrical white markings on the head (blaze), on the neck, on the chest and on the feet are also viewed positively; yellow or brown colouring must then be situated between the black and the white areas.

HEAD
Well proportioned to the rest of the body. Flattened forehead with a slight stop. The ***jaw*** is powerful and well-shaped. The ***muzzle*** clearly detaches itself from the forehead and from the cheeks. Cheeks are not very well developed. The ***eyes*** are rather small, brown, alert. The ***nose*** is black. The ***ears*** are of medium size and set high. The ear is rounded at the bottom, pendulous and set close to the head. As with all Swiss mountain dogs, the ear is turned slightly towards the front when the dog is alert.

NECK
Short and compact, connected to the body without transition.

BODY
Fairly stretched out, giving the dog the general appearance of being longer than he is tall. The ***chest*** is deep and broad. The ***back*** is straight and strong. The ***shoulder*** is long and oblique.

LEGS
The legs are straight and sturdy; hocks at right angles. Feet round and tight. Dewclaws are undesirable.

TAIL
The tail is blunt 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.

Particular faults

- A rounded superior part of the head
- Light-coloured eyes
- An elongated, fine or curved muzzle; a muzzle that is overshot or undershot
- Pointed, short, detached or poorly set ears
- Splayed toes
- Inappropriate colours or too much white colour
- Hair too long or too soft

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

EURASIER

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.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfspitz. This was first called "Wolf Chow" and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was renamed "Eurasier" (Eurasian) and recognized by the FCI.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Balanced, well-constructed medium-sized dog of Spitz type with prick ears and coming in varied colours. Length of coat should be such as still to reveal the body proportions. With medium bone.

TEMPERAMENT

Self-assured, calm, even tempered with high resistance against any provocation. Watchful and alert without being noisy. Very strongly developed link to his family. Reserved towards strangers without being aggressive. No hunting instinct. For the full development of these qualities, the Eurasier needs constant close domestic contact with his family and understanding, yet consistent training.

SIZE

Height at withers: Dogs, 52 to 60 cm (20.5 to 23.5 in); bitches, 48 to 56 cm (19 to 22 in)

Weight: Dogs, 23 to 32 kg (50.75 to 70.5 lb); bitches, 18 to 26 kg (39.75 to 57.25 lb)

The balance of the proportions is most important but the ideals to aim for are dogs 56 cm (22 in) and 26 kg (57.25 lb), and bitches 52 cm (20.5 in) and 22 kg (48.5 lb). Length of back slightly longer than height at withers. The ratio of length of muzzle and length of cranial region is almost equal.

COAT

All over the body a thick undercoat and a medium length, loosely lying, harsh topcoat. Short coat on muzzle, face, ears and front of legs. Tail, back of front legs (feathers) and hind legs (breeches) covered in long hair. Coat on neck slightly longer than on body, not forming a mane. ***Skin:*** Tight, well pigmented.

COLOUR

All colours and colour combinations are permitted with the exception of pure white, white patches or liver colour.

HEAD

Balanced, not too broad skull. Shape of head seen from above and sideways, wedge-shaped. Bridge of nose and cranial region run parallel. Shape of ***skull***, flat forehead with distinct frontal furrow. Well-defined occiput. ***Stop:*** Barely defined. ***Nose:*** Medium size, nose leather with back pigmentation. ***Muzzle:*** Neither too coarse nor too pointed. Tapering towards the nose leather. Straight bridge of nose and ramus of mandible. ***Lips:*** Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation. ***Jaws:*** Strong, broad arch to lower jaw. Cheeks barely pronounced. ***Teeth:*** Strong, complete set of teeth (42 teeth conforming to usual tooth formation). Bite either scissors or even. Upper incisors either fit closely over lower incisors or meet. Premolars and molars set in one line without gaps. All teeth must be

in vertical position to jaw. ***Eyes:*** Dark, medium size, not too deep set nor protruding. Orbital aperture slightly slanting. Eye rims with black pigmentation and tight-fitting. ***Ears:*** Set apart by about the width of the base of an ear. Medium size and triangular. Prick ears with tips slightly rounded. Tips of ears and centre of stop should form a nearly equilateral triangle.

NECK
Of medium length, in balance with general appearance. Well muscled. Skin on throat tight-fitting. Flowing transition to body.

FOREQUARTERS
Seen from front, straight and parallel in position. Seen from side, moderately angulated. Upper and lower arm of almost equal length. ***Shoulders:*** Well muscled. Lying slightly slanted. Upper arm medium length, well muscled. ***Elbows:*** Close to chest. Lower arm medium length, well muscled. Pastern joint strong. ***Pastern:*** Medium length, quite straight seen from front, seen from side, inclined slightly forward. ***Forefeet:*** Oval, tight, moderately arched. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned, black pigmented pads. Thick hair between pads.

BODY
Strong, not too short in back. ***Withers:*** Pronounced. ***Back:*** Firm and straight. Very well muscled. ***Loin:*** Of good length and width, well muscled. Rump straight, broad and strong. ***Chest:*** Reaching to the elbows with oval shaped ribcage. ***Forechest:*** Well developed without being pronounced. Sternum long, reaching far back. Lower line slight tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS
Seen from behind, straight and parallel. Seen from side with moderate angulation. ***Upper*** and ***lower thigh:*** Of almost equal length. Pelvis slightly slanting. Upper thigh medium length with strong muscle. ***Stifle:*** Stable, not too straight. Lower thigh medium length, well muscled. ***Hock joint:*** Not set too low, stable, neither turning in or out. ***Hock:*** Good length and breadth, vertical when seen from side. ***Hind feet:*** Oval, tight, moderately arched. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned pads. Thick hair between pads.

TAIL
Straight set on, round and firm, of good thickness, tapering towards the tip. Bushy hair. Carried lying forward over back or bent slightly sideways or rolled up. When hanging down, reaching the hocks.

GAIT
Ground covering with plenty of drive and good forward stride.

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
- Nervousness, shyness, excessive suspiciousness, aggression
- Ears which flap or pendulous ears
- Distichiasis (eyelashes arranged in two lines), ectropion, entropion, eyes set too deep or eyes too small
- Single or more incisor or canine tooth missing; single or more premolars 3 or 4 missing, or single or more molars 1 or 2, anomalies in bite
- Kinky tail
- Strong lack of pigment
- Lack of correct gender characteristics

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

GREAT DANE

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Great Dane combines in its distinguished appearance dignity, strength and elegance with great size and a powerful, well formed, smoothly muscled body. He is one of the giant breeds but is unique in that his general conformation must be so well balanced that he never appears clumsy and is always a unit – the Apollo of dogs. He must be spirited and courageous, never timid. He is friendly and dependable. This physical and mental combination is the characteristic that gives the Great Dane the majesty possessed by no other breed. It is particularly true of this breed that there is an impression of great masculinity in dogs as compared to an impression of femininity in bitches. The dog should appear more massive throughout than the bitch, with larger frame and heavier bone. In the ratio between length and height, the Great Dane should appear as square as possible. In bitches, a somewhat longer body is permissible. **Faults:** Lack of unity, timidity, bitchy dogs, poor musculature, poor bone development, out of condition, rickets, doggy bitches.

SIZE

The dog should not be less than 76.25 cm (30 in) at the shoulders, but it is preferable that he be 81.25 cm (32 in) or more, providing he is well proportioned to his height. The bitch should not be less than 71 cm (28 in) at the shoulders, but it is preferable that she be 76.25 cm (30 in) or more, providing she is well proportioned to her height. Substance is that sufficiency of bone and muscle that rounds out a balance with the frame. **Faults:** Lightweight Whippety Danes; coarse, ungainly proportioned Danes. There should be balance always.

COAT

The coat should be very short and thick, smooth and glossy. **Faults:** Excessively long hair (standoff coat), dull hair (indicating malnutrition, worms and negligent care).

COLOUR

Brindle Danes: Base colour ranging from light golden yellow to golden yellow always brindled with strong black cross stripes. The more intensive the base colour and the more intensive the brindling, the more attractive will be the colour. Small white marks at the chest and toes are not desirable. **Faults:** Brindle with too dark a base colour, silver blue and greyish blue base colour, dull (faded) brindling, white tail tip.

Fawn Danes: Golden yellow up to deep golden-yellow colour with a deep black mask. The deep golden-yellow colour must always be given the preference. Small white spots at the chest and toes are not desirable. **Faults:** Yellowish grey, bluish yellow, greyish blue, dirty yellow colour (drab colour), lack of black mask.

Blue Danes: The colour must be pure steel blue as far as possible without any tinge of yellow, black or mouse grey. **Faults:** Any deviation from a pure steel-blue colouration.

Black Danes: Glossy black. **Faults:** Yellow black, brown black or blue black. White markings, such as stripes on the chest, speckled chest and markings on the paws are permitted but not desirable.

Harlequin Danes: Base colour pure white with black torn patches irregularly and well distributed over the entire body; pure white neck preferred. The black patches should never be large enough to give the appearance of a blanket or so small as to give a stippled or dappled effect. (Eligible but less desirable are a few small grey spots, also pointings where instead of a pure white base with black spots, there is a white base with single black hairs showing through which tend to give a salt and pepper or dirty effect.) **Faults:** White base colour with a few large spots; bluish-grey pointed background.

Boston or Black-Mantled Danes: A black-and-white dog with a black mantle extending over the body, white blaze or muzzle or both, white chest; white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs, part or whole white collar, white-tipped tail, dark eyes, dark nose. Acceptable but less desirable – lack of collar. **Faults:** Any variation detracting from the general appearance.

Merle Danes: The base colour shall be pure grey ranging from silver mouse grey to pewter (slightly brownish due to its nature as a dilution gene). Black torn patches shall be irregular and well distributed over the body. The black torn patches shall not be so large to give the appearance of a blanket nor small enough to give a dappled effect. Dark eyes and dark nose leather preferred. **Faults:** White socks, partial small facial blaze.

Mantled Merle Danes*:* A grey ranging from silver mouse grey to pewter and white dog with a grey mantle extending over the body, black torn patches irregularly shaped and well distributed over grey mantle, white blaze or muzzle or both; white chest, white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs, part or whole white collar, white-tipped tail, dark eyes, dark nose. Acceptable but less desirable lack of collar, break in blanket. **Faults:** Any variation detracting from the general appearance. Any deviation from the colour described above.

HEAD

Long, narrow, distinguished, expressive, finely chiselled, especially the part below the eyes (which means that the ***skull*** plane under and to the inner point of the eye must slope without any bony protuberance in a pleasing line to the full square jaw), with strongly pronounced stop. The masculinity of the dog is very pronounced in the expression and structure of head (this subtle difference should be evident in the dog's head through massive skull and depth of muzzle); the bitch's head may be more delicately formed. Seen from the side, the forehead must be sharply set off from the bridge of the nose. The forehead and the bridge of the nose should be straight and parallel to one another. Seen from the front, the head should appear narrow, the bridge of the nose should be as broad as possible. The cheek muscles must show slightly but under no circumstances should they be too pronounced (cheeky). The ***muzzle*** part must have full flews and must be as blunt vertically as possible in front; the angles of the lip must be quite pronounced. The front part of the head, from the tip of the nose up to the centre of the stop should be as long as the rear part of the head from the centre of the stop to the only slightly developed occiput. The head should be angular from all sides and should have definite flat planes and its dimensions should be absolutely in proportion to the general appearance of the Dane. **Faults:** Any deviation from the parallel planes of skull and foreface, too small a stop, a poorly defined stop or none at all, too narrow a nose bridge, the rear of the head spreading laterally in a wedge-like manner (wedge head), an excessively round upper head (apple head), excessively pronounced cheek musculature, pointed muzzle, loose lips hanging over the lower jaw (fluttering lips) which create an illusion of a full deep muzzle. The head should be rather shorter and distinguished than long and expressionless. The ***nose*** must be large and in the case of brindled and "single-coloured" Danes, it must always be black. In harlequins, the nose should be black; a black spotted nose is permitted; a pink-coloured nose is not desirable. ***Teeth:*** Strong, well developed and clean. The incisors of the lower jaw must touch very lightly the bottoms of the inner surface of the upper incisors (scissors bite). If the front teeth of both jaws bite on top of each other, they wear down too rapidly. **Faults:** Even bite; undershot and overshot; incisors out of line; black or brown teeth; missing teeth. ***Eyes:*** Of a medium size, as dark as possible, with lively intelligent expression; almond-shaped eyelids, well-developed eyebrows. **Faults:** Light-coloured, piercing, amber-coloured, light blue to a watery blue, red or bleary eyes, eyes of different colours, eyes too far apart, Mongolian eyes, eyes with pronounced haws, eyes with excessively drooping lower eyelids. In blue and black Danes, lighter eyes are permitted but are not desirable. In harlequins, the eyes should be dark. Light-coloured eyes, two eyes of different colour and walleyes are permitted but not desirable. ***Ears:*** Should be high, set not too far apart, medium in size, of moderate thickness,

drooping forward close to the cheek. Top line of folded ear should be about level with the skull. ***Cropped ears:*** High set; not set too far apart, well pointed but always in proportion to the shape of the head and carried uniformly erect. **Faults:** Hanging on the side, as on a Foxhound.

NECK

The neck should be firm and clean, high set, well arched, long, muscular and sinewy. From the chest to the head, it should be slightly tapering, beautifully formed, with well-developed nape. **Faults:** Short, heavy neck, pendulous throat folds (dewlaps).

FOREQUARTERS

The shoulder blade must be strong and sloping and seen from the side, must form as nearly as possible a right angle in its articulation with the humerus (upper arm) to give a long stride. A line from the upper tip of the shoulder to the back of the elbow joint should be as nearly perpendicular as possible. Since all dogs lack a clavicle (collar bone) the ligaments and muscles holding the shoulder blades to the rib cage must be well developed, firm and secure to prevent loose shoulders. The upper arm should be strong and muscular. Seen from the side or front the strong lower arms run absolutely straight to the pastern joints. Seen from the front, the forelegs and the pastern roots should form perpendicular lines to the ground. Seen from the side, the pastern root should slope only very slightly forward. Paws round and turned neither toward the inside nor toward the outside. Toes short, highly arched and well closed. Nails short, strong and as dark as possible. **Faults:** Steep shoulders, which occur if the shoulder blade does not slope sufficiently; over-angulation; loose shoulders which occur if the Dane is flabbily muscled, or if the elbow is turned towards the outside; loaded shoulders. Elbows turned towards the inside or towards the outside, the former position caused mostly by too narrow or too shallow a chest, bringing the front legs too closely together and at the same time turning the entire lower part of the leg outward; the latter position causes the front legs to spread too far apart, with the pastern roots and paws usually turned inward. Seen from the side, a considerable bend in the pastern toward the front indicates weakness and is in most cases connected with stretched and spread toes (splay foot); seen from the side a forward bow in the forearm (chair leg); an excessively knotty bulge in the front of the pastern joint. Spreading toes (splay foot), bent, long toes (rabbit paws); toes turned toward the outside or towards the inside; light-coloured nails.

BODY

The withers form the highest part of the back which slopes downward slightly toward the loins, which are imperceptibly arched and strong. The ***back*** should be short and tensely set. Chest deals with that part of the thorax (rib cage) in front of the shoulders and front legs. The ***chest*** should be quite broad, deep and well muscled. Ribs and brisket deal with that part of the thorax back of the shoulders and front legs. Should be broad, with the ribs sprung well out from the spine and flattened at the side to allow proper movement of the shoulders extending down to the elbow joint. The ***belly*** should be well shaped and tightly muscled, and with the rear part of the thorax, should swing in a pleasing curve (tuck-up). **Faults:** Receding back, swayback, camel or roach back, a back line that is too high at the rear, an excessively long back. A narrow and poorly muscled chest, strong protruding sternum (pigeon breast). Narrow (slab-sided) rib cage, round (barrel) rib cage, shallow rib cage not reaching the elbow joint. Poor tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

The ***croup*** must be full, slightly drooping and must continue imperceptibly to the tail root. Hind legs, the first thighs (from hip joint to knee) are broad and muscular. The ***second thighs*** (from knee to hock joint) are strong and long. Seen from the side, the angulation of the first thigh with the body, of the second thigh with the first thigh, and the pastern root with the second thigh should be very moderate, neither too straight nor too exaggerated. Seen from the rear, the ***hock joints*** appear to be perfectly straight, turned neither towards the inside nor towards the outside. ***Paws:*** Round and turned neither towards the inside nor towards the outside. Toes short, highly arched and well closed. Nails short, strong and as dark as possible. **Faults:** A croup that is too straight, a croup that slopes downward too steeply, and too narrow a croup. Hind legs: Soft, flabby, poorly muscled thighs; cow hocks,

which are the result of the hock joint turning inward and the hock and rear paws turning outward; barrel legs, the result of the hock joints being too far apart; steep rear. As seen from the side, a steep rear is the result of the angles of the rear legs forming almost a straight line; over-angulation is the result of exaggerated angles between the first and second thighs and the hocks and is very conducive to weakness. The rear legs should never be too long in proportion to the front legs. Spreading toes (splay foot); bent, long toes (rabbit paws); toes turned towards the outside or towards the inside. Furthermore, the fifth toe on the hind legs appearing at a higher position and with wolf 's claw or spur, excessively long nails, light-coloured nails.

TAIL

Should start high and fairly broad, terminating slender and thin at the hock joint. At rest, the tail should fall straight. When excited or running, slightly curved (sabre-like). **Faults:** A too high or too low-set tail (the tail set is governed by the slope of the croup), too long or too short a tail, tail bent too far over the back (ring tail), a tail that is curled, a twisted tail (sideways), a tail carried too high over the back (gay tail), a brush tail (hair too long on lower side). Cropping tail to desired length is forbidden.

GAIT

Long, easy, springy stride with no tossing or rolling of body. The back line should move smoothly, parallel to the ground. The gait of the Great Dane should denote strength and power. The rear legs should have drive. The forelegs should track smoothly and straight. The Dane should track in two parallel straight lines. **Faults:** Short steps. The rear quarters should not pitch. The forelegs should not have a hackney gait (forced or choppy stride). When moving rapidly the Great Dane should not pace for the reason that it causes excessive side-to-side rolling of the body and thus reduces endurance.

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. The faults below are important according to their grouping (very serious, serious, minor) and not according to their sequence as placed in each grouping:

Very Serious

- Lack of unity
- Poor bone development, poor musculature
- Lightweight Whippety Danes
- Rickets
- Timidity
- Bitch dog
- Sway back, roach back
- Cow hocks
- Pitching gait, short steps
- Undershot teeth

Serious

- Out of condition
- Coarseness
- Any deviation from the standard on all colouration
- Deviation from parallel planes of skull and foreface
- Wedge head
- Poorly defined stop, narrow nose bridge, snipey muzzle
- Any colour but dark eyes in fawns and brindles, Mongolian eyes
- Missing teeth, overshot teeth
- Heavy neck, short neck

- Dewlaps
- Narrow chest, narrow rib cage, round rib cage, shallow rib cage
- Loose shoulders, steep shoulders
- Elbows turned inward
- Chair legs (front)
- Knotty bulge in pastern joint (adult dog)
- Weak pastern roots
- Receding back, too long a back
- Back high in rear
- In harlequins, a pink nose
- Poor tuck-up (except in bitches that have been bred)
- Too straight croup, too sloping croup, too narrow croup
- Over-angulation
- Steep rear
- Too long rear legs, poorly muscled thighs, barrel legs
- Paws turned outward, rabbit paws
- Wolf ’s claw
- Hackney gait

Minor

- Doggy bitches
- Small white marks on chest and toes – blues, blacks, brindles and fawns
- Few grey spots and pointings on harlequins
- Excessively long hair, excessively dull hair
- Apple head
- Small stop
- Fluttering lips
- Eyes too far apart, drooping lower eyelids, haws.
- Any colour but dark eyes in blacks, blues and harlequins
- Discoloured teeth
- Even bite
- Pigeon breast
- Loaded shoulders
- Elbows turned outward
- Paws turned inward, splay foot
- Excessively long toenails.
- Light nails (except in harlequins)
- Low set tail, too long a tail, too short a tail, gay tail, curled tail, twisted tail, brush tail

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Danes under minimum height: Dogs, 76.25 cm (30 in); bitches, 71 cm (28 in)
- Any colour other than those described under “Colour”
- Docked tails
- Split noses

SCALE OF POINTS

General Conformation		
General appearance	10	
Colour and markings	8	
Size	5	
Condition of coat	4	
Substance	3	30
Movement		
Gait	10	
Rear end (croup, legs, paws)	10	
Front end (shoulders, legs, paws)	8	28
Head		
Head conformation	12	
Teeth	4	
Eyes (nose and ears)	4	20
Torso		
Neck	6	
Loin and back	6	
Chest	4	
Ribs and brisket	4	20
Tail	2	2
TOTAL		**100**

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

GREAT PYRENEES

RECOGNIZED: 1935

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 Great Pyrenees conveys the distinct impression of elegance and unsurpassed beauty combined with great overall size and majesty. He has a white or principally white coat that may contain markings of badger, grey or varying shades of tan. He possesses a keen intelligence and a kindly, while regal, expression. Exhibiting a unique elegance of bearing and movement, his soundness and coordination show unmistakably the purpose for which he has been bred, the strenuous work of guarding the flocks in all kinds of weather on the steep mountain slopes of the Pyrenees.

