GROUP V: TOYS

- Affenpinscher
- American Eskimo Dog (Toy)
- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- Chihuahua (Long Coat & Short Coat)
- Chinese Crested Dog
- English Toy Spaniel
- Griffon (Brussels)
- Havanese
- Italian Greyhound
- Japanese Chin
- Maltese
- Miniature Pinscher
- Papillon
- Pekingese
- Pomeranian
- Poodle (Toy)
- Pug
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- Silky Terrier
- Toy Fox Terrier
- Toy Manchester Terrier
- Xoloitzcuintli (Toy)
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MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- Biewer Terrier
- Coton De Tulear

Electronic Breed Standards are available at ckc.ca/en/Events/CKC-Breed-Standards.
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GROUP V: TOYS

AFFENPINSCHER

RECOGNIZED: 1954

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 Affenpinscher is a balanced little wiry haired-like toy dog whose intelligence and demeanour makes it a good house pet. Originating in Germany, where the name Affenpinscher means "monkey-like terrier," the breed was developed to rid the kitchens, granaries and stables of rodents. In France the breed is described as the "diablotin moustachu" or the moustached little devil. Both these names help to describe the appearance and attitude of this delightful breed. When evaluating the breed, the total overall appearance of the Affenpinscher is more important than any individual characteristic.

TEMPERAMENT

The general demeanour of the Affenpinscher is game, alert and inquisitive with great loyalty and affection toward its master and friends. The breed is generally quiet but can become vehemently excited when threatened or attacked and is fearless toward any aggressor.

SIZE

The Affenpinscher is a sturdy, compact little dog with medium bone and is not delicate in any way. The height at the withers is between 22.75 to 29.25 cm (9 to 11.5 in), with 26 cm (10.25 in) being the ideal. The height at the withers is approximately the same as the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks giving a square appearance. The bitch may be slightly longer.

COAT

The hair is dense, rough, harsh textured and approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) in length on the shoulders, body and back, but may be shorter on the rear and tail in contrast to the longer, shaggier and less harsh hair on the head, neck, chest, stomach and legs. At maturity the neck and chest coat may grow longer to form a cape. The longer hair on the head, eyebrows and beard stands off and frames the face to emphasize the monkey-like expression. The hair on the ears is usually cut very short. The correct coat needs little grooming to blend the shorter hair into the longer hair to maintain a neat but shaggy appearance.

COLOUR

Black, grey, silver, or black and tan – with symmetrical markings, or red varying from a brownish red to an orangey tan. Some blacks may have a rusty cast or have white or silver hairs mixed in the coat and furnishings. Some reds have black, brown, and/or white hairs mixed in the coat with tan furnishings. With the various colours, the furnishings may be a bit lighter, and some may have black masks. A small white spot or fine line of white hairs on the chest is not penalized, but large white patches are undesirable. Colour is not a major consideration.

HEAD

The head is in proportion to the body, carried confidently upright with a monkey-like facial expression. ***Eyes:*** Full, round, dark, brilliant, and of medium size in proportion to the head but not bulging or protruding. The eye rims are black. ***Ears:*** Either cropped to a point, set high and standing erect, or natural, standing erect, semi-erect or

dropped. All types of ears, if symmetrical, are acceptable as long as the monkey-like expression is maintained. ***Skull:*** Round and domed but not coarse. ***Stop:*** Well defined. ***Muzzle:*** Short and narrowing slightly to a blunt nose. The length of the muzzle is approximately the same as the distance between the eyes. ***Nose:*** Not obviously turned up or down, with black pigmentation. ***Lips:*** Black in colour with the lower lip more prominent. ***Bite:*** Undershot with the lower teeth closing closely in front of the upper teeth. A level bite is acceptable if the monkey-like expression is maintained. The teeth and tongue do not show when the mouth is closed. The lower jaw is broad enough for the lower teeth to be straight and even.

NECK
Short and straight with upright carriage.

FOREQUARTERS
The front angulation is moderate. ***Shoulders:*** With moderate layback and flexible enough to allow free front action. The lengths of the upper arm and the forearm are about equal. ***Elbows:*** Close to the body. ***Front legs:*** Straight when viewed from the front. ***Front pasterns:*** Relatively short and straight. Dewclaws: Generally removed. ***Feet:*** Small, round and compact with black pads and nails.