TEMPERAMENT

Character and temperament are of utmost importance. In nature, the Great Pyrenees is confident, gentle and affectionate. While territorial and protective of his flock or family, when necessary, his general demeanour is one of quiet composure, both patient and tolerant. He is strong-willed, independent and somewhat reserved, yet attentive, fearless and loyal to his charges both human and animal. **Faults:** Although the Great Pyrenees may appear reserved in the show ring, any sign of excessive shyness, nervousness or aggression to humans is unacceptable and must be considered an extremely serious fault.

SIZE

The height at the withers ranges from 68.5 to 81.25 cm (27 to 32 in) for dogs, and from 63.5 to 73.75 cm (25 to 29 in) for bitches. Dogs 68.5 cm (27 in) weigh about 100 lb (45.25 kg). Bitches 63.5 cm (25 in) weigh about 38.5 kg (85 lb). Weight is in proportion to the overall size and structure. **Faults:** Dogs and bitches under minimum size or over maximum size.

Proportion: The Great Pyrenees is a balanced dog with the height measured at the withers being somewhat less than the length of the body measured from the point of the shoulder to the rearmost projection of the upper thigh (buttocks). These proportions create a somewhat rectangular dog, slightly longer than it is tall. Front and rear angulation are balanced. *Substance:* The Great Pyrenees is a dog of medium substance whose coat deceives those who do not feel the bone and muscling. Commensurate with this size and impression of elegance, there is sufficient bone and muscle to provide a balance with the frame. **Faults:** Dogs too heavily boned or too lightly boned to be in balance with their frame.

COAT

The weather-resistant double-coat consists of a long, flat, thick, outercoat of coarse hair, straight or slightly undulating, and lying over a dense, fine, woolly undercoat. The coat is more profuse about the neck and shoulders where it forms a ruff or mane, which is more pronounced in males. Longer hair on the tail forms a plume. There is feathering along the back of the front legs and along the back of the thighs, giving a “pantaloon’ effect. The hair on the face and ears is shorter and of finer texture. Correctness of coat is more important than abundance of coat. **Faults:** Curly coat. Standoff coat (Samoyed type).

COLOUR
White or white with markings of grey, badger, reddish brown or varying shades of tan. Markings of varying size may appear on the ears, head (including a full-face mask), tail and as a few body spots. The undercoat may be white or shaded. All of the above-described colourings and locations are characteristic of the breed and equally correct. **Faults:** Outercoat markings covering more than one third of the body.

HEAD
Correct head and expression are essential to the breed. The head is not heavy in proportion to the size of the dog. It is wedge-shaped with a lightly rounded crown. ***Expression:*** The expression is elegant, intelligent and contemplative. ***Eyes:*** Medium-sized, almond-shaped, set slightly obliquely, rich dark brown. Eyelids are close fitting with black rims. ***Ears:*** Small to medium in size, V-shaped with rounded tips, set on at eye level, normally carried low, flat, and close to the head. There is a characteristic meeting of the hair of the upper and lower face that forms a line from the outer corner of the eye to the base of the ear. ***Skull/muzzle:*** The muzzle is approximately equal in length to the back skull. The width and the length of the skull are approximately equal. The muzzle blends smoothly with the skull. The cheeks are flat. There is sufficient fill under the eyes. A slight furrow exists between the eyes. There is no apparent stop. The bony eyebrow ridges are only slightly developed. Lips are tight-fitting with the upper lip just covering the lower lip. There is a strong lower jaw. The nose and lips are black. ***Teeth:*** A scissors bite is preferred, but a level bite is acceptable. It is not unusual to see dropped (receding) lower central incisor teeth. **Faults:** Too heavy head (St. Bernard or Newfoundland-like). Too narrow or small skull. Foxy appearance. Presence of an apparent stop. Missing pigmentation on nose, eye rims or lips. Eyelids round, triangular, loose or small. Overshot, undershot, wry mouth.

NECK
Strongly muscled and of medium length, with minimal dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS
The ***shoulders*** are well laid back, well muscled, and lie close to the body. The upper arm meets the shoulder blade at approximately a right angle. The upper arm angles backward from the point of the shoulder to the elbow and is never perpendicular to the ground. The length of the shoulder blade and the upper arm are approximately equal. The height from the ground to the elbow appears approximately equal to the height from the elbow to the withers. ***Forelegs:*** The legs are of sufficient bone and muscle to provide a balance with the frame. The elbows are close to the body and point directly to the rear when standing and gaiting. The forelegs, when viewed from the side, are located directly under the withers and are straight and vertical to the ground. The elbows, when viewed from the front, are set in a straight line from the point of shoulder to the wrist. Front ***pasterns*** are strong and flexible. Each foreleg carries a single dewclaw. ***Front feet:*** Rounded, close-cupped, well padded, toes well arched.

BODY
The ***chest*** is moderately broad. The ***rib cage*** is well sprung, oval in shape, and of sufficient depth to reach the elbows. ***Back*** and ***loin*** are broad and strongly coupled with some tuck-up. ***Topline:*** The backline is level. The croup is gently sloping with the tail set on just below the level of the back. **Faults:** Barrel ribs.

HINDQUARTERS
The angulation of the hindquarters is similar in degree to that of the forequarters. ***Thighs:*** Strongly muscular upper thighs extend from the pelvis at right angles. The upper thigh is the same length as the lower thigh, creating moderate stifle joint angulation when viewed in profile. The ***rear pastern*** (metatarsus) is of medium length and perpendicular to the ground as the dog stands naturally. This produces a moderate degree of angulation in the hock joint, when viewed from the side. The hindquarters from the hip to the rear pastern are straight and parallel, as viewed from the rear. The rear legs are of sufficient bone and muscle to provide a balance with the frame. Double dewclaws are located on each rear leg. ***Rear feet:*** The rear feet have a structural tendency to toe out

slightly. This breed characteristic is not to be confused with cow hocks. The rear feet, like the fore feet, are rounded, close-cupped, well padded with toes well arched. **Faults:** Absence of double dewclaws on each rear leg.

TAIL

The tailbones are of sufficient length to reach the hock. The tail is well plumed, carried low in repose and may be carried over the back, "making the wheel" when aroused. When present, a "shepherd's crook" at the end of the tail accentuates the plume. When gaiting, the tail may be carried either over the back or low. Both carriages are equally correct.

GAIT

The Great Pyrenees move smoothly and elegantly, true and straight ahead, exhibiting both power and agility. The stride is well balanced with good reach and strong drive. The legs tend to move toward the centre line as speed increases. Ease and efficiency of movement are more important than speed.

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 III: WORKING DOGS

GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG

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 ancestors of the Greater Swiss Mountain dog are the powerful tricolour dogs referred to as "Butcher Mastiffs" whose ancestors had in the past been widely spread across Europe, bred as guard, draught or droving cattle dogs. In 1908, Dr. Albert Heim was present at a show and saw two short-haired Bernese Mountain Dogs and immediately recognized them as survivors of the larger Butcher Mastiff that were in the verge of extinction. In 1912, the Swiss Greater Mountain Dog Club was formed to implement a breeding program to restore the breed. Today these dogs are also bred in other European countries; they are especially appreciated as family dogs due to their calm reliable temperament.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Greater Swiss Mountain Dog is a draft and drover breed and structurally should appear as such. It is a tricolour, sturdy, heavy-boned and well-muscled dog. In spite of his size and weight, it is agile. The difference between the sexes is distinctly obvious.

TEMPERAMENT

Self-confident, alert, watchful and fearless in everyday situations. Good-natured and devoted towards people familiar to him. Self-assured with strangers. Medium temperament.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 65 to 72 cm (25.5 to 28.25 in); bitches, 60 to 68 cm (23.5 to 26.75 in)

Important proportions: Body length (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) to height at withers is 10:9. Depth of chest to height at withers is 1:2. Length of skull to length of muzzle is 1:1. Width of skull to width of muzzle is 2:1.

COAT

Double coat consisting of thick, outercoat of medium length and dense undercoat. The latter as dark grey or black as possible. Short outercoat permissible if there is undercoat.

COLOUR

Typically tricolour. Main colour black with symmetrical, reddish-brown (tan) markings and clean white markings. The reddish-brown colour is situated between the black and the white markings on the cheeks, above the eyes, on the inside of the ears, on both sides of the forechest, on all four legs and underneath the tail. The white markings are on the head (blaze and muzzle), running down unbroken from the throat to the chest, also on the feet and the tip of the tail. Between the blaze and the reddish-brown markings above the eyes, a band of black should remain. A white patch on the neck or a white collar around the neck is tolerated.

HEAD
Strong corresponding to the body, but not heavy. Dogs stronger in head than bitches. ***Skull:*** Flat and broad. The frontal furrow beginning at the stop gradually runs out towards the top. ***Stop:*** Hardly pronounced. ***Nose:*** Black. ***Muzzle:*** Strong, longer than its depth. Must not be pointed, seen either from above or in profile. Nasal bridge straight, without furrow. ***Lips:*** Barely developed, well fitting. Black pigmentation. Not pendulous. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Strong jaws; complete, strong and regular scissors bite. The absence of two teeth (premolar 1 and/or premolar 2) is tolerated. Absence of the molars 3 (M3) is not taken into account. ***Eyes:*** Almond-shaped, of medium size, neither deep set nor protruding. Hazel to chestnut brown, with alert, friendly expression. Lids close-fitting. Eye rims dark. ***Ears:*** Of medium size, triangular and set on fairly high. In repose hanging flat and close to the cheeks but raised forward when attentive. Well covered with hair, both inside and outside.

NECK
Strong, muscular, rather thick-set, without dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS
Straight and parallel when seen from the front, set rather broad. ***Shoulders:*** Shoulder blade long, strong, well laid back, close-fitting to the body and well muscled, forming a not too obtuse angle with the upper arm. ***Forearm:*** Heavy-boned and straight. ***Pasterns:*** Firm, seen from the front in straight line with the forearm; seen from the side almost vertical.

BODY
Slightly longer than its height at the withers. ***Back:*** Moderately long, strong and straight. ***Loins:*** Broad and well muscled. ***Croup:*** Long and broad. Gently sloping. Never higher than the withers or abruptly slanting. ***Chest:*** Strong, broad, reaching to the elbows. Seen in cross section, the rib cage is roundish oval-shaped, neither flat nor barrel-shaped. Forechest well developed. ***Belly/underline:*** Belly and flanks barely tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS
Straight and not too close when seen from the back. Metatarsus and feet turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed. ***Upper thigh:*** Fairly long, broad, strong and well muscled. ***Stifle:*** Forming a distinctly obtuse angle. ***Lower thigh:*** Fairly long. ***Hock:*** Strong and well angulated. ***Feet:*** Strong, pointing straight ahead, with well-knit, well-arched toes and strong nails.

TAIL
Set on harmoniously following the croup, fairly heavy and reaching to the hocks. Pendulous in repose; when alert and in movement carried higher and slightly curved upwards, but never curled or tilted over the back.

GAIT
In all gaits, balanced movement with good reach. Free stride reaching well out in front with good drive from the hindquarters. At the trot, coming and going, legs moving forward in a straight line.

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.

- Unreliable behaviour
- Absence of any teeth other than 2 PM1 and/or PM2 (Premolar 1 or 2). The M3 are not taken into account. Level bite.
- Light eyes, lids not close-fitting
- Coat and Colour: Visible yellow brownish or light grey undercoat
- Colour and markings not clear

- Mismarking:
  - Absence of white markings on the head, blaze too wide
  - White markings on muzzle reaching distinctly beyond the corners of the mouth
  - White pasterns or hocks (“boots”) reaching beyond the pastern joints or hock joints
  - Noticeably asymmetrical markings

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Serious faults in temperament (fear, aggressiveness)
- Overshot or undershot mouth, wry mouth
- Entropion, ectropion
- One or two blue eyes (walleye)
- Short coat without undercoat
- Long coat
- Other than tricolour coat
- Main colour other than black
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

GREENLAND DOG

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Greenland Dog is a very strong polar spitz, built for endurance at strenuous work as a sledge dog under Arctic conditions.

SIZE
Height at the withers: Dogs, 60 cm (23.5 in) and upwards; bitches, 55 cm (21.75 in) and upwards

COAT
The coat should be double – i.e., a soft, dense undercoat and an outercoat consisting of dense, straight, coarse hair without curls or wave. On head and legs, the coat is rather short; on the body rather long, and abundant and long; on underside of tail giving it a bushy appearance.

COLOUR
All colours, solid and particolours, are permitted and equal, except albinos, which should be disqualified.

HEAD
Skull: Broad and slightly domed. ***Stop:*** Pronounced but not abrupt. *Muzzle:* Wedge-shaped and strong, broad at the root and tapering to the nose, but not pointed. Bridge of nose should be straight and broad from set-on to nose, which in summertime should be dark, but during winter, may be flesh-coloured. ***Lips:*** Thin and close-fitting to extremely strong teeth. Scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Dark for preference but may correspond to colour of coat. Set slightly obliquely, neither prominent nor too deep. Expression frank and fearless. ***Ears:*** Rather small, triangular and rounded at tips, carried firmly erect.

NECK
Very strong and rather short.

BODY
Height at withers slightly less than length of body. The body should be very strong and well muscled. Chest very capacious; back straight; loins straight and broad; croup slightly sloping; belly in line with brisket, not tucked up.

LEGS
Front legs perfectly straight when seen from the front, strong muscles and heavy bone. Elbows free, but close to body. Hind legs perfectly straight when seen from behind; slightly angulated. Hocks broad and strong. Strong muscles and heavy bone. Feet rather big, strong and rounded with strong claws and pads.

TAIL
Thick and rather short, set on high and carried firmly rolled over 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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Albinos

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

HOVAWART

RECOGNIZED: 2005

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

This old breed's name is derived from the German Hova = Hof (= yard, farm) and wart = Wächter (watchman), meaning estate dog. The dog is of German origin and is an effective herder, home and stock guardian. In 1992 the breed was resurrected by crossing German Shepherd, Newfoundland and others. As a result of these measures, the original working type was attained.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Hovawart is a powerful, medium-sized, slightly elongated, long-haired working dog. Difference between sexes is clearly recognizable, especially in shape of head and build of body. His balanced body proportions and special devotion to his family make him an outstanding companion, watch, guard, tracking and rescue dog.

TEMPERAMENT

Recognized working dog with versatile usage. Kind and even disposition. Instincts include protective, fighting self-confidence and ability to take stress, of medium temperament, combined with a very good nose.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 63 to 70 cm (24.75 to 27.5 in); bitches, 58 to 65 cm (22.75 to 25.5 in)

Important proportions: Length of body comprises at least 110% to 115% of height at withers.

COAT

Skin: Tightly fitting all over. With a bluish sheen in black/gold and black dogs, with a mostly pink sheen in blond dogs. ***Coat:*** The strong long-haired coat is lightly waved and lying close, with only little undercoat. It is longer on chest, belly, rear side of forelegs, rear side of thighs and tail. It is short on head and at the front side of the forelegs and hindlegs. The coat is dense.

COLOUR

There are three colour varieties: black/gold, black, blond.

Black/Gold: The coat is black and shiny, the colour of the markings medium blond. On the head the markings begin below the nasal bridge and extend round the corners of the mouth into the marking of the throat. The point-shaped markings above the eyes are clearly visible. The chest markings consist of two adjacent patches, which may be connected. On the forelegs, the marking, seen from the side, extends from the toes to about the pastern and tapers off on the rear side at about elbow level. On the hind legs, seen from the side, the marking below the hock is seen as a broad stripe, above the hock only as a narrow stripe that extends on the front side of the hind leg up to the level of the belly. A marking is also present beneath the set on of the tail. The markings are distinct in outline everywhere. Single small white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.

Black: The coat is black and shiny. Some single white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.

Blond: The coat is medium blond, shiny and becomes lighter towards legs and belly. Single small white spots on the chest as well as some single white hairs on toes and tip of tail are permissible. Black pigmentation on eyelids, lips and pads.

HEAD

The nasal bridge is straight and parallel to the skull. Muzzle and skull are of about the same length. The skin of the head fits tightly. ***Skull:*** The powerful head has a broad, rounded forehead. Stop: Well visible. ***Nose:*** Nostrils well developed. In black/gold and black dogs, pigmentation is black; in blond dogs it is black; snow nose (temporary loss of pigmentation) accepted. ***Muzzle:*** Strong, tapering only slightly when seen from above and in profile. ***Lips*****:** Fit tightly. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Strong complete scissors bite with 42 teeth according to tooth formula. Teeth set square to the jaws. Pincer bite accepted. ***Eyes:*** Oval, neither protruding nor deep set. Colour: Dark to medium brown. Eyelids fit tightly. ***Ears:*** The loosely fitting triangular drop ears are set on high and wide apart, thus giving the optical illusion of broadening the skull. They reach in length to the corners of the mouth. Their tip is slightly rounded. When the dog is at ease, they are kept hanging flat; when alert, they may be carried directed slightly forward. Their front edge lies approximately halfway between eye and occiput.

NECK

Strong, of medium length. Skin tightly fitting.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs: Strong, straight and vertical, seen from the front and side. ***Shoulders:*** Very well muscled. Shoulder blade long and well laid back. ***Upper arm:*** Long, closely fitting to body. Elbows: Fitting well to chest. ***Pastern joint:*** Strong. ***Pastern:*** Moderately sloping.

BODY

Back: Straight and firm. ***Loin:*** Strong, slightly longer than rump. ***Croup:*** Medium long and slightly sloping. ***Chest:*** Broad, deep and strong.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs: Strong and vertical when seen from behind. Hindquarters are well angulated. ***Upper*** *and* ***lower thigh:*** Very well muscled. Hock joint strong, well letdown. ***Feet:*** Roundish, strong and compact. Toes arched and tight. Dewclaws may be removed. Nails with black pigmentation in black/gold and black dogs; in blond dogs there may be less pigmentation.

TAIL

Bushy, reaching to below the hocks, but not to the ground. According to the dog's mood it is carried high and curved over the back or hanging down.

GAIT

In all gaits the movement of the Hovawart is on a straight line and covering the ground well. The trot is very extended, with powerful drive from the hindquarters.

FAULTS

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

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Dogs that do not conform to the impression of original breed type.
- Distinctly “doggy” bitches
- Distinctly “bitchy” dogs
- Distinctly differing body proportions than those quoted in the standard
- Aggressive, anxious, gun-shy or lethargic dogs
- Lacking stop
- Blue eye or walleye
- Erect, tipped ears, rose ear, offstanding ears
- Undershot, overshot or wry mouth
- Absence of more than 2 of the 4 PM 1 or the 2 M3, or absence of any other tooth
- Distinct dewlap or very throaty
- Pronounced sway or roach back
- Narrow or barrel-shaped chest
- Abnormal tail, tail much too short, pronounced ring tailen
- Much too high in hindquarters (overbuilt)
- Predominantly curly coat (ring curls)
- Undersize. Oversize by more than 2.5 cm (1 in)

Colours

- All colours not conforming to the standard – e.g., blue grey, deer colour, brown, white, patched, blond with smutty touch or predominantly banded hair
- White patches. Single white hairs on the inside of the upper thighs are not a disqualifying fault.

Black/Gold Dogs

- Grey or brown patches other than the correct markings
- Undercoat predominantly of another colour than black
- Predominantly grey or whitish markings

Black Dogs

- Grey or brown patches
- Undercoat predominantly of another colour than black

Blond Dogs

- Some single white hairs on the nasal bridge are not a disqualifying fault
- Red-blond colour throughout without getting lighter
- Whitish-blond colour, also on ears
- Distinctly white markings
- Dark patches or dark mask

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

KARELIAN BEAR DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1979

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

As a breed, the Karelian Bear Dog is fairly new. His origins include the now-extinct Komi Dog, as well as hunting stock from the areas of Lake Ladoga and the former Finnish Karelia, which were used to hunt everything from small furred game and birds, to moose and large predators such as wolves. Organized breeding began in 1936, with the goal of creating a tough, hardy and courageous dog that could locate and bark big game. WWII nearly destroyed these fledgling efforts, but determined fanciers re-established the breed with a base of 60 dogs, of which 43 were used to form the Karelian Bear Dog of today. The first standard was written in 1945; the first dogs were registered the following year. Today the breed is common in Finland, where it is used primarily on moose and bear. The Karelian Bear Dog is an eager solo hunter that works closely with a single owner and marks its quarry by barking. Its senses, especially that of smell and direction, are very keen.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium-sized, with robust conformation, strong without being heavy, only slightly longer than the height at the withers, with dense double coat and strongly pricked ears. Important proportions are as follows: length of body to height at withers to measure in a ratio of 10:9. The depth of body is half of the height at the withers. The Karelian Bear Dog should always be presented in a manner that befits his profession, and exhibited in hard, working condition. The Karelian Bear Dog is at all times to be shown in a natural state. Feet may be neatened, but whiskers must be left untouched. All other attempts to artificially alter the appearance or structure of the dog by virtue of sculpting, trimming, colouring or any other means, must be considered a most grievous fault.

TEMPERAMENT

Balanced, slightly reserved, courageous and persistent. Very self-confident. May be aggressive to other dogs, but never towards people. Highly developed fighting spirit.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: Dogs, 57.25 cm (22.5 in); bitches, 52 cm (20.5 in)
With a tolerance of +/ 2.5 cm (1 in)

Weight: Dogs, 25 to 28 kg (55 to 61.5 lb); bitches, 17 to 20 kg (37.5 to 44 lb)

COAT

The outercoat is harsh and straight; it is longer on the neck, back and rear of upper thighs. The undercoat is soft and dense. The skin is tight overall, and without wrinkle.

COLOUR

The Karelian Bear Dog is black, which may be dull or preferably shaded with brown. Most individuals have clearly defined white markings on the head, neck, chest, belly and legs. (Preferred percentages of black/white 70/30; 80/20; 90/10; 60/40. White to be as clear as possible; light speckling permitted but not desirable.)

HEAD
Viewed from the front, triangular in shape. A roughly equilateral, yet blunt triangle when seen from directly above. From the front, lines of equal length shall be drawn from ear tip to ear tip, from ear tip to bottom of cheek, and from cheek to cheek under the chin, forming a square. The ***skull*** is broad when seen from the front, and in profile is only slightly convex. Broadest between the ears. The ratio between muzzle and skull is approximately 2:3. The length of the skull is the same as its breadth and depth. The frontal furrow is barely visible. The ***stop*** is not very pronounced, is rather long and arches gradually towards the skull. The ***nose*** is large, and black in colour. The ***muzzle*** is deep, and tapers only slightly. The bridge of the nose is straight. The ***lips*** are thin and tight. The ***jaws*** are very strong. The ***teeth*** are well developed and symmetrical; normal and full dentition. Tight scissors bite. Level bite permitted but not desired. The zygomatic arches of the ***cheeks*** are strong. ***Eyes*** are rather small, and slightly oval. Brown of all different shades, but never bright yellow. The expression is alert and fiery even challenging. ***Ears*** are erect, set rather high, and are medium-sized with slightly rounded tips. Outside edges vertical.

NECK
Muscular, of medium length, arched and covered with profuse hair. No dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS
In general appearance, strong with strong bones. When viewed from the front, the legs are straight and parallel. The ***shoulders*** are relatively oblique and muscular. The ***upper arms*** are slightly oblique and strong. The ***elbows*** point straight backwards, placed on the vertical line drawn from the top of the withers. The ***forearms*** are strong and vertical. The ***metacarpus/pasterns*** are of medium length, and slightly oblique. The ***forefeet*** are tight, well arched, roundish and pointing forwards. Pads springy, the sides covered with dense hair.

BODY
The ***withers*** are clearly defined, especially in dogs. Less defined in bitches. The ***back*** is straight and muscular; the ***loin*** is short and muscular. The ***croup*** is broad, strong and slightly sloping. The ***chest*** is spacious, but not very broad; it is rather long, and reaches to the elbows. ***Ribs*** are slightly arched; the ***forechest*** is visible, but not overly broad. The ***underline*** is slightly tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS
In general appearance, strong and muscular. When viewed from behind, legs are straight and parallel. The ***upper thigh*** is broad and long, with strong muscles. The ***stifle*** points forward, with medium angulation. The front line of the hind leg is evenly arched. The ***second thigh*** is long and muscular. The ***hock*** is low, with angulation clearly visible. The ***metatarsus*** is short, strong and vertical. The ***hind feet*** are tight, slightly longer and less arched than the front feet. Pads are springy and the sides are covered in dense hair.

TAIL
High set, of medium length. When curved over the back the tip of the tail will touch the body on either side, or on the back. A natural bobtail is equally correct.

GAIT
Light, ground covering and effortless. Changes easily from trot to gallop, which is the most natural style of movement. The legs move parallel.

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

- Light in bone
- Narrow skull
- Snipey muzzle

- Soft or bat ears
- Strongly bulging forehead
- Yellow eyes
- Dewlap
- Too deep or barrel-shaped rib cage
- Straight shoulders
- Dewclaws on hind legs
- Wavy coat
- Straight or insufficiently curved tail
- Missing teeth, honourable scarring not to be penalized

Severe Faults:

- Predominantly white colour
- Wolf-grey colour or spots
- Pinto-type body markings
- 'Clown' or 'open' facial markings
- Straight hocks
- Flat feet
- Thin pads
- Any animal more than 1 cm (0.4 in) over/under stated height limits

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Overshot or undershot
- Wall, blue or bi-eyes
- Ears hanging or drooping tips, unless caused through field injury
- Any other colour or combinations other than aforementioned
- Aggressiveness towards people
- Extreme shyness or timidity

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

KOMONDOR

RECOGNIZED: 1960

Effective: 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 Komondor is characterized by imposing strength, courageous demeanour and pleasing conformation. In general, he is a big muscular dog with plenty of bone and substance.

TEMPERAMENT

As a house guard as well as a guardian of herds he is, when grown up, an earnest, courageous, and very faithful dog. The young dog, however, is just as playful as any other puppy. He is much devoted to his master and will defend him against attack by any stranger. On account of this trait, he is not used for driving the herds but only for guarding them. His special task is to protect the animals, and he lives during the greater part of the year in the open air without protection against strange dogs and all kinds of beasts of prey.

SIZE

The height at the top of shoulders is 59.75 to 80 cm (23.5 to 31.5 in). The bigger the Komondor, the better. A minimum height of 63.5 cm (25 in) at top of shoulders for dogs and 59.75 cm (23.5 in) for bitches is required. The body and the legs should form a rectangle.

COAT

The entire body of the Komondor is covered with a long, soft, woolly, dense hair of different length on the different parts of the body, with inclination to entanglement and shagginess. If the dog is not taken care of, the hair becomes shaggy on the forelegs, chest, belly, rump and on the sides of the thigh and the tail. The longer and the more ragged, the better, though as above stated, the length of the hair varies on the different parts of the body. The longer hair begins on the head and ears and lengthens gradually on the body, being longest on the thighs and the tail. A somewhat shorter, but still long hair, is found on the legs, the muzzle and the cheeks. Too curly hair is undesirable.

COLOUR

The colour of the hair is white. Any other colour is disqualifying.

HEAD

The head of the Komondor is covered all over with long hair, and thus, the head looks somewhat short, in comparison to the seemingly wide forehead. When the hair is smoothed, it will be seen that the ***skull*** is somewhat arched if viewed from the side; the forehead is not wide, but appears, however, wider through the rich growth of hair. The stop is moderate, it is the starting point of the muzzle which is somewhat shorter than the length of the skull. The topline of the ***muzzle*** is straight and about parallel with the line of the top of the skull. The muzzle should be fairly square. In comparison to the length given in the head description, the muzzle is wide, coarse and not pointed. The ***lips*** cover the teeth closely and are black. The muzzle is mostly covered by long hair. The edges of the muzzle are black or steel-blue grey. The nostrils are wide. The colour of the ***nose*** is black. Komondors with

flesh-coloured noses must absolutely be excluded from breeding. A slate-coloured or dark-brown nose is undesirable but may, however, be accepted for breeding purposes. The jaws are powerful, and the teeth are level and close together evenly. The ***eyes*** express fidelity. They are medium-sized and almond-shaped, not too deeply set and surrounded by rough, unkept hair. The iris of the eyes is of a coffee or darker brown colour; a light colour is not desirable. Blue-white eyes are disqualifying. The edges of the eyelids are slate grey. The ***ears*** are rather low set and hang along the side of the head. They are medium-sized, and their surface is covered with long hair.

NECK
The neck is covered with long hair, is muscular, of medium length, moderately arched. The head erect. No dewlap is allowed.

FOREQUARTERS
The ***shoulders*** slope into the neck without apparent protrusion. The ***forelegs*** should be straight, well-boned and muscular. Viewed from any side, the legs are like vertical columns. The ***upper arm*** joins the body closely, without loose elbows. The legs are covered all around by long, evenly hanging hair.

BODY
The body is moderately long and level. It is characterized chiefly by the powerful, deep ***chest*** that is muscular and proportionately wide. ***Back*** and ***loins*** are wide. The rump is wide, muscular, moderately sloping towards the root of the tail. The body should be somewhat drawn up at the rear, but not Greyhound-like.

HINDQUARTERS
The steely, strong bone structure is covered with highly developed muscles, and the legs are evenly covered with long hair, hanging down in matted clods. The ***legs*** should be straight, as viewed from the rear. ***Stifles*** well bent. Dewclaws may be removed. The ***feet*** should be strong, rather large and with close, well-arched toes. The hind feet are stronger, and all are covered with long hair. The nails are black or slate grey. The pads are hard, elastic and black.

TAIL
The tail is as a straight continuation of the rump-line and reaches down to the hocks slightly curved upwards at its end. It is covered in its full length with long hair, which when the dog is at ease almost touches the ground. When the dog is excited, the tail is raised up to the level of the back. The tail should not be docked. Komondors born with short tails must be excluded even for breeding purposes.

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.

- Light or flesh-coloured nose
- Albino or blue eyes
- Highly set and small ears
- Short, smooth hair on the head and legs
- Strongly curled tail
- Colour other than white

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Blue-white eyes
- Colour other than white

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

KUVASZ

RECOGNIZED: 1958

Effective: July 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.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Kuvasz is a long-established, ancient Hungarian Shepherd Dog belonging to the Livestock Guardian group of dogs. His ancestors probably came into the Carpathian Basin at the time of conquest by the Magyars. These dogs were needed to watch and guard their flocks against beasts of prey and thieves. Due to its well-developed hunting instincts and keen sense of smell, the Kuvasz was also utilized as a big game hunter, especially during the reign of King Matthias Corvinus. Since the decline in shepherding and the pastoral life in Hungary, and the end of the grey cattle trade, the Kuvasz has been less utilized for its ancient function as a livestock guardian dog (LGD) and has settled onto farms and into villages and later even into towns where it excels as a guardian of home and property and as a protection dog. Centuries of harsh living conditions and natural selection have evolved the Kuvasz into a very hardy and resilient breed that can live and work in and withstand severe weather conditions.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The dogs of this breed are strong and large and carry a dense, wavy, white coat. Their pleasing appearance radiates nobility and strength. The individual body parts fit together harmoniously, the limbs being neither too short nor too long and neither lanky nor cobby. The bone structure is strong but not coarse. The strong muscles are lean, the tight joints show clear outlines, without wrinkles. Seen from the side, the body forms a rectangle, almost a square. Well muscled, he shows a strong build, a lively temperament and great agility. His appearance embodies a tireless working ability.

TEMPERAMENT

The Kuvasz is brave and fearless. He defends the people and property entrusted to his care, even with his life. He is self-confident, loyal, dependable, devoted and loves his master and all that belong to him/her, but is very discriminating and aloof with strangers. He needs plenty of exercise and must be kept busy.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 71 to 76 cm (28 to 30 in); bitches, 66 to 70 cm (26 to 27.5 in)
Weight: Dogs, 48 to 62 kg (106 to 136.75 lb); bitches, 37 to 50 kg (81.5 to 110.25 lb)

Important proportions expressed as percentage in relation to height at the withers. Length 104%. Depth of chest: 48%. Width of chest: 27%. Measurement of circumference at the withers: 120%. Length of head: 45%. Length of muzzle: 42% of the head length. Length of ears: 50% of head length.

COAT

Moderately harsh, wavy, slightly stiff, not tending to mat. Under the coarser topcoat, there is a finer downy undercoat. The head, ears and feet are covered by short (1 to 2 cm [0.4 to 0.75 in]), dense, smooth hair. The front and sides of the front legs as well as the hind legs below the stifles are covered by equally short (1 to 2 cm [0.4 to 0.75 in]) straight hair. There is feathering of 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3.25 in) in length on the back of the legs; on the hind

legs, they reach to the hocks. The neck has a ruff that extends to a mane reaching to the chest. This is particularly pronounced in male dogs. On body, upper thigh and upper arm, the coat is of medium length (4 to 12 cm [1.5 to 4.75 in] long), abundantly wavy and it forms crests, ridges and tassels. The tail is covered, along its entire length, by dense, wavy coat, which can even reach a length of 10 to 15 cm (4 to 6 in) at the tip of the tail. The coat should be presented in as natural a state as possible in order to allow for proper evaluation of type, density and texture and should not be altered by blowing out, sculpting, trimming, bleaching, powdering, etc. Moreover, in no case should grooming be given more weight than correct type, structure, movement and balance when evaluating the Kuvasz.

COLOUR

White, ivory colour is permitted. Skin is heavily pigmented, slate grey in colour, and tight. Nose leather, rim of eyelids and lips are black. Preferred colour for pads of the feet and nails are black, but slate grey is acceptable. Preferred colour for the roof of the mouth is black, but pink patches are permissible.

HEAD

The head is typically wedge-shaped, elongated but never pointed, in harmony with its body, pleasing, noble and showing considerable strength. The Kuvasz can be distinguished from other similar breeds by his head shape. The head is characteristically lean and dry. In dogs the head is slightly more massive than in bitches. ***Skull*** is broad, forehead slightly protruding. In the middle of the forehead, there is a distinct furrow that continues to the muzzle. ***Stop*** is barely pronounced and gently sloping to the muzzle. The ***muzzle*** is well developed, strong with a punishing bite. Top of muzzle (bridge of nose) is straight, tapered towards the nose but is never snipey or pointed. Facial region (cheeks) are broad, long and well muscled. The ***nose*** is a good size, rounded and black, with well-developed nostrils. ***Lips*** are black, tightly fitting. The corner of the mouth has jagged rims. ***Ears*** are set on the same horizontal plane as the top of the head, bent at the base, close to the skull. The outer edge of the upper third stand away from the head, the inner edge lies close to the head. The ear leathers are V-shaped with rounded tips. When alert, the ears are slightly raised. Never pricked or twisted. The ***jaws/teeth*** are well developed, powerful, regular and close in a scissor-like bite, with complete dentition. The ***eye*** set is slightly oblique, almond-shaped, dark brown in colour. The rims of the eyelids are black and close-fitting to the eyeball.

NECK

Rather short as opposed to medium length and is very well muscled. Forms an angle of 25° to 30° to the horizontal. Crest of neck is short. Skin on throat taut, no dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The front legs, supporting the body, are vertical down to the carpal joints. They are parallel and moderately far apart. Seen from the front, the position of the front legs is correct if a vertical line drawn from the shoulder joint runs along the axis of the front legs and meets the feet between the third and fourth toes. Seen from the side, the position is correct if a vertical line drawn from the elbow joint to the ground, runs through the centre of the legs down to the carpal joints. ***Shoulders:*** Shoulder blade long, sloping, muscled. Close-fitting and tight to the rib cage, but flexible. ***Upper arm:*** Of medium length, well muscled. The upper arm and the shoulder blade form an angle of 100° to 110°. ***Elbows:*** Tight, close-fitting to the rib cage, turning neither in nor out. Upper and lower arm form an angle of 120° to 130°. ***Forearm:*** Relatively long, straight, compact with lean muscles. With strong sinews reaching down to the carpal joint. ***Carpal joint:*** Well developed, taut, with sinews of steel. ***Pastern:*** Relatively short, lean, sloping slightly (angle to vertical 10° to 15°). ***Forefeet:*** Round or slightly oval (cat-like feet), tight. Toes are short and highly arched. Elastic, well-knit. Pads are deep and resilient, black. Nails are hard, strong, black or slate grey in colour.

BODY

Seen from the side, the body forms a rectangle, only slightly deviating from a square. ***Withers:*** Long, rising markedly above level of back. ***Back:*** Of medium length, straight, broad, well muscled and tight. ***Loins:*** Short, in

tight continuation of the back. ***Croup:*** Slightly sloping, well muscled, broad. The very abundance of coat on the rear may give the appearance of being higher than the front. ***Forechest:*** Because of the strongly developed muscles, the forechest is rounded, the point of the sternum only slightly protruding. ***Chest:*** Deep, long and slightly arched. ***Underline/belly:*** In continuation of the rib cage, tucked up towards the rear.

HINDQUARTERS

The position of the hind legs seen from the side is correct if the stifle joint is positioned vertically below the iliac crest and the foot under the hip joint. A vertical line from the ischiatic tuberosity touches the heel bone. Seen from the rear, the position of the hind legs is correct if a vertical line from the ischiatic tuberosity runs along the axis of the limbs, being parallel to both sides and meeting the ground moderately wide apart. ***Upper thigh:*** With long, broad, massive muscles closely connected to the pelvis. Pelvis and upper thigh form an angle of 100° to 110°. ***Stifle:*** Broad and muscular. The angle between upper thigh and lower thigh is 110° to 120°. ***Lower thigh:*** The long, massive muscles extend to the hock with strong sinews. Seen from the rear, vertical and parallel on both sides, also to the axis of the body. ***Hocks:*** Broad, dry, sinewy. Angle of hock 130° to 140°. ***Rear pastern:*** Long, vertical. ***Hind feet:*** Oval, otherwise like the forefeet. Pads are thick, nails well developed, black or slate grey in colour.