BODY
The ***chest*** is rather broad and deep; the ribs are moderately sprung. The ***underline*** is slightly tucked up at the loin. The ***back*** is short and straight. ***Topline:*** Straight and level. The ***loin*** is short and only slightly tucked. The ***croup*** has just a perceptible curve before the tail.

HINDQUARTERS
The rear angulation is moderate. ***Hind legs:*** Straight when viewed from behind. When viewed from the side they are set under the body to maintain a square appearance. The lengths of the upper thigh and the second thigh are about equal. ***Stifle:*** Moderate angulation. ***Hock joint:*** Moderate angulation; straight when viewed from behind. ***Rear pasterns:*** Short and straight. Dewclaws: Generally removed. ***Feet:*** Small, round and compact with black pads and nails.

TAIL
The tail is either docked or left natural. When docked the tail is generally between 2.5 to 7.5 cm (1 to 3 in) long; set high and carried erect. When natural the tail is carried curved gently up over the back while moving. The type of tail is not a major consideration.

GAIT
The Affenpinscher has a light, sound, balanced, confident gait and tends to carry itself with comic seriousness. When viewed from the front or rear while walking, the legs move parallel to each other. While trotting, the feet will converge toward a midline depending on the 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 V: TOYS

AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG (TOY)

RECOGNIZED: 2006

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The American Eskimo Dog, a loving companion dog, presents a picture of strength and agility, alertness and beauty. It is a small to medium-sized Nordic type dog, always white, or white with biscuit cream. The American Eskimo Dog is compactly built and well balanced, with good substance, and an alert smooth gait. The face is Nordic type with erect triangular shaped ears and distinctive black points (lips, nose and eye rims). The white double coat consists of a short, dense undercoat, with a longer guard hair growing through it forming the outercoat, which is straight with no curl or wave. The coat is thicker and longer around the neck and chest forming a lion-like ruff, which is more noticeable on dogs than on bitches. The rump and hind legs down to the hocks are also covered with thicker, longer hair forming the characteristic breeches. The richly plumed tail is carried loosely on the back.

TEMPERAMENT

The American Eskimo Dog is intelligent, alert, and friendly, although slightly conservative. It is never overly shy nor aggressive, and such dogs are to be severely penalized in the show ring. At home it is an excellent watchdog, sounding a warning bark to announce the arrival of any stranger. It is protective of its home and family, although It does not threaten to bite or attack people. The American Eskimo Dog learns new tasks quickly and is eager to please.

SIZE

There are three separate size divisions of the American Eskimo Dog (all measurements are heights at withers).

Toy: 22.75 cm (9 in) to and including 30.5 cm (12 in)
Miniature: Over 30.5 cm (12 in) to and including 38 cm (15 in)
Standard: Over 38 cm (15 in) to and including 48.25 cm (19 in)
There is no preference for size within each division.

Proportion: Length of back from point of shoulder to point of buttocks is slightly greater than height at withers, an approximate 1.1 to 1 ratio. *Substance:* The American Eskimo Dog is strong and compactly built with adequate bone.

COAT

The American Eskimo Dog has a standoff, double coat consisting of a dense undercoat and a longer coat of guard hair growing through it to form the outercoat. It is straight with no curl or wave. There is a pronounced ruff around the neck, which is more noticeable on dogs than bitches. Outer part of the ear should be well covered with short, smooth hair, with longer tufts of hair growing in front of ear openings. Hair on muzzle should be short and smooth. The backs of the front legs should be well feathered, as are the rear legs down to the hock. The tail is covered profusely with long hair. THERE IS TO BE NO TRIMMING OF THE WHISKERS OR BODY COAT AND SUCH TRIMMING WILL BE SEVERELY PENALIZED. The only permissible trimming is to neaten the feet and the backs of the rear pasterns.

COLOUR
Pure white is the preferred colour, although white with biscuit cream is permissible. Presence of biscuit cream should not outweigh consideration of type, structure or temperament. The skin of the American Eskimo Dog is pink or gray.