TAIL

The tail is set low, a natural continuation of the sloping croup. It is carried low with the last vertebra reaching to the hock joint. In repose it hangs down, the end slightly lifted, not curling. In a state of excitement, the tail may be elevated to the level of the topline but should not curl above the back.

GAIT

When trotting, the movement is light-footed, smooth, springy, ground covering, lively, constant and tireless. Elbows turning neither in nor out. The Kuvasz is able to trot 25 to 30 km (15.5 to 18.75 mi) without tiring.

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.

Since the Kuvasz is a working breed any faults of soundness should be considered serious. Faults in type that should be guarded against are:

- Too short or too long muzzle
- Forehead more rounded
- Domed head or bulging skull
- Coarse head
- Incorrect ear set or position in relation to horizontal plane of head
- Twisted or incorrectly folded ears (banana ear)
- Loose eyelids and flews
- Light-coloured eyes, round eyes
- Roman nose
- Light or pink pigmentation of the skin
- White nails
- Long neck
- Loose shoulders
- Roach back, swayback, or cast back
- Loose body structure
- Incorrect front or rear stance and angulation.
- Long body
- Flat or barrel chest
- Light bone and overly refined appearance

- Crooked or uneven teeth,
- Coat with little undercoat.
- Any dog showing evidence of alterations to the natural appearance or texture of the coat by blowing out, sculpting, trimming, powdering, bleaching, chalking, etc., should be excused from the ring.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy (not to be confused with reserved or aloof), extreme nervousness or fearfulness
- Overly pronounced stop, very uncharacteristic head.
- Lack of pigment on nose leather, lips, rims of eyelids.
- Entropion, Ectropion
- Missing teeth: Any missing canines. Any missing incisors. Any missing from molars 1 (M1) and 2 (M2). Any missing from premolar 2 (PM2) to 4 (PM4). More than 2 premolar 1s (PM1) missing. Molars 3 (M3) are disregarded.
- Anything other than a scissors bite
- Pricked ears
- Tail that is raised above topline in repose or curled over back.
- Any departure from the permitted colours (white and/or ivory)
- Legs, feet and ears covered by long hair
- Body coat that is straight-haired (flat), open, short, or wire-haired, stiff, splintery, or coats tending to be shaggy and matting.
- Males smaller than 68 cm (26.75 in); bitches smaller than 63 cm (24.75 in)

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

LEONBERGER

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.

ORIGIN

The first dogs to be called "Leonbergers" were born in 1846. The breed takes its name from the town of Leonberg in Germany. The breed was developed primarily as a family, farm, watch and draft dog, and as such, today's Leonbergers are especially well-suited as a multi-purpose working dog and excellent family companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Leonberger is a large, friendly, muscular, yet elegant working dog. He is well proportioned with a balanced build, and is distinguished by his black mask, self-confident tranquility combined with a lively temperament. Adult dogs, in particular, are powerful and strong and carry a lion-like mane on the neck and chest. A dog or bitch is easily discernable, with the dog being masculine, and the bitch feminine, without loss of type. For its size, the Leonberger is light on its feet and graceful in motion. Because natural appearance is essential to breed type, the Leonberger is to be shown with no trimming or other alterations of the coat or whiskers. However, neatening of the hair on the feet is acceptable.

TEMPERAMENT

The good-natured character and even temperament of the Leonberger is of utmost importance for fulfilling his role as a family companion. The Leonberger is watchful, self-assured with a steady, lively and playful demeanour. He is willing to be compliant and possesses a good capacity for learning. The Leonberger exhibits a marked friendliness towards children and is at ease in all situations, never showing fear, shyness or aggression. Leonbergers with a temperament not in keeping with the standard should be penalized.

SIZE

The mature dog, when measured at the withers, is 72 to 80 cm (28.25 to 31.5 in) in height; 76 cm (30 in) preferred. The mature bitch is 65 to 75 cm (25.5 to 29.5 in); 70 cm (27.5 in) preferred.
Weight is in proportion to the overall size and structure.

Proportion: Desired proportion of height at withers to length of body (from point of shoulder to point of buttocks) is 9:10. Ideally, the depth of chest is approximately 50% of the height at withers, where the brisket reaches at least to the elbow. The angulations of front and rear quarters are in balance. Overall balance and proportions are as important as size. Substance: Bone is medium to heavy and in proportion to size of body with sufficient muscle to support the frame.

COAT

Leonbergers have a medium to long, water-resistant, double coat on the body and short fine hair on the muzzle and front of limbs. Outercoat is medium soft to coarse and is close-fitting. It is straight, with some wave permitted. Mature dogs carry a mane, which extends over the neck and chest. The undercoat is soft and dense, although it may be less so in summer months. In spite of the double coat, the outline of the body is always recognizable.

Leonbergers have distinct feathering on backside of forelegs, ample feathering on britches and some ear feathering. Bitches are less likely to carry a coat as long as dogs.

COLOUR

Coat colours are lion yellow, golden to red, red brown, sand coloured or any combination thereof, always with a black mask. All colours may have black tips of various lengths on the outercoat. All coats are accompanied by a lighter undercoat and feathering that blends well with the dominant body colour. A small stripe or patch of white on the chest and some white on the toes is allowed.

HEAD

The head is deeper than it is broad, and cheeks are only slightly developed. Males have a strong, masculine head while bitch heads express distinct femininity. ***Expression/mask:*** A good-natured, soft and intelligent expression is essential. Face is covered with a full black mask that extends from the nose up to and over the eyes. A lesser mask is acceptable, but not desirable. ***Eyes:*** Dark brown is preferred over light brown. Eyes are medium size, oval to almond-shaped, neither deep set nor protruding, exhibiting a pleasing expression. Eyelids are close-fitting, not showing any haw. ***Ears:*** When alert, ears are level with top of skull and set slightly forward. They are of medium size, triangular, fleshy, hanging flat and close to the head. Tips of ears are level with corners of the mouth. ***Skull:*** In balance with body and limbs, the skull is strong but not heavy. As seen from the front and in profile, back skull is slightly arched. It is slightly longer than wide, and the width of the back skull is only slightly broader than the front. ***Stop:*** Clearly recognizable and moderately defined. ***Muzzle:*** Never running to a point, nasal bridge of even breadth but can be slightly arched (Roman nose) or level but never dipped. Length of muzzle is equal to length of skull. The jaw remains broad and strong between the canines. ***Planes:*** As seen from the side, the planes of muzzle and skull are parallel. ***Nose:*** Large with clearly outlined nostrils, always black. ***Lips:*** Tight, outer lips are black in colour, with corners of lips closed and dry. Some depigmentation due to aging is acceptable. ***Teeth/bite:*** Complete dentition, strong, correctly placed, meeting in a scissors bite. A level bite is acceptable but not desired. Missing M3s are permissible. Dropped lower incisors in an otherwise normal bite, are not indicative of a skeletal malocclusion and are considered only a minor deviation.

NECK

Muscular, well set on shoulders, of sufficient length to allow for proud head carriage; blends smoothly into withers. No dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder angulation: Well laid back and well muscled, the shoulder meets the upper arm at approximately a right angle allowing for excellent reach. Shoulder and upper arm is rather long and about equal in length. ***Elbows:*** Fitting close to the body, neither in nor out when standing or gaiting. ***Forelegs:*** Well-boned, muscular, straight and parallel. ***Pasterns:*** Strong, firm and straight when viewed from front, slightly sloping when viewed from side. Dewclaws: Usually present. ***Feet:*** Turn neither in nor out, rounded, tight, toes well arched (cat-foot), pads are always black.

BODY

Chest is broad, roomy, and deep but not too barrel-shaped, rather more oval-shaped. It should reach to at least the elbows, with pronounced prosternum. Fore and rear quarters are well muscled. ***Back:*** Firm, level and broad. ***Topline:*** Withers set above a firm level back that flows smoothly into a gently sloping croup. At maturity withers are never lower than the rump. ***Ribs:*** Well sprung, oval. ***Underline:*** Only slightly tucked up. ***Loin:*** Broad, compact, well muscled. ***Croup:*** Broad, relatively long, gently sloped, flowing smoothly into root of tail.

HINDQUARTERS

The rear angulations are in balance with the forequarters, ideally well angulated. The rear assembly is powerful, muscular and well-boned. ***Legs:*** Viewed from the rear, the legs are straight and parallel, with stifles and paws

turned neither in nor out. ***Thighs:*** Upper and lower of equal length, slanting and strongly muscled. ***Stifles:*** Clearly bent and taper smoothly into the hock. The stifle angle bend is well defined but not over-angulated. ***Hocks:*** They are strong of bone, distinctly angled between lower thigh and rear pastern; well let down. Dewclaws: Rear dewclaws may be present. ***Feet:*** Turned neither in nor out, but may be slightly elongated compared to forefeet. Toes arched. Pads are always black.

TAIL

Very well furnished. While standing relaxed, tail hangs straight down with the last vertebra reaching to or below the hock. In movement, tail is ideally carried no higher than the level of the back, with a curve up at the end permitted. Tail should not be carried curled up over the back.

GAIT

The Leonberger has a ground-covering, even and balanced gait. The stride is powerful, easy and elastic, with good reach and strong drive giving the impression of effortless power. In motion, the Leonberger maintains a level topline. Viewed from the front and from behind, forelegs and hind legs travel straight. As the dog's speed increases, the legs tend to converge toward the centre line. Essential to sound movement is the balance of correct front and rear assemblies, and anatomically correct overall structure.

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.

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

Deviation: The extent to which it deviates from the standard; and

Impact: The extent to which such deviation would affect the Leonberger's ability to fulfill its role as a working dog and family companion.

- Ectropion or entropion of the eyelids
- Undershot or overshot mouth, or wry bite
- Any missing teeth, other than M3s
- Drooling or wet mouth
- High tail carriage with tail curled over back
- Complete deficiency of breed type
- Excessive amount of white hair on chest that exceeds 12.5 cm (5 in) in width; white on feet extending beyond the toes to the pasterns
- Parted or excessively curly coat
- Poor temperament
- Sculpting of coat with scissors or trimming of whiskers

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any coat colour other than those listed; this includes solid brown with brown nose and brown pads, grey, silver, solid black, and black and tan colouring
- Complete lack of mask
- Overshot more than 5 mm (0.2 in) and undershot more than 3.25 mm (0.125 in)
- Two or more missing teeth, other than M3s
- Severe anatomical faults
- Males without two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

MASTIFF

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

Large, massive, symmetrical, and well-knit frame. A combination of grandeur and good nature, courage and docility.

SIZE

Minimum height at the withers: Dogs, 76.25 cm (30 in); bitches, 69.75 cm (27.5 in)

COAT

Outercoat moderately coarse. Undercoat dense, short and close-lying.

COLOUR

Apricot, silver fawn or dark fawn brindle. Fawn brindle should have fawn as a background colour, which should be completely covered with very dark stripes. In any case, muzzle, ears and nose must be dark in colour, the blacker the better, with similar colour tone around the orbits, extending upwards between them.

HEAD

In general outline giving a massive appearance when viewed from any angle. Breadth greatly to be desired. ***Skull:*** Broad and somewhat rounded between the ears, forehead slightly curved, showing marked wrinkles, which are particularly distinctive when at attention. Brows (superciliary ridges) moderately raised. Muscles of the temples well developed, those of the cheeks extremely powerful. Arch across the skull a flattened curve with a furrow up the centre of the forehead. This extends from between the eyes to halfway up the skull. ***Muzzle:*** Short, broad under the eyes and running nearly equal in width to the end of the nose. Truncated – i.e., blunt and cut off square, thus forming a right angle with the upper line of the face. Of great depth from the point of the nose to underjaw. Underjaw broad to the end and slightly rounded. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum and sufficiently pendulous so as to show a modified square profile. Muzzle dark in colour, the blacker the better. Muzzle should be half the length of the skull, thus dividing the head into three parts – one for the foreface and two for the skull. In other words, the distance from tip of nose to stop is equal to one-half the distance between the stop and the occiput. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3 is to 5. ***Nose:*** Broad and always dark in colour, the blacker the better, with spread, flat nostrils (not pointed or turned up) in profile. ***Mouth:*** Canine teeth healthy, powerful and wide apart. Scissors bite preferred but a moderately undershot jaw permissible providing the teeth are not visible when the mouth is closed. ***Eyes:*** Set wide apart, medium in size, never too prominent. Expression alert but kindly. The stop between the eyes well marked but not too abrupt. Colour of eyes brown, the darker the better and showing no haw. ***Ears:*** Small, V-shaped, rounded at the tips. Leather moderately thin, set widely apart at the highest points on the sides of the skull continuing the outline across the summit. They should lie close to the cheeks when in repose. Ears dark in colour, the blacker the better, conforming to the colour of the muzzle.

NECK
Powerful and very muscular, slightly arched, and of medium length. The neck gradually increases in circumference as it approaches the shoulder. Neck moderately "dry" (not showing an excess of loose skin).

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulder: Slightly sloping, heavy and muscular. No tendency to looseness of shoulders. ***Legs:*** Straight, strong and set wide apart, heavy bones. ***Elbows:*** Parallel to body. ***Pasterns:*** Strong and bent only slightly. ***Feet:*** Heavy, round and compact with well-arched toes. Black nails preferred.

BODY
Back: Muscular, powerful and straight. ***Chest:*** Wide, deep, rounded, and well let down between the forelegs, extending at least to the elbow. ***Forechest*** should be deep and well defined. ***Ribs:*** Extremely well rounded. False ribs deep and well set back. ***Loins:*** Wide and muscular, slightly rounded over the rump. There should be a reasonable, but not exaggerated, cutup.

HINDQUARTERS
Hindquarters broad, wide and muscular. Second thighs well developed, hocks set back, wide apart and parallel when viewed from the rear.

TAIL
Set on moderately high and reaching to the hocks or a little below. Wide at the root, tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, forming a slight curve but never over the back when dog is in 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.

SCALE OF POINTS

General character and symmetry	10
Height and substance	10
Skull	10
Face and muzzle	12
Ears	5
Eyes	5
Chest and ribs	10
Forelegs and feet	10
Back, loins and flanks	10
Hind legs and feet	10
Tail	3
Coat and colour	5
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF

RECOGNIZED: 2005

Effective: January 2007

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 Neapolitan Mastiff is a descendant of the great Roman mastiff described by Columelle in the first century AD, in his book "de re rustica." This breed fought with the Roman legions and was spread throughout the empire during the Roman invasions. He is the ancestor of many mastiff breeds in other European countries. Having survived so for many centuries in the countryside at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius and in the region of Naples, he has been selectively bred since 1947, thanks to the tenacity and devotion of a group of dog lovers

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Large, heavy massive and bulky dog, whose length of body exceeds the height at the withers.

TEMPERAMENT

Steady and loyal, not aggressive or biting without reason, guardian of the property and its inhabitants, always vigilant, intelligent, noble and majestic.

SIZE

Height at withers: Dogs, 65 to 75 cm (25.5 to 29.5 in); bitches, 60 to 68 cm (23.5 to 26.75 in)
Some tolerance of within 2 cm (0.75 in) more or less is allowed.

Weight: Dogs, 60 to 70 kg (132.25 to 154.25 lb); bitches, 50 to 60 kg (110.25 to 132.25 lb)

Important proportions: The length of the body is 10% more than the height at the withers. The ratio skull to muzzle is of 2:1.

COAT

Skin: Thick, abundant and loose all over the body, particularly on the head where it forms numerous folds and wrinkles, and at the lower part of the neck where it forms a double dewlap. ***Coat:*** Short, rough and hard, dense, of the same length all over, uniformly smooth, fine and measures 1.5 cm (0.6 in) maximum. Must not show any trace of fringing.

COLOUR

Preferred colours are grey, leaden grey and black, but also brown, fawn and deep fawn (red deer), sometimes with little white patches on the chest and on the tip of the toes. All these coats may be brindled; hazel, dove grey and Isabella shades are tolerated.

HEAD

Short and massive, with a skull wide at level of zygomatic arches; its length is about three-tenths of the height at the withers. Ample skin with wrinkles and folds of which the most typical and the best marked goes from the outer palpebral angle down to the lip angle. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and the muzzle are parallel. ***Skull:***

Wide, flat, particularly between the ears and, seen from the front, slightly convex in its fore part. The bizygomatic width is more than half the length of the head. The zygomatic arches are very prominent, but with flat muscles. The protuberances of the frontal bones are well developed; the frontal furrow is marked; the occipital crest is hardly visible. ***Stop:*** Well defined. ***Nose:*** Set in the prolongation of the muzzle, must not protrude beyond the outer vertical line of the lips; must be voluminous with large, well-opened nostrils. Its colour is according to the colour of the coat: black for the black subjects, dark grey brown in dogs of other colours, and chestnut for brown coats. ***Muzzle:*** It is very wide and deep; its length corresponds to that of the foreface and must be equal to the third of the length of the head. The lateral sides are parallel (between them), so that, seen from the front, the shape of the muzzle is practically square. ***Lips:*** Fleshy, thick and full; upper lips, seen from the front, form an inverted "V" at their meeting point. The lower lateral profile of the muzzle is shaped by the upper lips; their lowest part is the corner of the lips, with visible mucous membranes, situated on the vertical from the external angle of the eye. Jaws: powerful with strong jaw bones and dental arches joining perfectly. Lower jaw must be well developed in its width. ***Teeth:*** White, well developed, regularly aligned and complete in number. Scissors bite (i.e., upper incisors closely overlapping the lower ones in close contact), set straight to the jaw, or pincer bite (i.e., upper incisors meet edge to edge with the lower incisors). ***Eyes:*** Set on an equal frontal level, well apart one from the other; rather round, slightly deep set. Compared with the coat colour, the colour of the iris is darker. The eye may nevertheless be lighter in coats of diluted shades. ***Ears:*** Small in relation to the size of the dog, of triangular shape, set above the zygomatic arch, they are flat and close to the cheeks. If they are cropped, they have the form of an almost equilateral angle.

NECK

Profile: The upper profile is slightly convex. Length: Rather short, measures about 2, 8/10 of the height of the withers. Shape: Conical trunk shaped, well muscled. At mid-length the perimeter is equal to about eight-tenths of the height at the withers. Skin: Lower edge of the neck is well endowed with loose skin that forms a double dewlap well separated, but not exaggerated; starts at level of the lower jaw and does not go beyond middle of the neck.

FOREQUARTERS

On the whole, the forequarters, from the ground to the point of the elbow, seen in profile and from the front, are vertical with a strong bone structure in proportion with the size of the dog. ***Shoulders:*** Their length measures about three-tenths of the height at the withers with an obliqueness of 50° to 60° on the horizontal. The muscles are well developed, long and well defined. The angle of the scapulo-humeral articulation is of 105° to 115°. ***Arm:*** measures about 30% of the height at the withers. Its obliqueness is of 55° to 60° furnished with significant musculature. ***Elbows:*** Covered with abundant loose skin; they are not too close to the body. ***Forearms:*** Its length is almost the same as that of the arm. Placed in perfect vertical position, of a strong bone structure, with lean and well-developed muscles. ***Pastern joint:*** Broad, lean and without nodosity, continues the vertical line of the forearm. ***Pastern:*** Flat, continues the vertical line of the forearm. Its inclination on the horizontal towards the front is of about 70° to 75°. Its length is equal to about one-sixth of the length of the limb from the ground up to the elbow. ***Forefeet:*** Of round shape, large, toes well arched and well-knit. The pads are lean, hard and well pigmented. The nails are strong, curved and of a dark colour.

BODY

The length of the body exceeds by 10% the height at the withers. ***Topline:*** Topline of the back is straight; withers are wide, long and not very prominent. ***Back:*** Broad and of a length about one-third of the height at the withers. The lumbar region must be harmoniously united with the back and muscles well developed in width. The rib cage ample, with long and well-sprung ribs. The circumference of the thorax is about one-quarter more than the height at the withers. ***Rump:*** Wide, strong and well muscled. Its obliqueness compared with the measured horizontal on that of the hip bone (coxal) is about 30°. Its length is equal to three-tenths of the height at the withers. The hip bones are prominent to the extent of reaching the top lumbar line. ***Chest:*** Broad and wide with well-developed chest muscles. Its width is in direct relation with that of the rib cage and reaches the 40% to 45% of the height at the withers. The tip of the sternum is situated at the level of the scarpular-humeral joint.

HINDQUARTERS

On the whole they must be powerful and sturdy, in proportion with the size of the dog and capable of the required propulsion in movement. ***Upper thigh:*** In length measuring one-third of the height at the withers and its obliqueness on the horizontal is about 60°. It is broad with thick, prominent but clearly distinct muscles. The thigh bone and the hip bone (femur and coxal) form an angle of 90°. ***Lower thigh:*** Length slightly inferior to that of the thigh and of an obliqueness of 50° to 55°, with strong bone structure and well-visible musculature. ***Stifle:*** The femoral-tibial (hip bone and shin bone) angle is about 110° to 115°. ***Hock joint:*** Very long in relation to the length of the leg, its length is about 2, 5/10 of the height at the withers. The tibial-tarsal articulation forms an angle of 140° to 145°. ***Hock:*** Strong and lean, its shape almost cylindrical, perfectly straight and parallel, its length is about one-quarter of the height at the withers; dewclaws may he removed. ***Hind feet:*** Smaller than the forefeet, round with well-knit toes. Pads dry, hard and pigmented. Nails strong, curved and of dark colour.

TAIL

Broad and thick at its root; strong, tapering slightly towards the tip. In length it reaches the articulation of the hock, even if docked at about two-thirds of its length. At rest is carried hanging and curved in sabre fashion, in action lifted horizontally or slightly higher than the topline.

GAIT

This constitutes a typical characteristic of the breed. At the walk, the gait of feline type of lion steps, is slow and resembles that of a bear. The trot is distinguished by a strong thrust of the hindquarters and a good extension of the forequarters. The dog rarely gallops; usual gaits: walk and trot. Pacing is tolerated.

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

- Pronounced undershot mouth
- Gay tail (trumpet tail)
- Sizes bigger or smaller than the limits allowed

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Overshot mouth
- Accentuated convergence or divergence of the facial-cranial axes
- Topline of muzzle concave or convex or very aquiline (Roman nose)
- Total depigmentation of nose
- Walleye
- Total depigmentation of both rims of eyelids
- Cross-eyed
- Absence of wrinkles, folds and dewlap
- Absence of tail whether congenital or artificial
- Extensive white patches; white markings on the head

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

NEWFOUNDLAND

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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 breed originated in Newfoundland from dogs indigenous to the island, and the big black bear dogs introduced by the Vikings in 1001 AD. With the advent of European fishermen, a variety of new breeds helped to shape and re-invigorate the breed, but the essential characteristics of the Newfoundland dog remained. By the time colonization was permitted in 1610, the distinct physical characteristics and mental attributes had been established in the breed for all time.

The large size, heavy coat and webbed feet permit him to withstand the rigours of the extreme climate and sea while serving both as lifeguard and draught animal.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Newfoundland is massive, deep bodied, well muscled and coordinated, projecting dignity in stance and head carriage. The length from the foremost point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks minimally exceeds the height of the dog from ground to withers, resulting in a visually square appearance. The body of the bitch may be slightly longer and is less massive than that of the dog. A mature dog should never appear leggy or lacking substance. The Newfoundland is free moving with a slight roll perceptible. Substantial webbing of the toes is always present. Large size is desirable but never at the expense of gait, symmetry and balance. Fine bone is to be faulted.

TEMPERAMENT

The Newfoundland's expression is soft and reflects the character of the breed – benevolent, intelligent, dignified but capable of fun. He is known for his sterling gentleness and serenity. Any show of ill temper or timidity is to be severely faulted. Bad temperament is a disqualification.

SIZE

Average adult height: Dogs, 71 cm (28 in); bitches, 66 cm (26 in)

Average adult weight: Dogs, 68 kg (150 lb), for adult bitches, 54.5 kg (120 lb)

Large size is desirable, but it is not to be favoured over correct gait, symmetry, soundness and structure.

COAT

The Newfoundland has a water-resistant double coat. The outercoat is moderately long and straight with no curl. A slight wave is permissible. When rubbed the wrong way, the coat tends to fall back into place. The undercoat is soft and dense, but less dense during summer months, but always found to some extent on the rump and chest. A completely open coat is to be faulted. The hair on the head, muzzle and ears is short and fine. The front and rear legs are feathered. The tail is completely covered with long dense hair but does not form a flag. A short, flat, smooth coat (Labrador Retriever type) is a disqualification.

COLOUR

The traditional colour is black. A sunburned black is permissible. White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible. Markings of any colour other than white are most objectionable and the dog is to be disqualified. The Landseer Newfoundland is white with black markings and is of historical significance to the breed. The preferred pattern of markings for the Landseer is black head with white blaze extending onto the muzzle, black saddle and black rump and upper tail. All remaining parts are to be white with a minimum of ticking. The symmetry of markings and beauty of pattern characterize the best-marked Landseers. Landseers are to be shown in the same classes as blacks unless special classes are provided for them.

HEAD

The head is massive with a broad ***skull***, slightly arched crown and strongly developed occipital bone. The forehead and face are smooth and free from wrinkles. The stop is not abrupt. The ***muzzle*** is clean-cut and covered with short fine hair. It is rather square, deep and moderately short. The nostrils are well developed. The bitch's head follows the same general conformation but is feminine and less massive. A narrow head, snipey or long muzzle is to be faulted. Pronounced flews are not desirable. The ***eyes*** are dark brown, relatively small and deep set. They are spaced wide apart and show no haw. Round, protruding or yellow eyes are objectionable. The ***ears*** are relatively small and triangular with rounded tips. They are set well back on the side of the head and lie close. When the ear of the adult dog is brought forward, it reaches to the inner corner of the eye on the same side. The ***teeth*** meet in a scissors or level bite.

NECK

The neck is strong, muscular, and well set on the shoulders. It is long enough to permit dignified head carriage and should not show surplus dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

When the dog is not in motion, the ***forelegs*** are straight and parallel, with the elbows close to the chest. The ***shoulders*** are well muscled and well laid back at an angle approaching 45°. The ***pasterns*** are slightly sloping. Down in the pasterns is to be faulted. The ***feet*** are proportionate to the body in size, well rounded and tight, with firm compact toes (cat-foot type). Splayed toes are a fault. Toeing in or out is undesirable.

BODY

The Newfoundland's ***chest*** is broad, full and deep, with the brisket reaching to the elbows. The distance from elbow to ground equals half the dog's height. The ***back*** is broad, with good spread of rib, and the ***topline*** is level from the withers to croup, never roached, slack or swayed. The ***loins*** are strong and well muscled, and the croup is broad. The pelvis slopes at an angle of about 30°. Viewed from the side, the body is deep, showing no discernible tuck-up. Bone structure is massive throughout but does not give sluggish appearance.

HINDQUARTERS

Because driving power for swimming, pulling loads or covering ground efficiently is largely dependent upon the hindquarters, the rear structure of the Newfoundland is of prime importance. The hip assembly is broad, strong and well developed. The ***upper thighs*** are wide and muscular. The l***ower thighs*** are strong and fairly long. The ***stifles*** are well bent, but not so as to give a crouching appearance. The ***hocks*** are well let down, well apart and parallel to each other. They turn neither in nor out. The ***feet*** are firm and tight. Dewclaws may or may not be removed. Straight stifles, cow hocks, barrel legs, and pigeon toes are to be faulted.

TAIL

The tail acts as a rudder when the Newfoundland is swimming; therefore, it is strong and broad at the base. When the dog is standing the tail hangs straight down, possibly a little curved at the tip, reaching to, or slightly below the hocks; when the dog is in motion or excited, the tail is carried straight out or with slight upward curve but

never curled over the back nor curved inward between the legs. A tail with a kink or curled at the end is very objectionable.

GAIT

The Newfoundland has good reach and strong drive, giving the impression of effortless power. In motion, the legs move straight forward, parallel to the line of travel. A slight roll is present. As the speed increases, the dog tends to single-track, with the topline remaining level. Mincing, shuffling, crabbing, too close moving, weaving, crossing over in front, toeing out or toeing in in front, hackney action and pacing are all faults.

FAULTS

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

Faults are to be penalized to the extent of the deviation:

- Legginess
- Narrow head, snipey or long muzzle, pronounced flews
- Short tail, long tail, tail with a kink, tail with curled end
- Fine bone
- Any show of ill temper or timidity
- Open coat
- Eyes showing pronounced haw, round, protruding or yellow eyes
- Splayed feet
- Down pasterns
- Mincing, shuffling, crabbing, weaving, crossing over in front
- Toeing out or toeing in in front
- Hackney action or pacing
- Straight stifles
- Cow hocks
- Barrel legs
- Roached, slack or sway back
- Lack of webbing between toes
- Overshot or undershot or wry mouth
- White markings on a black dog found on any location other than chest, toes and/or tip of tail

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Bad temperament
- Short, flat coat (Labrador Retriever type)
- Markings of any other colour than white on a black dog
- Any colours other than the traditional black, or Landseer (white and black)

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

PORTUGUESE WATER DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1979

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

For centuries, this seafaring breed existed everywhere along the coast of Portugal and is considered a purely Portuguese breed. Owing to modifications in the fishing systems used, the breed has become restricted to the province of Algarve, which should be considered its home. It was prized by fishermen for its spirited yet obedient nature and a robust, medium build that allowed for a full day's work in and out of the water. The Portuguese Water Dog is an athletic swimmer and diver of exceptional ability and stamina. He aided his master at sea by retrieving gear and broken nets, herding schools of fish and carrying messages between boats and to the shore.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Portuguese Water Dog is defined by his job. He has a hard, penetrating and attentive expression, splendid sight and a fair nose. Slightly longer than tall, he is a medium-sized, sturdy, athletic swimming dog with webbed feet, short neck and a wavy or curly coat to protect him from the elements, whether in the water or on land. From his impressive head with piercing gaze through a rugged body to his powerful tail carried up in a ring with its characteristic flowing flag, he presents an indelible impression of strength, spirit and soundness.

TEMPERAMENT

An animal of spirited disposition he is self-willed, brave and very resistant to fatigue. Exceptionally intelligent and a loyal companion, he does his job with facility and obvious pleasure.

SIZE

Height:

Dogs, 50 to 57 cm (19.75 to 22.5 in); the ideal being 54 cm (21.25 in)
Bitches, 43 to 52 cm (17 to 20.5 in); the ideal being 46 cm (18 in)

Weight:

Dogs, 19 to 25 kg (42 to 55 lb); bitches, between 16 to 22 kg (35.25 to 48.5 lb)

COAT

Profuse coat, of strong hair, covering the whole body evenly, except for the underarms and groin where it is thinner. There are two varieties of coat:

- The hair is fairly long, wavy, rather loose with a slight sheen. The hair on the top of the head is upright and that on the ears decidedly longer than the leather.
- The hair is shorter, forms compact cylindrical curls, thickly planted and somewhat lusterless. On the top of the head the hair is similar to that of the rest of the coat. Whereas that on the ears is sometimes wavy.

Lion Clip: The middle part and hindquarters, as well as the muzzle, must be clipped. The rest of the coat must be left long. The hair on the end of the tail must be left at full length.

Retriever Clip: The entire coat is scissored or clipped to follow the outline of the dog leaving a short blanket of coat appearing no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) in length. The hair on the end of the tail must be left at full length. Hair on the ears is trimmed to the leathers.

No discrimination will be made against the correct presentation of a dog in either Lion Clip or Retriever Clip.

COLOUR

Black, white and various tones of brown; also combinations of black, or brown with white. A white coat does not imply albinism provided nose, mouth and eyelids are black. In animals with black, white or black- and-white coats, the skin is decidedly bluish. There is no undercoat.

HEAD

Well proportioned and massive. ***Skull:*** Seen in profile it is slightly longer than the muzzle, its curvature more accentuated at the back than in front and it possesses a well-defined occiput. From the front the parietal bones are seen to be dome-shaped and to have a slight depression in the middle. The forehead has a central furrow for two-thirds of the length of the parietals and the frontal bones are prominent. ***Muzzle:*** Is narrower at the nose than at its base. The stop, which is well defined, is slightly further back the inner corner of the eyes. ***Nose:*** Wide. Nostrils well open and finely pigmented. Black, in animals with black, black-and-white or white coats. In browns the nose is of the same colour as the coat. ***Lips:*** Thick, especially in front. Inner corner of lips not apparent. Mucous membrane (roof of mouth, under the tongue and gums) well ticked with black or quite black. ***Jaws:*** Strong and neither over nor undershot. ***Teeth:*** Not apparent. Canines strongly developed. ***Eyes:*** Medium-sized, set well apart and a bit obliquely, roundish and neither prominent nor sunken. Brown or black in colour. The eyelids, which are of fine texture, have black edges. No haw. ***Ears:*** Leather heart-shaped, thin in texture and set well above the line of the eyes. Except for a small opening at the back, the ears are held nicely against the head. The tips should not reach below the beginning of the neck.

NECK

Straight, short, nicely rounded and held high. Strongly muscled. No mane and no dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs: Strong and straight. ***Shoulder:*** Well inclined and very strongly muscled. ***Upper arm:*** Strong and of regular length, parallel to the medial body line. ***Forearm:*** Long and strongly muscled. ***Knee:*** Heavy boned, wider in front than at the side. ***Pastern:*** Long and strong. ***Forefeet:*** Round and rather flat. Toes not too knuckled up and not too long. The membrane between the toes, which reaches the lip of these, is of soft skin, well covered with hair. Black nails are preferred but whites, browns and striped are allowed according to the colour of the coat. Nails held up slightly off the ground. Central pad very thick, others normal.

BODY

Brisket: Wide and deep, reaching down to the elbow. Ribs long and well sprung. *Withers:* Wide and not prominent. ***Back:*** Short and nicely joined to the croup. ***Abdomen:*** Held well up in a graceful line. ***Croup:*** Well-formed and only slightly inclined with hips hardly apparent.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs: Straight and very strongly muscled. ***Thigh:*** Strong and of regular length. Very strongly muscled. Thigh bone parallel to the medial bodyline. ***Second thigh:*** Long and strongly muscled, parallel the medial body line. Decidedly inclined from front to back. All the tendons well developed. ***Buttocks:*** Long and well curved. ***Hock:*** Strong. ***Pasterns:*** Long. Dewclaws may or may not be present. ***Hind feet:*** Similar, in all respects, to the forefeet. ***Position of legs:*** Regular. It is admissible for the front legs to be held so that feet are slightly in front of the perpendicular and the back legs, from the hock downwards, also a bit forward.

TAIL
Not docked, thick at the base and tapering; medium setting. It should not reach down below the hock. When the dog is attentive the tail should be held in a ring, the front of which should not reach beyond the line of the kidneys. The tail is of great help when swimming and diving.

GAIT
First and foremost a working dog, the Portuguese Water Dog's trotting gait should be effortless, balanced and sound. He should display a proud carriage and a light, happy attitude with the tail carried high in ring over the back. He should be gaited at a moderate speed. There should be good reach and strong drive with a level topline. At increased speed there will be tendency to converge. Movement from front and rear will be clean and true. The walking gait is light with short steps and the gallop energetic.

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
- Colour other than those mentioned
- Coat other than those mentioned
- Overshot or undershot jaws
- Over or under height
- Flesh-coloured or discoloured nose

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

ROTTWEILER

RECOGNIZED: 1938

Effective: January 2006

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Rottweiler was developed from the dogs used by the Roman legions to herd and guard the cattle brought by them to feed their legions. The butchers of Rottweil, Germany, developed the dogs to drive cattle to market and to protect their money bags, which were tied around the dogs' necks. It was an arduous task to drive the cattle and a strong dog with staying power, full of self will and physical strength was needed. In the beginning of the 20th century, these dogs were found particularly well-suited as a police dog – a function they still fulfill, especially in Europe.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The ideal Rottweiler is an above medium-sized, robust, and powerful dog, black with clearly defined rich tan markings. His compact build denotes great strength, agility, and endurance. Males are characteristically larger, heavier boned and more masculine in appearance.

TEMPERAMENT

The Rottweiler should possess a fearless expression with a self-assured aloofness that does not lend itself to immediate and indiscriminate friendships. He has a strong willingness to work. In examining a Rottweiler, one should bear in mind that this dog reacts with alertness to his master and his surroundings, and in performing his function in life, the Rottweiler is not expected to submit to excessive handling by strangers. However, the judge shall dismiss from the ring any shy or vicious Rottweiler. A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination it shrinks away from the judge; if it fears an unexpected approach from the rear; if it shies at sudden or unusual noises to a marked degree. A dog that attacks or attempts to attack, without provocation, either the judge, or its handler is definitely vicious. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs shall not be deemed viciousness.

SIZE

Height: Dogs, 61 to 68.5 cm (24 to 27 in); bitches, 56 to 63.5 cm (22 to 25 in)

Proportion should always be considered rather than height alone. The length of the body, from the breastbone (sternum) to the rear edge of the pelvis (ischium) is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers, the most desirable proportion being as 10:9. Depth of chest should be 50% of the height.

COAT

Outer coat is straight, coarse, dense, medium length, lying flat. Undercoat must be present on neck and thighs. The Rottweiler should be exhibited in a natural condition without trimming, except to remove whiskers, if desired.

COLOUR

The colour is always black with rich tan to mahogany markings. The borderline between the black and the colour should be clearly defined. The markings should be located as follows: a spot over each eye, on cheeks, as a strip

around each side of the muzzle but not on the bridge of the nose, on throat, a proportionate triangular mark on either side of the breastbone not to exceed 25% of the forechest, on forelegs from carpus downward to toes, on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to front of rear legs from hock to toes but not eliminating the black from the back of the legs, under tail. Black penciling markings on the toes. The undercoat is grey or black. Quantity and location of markings are important. Insufficient or excessive markings should be penalized.

HEAD

Of medium length, broad between the ears; forehead line seen in profile is moderately arched. The cheekbones and stop are well developed. The length of the ***muzzle*** should not exceed the distance between the stop and the occiput. The ***skull*** is preferred dry; however, some wrinkling may occur when the dog is alert. The bridge of the muzzle is straight. The muzzle is broad at the base with slight tapering towards the tip but not snipey. The ***nose*** is broad rather than round, with black nostrils. The ***lips*** are always black with the corners tightly closed. The flews should not be too pronounced. The inner mouth pigment is dark. A pink mouth is to be penalized. The ***teeth*** are 42 in number (20 upper and 22 lower). They are strong and should be correctly placed meeting in a scissors bite – lower incisors touching the inside of the upper incisors. ***Eyes*** should be of medium size, moderately deep set, almond-shaped with well-fitting lids. The iris should be of uniform colour, from medium to dark brown, the darker shade always preferred. ***Ears*** should be pendant, proportionately small, triangular in shape, set well apart and placed on skull so as to make it appear broader when the dog is alert. The ear should terminate at approximately mid-cheek level. When correctly held, the inner edge will lie tightly against the cheek.

NECK

Powerful, well muscled, moderately long with slight arch and without loose skin.