HEAD
Expression is keen, intelligent, and alert. *Eyes* are not fully round, but slightly oval. They should be set well apart, and not slanted, prominent or bulging. Tear stain, unless severe, is not to be faulted. Presence of tear stain should not outweigh consideration of type, structure or temperament. Dark to medium brown is the preferred eye colour. Eye rims are black to dark brown. Eyelashes are white. *Ears* should conform to head size and be triangular, slightly blunt-tipped, held erect, set on high yet well apart and blend softly with the head. *Skull* is slightly crowned and softly wedge-shaped, with widest breadth between the ears. The ***stop*** is well defined, although not abrupt. The ***muzzle*** is broad, with length not exceeding the length of the skull although it may be slightly shorter. ***Nose pigment*** is black to dark brown. ***Lips*** are thin and tight, black to dark brown in colour. The ***jaw*** should be strong with a full complement of close-fitting teeth. The bite is scissors or pincer.

NECK
The neck is carried proudly erect, well set on medium in length and in a strong, graceful arch.

FOREQUARTERS
Forequarters are well angulated. The ***shoulder*** is firmly set and has adequate muscle but is not overdeveloped. The shoulder blades are well laid back and slant 45° with the horizontal. At the point of shoulder, the shoulder blade forms an approximate right angle with the upper arm. The ***legs*** are parallel and straight to the pasterns. The ***pasterns*** are strong and flexible with a slant of about 20°. Length of leg in proportion to the body. Dewclaws on the front legs may be removed at the owner's discretion; if present, they are not to be faulted. ***Feet*** are oval, compact, tightly knit and well padded with hair. Toes are well arched. Pads are black to dark brown, tough and deeply cushioned. Toenails are white.

BODY
The ***topline*** is level. The body of the American Eskimo Dog is strong and compact, but not cobby. The ***chest*** is deep and broad with well-sprung ribs. Depth of chest extends approximately to point of elbows. Slight tuck-up of belly just behind the ribs. The ***back*** is straight, broad, level, and muscular. The ***loin*** is strong and well muscled. The American Eskimo Dog is neither too long nor too short-coupled.

HINDQUARTERS
Hindquarters are well angulated. The lay of the pelvis is approximately 30° to the horizontal. The ***upper thighs*** are well developed. ***Stifles*** are well bent. ***Hock joints*** are well let down and firm. The rear ***pasterns*** are straight. Legs are parallel from the rear and turn neither in nor out. ***Feet*** are as described for the front legs. Dewclaws are not present on the hind legs.

TAIL
The tail is set moderately high and reaches approximately to the point of hock when down. It is carried loosely on the back, although it may be dropped when at rest.

GAIT
The American Eskimo Dog shall trot, not pace. The gait is agile, bold, well balanced and frictionless, with good forequarter reach and good hindquarter drive. As speed increases, the American Eskimo Dog will single-track with the legs converging toward the centre line of gravity while the back remains firm, strong 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.

- Amber eye colour or pink eye rims
- Pink nose pigment or pink lip pigment

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any colour other than white or biscuit cream
- Blue eyes
- Height: Under 22.75 cm (9 in) or over 48.25 cm (19 in)

GROUP V: TOYS

CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

RECOGNIZED: 1957

Effective: July 2019

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel is a much-admired Royal Spaniel. Descended from the Toy Spaniels of Europe, the breed was variously known as the "comforter" or "Spaniel Gentle" and first appeared in the courts of England with the reign of Queen Mary I. The breed, which appears in many of the great paintings of the Masters, received its name from King Charles II. It became virtually extinct in the Victorian and Edwardian eras, as short-nosed breeds took the fore. By 1923 the King Charles Spaniel (today's English Toy) with its flat nose had replaced the old-type Toy Spaniel. In 1926 the incentive for the revitalization of the old-type Toy Spaniel was provided by Mr. Roswell Eldridge, an American who offered prizes of £25 for the Best Dog and Best Bitch of this type at Crufts. The name Cavalier was added when the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club was founded in 1928 to further develop the breed. It was not until 1945 that The Kennel Club (England) granted separate registration from the King Charles. The popularity of these companion dogs has spread around the world and in 1957 the breed gained Canadian Kennel Club recognition.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

An active, graceful, well-balanced dog, very happy, and free in action.

TEMPERAMENT

Fearless and sporting in character yet at the same time gentle and affectionate.

SIZE

Height: 30.5 to 33 cm (12 to 13 in)

Weight proportionate to height 6.25 to 8.25 kg (14 to 18 lb).