FOREQUARTERS

The ***shoulder blade*** should be long and well laid back at a 45° angle. The elbows are tight and under the body. The distance from the withers to the elbow and the elbow to the ground is equal. The ***legs*** are strongly developed with straight, heavy bone. They are not set close together. The ***pasterns*** are strong, springy and almost perpendicular to the ground. ***Feet*** are round, compact with well-arched toes, turning neither in nor out. Pads are thick and hard. Nails are short, strong and black. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

The ***topline*** is firm and level, extending in a straight line from the withers to the croup. The ***brisket*** should be deep, reaching to the elbow. The ***chest*** is roomy and broad with a well-developed forechest. The ***ribs*** are well sprung. The ***loins*** short, deep and well muscled. The flank should not be tucked up. The ***croup*** is broad, of medium length and slightly sloping.

HINDQUARTERS

The angulation of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters. The slope of the pelvis from the horizontal is between 20° to 30°. The bone of the ***upper thigh*** is fairly long, and the thigh is broad and well muscled. The ***stifle joint*** is moderately angulated. The ***lower thigh*** is long, powerfully muscled, leading to a strong hock joint. The metatarsus is perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, the ***hind legs*** are straight and perpendicular to the ground. The ***feet*** are somewhat longer than the front feet, with well-arched toes turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws may or may not be present but for this working breed, dewclaw removal is suggested.

TAIL

The tail is normally carried in a horizontal position giving the appearance of an elongated topline. It is carried above the horizontal when the dog is excited. The tail may be docked short close to the body. If left in natural condition, tail is level in extension of the topline; at ease, may be hanging. A kinked tail or a ring is undesirable. The set of the tail is more important than length.

GAIT

The Rottweiler is a trotter; the motion is harmonious, sure, powerful and unhindered, with a strong forereach and a powerful rear drive. Front and rear legs are not thrown either in or out, as the imprint of the hind feet should touch that of the forefeet. In a trot, the forequarters and hindquarters are mutually coordinated while the back remains firm. As speed increases the legs will converge under the body towards the centre line.

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.

Included as faults are:

- Pink mouth
- Wavy coat
- Insufficient markings
- Undercoat showing through outercoat

Faults considered serious are:

- Lack of proportion
- Undersize, oversize
- Level bite
- Yellow eyes, eyes not of same colour
- Eyes unequal in size or shape
- Hairless eyelids
- Excessively short coat, curly or open coat, lack of undercoat
- White markings any place on dog (a few white hairs do not constitute a marking), excessive markings, light-coloured markings.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Overshot, undershot or wry bite
- Missing tooth
- Long coat
- Any base colour other than black
- Total absence of markings

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

SAINT BERNARD

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2016

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

SHORT-HAIRED

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Saint Bernard likely originated in Switzerland from dogs brought back from Asia by conquering Roman armies. They have been connected with rescue work in the Great Saint Bernard Pass in the Swiss Alps for several centuries. They are still bred in the famous Hospice founded by St. Bernard de Menthon, and many people have been saved from death in the snow by representatives of the breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Powerful, proportionately tall figure, strong and muscular in every part, with powerful head and most intelligent expression. In dogs with a dark mask, the expression appears more stern but never ill-natured.

SIZE

Height at the shoulder of the dog ought to be 69.75 cm (27.5 in) minimum, of the bitch 64.75 cm (25.5 in). Bitches throughout are of a more delicate and finer build.

COAT

Coat very dense, short-haired (stockhaarig), lying smooth, tough, without however feeling rough to the touch. The thighs are slightly bushy. The tail at the root has longer and denser hair which gradually becomes shorter towards the tip. The tail appears bushy, not forming a flag.

COLOUR

White with red or red with white, the red in its various shades; brindle patches with white markings. The colours red and brown yellow are of entirely equal value. Necessary markings are white chest, feet and tip of tail, nose band, colour or spot on the nape; the latter and a blaze are very desirable. Never of one colour or without white. Faulty are all other colours, except the favourite dark shadings on the head (mask) and ears. One distinguishes between mantle dogs and splash-coated dogs.

HEAD

Like the whole body, very powerful and imposing. ***Skull:*** The massive skull is wide, slightly arched and the sides slope in a gentle curve into the very strongly developed, high cheek bones. Occiput only moderately developed. The supra-orbital ridge is very strongly developed and forms nearly a right angle with the horizontal axis of the head. Deeply imbedded between the eyes and starting at the root of the muzzle, a furrow runs over the whole skull. It is strongly marked in the first half, gradually disappearing towards the base of the occiput. The lines at the sides of the head diverge considerably from the outer corner of the eyes towards the back of the head. The skin of the forehead, above the eyes, forms rather noticeable wrinkles, more or less pronounced, which converge toward the furrow. Especially when the dog is in action, the wrinkles are more visible without in the least giving

the impression of morosity. Too strongly developed wrinkles are not desired. The slope from the skull to the muzzle is sudden and rather steep. ***Muzzle:*** The muzzle is short, does not taper, and the vertical depth at the root of the muzzle must be greater than the length of the muzzle. The bridge of the muzzle is not arched, but straight; in some dogs, occasionally, slightly broken. A rather wide, well-marked, shallow furrow runs from the root of the muzzle over the entire bridge of the muzzle to the nose. ***Nose:*** (Schwamm) Very substantial, broad, with wide open nostrils and, like the lips, always black. ***Mouth:*** The flews of the upper jaw are strongly developed, not sharply cut, but turning in a beautiful curve into the lower edge, and slightly overhanging. The flews of the lower jaw must not be deeply pendant. The ***teeth*** should be sound and strong and should meet in either a scissors or an even bite, the scissors bite being preferable. The undershot bite although sometimes found with good specimens is not desirable. The overshot bite is a fault. A black roof to the mouth is desirable. ***Eyes:*** Set more to the front than the sides, are of medium size, dark brown, with intelligent, friendly expression, set moderately deep. The lower eyelids, as a rule, do not close completely and, if that is the case, form an angular wrinkle towards the inner corner of the eye. Eyelids that are too deeply pendant and show conspicuously the lachrymal glands, or a very red, thick haw, and eyes that are too light, are objectionable. ***Ears:*** Of medium size, rather high set, with very strongly developed burr (Muschel) at the base. They stand slightly away from the head at the base, then drop with a sharp bend to the side and cling to the head without a turn. The flap is tender and forms a rounded triangle, slightly elongated towards the point, the front edge lying firmly to the head, whereas the back edge may stand somewhat away from the head, especially when the dog is at attention. Lightly set ears, which at the base immediately cling to the head, give it an oval and too little marked exterior, whereas a strongly developed base gives the skull a squarer, broader and much more expressive appearance.

NECK

Set high, very strong and in action, is carried erect. Otherwise horizontally or slightly downward. The junction of head and neck is distinctly marked by an indentation. The nape of the neck is very muscular and rounded at the sides, which makes the neck appear rather short. The dewlap of throat and neck is well pronounced; too strong development, however, is not desirable.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Sloping and broad, very muscular and powerful. ***Forearms:*** Very powerful and extraordinarily muscular. ***Forelegs*** straight, strong.

BODY

The ***withers*** are strongly pronounced. The ***back*** very broad, perfectly straight as far as the haunches, from there gently sloping to the rump, and merging imperceptibly into the root of the tail. ***Chest*** very well arched, moderately deep, not reaching below the elbows. ***Belly*** distinctly set off from the very powerful loin section, only a little drawn up.

HINDQUARTERS

Well developed. ***Legs:*** Very muscular. ***Hocks:*** Of moderate angulation. Dewclaws, if present, must not obstruct gait. ***Feet:*** Broad, with strong toes, moderately closed, and with rather high knuckles. The so-called dewclaws, which sometimes occur on the inside of the hind legs, are imperfectly developed toes. They are of no use to the dog and are not taken into consideration in judging.

TAIL

Starting broad and powerful, directly from the rump is long, very heavy, ending in a powerful tip. In repose, it hangs straight down, turning gently upwards in the lower third only, which is not considered a fault. In a great many specimens, the tail is carried with the end slightly bent and therefore hangs down in the shape of an “f”. In action, all dogs carry the tail more or less turned upwards. However, it may not be carried too erect or by any means rolled over the back. A slight curling of the tip is sooner admissible.

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.

Considered as faults are all deviations from the standards, as for instance:

- A sway back, and a disproportionately long back
- Hocks too much bent
- Straight hindquarters
- Upward growing hair in spaces between the toes
- Out at elbows, cow hocks and weak pasterns

LONG-HAIRED

The Long-Haired variety completely resembles the Short-Haired variety except for the coat, which is not short-haired (stockhaarig) but of medium length, plain to slightly wavy, never rolled or curly and not shaggy either. Usually, on the back, especially from the region of the haunches to the rump, the hair is more wavy; a condition, by the way, that is slightly indicated in the short-haired dogs.

The tail is bushy dense with hair of moderate length. Rolled or curly hair on the tail is not desirable. A tail with parted hair, or a flag tail, is faulty. Face and ears are covered with short and soft hair; longer hair at the base of the ear is permissible. Forelegs only slightly feathered; thighs very bushy.

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

SAMOYED

RECOGNIZED: 1925

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

One of the oldest domesticated breeds of dogs, the Samoyed was bred and developed by the nomadic Samoyed tribes in Northeast Siberia, north of the Arctic Circle. Rather than being bred for a specific purpose, they were bred and are noted for their versatility as a sled, herding, guard and companion dog. They made a tremendous contribution to the Arctic and Antarctic expeditions as a strong and dependable sled dog. They were used by the Samoyed people as a sled and draught animal as well as to guard and drive reindeer herds from one feeding ground to another. Their importance to the Samoyed people, who depended largely upon their dogs for survival, caused them to be regarded as members of the family and companions, as well as tough, sturdy work animals, which contributed to the unique Samoyed disposition of today.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Samoyed, being essentially a working dog, should present a picture of beauty, alertness and strength, with agility, dignity and grace. As their work lies in the cold climate, their coat should be heavy and weather resistant, and of good quality rather than quantity. The dog carries more of a "ruff " than the bitch. They should not be long in the back as a weak back would make them practically useless for their legitimate work, but at the same time a close-coupled body would also place them at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, a body not long but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well-sprung ribs, strong arched neck, straight front and especially strong loins. Males should be masculine in appearance and deportment without unwarranted aggressiveness; bitches feminine without weakness of structure or apparent softness of temperament. Bitches may be slightly longer in back than dogs. They should both give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but be free from coarseness. Because of the depth of chest required, the legs should be moderately long. Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well bent and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalized. General appearance should include movement and general conformation indicating balance and good substance.

TEMPERAMENT

Intelligent, gentle, loyal, adaptable, alert, full of action, eager to serve, friendly but conservative, not distrustful or shy. Unprovoked aggressiveness is to be severely penalized.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 53.25 to 59.75 cm (21 to 23.5 in); bitches, 48.25 to 54.5 cm (19 to 21.5 in)
An oversized or undersized Samoyed is to be penalized according to the extent of the deviation.

Weight: In proportion to size.

Substance: The bone is heavier than would be expected in a dog this size but not so massive as to prevent the speed and agility most desirable in a Samoyed. In all builds, the bone should be in proportion to body size. The Samoyed should never be so heavy to appear clumsy nor so light as to appear racy.

COAT

The Samoyed is a double-coated dog. The body should be well covered with an undercoat of soft, short, thick closed wool with longer, harsher hair growing through it to form the outer coat, which stands straight out from the body and should be free from curl in the adult dog. The coat should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders, framing the head (more on the dogs than on the bitches). Quality of coat should be weather-resistant and considered more important than quantity. A droopy coat is undesirable. Length of coat is unimportant when compared to type of coat and texture. The coat should glisten with a silver sheen. The bitch does not usually carry as long a coat as most dogs and it may be slightly softer in texture. **Faults:** Curly, wavy, flat, droopy, soft or silky outer coat is extremely undesirable. Excessive coat length should be viewed as an exaggeration of type and is a fault. Extremely short, smooth coats are not typical. Lack of undercoat (with seasonal consideration). Coat parting down back.

COLOUR

They must be white, white and biscuit, white cream, cream or all biscuit. All of these colours should be considered equal. Any other colours disqualify.

HEAD

Skull: The skull is wedge-shaped, broad, flat, not round or apple-headed, and should form an equilateral triangle on lines between the inner base of the ears and the centre point of the stop. The stop should not be too abrupt, nevertheless well defined. In profile the topline of skull should parallel the topline of muzzle. ***Muzzle*:** Of medium length and medium width, neither course nor snipey; should taper toward the nose and be proportion to the size of the dog and width of skull. Length of muzzle should be slightly shorter than length of skull. The muzzle must have depth with a strong underjaw. Whiskers should not be removed. ***Nose:*** Black for preference, but brown, liver or snow nose not penalized. Colour of nose sometimes changes with age and weather. ***Mouth:*** Lips should be black for preference and slightly curved up at the corners of the mouth, giving the "Samoyed Smile." Lip lines should not have the appearance of being coarse nor should the flews drop predominately at the corners of the mouth. The teeth should be strong, well set, and snugly overlapping in a scissors bite. Overshot or undershot should be penalized. ***Eyes:*** Should be placed well apart and deep set; almond-shaped rims set with lower lid slanting toward an imaginary point approximating the outer base of the ear. Both eye rims and eye colour should be dark. Round or protruding eyes penalized. Blue eyes disqualify. ***Ears:*** Strong and thick, erect, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips; should not be large or pointed, nor should they be small and "bear-eared." Ears should conform to head size and the size of the dog. They should be mobile and well covered inside with hair; hair full and standoff before the ears. Length of ear should be same measurement as the distance from the inner base of the ear to the outer corner of the eye.

NECK

Strong, well muscled, moderately long, well arched; carried proudly when standing, set on sloping shoulders to carry head with dignity when at attention. Neck should blend into shoulders with graceful arch. When moving at a trot, the neck is extended so that the head is carried slightly forward.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders should be long and sloping, with the shoulder blade well laid back at an *ideal* angle of 45° to the ground. In the correctly constructed and balanced front assembly, the forelimbs are placed well back on the rib cage, with the point of the sternum (breastbone) well ahead of the front of the shoulder joint (point of shoulder). The length of the shoulder blade is approximately one-third the height at the tip of the withers. The ***upper arm*** (humerus) angles backwards from point of shoulder to elbow, ideally forming a 90° angle with the shoulder blade, and is never perpendicular to the ground. The measurement from tip of shoulder blade to point of shoulder should equal measurement from point of shoulder to elbow. ***Lower arm*** *(radius and ulna):* When standing and viewed from the front, the legs are moderately spaced, parallel and straight, with elbows close to the body and turned neither in nor out. The angle at the elbow joint should be approximately 135°. Because of depth of chest, legs should be

moderately long. Length of lower arm should be 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) longer than length of scapula. Length of leg from ground to elbow should be approximately 55% of the total height at the withers. ***Pasterns:*** Should be strong, sturdy and flexible. The pastern slopes at approximately 15° from the vertical, allowing for spring and agility, and should be not more the one-third the length of the shoulder blade. ***Feet:*** Large, long, flattish, a hare-foot, slightly spread but not splayed; toes arched, pads thick and tough, with protective growth of hair between the toes. In natural stance, feet may be turned very slightly out but excessive turn-out, pigeon-toed, round or cat-footed or splayed are faults.

BODY

Topline: The withers form the highest part of the back. The back should appear level to the loin, medium in length, very muscular, neither long nor short coupled. The ideal length of the Samoyed from tip of sternum (breastbone) to end of pelvis is 10% more than the height at the withers. ***Chest:*** Should be deep, with well-sprung ribs and flattened at the sides to allow proper movement of the shoulders and freedom for the front legs. Should not be barrel-chested. The deepest part of the chest should be near the ninth rib. Heart and lung room are secured more by body depth than width. ***Loin:*** The loin is strong and slightly arched. ***Croup:*** Must be full, slightly sloping and must continue imperceptibly to the root of the tail. ***Abdomen:*** The abdomen should be well shaped and tightly muscled and with the rear of the thorax, should swing up in a pleasing curve (tuck-up).

HINDQUARTERS

Hip bone: The pelvis is set at 30° to the horizontal and the length of the pelvis is equal to the length of the shoulder blade measurement. ***Upper thigh:*** The femur or thigh joins the pelvis at the hip socket, ideally forming a 90° angle. The measurement of the femur is equal to the length of the pelvis. Muscle attachments must be very powerful, broad and evenly distributed. ***Lower thigh:*** The lower thigh, comprised of the tibia and fibula, is ideally set at 90° to the femur or upper thigh and is approximately one-third longer than the pelvis. This length is very important to the gait. ***Hocks:*** Should be well developed, sharply defined and set at approximately 30% of hip height. The rear pasterns should be parallel, and perpendicular to the ground in natural stance and forms an angle of about 120° with the lower thigh or fibula and tibia. ***Stifle bend:*** Stifles are well bent, approximately 45° to the ground. ***Feet:*** A hare-foot, same as the front feet, although may be slightly longer and narrower than the front.

TAIL

The tail should be moderately long with the tail bone terminating approximately at the hock when down. It should be profusely covered with long hair and carried forward over the back and draped to either side when alert but sometimes dropped when at rest. It should not be set high or low, and should be mobile and loose, not tight over the back. A very tight, immobile tail or a double hooked tail is a fault. A judge should see the tail over the back once when judging.

GAIT

The Samoyed's characteristic gait is smooth and seemingly effortless. They are quick and light on their feet and when on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot, exhibit good reach in the forequarter and powerful drive in the hindquarters, allowing them to cover the most ground with the fewest number of steps, expending the least amount of energy to perform the job for which they were bred. Side gait is extremely important in assessing the desired reach and drive in the Samoyed. When viewed from the front or rear, when moving at a walk or slow trot, they will not single-track, but as speed increases, the legs gradually angle inward until the pads are falling on a line directly under the longitudinal centre of the body. As the pad marks converge, the forelegs and hind legs are carried straight forward, with neither elbows nor stifles turned out. The back should remain strong, firm and level, with very little lateral or vertical displacement. A choppy or stilted or restricted gait should be penalized.

FAULTS

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

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any colour other than white, biscuit, white and biscuit, white and cream, cream
- Blue eyes

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

SCHNAUZER (GIANT)

RECOGNIZED: 1934

Effective: January 2016

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Giant Schnauzer is generally considered to have originated in the mountains of Bavaria in the 1810s. Rather than being bred for a specific purpose he was bred, and is noted for, his versatility. He has been used over the years as a drover's dog, a brewery guard, a cart dog, a herding dog and a superlative police dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Giant Schnauzer is a robust, more heavy-set than a slender dog, square in build. He should resemble a larger and more powerful version of the Standard Schnauzer. The sound, reliable temperament, rugged build and dense, weather-resistant wiry coat make for one of the most useful, powerful and enduring working breeds.

TEMPERAMENT

Combines spirit and alertness with intelligence and extreme reliability; amiable in repose and a commanding figure when aroused. Shy or vicious dogs shall be dismissed from the ring.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 64.75 to 69.75 cm (25.5 to 27.5 in); bitches, 59.75 to 64.75 cm (23.5 to 25.5 in), medium preferred.

Size alone should never take precedence over type, balance, soundness and proper temperament. It should be noted that too small dogs generally lack the power and too large dogs the agility and maneuverability desired in a working dog.

COAT

Coat close, strong, hard and wiry, shorter on ears, skull, throat and under tail. Slightly longer on legs and under chest, with beard and eyebrows adding to the rectangular appearance of the head. The eyes are not obscured by too long eyebrows. The undercoat is soft and dense.

COLOUR

Colour may be black, or salt and pepper. ***Black:*** Deep, solid black. A small white patch on the chest is allowed. ***Salt and pepper:*** Outer coat to a combination of banded hairs (white and black) and some solid black and solid white hairs, appearing as a medium to dark grey, peppering evenly distributed with no trace of patterning, and a grey undercoat. Dark facial mask to emphasize the expression. Eyebrows, inside ears, whiskers, cheeks, throats, chest, legs and under tail are lighter in colour but include peppering.

HEAD

Strong and elongated, gradually narrowing from the ears to the tip of the powerful, ferreting snout, rectangular in appearance and in proportion to the sex and substance of the dog. The length of the head is one-half the length

of the back from withers to the base of the tail. The masseters (cheek muscles) are strongly developed, though no strongly marked cheek form is to disturb the rectangular appearance of the head and beard. The ***skull*** is flat and unwrinkled, in width not more than two-thirds the length. Occiput not prominent. ***Muzzle*** is well filled under the eyes, both parallel and equal in length to the skull, ending in a moderately blunt wedge. The ***lips*** are tight, not overlapping, black, and the ***nose*** is large, black and full. The tongue may be either pink, or pink with black or grey spots. ***Bite:*** A full complement of sound, white teeth (6/6 incisors, 2/2 canines, 8/8 premolars, 4/6 molars) with scissors bite. The upper and lower jaws are powerful and well formed. ***Eyes:*** Medium-sized, dark, oval, turned forward with tight lids. ***Ears:*** Small and V-shaped button ears, of moderate thickness, set high on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek, or cropped, evenly cut, not overly long, with as little bell as possible, placed high and carried erect in excitement with the inner edges parallel.

NECK

Strong and well arched, of moderate length, blending cleanly into the shoulders, with skin close-fitting at the throat, in harmony with the dog.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders slanting, well angled, and flat, but strongly muscled, well set on, giving no appearance of a terrier front. The upper end of the scapulae (shoulder blades) are, from the side, in a vertical line above the elbows. The angle between the scapula and humerus (upper arm) is 90°. ***Elbows*** are set close to the body. ***Forelegs*** from the elbow down, seen from all sides, are vertical without any curve, with strong pasterns and good bone. ***Feet*** are short, round, extremely compact, with close, arched toes (cat's paws), dark nails, and thick, tough pads.

BODY

Compact, substantial, short-coupled, and strong, with great power and agility. ***Topline*** is short, strong and straight, sloping moderately to the rear, extending into a slightly rounded croup. ***Chest*** is moderately broad with visible, strong sternum (breastbone), reaching at least down to the elbow, and slowly tapering up and back to a moderate tuck-up. The ***loin*** (distance from the last rib to the pelvis) is short, giving the impression of a compact body. The length of the dog from sternum to point of rump is equal to the height at the withers.

HINDQUARTERS

Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters; femurs *(**upper thighs**)* are strong and slanting, the *stifles* well bent, with tibiae *(**second thighs**)* approximately parallel to the extension of the upper neckline. The ***hocks*** are short, perpendicular to the ground while the dog is standing, and, from the rear, parallel to each other. The ***hind feet*** are slightly smaller than the forefeet. The hindquarters do not appear over-built or higher than the withers.

TAIL

A docked tail is 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 in) long, docked to the second or third joint. It is set moderately high, carried high in excitement. A docked tail is preferred. An undocked tail is set moderately high and carried like a sabre or a slight curve upwards, never curled.

GAIT

The trot is free, balanced and vigorous, with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. When moving at a fast trot, a properly built dog will single-track. Back remains strong, firm and flat. Movement from the front and rear should be clean and true, the legs being thrown neither in nor out.

FAULTS

Soundness (both temperament and conformation) and type are of prime importance. The foregoing description is that of the ideal Giant Schnauzer. Any deviation from the standard must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. The Giant Schnauzer should always be considered and judged as a working dog.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Overshot, undershot
- The judge shall dismiss from the ring any shy or vicious Giant Schnauzer.

Shyness

A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it repeatedly shrinks away from the judge; if it fears unduly any approach from the rear; if it shies to a marked degree at sudden and unusual noises.

Viciousness

A dog that attacks or attempts to attack either the judge or its handler is definitely vicious. An aggressive or belligerent attitude toward other dogs, while not desirable, shall not be deemed viciousness.

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

SCHNAUZER (STANDARD)

RECOGNIZED: 1927

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 Standard Schnauzer can be traced back to 14th century Germany. It is a compact working dog and should be so judged. Its principal vocation was to guard tradesman's carts and be an all-purpose farm dog. The modern Standard Schnauzer is valued as a family companion and watchdog and has also been used in Red Cross, military and police work.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Standard Schnauzer is a robust, square, compact working dog with good muscle and plenty of bone. A member of the Pinscher family, its rugged build and hard dense coat is accentuated by distinguished eyebrows, full moustache and beard.

TEMPERAMENT

The breed has a lively temperament paired with a certain degree of reserve; highly intelligent, versatile, courageous, hardy, alert, reliable and loyal.

SIZE

Height at the withers *(adult):* Dogs, 45.75 to 50.75 cm (18 to 20 in); bitches, 43.25 to 48.25 cm (17 to 19 in)

COAT

Tight, hard, wiry and as thick as possible, composed of soft, close undercoat and a harsh outer coat. When seen against the grain it stands up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. Correct harsh coat texture is very important for its ability to repel dirt and moisture with no tendency to mat. The skull and outer body coat is hand-stripped (plucked) to accentuate the body outline. A dog may be considered to be in show coat when the hair on the back is 2 to 3.75 cm (0.75 to 1.5 in) in length.

Coat on the muzzle and over the eyes lengthens to form the beard and eyebrows. Coat on the cheeks, ears, throat, chest, belly and under the tail should be closely trimmed to give the desired typical appearance of the breed. The hair on the legs is slightly longer than on the body. These furnishings should be of harsh texture and should not be so profuse or long as to detract from the neat appearance or working capability. The skin is tight and grey in colour.

COLOUR

Pepper and salt: The typical pepper-and-salt colour of the outer coat results from the combination of black-and-white banded hairs distributed evenly on the body. All shades from dark iron grey to silver grey are acceptable. The undercoat is grey. It is desirable to have a black facial mask that harmonizes with the particular shade of coat colour. The pepper-and-salt mixture may fade to light grey or silver white in the leg furnishings, eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, throat, belly and under the tail, chest and inside the legs.

Black: The black Standard Schnauzer should be a rich true colour, free from fading, discolouration or any mixture of grey or tan hairs. The undercoat should be solid black. A certain amount of fading and burning from increased age or continued exposure to the sun can occur. A small white smudge on the chest is permissible.

HEAD

Strong and rectangular in appearance, diminishing slightly from ears to eyes and again to the tip of the nose. The total length of the head should equal that of the neck. The head should match the sex and substance of the dog. The expression is alert, highly intelligent and spirited. The ***skull*** is strong and elongated, moderately broad between the ears. The skull is flat and the skin unwrinkled. The cheeks are well filled without being coarse or prominent and should not disturb the rectangular appearance of the head. The stop is slight and sloping. The ***muzzle*** is strong, balanced, equal in length, and parallel to the top of the skull. The muzzle ends in a moderately blunt manner with full whiskers and moustache. The ***nose*** is large, black and full. ***Mouth:*** The lips are black and tight-fitting. There is a full complement of strong white teeth with the incisors meeting in a scissors bite. The ***eyes*** are moderately deep set, medium size and oval-shaped. The iris is dark brown, the darker the better. The eye rims are tight and black. Vision should not be impaired from front or profile by too long an eyebrow. The ***ears*** are set high complimenting the head. They should be evenly shaped with moderate thickness of leather and carried erect when cropped. Uncropped, they are medium sized, V-shaped and mobile. The ear breaks at skull level and is carried forward when alert with the inner edge close to the cheek.

NECK

Equal in length to the head. The nape should be strongly muscled with a well-defined arch widening and blending cleanly into the shoulders. Skin should be tight and fit closely with the throat.

FOREQUARTERS

Strongly muscled with the shoulder well laid back. The ***forelimbs*** should be well under the dog providing maximum support. They are moderate in length, straight and vertical when viewed from all sides with the bone carried well down to the paws. The ***pasterns*** are firm and vertical when viewed from the front and nearly vertical from side view. ***Elbows*** are set close to the body and point directly rearward. ***Feet:*** Small, compact, cat-foot, round-shaped with thick pads and strong black nails. Toes are well arched with the centre of the paw straightforward. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

Compact, strong, short-coupled and substantial allowing great strength, flexibility and agility. The appearance is square in proportion of body length from breastbone to point of rump, to the height at the highest point of the withers. At front view the width across the shoulder should equal the width across the rear. ***Chest:*** In cross-section, oval-shaped, moderately broad with well-sprung ribs. At side view the breastbone is prominent and obvious in profile. The ***brisket*** of a mature dog reaches to the elbow and ascends gradually rearward with the belly moderately tucked up. The depth of chest from the top of the withers to the brisket should equal the distance of the brisket to the ground. ***Back:*** Strong, straight and short with the topline slightly descending in an almost horizontal rearward slope. The ***loin*** is well developed with the distance from the last rib to the hip being as short as possible. ***Croup:*** Short, full and slightly rounded governing the set and carriage of the tail.

HINDQUARTERS

Strongly muscled and well angulated, matching the forequarters for correct balance and propulsion. ***Hocks*** are short, strong and perpendicular to the ground. ***Feet*** as in front.

TAIL

Set moderately high and carried erect. The docked tail should be not less than 2 cm (0.75 in) and not longer than 7.5 cm (3 in). The undocked tail is strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tip. It should be carried proudly like the blade of a sabre but not forward over the back. The tail is stripped in conformity with the body coat.

GAIT

Sound, strong, quick, free, true with topline level. The forequarters and hindquarters are balanced in a stride that has strong reach and drive covering the ground with minimum effort. At a trot the back remains firm and level without swaying, dipping, rolling or roaching. Increased speed causes the feet to converge towards the 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.

- Temperament: Dogs that are aggressive to humans or appear highly nervous or shy should be seriously faulted and excused.
- Coat: Coat that is soft, smooth, curly, wavy or shaggy; too long or short; sparse or lack of undercoat, excessive or lack of furnishings. Body coat that has been cut or clipped.
- Colour: Any colour, shadings or mixtures in the coat other than specified. A black saddle or streak down the back and absence of peppering.
- Head: Skull domed or bumpy, too narrow, too wide or pronounced. Head and/or muzzle too long or short, pointed or down faced. Overly refined terrier-like head. Over or undershot bite, crooked or missing teeth. Eyes round, protruding or light coloured. Ears that are low or hound-like, uneven in carriage or do not compliment the head.
- Forequarters: Shoulder and upper arm not equal in appearance
- Feet: Excessively toed in or out spreading paws or hare-foot
- Body: Barrel chest or slab-sided
- Tail: Squirrel tail
- Gait: Hackney gait

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Adult dogs that are in excess of 50.75 cm (20 in) or less than 45.75 cm (18 in) and adult bitches that are in excess of 48.25 cm (19 in), or less than 43.25 cm (17 in) in height.

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

SIBERIAN HUSKY

RECOGNIZED: 1939

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 Siberian Husky was developed untold centuries ago by the Chukchis of Northern Siberia. The Chukchis, a nomadic people, utilized their dogs in many ways – companions for their children, hunters for their food and as their mode of transportation. Siberian Huskies were brought to Alaska in 1909 for racing, proving themselves to be hardy dogs with speed and endurance. It is essential that the breed purpose be retained today.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Siberian Husky is a medium-sized working dog, light on his feet, free and graceful in action. He has an inbred desire to run and an independent spirit. His well-furred body, erect ears, and brush tail suggest his northern heritage. He performs his original function in harness most capably, carrying a light load at moderate speed over great distances. His body proportions and form reflect this basic balance of power, speed, endurance and general athletic abilities. The dogs of the Siberian Husky breed are masculine but never coarse. The bitches are feminine but without weakness of structure. In dogs and bitches, the bone must be medium with firm and well-developed muscles. The coat is soft textured.

TEMPERAMENT

The characteristic temperament of the Siberian Husky is friendly and gentle, but also alert and energetic. As adults, the breed tends to be aloof and independent. His intelligence, natural workability and eager disposition make him an agreeable companion and willing worker, especially as a sled dog. He does not display the possessive qualities of a guard dog.

SIZE

At maturity (18 months) a dog should measure 53.25 to 59.75 cm (21 to 23.5 in) at the withers and should weigh 20.5 to 27.25 kg (45 to 60 lb). Bitches should measure 50.75 to 56 cm (20 to 22 in) and weigh 15.5 to 22.75 kg (34 to 50 lb).

COAT

The Siberian Husky has a thick, soft double coat consisting of a soft, dense, downy undercoat of fur next to the skin, and an outer coat of soft, smooth-texture guard hairs, giving a smooth, full-furred appearance and a clean-cut outline. It should be noted that the absence of undercoat during the shedding season is normal. Trimming of the fur around the feet to present a neater appearance is permissible. Trimming the fur on any other part of the body is not to be condoned and should be severely penalized.

COLOUR

All colours (solids and blended shades) and pure white are allowed and all markings except the patterns brindle and merle, which are a disqualification. A large variety of markings are found in the Siberian Husky, especially around the head. *Pigmentation:* The nose, eye rims and lips must be black in grey, black or tan-coloured dogs; liver

in copper (red) coloured dogs. In white dogs, they may be flesh coloured, but it is not preferred. The pink-streaked "snow nose" is acceptable. This normally colours back in the summer months.

HEAD

Skull of medium size and in proportion to the body; slightly rounded on the top and tapering from the widest point to the eyes. ***Muzzle*** of medium length, that is, the distance from the tip of the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the occiput. The stop is well defined, and the bridge of the nose is straight from the stop to the tip. In profile, the skull and the muzzle are on parallel planes. The muzzle is of medium width, tapering gradually to the nose, with the tip neither pointed or square. The lips are dark pigmented and close-fitting. ***Eyes*** are shades of brown or blue, one of each or particoloured; all are equally acceptable. The eyes should be almond-shaped, moderately spaced and set slightly obliquely with well-fitting lids. The eye expression is keen, friendly, interested and even mischievous. ***Ears*** of medium size, erect, close fitting, set high on the head. They are thick and well furred including hair on the inside. This helps reduce heat loss during the winter months. The ears are slightly arched at the back and strongly erect, with slightly round tips pointing straight up. ***Teeth:*** Scissors bite, strong and powerful jaws with a full complement of evenly set teeth (42).

NECK

Medium length. When dog is standing, the neck is arched and carried proudly erect. When gaiting, the neck is extended on an even plane with the topline, so that the head is carried slightly forward.

FOREQUARTERS

The shoulder blades must be well laid back at an approximate angle of 45° to the ground; less than 30° should be faulted. The upper arm angles backward from the point of the shoulder (sternum) to the elbow and is never perpendicular to the ground. The length of the shoulder blade (scapula) is equal to the length of the upper arm (humerus). The muscles and ligaments holding the shoulder to the rib cage are firm and well developed. ***Forelegs:*** Straight and well muscled with medium bone. When viewed from the side, pasterns should be slightly slanted with the pastern joint strong but flexible. When viewed from the front, the legs are moderately spaced, parallel and straight, with elbows close to the body, turned neither in nor out. Length of leg from elbow to the ground is slightly more than the distance from the elbow to the top of the withers. ***Feet:*** Oblong in shape, the paws are medium in size and well-furred between the toes. The pads are tough and thickly cushioned. The Siberian's foot is like that of other Arctic breeds, it is a "snowshoe foot," somewhat webbed between the toes. Good feet are very important and should be examined in the ring. The paws should turn neither in nor out. *Note:* Bone lengths for the front assembly (i.e., scapula and humerus) and the rear assembly (i.e., pelvis and femur) are all equal in length.

BODY

Topline: The back is of medium length, neither cobby nor slack from excessive length and is straight and strong with a visually level topline from withers to croup. ***Chest:*** Deep and strong, but not too broad, with the deepest point just behind and level with the elbows. There is a medium spring of ribs from the spine, then flattens on the sides near the elbows to allow for freedom of gaiting action. ***Loin*** is taut and lean, narrower than the rib cage, with a slight tuck-up. The ***croup*** slopes away from the spine at a slight angle, but never steeply, as this would restrict the rearward thrust of the hind legs. In profile, the length of the body from the point of the sternum to the rear point of the croup (pin bone) is slightly longer than the height of the body from the ground to the top of the withers.

HINDQUARTERS

When standing and viewed from the rear, the ***hind leg***s are moderately spaced and parallel. The ***upper thighs*** are well muscled and powerful. When viewed from the side in profile, the length of the pelvis bone is equal to the length of the femur bone and the stifles are well bent. The ***hock*** assembly is upright, of moderate height, with a well-defined hock point. Rear dewclaws may be removed. *Feet:* see Forequarters.

TAIL

A well-furred brush carried up and in a sickle curve when gaiting or at attention, or trailing out behind when gaiting or working, and down when standing relaxed. The tail is situated on or just below the level of the topline. When carried up, the tail does not curl to either side of the body nor does it snap flat along the back. The tailbone reaches the top of the hock when let down.

GAIT

The Siberian Husky's characteristic gait is smooth and seemingly effortless. When in the show ring, he should be gaited on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot. The dog's head should move forward and extend in a line with his topline. He should show good reach in the forequarters and good drive in the hindquarters. When moving at a walk, the Siberian Husky may not single-track, but as the gait speed increases the legs converge until the pads are falling on a line directly under the longitudinal centre of the body, single-tracking. The topline remains firm and 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.

- Long, rough or shaggy coat, texture too harsh or too silky, trimming of the coat except as written
- A snapped-over-the-back tail set, tightly curled tail
- Head clumsy or heavy, skull too wide between the ears, skull too small for the body, too refined or snipey
- Low-set ears (too wide-set for skull), downed ears (bent over as in not erect), flat ears (not slightly arched), extra-large ears that are out of proportion to the head
- Round eyes, set either too close or too wide, eyes set without obliqueness
- Muzzle too snipey, too coarse (bulky), too long or too short (out of proportion), loose fitting lips
- Any bite other than scissors
- Lack of pigmentation on the nose, lips or eye rims
- Chest too broad, "barrel ribs", ribs too flat from the spine as in "slab-sided"
- Straight or loose shoulders, perpendicular upper arm, unequal bone lengths, less than 30° shoulder angulation
- Neck too short or too long; not extended forward when gaiting
- Short, weak or slack back; excessively long back, roached back, sloping topline
- Weak (soft) pasterns
- Too heavy boned
- Too narrow or too wide in front
- Out at the elbows
- Legs proportionately too short
- Unequal bone lengths (pelvis and femur)
- Straight stifles, cow hocks, rear too narrow (weak) or too wide
- Soft or splayed feet, feet too large or clumsy, or too small and delicate, feet turned in or out, or without the characteristic webbing between the toes
- Short, prancing or choppy gait, lack of reach and/or drive, lumbering or rolling gait, crossing over in front or rear, crabbing, elbows turning in or out, stifles turning out, hocks turning in, wide tracking
- Aggressive behaviour or extreme shyness should both be severely penalized.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Dogs over 59.75 cm (23.5 in) at the withers and/or over 27.25 kg (60 lb). Bitches over 56 cm (22 in) at the withers and/or over 22.75 kg (50 lb)
- Monorchid or cryptorchid
- The patterns brindle or merle

SCALE OF POINTS

General appearance and conduct	25
Gait	25
Head, ears and coat	20
Body: Shoulder, hindquarters, legs and feet	20
Tail	10
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

TIBETAN MASTIFF

RECOGNIZED: 2020

Effective: January 2021

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Tibetan Mastiff (Do Khyi) is an ancient working breed of the nomad herders of the Himalaya and a traditional guardian of the Tibetan monasteries. It has been surrounded by great myth since its first discovery in antiquity. From the mentioning by Aristotle's (384-322 BC) to the famous writings of Marco Polo, who went to Asia in 1271, all historical reports praise the natural strength and impressiveness of the Tibetan Mastiff – both physically and mentally. Even its bark has been described as a unique and highly treasured feature of the breed. Leading European cynologists of the past, like Martin and Youatt, Megnin, Beckmann, Siber as well as Strebel and Bylandt have intensively covered the Tibetan Mastiff, as they had been fascinated by its origin and function in the Tibetan culture. Some even considered the breed to be the very forefather of all large mountain and mastiff breeds.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Powerful, heavy, well built, with good bone. Impressive; of solemn and earnest appearance. Combines majestic strength, robustness and endurance; fit to work in all climate conditions. Slow to mature; only reaching its best at two to three years in bitches and at least four years in dogs.