Slight variations permissible. A small, well-balanced dog well between these heights and weights is desirable. Overall type and quality should not be sacrificed for size alone. A weedy specimen is to be penalized as severely as a coarse one.

COAT

Long, silky and free from curl, though a slight wave is permissible. Feathering on ears, legs and tail should be long, and the feathering on the feet is a feature of the breed. It is common and permissible for bitches to carry less coat than dogs. The coat must be totally natural and unaltered with no trimming. For health and safety reasons the underside of the paws may be trimmed to eliminate the overgrowth of hair.

COLOUR

Blenheim: Bright chestnut red markings well broken up on a pearly white ground. The red on the head must extend around the eyes as well as down over the ears. A pure white muzzle is preferred. There must be a distinct

white blaze between the eyes. Between the ears may be the lozenge or spot unique to the Blenheim, which is a highly desirable, but not essential, characteristic.

Tricolour: Jet-black markings well broken up on a pearly white ground. The black on the head must extend around the eyes as well as down over the ears. There must be a distinct white blaze between the eyes. A pure white muzzle is preferred. Rich tan markings appear over the eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, under the tail and around the vent. Tan should appear inside the legs where it is adjacent to black.

Ruby: Whole-coloured rich chestnut red.

Black and Tan: Jet black with rich tan markings over the eyes, on cheeks and muzzle, inside the ears, on throat and chest, on forelegs from knees to toes, on the inside of the hind legs also extending from hocks to toes, on the underside of the tail and surrounding the vent.

HEAD

Almost flat between the ears, without dome. Stop moderate. Lack of stop or too deep a stop are to be penalized equally. Nostrils should be well developed and the pigment black. Length from base of stop to tip of nose about 3.75 cm (1.5 in) or two-thirds length of skull to one-third nose. ***Muzzle:*** Tapering slightly to the nose. Lips well covering and well cushioned but not hound-like. There should be cushioning beneath the eyes, which contributes much to the sweet, gentle expression characteristic of the breed. ***Mouth:*** Teeth strong and even, meeting in a scissors bite. Level and undershot mouths are incorrect. However, a level or slightly undershot bite in an otherwise well-balanced head with cushioning and a sweet expression should not be penalized in favour of a scissors bite with a plain head or hard expression. ***Eyes:*** Should be large, round and set well apart. Colour should be a warm dark brown, giving a lustrous, limpid look. Eye rims should be dark. Small, light or bulging eyes, or a white ring surrounding the iris are very undesirable. ***Ears:*** Set high, but not close to the top of the head. Leather long with plenty of silky feathering, and wide enough so that when the dog is alert, the ears fan slightly forward to frame the face.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs: Straight and set well under the dog. Bone moderate. ***Elbows:*** Close to the sides. ***Shoulders:*** Well laid back. ***Pasterns:*** Strong and feet compact, well feathered and with well-cushioned pads.

BODY

Short-coupled with ribs well sprung but not barreled. ***Chest:*** Moderately deep leaving ample heart room. ***Back:*** Level. Slightly less body at the flank than at the last rib, but with no tucked-up appearance. Bitches may be slightly longer at the loin.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs: Moderately muscled, well angulated at the stifles. ***Hocks:*** Relatively short and at right angle to the ground when standing. ***Hind legs:*** Should parallel each other from hock to heel with no tendency to long, cow or sickle hocks.

TAIL

Set on so as to be carried level with the back. Tail should be in constant motion while the dog is moving. Docking, or any other artificial alteration of the tail is not permitted.

GAIT

Free moving and elegant with good reach in front and sound drive from the rear. Head carried slightly forward on the move. Back level and tail carried straight behind as an extension of the line of the back. Good length of stride from the side. Front and rear should move straight and true.

Note: The Cavalier should be moved on a loose lead and never “strung up.”

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.

- Nervousness, shyness and aggression in adults
- Trimming, scissoring or artificial colouring
- Lack of a white blaze in Blenheim or Tricolour
- White marks on Ruby or Black and Tan
- Small, light or bulging eyes, or a white rim around the iris
- Long, cow or sickle hocks
- Tail carried well above the topline

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Colours other than the four above
- Clown faces (white around one or both eyes or white ears)
- Tricolours and Black and Tans lacking tan markings
- Aggression

GROUP V: TOYS

CHIHUAHUA (LONG COAT & SHORT COAT)

RECOGNIZED: 1928

Effective: January 2008

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The world's smallest dog, the Chihuahua is the breed of dog considered truly indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. The breed's name indicates its ancestors came from the State of Chihuahua in Mexico. However, the breed's origins more properly belong to the whole of the country. It is thought that the Chihuahua is derived from an earlier breed known as Techichi, popular during the Toltec period, around the 7th century AD. It is said that the Long Coat variety was developed entirely in the United States by crossing the Short Coat to the Papillon and the Pomeranian. The Chihuahua has evolved primarily as a human companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A graceful, alert, swift-moving little dog with saucy expression. Compact, and with terrier-like qualities.

TEMPERAMENT

Saucy, superior intelligence, generally reserved towards strangers.

SIZE

A well-balanced little dog not to exceed 2.75 kg (6 lb); 1 to 1.75 kg (2 to 4 lb) preferable.

COAT

In the smooth, the coat should be soft in texture, close and glossy. (Heavier coats with undercoats permissible.) Coat placed well over body with ruff on neck, and more scanty on head and ears.

COLOUR

A solid colour. ***Marked:*** A solid colour with markings of another solid colour(s). ***Splashed:*** Irregular, patched solid colour on white or white on solid colour. Merle shall disqualify.

HEAD

Skull: Well-rounded apple-dome skull, with or without molera. Cheeks and jaws lean. ***Muzzle:*** Moderately short, slightly pointed. ***Nose:*** Self-coloured in blonde types, or black. In moles, blues and chocolate, they are self-coloured. In blonde types, pink nose permissible. ***Mouth:*** Teeth level or scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Full, but not protruding, balanced, set well apart – dark, ruby or luminous. (Light eyes in blond types permissible.) ***Ears:*** Large, held erect when alert, but flaring at the sides at about an angle of 45° when in repose. This gives breadth between the ears.

NECK

Slightly arched, gracefully sloping into lean shoulders, may be smooth in the very short types, or with ruff about neck preferred.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Lean, sloping into a slightly broadening support, well up, giving balance and soundness. ***Upper arm:*** Set on to give chestiness and strength of forequarters, yet not of the bulldog chest. ***Lower arm:*** Forelegs straight, set well under, giving free play at the elbow. Pasterns fine. ***Feet:*** A dainty small foot with toes well split up, but not spread, pads cushioned, with nails moderately long. (Neither the hare nor the cat-foot.)

BODY

Topline: Level back (never down or low), slightly longer than height. ***Chest:*** Plenty of brisket. ***Ribs:*** Rounded (but not too "barrel-shaped"). ***Loin:*** Well muscled. Croup in balance with rear assembly. ***Abdomen:*** Slight tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

Hip bone: Well covered. ***Upper thigh:*** Muscular, in balance with front assembly. ***Lower thigh:*** Muscular, in balance with front assembly. ***Hocks:*** Well apart, turning neither in nor out, well let down, with firm sturdy action. ***Stifle bend:*** Well bent and strong. ***Feet:*** A dainty small foot with toes well split up, but not spread, pads cushioned, with nails moderately long. (Neither the hare nor the cat-foot.)

TAIL

Moderately long, carried sickle either up or out, or in a loop over the back with tip just touching the back. (Never tucked under.) Hair on tail in harmony with the coat of the body, preferred furry.

GAIT

A graceful, swift and flowing straight forward movement with good reach and strong drive.

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

- Undershot, overshot
- Weighing more than 2.75 kg (6 lb)
- Bobtail

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Docked tail
- Broken down or cropped ears
- Merle colour

SCALE OF POINTS

Head, including ears	20
Body, including tail	20
Coat	20
Legs	20
General appearance and action	20
TOTAL	**100**

LONG COAT

The Long Coat variety of the Chihuahua is judged by the same standard as the Short Coat variety, except for the following:

COAT

In the Long Coats the coat should be of a soft texture, either flat or slightly wavy, with undercoat preferred. Ears fringed (heavily fringed ears may be tipped slightly, never down). Feathering on feet and legs, and pants on hind legs. Large ruff on neck desired and preferred. Tail full and long (as a plume).

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Docked tail
- Broken down or cropped ears
- Merle colour
- Too thin a coat that resembles bareness

SCALE OF POINTS

Same as Short Coat.