Important proportions: Skull measured from occiput to stop equal to muzzle from stop to end of nose but muzzle may be a little shorter. Body slightly longer than height at withers.

TEMPERAMENT

Independent. Protective. Commands respect. Most loyal to his family and territory.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, minimum 66 cm (26 in); bitches, minimum 61 cm (24 in)

COAT

Hair: Quality of greater importance than quantity. Coat harsh, thick, topcoat not too long, with dense and rather woolly undercoat in cold weather, which becomes rather sparse in warmer months. Males carry noticeably more coat than bitches. Hair fine but harsh, straight and offstanding. Never silky, curly or wavy. Neck and shoulders heavily coated, giving mane-like appearance. Tail bushy and well feathered; hind legs well feathered on upper rear parts.

COLOUR

Rich black, with or without tan marking; blue, with or without tan markings; gold, from rich fawn to deep red, sable. All colours to be as pure as possible. Tan ranges from a rich chestnut to a lighter colour. White star on breast permissible. Minimal white markings on feet acceptable. Tan markings appear above eyes, on lower part of legs and underside of tail. Tan markings on muzzle; spectacle markings tolerated around eyes.

HEAD
Broad, heavy and strong. In adults a wrinkle may extend from above the eyes down to the corner of mouth. ***Skull:*** Large, very slightly rounded, with strongly pronounced occiput. ***Stop:*** Well defined. ***Nose:*** Broad, as dark as possible depending on coat colour, well opened nostrils. ***Muzzle:*** Fairly broad, well filled and deep. End of muzzle square. ***Lips:*** Well developed and covering the underjaw. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Jaws strong with perfect, regular and complete scissors bite – i.e., upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors and set square to the jaws. Level bite acceptable. Dentition fits tightly. ***Eyes:*** Medium size, any shade of brown and in accordance with coat colour, the darker the better. Set well apart, oval and slightly slanting. Eyelids tightly fitting the eyeball. Expression of dignity. ***Ears:*** Medium size, triangular, pendant, set between the level of the skull and the eye, dropping forward and hanging close to head; carried forward when alert. Ear leathers covered with soft, short hair.

NECK
Strong, well muscled, arched. Not too much dewlap. Covered by thick upstanding mane, not so pronounced in bitches.

FOREQUARTERS
Straight, well covered all over with strong hair. ***Shoulders:*** Well laid, muscular. ***Elbows:*** Neither turned in nor out. ***Forearms:*** Straight. Strong bone. ***Metacarpus (pasterns):*** Strong, slightly sloping.

BODY
Strong. ***Back:*** Straight, muscular. ***Croup:*** Almost imperceptible. ***Chest:*** Rather deep, of moderate breadth, with good spring of rib, to give heart-shaped rib cage. ***Brisket*** reaching to below elbows.

HINDQUARTERS
Powerful, muscular, with good angulation. Seen from behind, hind legs parallel. ***Upper thigh:*** Rather long; strong, with good hard muscles, but not bulging. ***Stifle:*** Well bent. ***Hock:*** Strong, low set. Dewclaws optional. ***Feet:*** Fairly large, strong, round and compact, with good feathering between well-arched toes.

TAIL
Medium length. Set high on line with top of back, carried high, loosely curled over back, when dog alert or in motion; well feathered.

GAIT
Powerful, but always light and elastic: with good reach and drive. When speed increases, tends to single-track. When walking appears very deliberate. Capable of functioning over a varied terrain with stamina and suppleness.

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

Severe Faults:
- Lacking physical condition and fitness
- Head light or heavily wrinkled
- Pendulous flews
- Pronounced dewlap
- Large and/or low set ears
- Light eyes or staring expression
- Weak pigmentation, particularly of nose
- Barrelled ribs
- Tightly curled tail over hips

- Over angulated or straight hindquarters
- Heavy constrained movement
- Under minimum height, tolerance 2 cm (0.75 in)

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy
- Undershot or overshot mouth
- All other colours than above mentioned – e.g., white, cream, grey, brown (liver), lilac, brindle, particolours

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

MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- Cane Corso
- Czechoslovakian Vlciak
- Yakutian Laika

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

CANE CORSO

RECOGNIZED: N/A

Effective: January 2007

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 Cane Corso is the direct descendant of the ancient Roman Molosser dogs. In the past, the breed was common throughout Italy, but is now found in the provinces of Foggia and Bari. His name derives from the Latin "cohors", which means "protector, guardian of the farms, courtyards and enclosed property. The breed first appeared in the sixteenth century and was used for hunting and guard duties.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium- to large-sized dog. Robust and sturdy, nevertheless elegant. Lean, with powerful long muscles.

TEMPERAMENT

Guardian of property, family and livestock; extremely agile and responsive. In the past, it has been used for herding cattle and hunting big game.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 64 to 68 cm (25.25 to 26.75 in); bitches, 60 to 64 cm (23.5 to 25.25 in)
Tolerance of 2 cm (0.75 in) more or less.

Weight: Dogs, 42 to 50 kg (92.5 to 110.25 lb); bitches, 38 to 45 kg (83.75 to 99.25 lb)

Important proportions: The length of the head reaches 36% of the height at withers. The dog is somewhat longer than high.

COAT

Short (not smooth), shiny, very thick with a light undercoat.

COLOUR

Black, lead grey, slate, light fawn (yellowish), stag red, brindle; black mask is present in fawn-coloured dogs.

HEAD

Large and typically molossoid. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle converge slightly. ***Skull:*** Wide; at the zygomatic arch its width is equal to or greater than its length. Convex in front, it becomes fairly flat behind the forehead as far as the occiput. The mediofontal furrow is visible. ***Stop:*** Marked. ***Nose:*** Black and large with ample, open nostrils on the same line as the nasal bridge. ***Muzzle:*** Noticeably shorter than the skull (ratio : skull 62 to 64%, muzzle 36 to 38%), strong, extremely square, with a flat front face and parallel nearly as wide as long lateral surfaces. The profile of the nasal bridge is rectilinear. ***Lips:*** The upper lips hang moderately and cover the mandible, so that the lower profile of the muzzle is determined by the lips. ***Jaw/teeth:*** Jaw very large, thick and curved. Lightly undershot. Level and scissors bite acceptable. ***Eyes:*** Medium-sized, ovoid, looking directly forward, slightly protruding. Eyelids close fitting. Colour of the iris as dark as possible, depending on the colour of the coat.

Expression keen and attentive. ***Ears:*** Triangular, drooping, with a large set on high above the zygomtic arch. May be cropped in the shape of an equilateral triangle.

NECK
Strong, fairly thin, muscular, as long as the head.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulder: Long, oblique, very muscular. ***Upper arm:*** Strong. ***Forearm:*** Straight, very strong. ***Carpal joint/pasterns:*** Elastic. ***Forefeet:*** Cat-feet.

BODY
The body is somewhat longer than the height at the withers. Sturdily built, but not squat. ***Withers:*** Pronounced, rising above the level of the croup. ***Back:*** Rectilinear, very muscular and firm. ***Loins:*** Short and solid. ***Croup:*** Long, wide, slightly inclined. ***Chest:*** Well developed in three dimensions, reaches to the elbow.

HINDQUARTERS
Upper thigh: Long, wide, posteriorly convex. ***Lower thigh:*** Thin, strong. ***Hocks:*** Moderately angulated. ***Metatarsals:*** Thick and narrow. ***Hind feet:*** slightly less compact than the forefeet.

TAIL
Tail set is an extension of the backline. It is thick at the root with not much tapering at the tip. When not in action carried low, otherwise horizontal or slightly higher than back, not to be carried in a vertical position, it may be docked at the fourth vertebrae. In the case of natural tails, the tip reaches the hock but not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is in repose; generally carried level with the back or slightly above the level of the back when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled.

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

- Accentuated parallelism or very marked converging of the axes of the muzzle and the skull; converging side lines of the muzzle
- Pronounced and disturbing undershot mouth
- Nose: Partial depigmentation
- Tail: Ring tail, tail in vertical position
- Size: Oversize or undersize
- Movement: Continuously ambling

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Axes of the muzzle and the skull diverging
- Overshot mouth
- Bridge of nose resolutely hollow, ram's nose
- Nose: Total depigmentation
- Eyes: Partial and bilateral palpebral depigmentation, walleye, bilateral strabismus
- Tail: A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted
- Hair: Semi-long, smooth, fringed
- Colour: All colours not indicated in the standard; white patches too large

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

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN VLCIAK

RECOGNIZED: N/A

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

The primary purpose of the original breedings was to create a dog suitable to the climate of the region, with increased awareness for border patrol and security. Dogs that were suspicious and sharp were the temperamental preference in the military-only-use years.

The breed originated from a biological experiment in 1955 within the former Czechoslovakia, where German Shepherds were crossed with Carpathian wolves to create a dog suited for border patrol and security in the region's harsh climate. The goal was to combine the wolf's strength and endurance with the trainability of a German Shepherd. The first successful litter was born in 1958, and by the third and fourth generations, these hybrids were utilized by the military for their sharp instincts and capacity for training.

The development of the breed continued through the 1960s and 70s, with further crossings and careful selection to unify the breed's traits. A third wolf, Sarik, was introduced to enhance the population, and the breed eventually gained recognition under the name Czechoslovakian Wolfdog. Despite initial resistance from kennel organizations, the breed was officially recognized in 1982.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Bred as an all-purpose military dog, the Czechoslovakian Vlciak is known for its wolf-like appearance. The breed is alert, intelligent and loyal, with exceptional eyesight, endurance and olfactory abilities. Its flexible, narrow chest and lithe build allow for efficient movement, including long-distance trotting and powerful leaps. Males are distinctly masculine, and females are feminine. The breed has a natural size range but should always appear balanced. The overall conformation should suggest depth and solidity without bulkiness, emphasizing wolf-like strength, endurance and agility.

TEMPERAMENT

The Czechoslovakian Vlciak is a lively, alert and intelligent breed, known for its quick reactions and independent thinking. This breed excels in scent work, tracking, guarding and rescue. Fearless and courageous, they can be wary of strangers but are deeply loyal to their owners. **Faults:** Excessive timidity with a tendency to flee.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, at least 65 cm (25.5 in); bitches, at least 60 cm (23.5 in)

Weight: Dogs, at least 26 kg (57.25 lb); bitches, at least 20 kg (44 lb)

COAT

The skin is elastic and tight, without wrinkles or dark pigment. The coat is straight and close, with a significant difference between the winter and summer coats. In winter, a dense undercoat combines with the upper coat to cover the entire body, including the abdomen, upper thighs, inner ear, scrotum and between the toes. The neck is well-furred.

COLOUR

The coat can be yellow grey, brown grey, silver grey, dark grey, or sable, with a characteristic light mask on the lower face and under the chin. Light hair also appears on the underside of the neck and chest.

HEAD

The head is symmetrical, forming a well-muscled blunt wedge when viewed from the side and above. The sex of the dog should be distinguishable. ***Eyes:*** Small, slanting, with colour ranging from amber to yellow. Lined with black, tight-fitting rims. ***Ears:*** Pricked, thin, triangular and short, set moderately wide with the outer corner of the ears aligning with the outer corner of the eyes. ***Back skull:*** Slightly arched when viewed from the front, with a visible occiput and a slight to moderate stop. Cheeks are clean and muscled without protrusion. ***Muzzle:*** The muzzle is clean and narrow, with a straight nasal bridge and a back skull-to-muzzle ratio of 3:2. ***Nose:*** Black. ***Lips:*** Tight-fitting with full black pigment. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Strong and symmetrical, with well-developed teeth and notable canines. Full dentition is preferred, though the absence of two PM1 (premolar 1) or both M3 (molar 3) is not penalized. ***Bite:*** Scissors or level, with deviations faulted based on severity

NECK

Dry, well muscled and long enough for the nose to touch the ground effortlessly. At rest, the neck forms an angle of up to 40° to the horizontal.

FOREQUARTERS

The ***shoulders*** are well muscled and pronounced, but they must not interrupt the flow of the topline. ***Front legs*** are straight, strong and close together, with slightly turned-out feet. The well-muscled shoulder blade is positioned to the front of the torso, forming an angle of about 65° with the horizontal plane. The strongly muscled ***upper arm*** forms an angle of 120-130° to the shoulder blade. The well-defined, flexible elbows fit close to the chest and turn neither in nor out. The forearms are long, clean, and straight. The length of the forearm and pastern is 55% of height at withers. Dewclaws on the forelegs should not be removed. The ***pastern joint*** is solid and flexible. The ***pastern*** is long and forms an angle of at least 75° to the ground. Light and springy in movement. The ***forefeet*** are large and turned slightly outwards with long arched toes and strong dark nails. Foot pads are elastic and dark.

BODY

The breed is large with a rectangular frame, with a length-to-height proportion of 10:9 and legs making up 55% of the total height. The ***chest*** is roomy, pear-shaped, narrowing toward the sternum, and does not reach the elbows. The prosternum does not extend beyond the point of the shoulder. ***Topline:*** Smooth transition from the neck to the body, sloping slightly. The ***back*** is firm and straight with a short, well-muscled loin that slopes slightly to a moderately sloped croup. The ***croup*** is well-muscled but not broad. ***Underline:*** Taut with a moderately tucked-up abdomen.

HINDQUARTERS

Powerful and stand parallel. An imaginary vertical line drawn from the point of the ischium would run midway through the hock joint. Dewclaws on hind legs are undesirable and if present should be removed. The ***upper thigh*** is long, well muscled, and forms an angle of 80° to the pelvis. The ***hip joint*** is sturdy and flexible. The ***stifle*** is strong and flexible. The long, clean, and well-muscled lower thigh forms an angle of about 130° with the hock. The ***hock joint*** is solid and flexible. The long, clean hock is almost vertical to the ground. The ***hind feet*** are long and have arched toes with strong dark nails.

TAIL
High set, hanging straight down. The ideal length of the tailbone is to the hock. Carried in a sickle shape when the dog is at attention.

GAIT
Harmonious, light-footed, ground-covering trot in which the limbs skim over the ground as closely as possible. The head and neck incline to the horizontal. Pacing when walking.

FAULTS
Any deviation from the aforementioned points should be considered a fault, with its severity assessed based on its impact on the dog's health and overall well-being.

- Open or curly coat
- A poorly defined mask
- Massive build
- Dark almost black and black eyes
- Presence of dewlap

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive behaviour
- Any solid-coloured coat

GROUP III: WORKING DOGS

YAKUTIAN LAIKA

RECOGNIZED: N/A

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.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Yakutian Laika is an ancient native dog breed that was naturally bred by aboriginal people of the North East of Russia as a sled dog and a hunting dog. Certain archaeological discoveries confirm that the local people used dogs for sledding and hunting as far back as 8000 years ago. The first breed standard for the North East Sled Dog was adopted in 1958 and it formed the basis for the Yakutian Laika breed standard published in 2005 by the Russian Kynological Federation. For many centuries, the Yakutian Laika accompanied the northern man in everyday life, helping him to hunt, vigilantly watch his home, herd reindeers and transport goods in the severe conditions of the Far North.

These skills have glorified the Yakutian Laika as a versatile breed not only in Russia but also in many countries on different continents.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Yakutian Laika is a dog of medium size, strong, compact, well muscled, with moderately long legs and thick skin with no signs of looseness. The coat is well developed and should be sufficient for living and working in severe Arctic conditions. Sexual dimorphism is clearly pronounced, dogs are stronger and more powerful than bitches.

TEMPERAMENT

Yakutian Laika is a bold, lively, close to man, friendly, sociable and energetic dog.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 55 to 59 cm (21.75 to 22.25 in); bitches, 53 to 57 cm (20.75 to 22.5 in)

Important proportions: The length of body from the point of shoulder to the point of buttocks exceeds the height at withers by 10 to 15%. The length of the head is a bit less than 40% of the height at withers. The length of the muzzle is 38 to 40% of the length of the head. The length of the foreleg to the elbow is 52 to 54% of the height at withers.

COAT

Hair: Thick, glossy, straight, coarse, of medium length, with very well developed thick and dense undercoat. On the neck it forms a mane, especially clearly pronounced in dogs; thick feathers on the back sides of the front and hind legs; the tail feathered with a small fringe. Coat is shorter on the head and front sides of the legs.

COLOUR

White and any colour patching (bicolour or tricolour).

HEAD

Wedge-shaped, moderately pointed, proportional to dog's size. ***Skull:*** Moderately broad, slightly rounded, with a sufficiently high forehead. ***Stop:*** Well pronounced. ***Nose:*** Large, with wide nostrils, black or brown in colour.

Muzzle: Well filled under the eyes, wedge-shaped, gradually tapering towards the tip of the nose. ***Lips:*** Dry, tight-fitting, well pigmented. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Teeth are strong, white, with complete dentition. Scissors bite or level bite. A tight undershot (without a gap) is acceptable for dogs older than three years. ***Cheeks:*** Moderately pronounced. ***Eyes:*** Set straight and wide, but not deep; almond-shaped. Eye colour is dark brown, or blue as well as odd eyes (one brown, one blue) or blue segments on brown iris. Dry, tight-fitting eye rims matching the colour of nose. Depigmented eye rim against white background permissible. ***Ears:*** Of triangular shape, set high, wide at the base, thick, erect or half-pricked. Ears covered with thick, short hair. Ears laid back while moving.

NECK
Of moderate set and length, muscular.

FOREQUARTERS
General Appearance: Straight, parallel, strong, very well muscled. ***Shoulder:*** Shoulder blade sloping, of moderate length. ***Upper arm:*** Muscular, sloping, of moderate length. ***Elbow:*** Set close to body, placed well back. ***Forearm:*** Rather long, parallel. ***Pastern:*** Short, strong, slightly sloping. ***Forefeet:*** Well arched, with tight-fitting toes and very hard pads. Thick coat (brush) between toes. ***Limbs:*** Strong, muscular, straight, parallel.

BODY
Compact. ***Topline:*** Straight and strong, with a very slight slope from moderately pronounced withers to the base of the tail. ***Back:*** Firm, wide, straight, muscular. ***Loin:*** Short, wide, muscular. *Croup:* Wide, muscular, long, rounded, almost horizontal. **Chest**: Broad, with well sprung ribs, long and moderately deep. ***Underline/belly:*** Slightly tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS
General appearance: Strong boned and well muscled. Seen from the rear – straight and parallel. ***Thigh:*** Broad and muscular. ***Stifle:*** Well defined. ***Lower thigh:*** Of medium length, strong. Hock joints angulation is well defined. ***Pastern:*** Strong, vertical. ***Hind feet:*** Well arched, with tight-fitting toes and very hard pads. Thick coat (brush) between toes. Slightly bigger than the front feet.

TAIL
Set high, covered with a thick furry coat, curled up as semicircle on the dog's back, sickle curve tail allowed. At rest or in long distance movement tail may hang loosely.

GAIT
Fast, elastic. Characteristic gaits are brisk trot and 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.

Severe Faults
- A strong deviation from the type
- Short-legged dog
- Square in body
- Flat-ribbed, shallow or barrel chest
- Poorly balanced, sluggish movements
- Wavy, soft, too short hair with a poorly developed undercoat
- Any behavioral or constitutional deviations affecting the health of the dog and its ability to perform the work traditional for this particular breed

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Males in feminine type
- Overshot, undershot with a gap (any gap is unacceptable), wry jaw
- Total depigmentation of nose, eye rims or lips
- Any solid colour except of white
- Short (smooth) hair