GROUP V: TOYS

CHINESE CRESTED DOG

RECOGNIZED: 1992

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A small, active and graceful dog; medium to fine boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only or covered with a soft veil of hair. ***Characteristics:*** Two distinct types of this breed: Deer type, racy and fine boned; and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

TEMPERAMENT

Happy, never vicious.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: Dogs, 28 to 33 cm (11 to 13 in); bitches, 22.75 to 30.5 cm (9 to 12 in)

Weight: Varies considerably, but should not be over 5.5 kg (12 lb)

COAT

No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine grained. Smooth, warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs, coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, well-coated feature.

COLOUR

Any colour or combination of colours.

HEAD

Slightly rounded and elongated skull. ***Cheeks*** cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. ***Stop*** slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. ***Muzzle*** tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. ***Nose*** a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. Lips tight and thin; ideally, crest beginning at stop tapering off down neck. Crest itself may flow to any length, a long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable. ***Eyes:*** So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size. Set wide apart. ***Ears:*** Set low; highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible. ***Mouth:*** In both varieties: lips are tight with a regular scissors bite – i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping to the lower teeth and set square to the jaws is preferred, a level bite is acceptable. An undershot bite is considered a fault. In the hairless variety, irregular shaped canines, or missing canines, incisors, premolars or molars is to be expected and not to be penalized. In the Powderpuff variety, lack of full dentition is considered a fault.

NECK

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Clean, narrow and well laid back. ***Legs:*** Long and slender, set well under body. ***Elbows*** held close to body. ***Pasterns:*** Fine, strong, nearly vertical. ***Toes*** turned neither in nor out.

BODY

Medium to long. Supple. ***Chest:*** Rather broad and deep, not barrel ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. ***Brisket:*** Extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

Rump well-rounded and muscular, ***loins*** taut, ***stifles*** firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let-down hock. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. ***Hind legs*** set wide apart.

Feet: Extreme hare-foot, narrow and very long, with unique elongation of small bones between joints, especially in forefeet, which almost appear to possess an extra joint. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

TAIL

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

GAIT

Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

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 V: TOYS

ENGLISH TOY SPANIEL

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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

It is generally thought that the English Toy Spaniel originated from small spaniels taken from Japan to Spain and England where it caught the fancy of the nobility. King Charles II was its most famous patron. Breeders crossed these small spaniels with popular oriental breeds such as the Pug, Pekingese and Japanese Spaniels, which gave the English Toy Spaniel its characteristic round skull, short muzzle and upturned nose. The English Toy Spaniel we know today is a charming and loving companion dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Refined, compact and cobby, with distinctive domed head.

SIZE

Weight: 3.75 to 6.25 kg (8 to 14 lb)

COAT

Long, silky and straight, slight wave allowed, never curly. Legs, ears and tail profusely feathered.

COLOUR

Black and Tan *[King Charles]:* Rich glossy black, with bright mahogany-tan markings on muzzle, legs, chest, linings of ears, under tail and spots over the eyes. White patch on chest is undesirable.

Tricolour *[Prince Charles]:* Ground pearly white, with well distributed black patches, brilliant tan markings on cheeks, linings of ears, under tail and spots over the eyes. Wide white blaze between eyes and up forehead.

Blenheim: Ground pearly white, with well distributed chestnut-red patches. Wide clear blaze with the "spot" in the centre of the skull, should be a clear chestnuted mark about the size of a penny.

Ruby: Whole-coloured, rich chestnut red. White patch on chest is undesirable.

HEAD

Skull: Skull large in comparison to size, well domed, full over the eyes. ***Nose:*** Black with wide-open nostrils, very short and turned up to meet skull. Stop between skull and nose well defined. ***Muzzle:*** Square, wide and deep, well turned up, lower jaw wide, lips exactly meeting, giving nice finish. Cheeks not falling away under eyes, but well cushioned. ***Eyes:*** Very large and dark, set wide apart, eyelids block square to face line, pleasing expression. ***Ears:*** Set on low, hanging quite flat to the cheeks, very long and well feathered. ***Mouth:*** Bite should be slightly undershot. A protruding tongue is highly undesirable.

NECK

Of medium length, arched, giving proud carriage of head.

FOREQUARTERS
Legs short, straight. Shoulders well laid back, elbows close to rib cage, turning neither in nor out.

BODY
Chest wide and deep, back short and level.

HINDQUARTERS
Sufficient muscle to give positive driving movement, stifles well bent, hocks well let down and defined. Straight when viewed from behind, turning neither in nor out. ***Feet:*** Compact, well padded and feathered, toes well knuckled, round cat-shaped foot, well cushioned, pasterns firm. Occasionally central pads and nails fused together.

TAIL
Docking optional. ***Docked:*** Well feathered, not carried over or above level of back. ***Undocked:*** Well feathered, not carried over or above level of back. In overall balance with the rest of the dog.

GAIT
Free, active and elegant, driving from behind. Sound movement is highly desirable.

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 V: TOYS

GRIFFON (BRUSSELS)

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A toy dog, intelligent, alert, proud, cheeky and full of self-importance. Sturdy with a short cobby body and a large round head. The Brussels Griffon has a smart carriage and set-up, attracting attention by its almost human expression.

SIZE

Weight: 3.75 to 4.5 kg (8 to 10 lb) and should not exceed 5.5 kg (12 lb)
Type and quality are of greater importance than weight.

COAT

There are two distinct types of coat: rough and smooth.

The *rough coat* is wiry, hard and straight. On no account should the dog feel woolly or silky nor should there be any wave in the coat. On the rough coat, the head is covered with wiry hair, longer around the eyes, nose, cheeks and chin, forming a fringe.

The *smooth coat* is short, tight and glossy.

COLOUR

The colours of the smooth and rough varieties are the same. They are:

- **Red:** Reddish brown, with a little black at the whiskers and chin allowable
- **Belge:** Black and reddish brown mixed, usually with black mask and whiskers
- **Black and Tan:** Black with uniform rich tan markings, appearing under the chin, on the legs, above each eye, around the edges of the ears and around the vent
- **Black:** Solid black

Occasional white hairs anywhere on the body and frosting on the muzzles of mature dogs should not be penalized.

HEAD

Skull: Large and round from all angles. ***Nose:*** Black with large wide, open nostrils, the stop deep. The nose is set at the same level as the eyes. The tip of the nose is tilted back so that in profile the chin, nose and the forehead are on the same plane. ***Eyes*** are set well apart, large, dark and round. Eyelids edged with black. The lips are edged with black, not pendulous but well brought together, giving a clean finish to the mouth. The jaw must be undershot, prominent and broad with an upwards sweep. ***Teeth:*** The incisors of the lower jaw should protrude over the upper incisors**.** Neither teeth nor tongue should show when the mouth is closed. ***Ears:*** Small and set rather high on the head. Cropped or natural ears are equally acceptable. If cropped they are pointed and erect. If natural they are semi-erect, set rather high, the smaller the better, not extending past the eye.

NECK
Medium length, slightly arched, blending harmoniously into the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS
Forelegs of medium length, straight in bone, well-muscled, set moderately wide apart and straight from the point of the shoulders as viewed from the front. Pasterns short and strong.

BODY
The Brussels Griffon is a little dog, heavy for size. The back is level and short, brisket broad and deep, ribs well sprung. Short strong loin, little or no tuck-up. Square, cobby dog.

HINDQUARTERS
Thighs strong and well-muscled, stifles well bent. Hocks low to the ground, turning neither in nor out. ***Feet:*** Small, compact and cat-like with black toenails.

TAIL
Set and held high, emerging at right angles from a level topline. If docked, then to one-third of its length. If natural, of moderate length, curved gently over the back when moving. A curly tail is a fault.

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
- Dudley or butterfly nose
- White spot or blaze anywhere on coat
- Hanging tongue
- Jaw overshot
- Wry mouth

GROUP V: TOYS

HAVANESE

RECOGNIZED: 1999

Effective: January 2011

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

Originating in the Western Mediterranean region, Havanese are descended from old world Bichon types. Early sea merchants brought these small dogs to Cuba where the breed was further developed and refined; for centuries prized by upper social classes as children's playmates and loving companions. Though numbers were severely decimated by the Cuban revolution of the late 1950s, the breed has regrown from surviving descendants. No longer a token of high society, the Havanese today is a companion dog to be enjoyed by all.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Sturdy, well-balanced, small drop-eared dog, rectangular in outline, slightly longer than tall, with long abundant, soft and wavy hair in a variety of colours and patterns. Casual and carefree, unaffected in both manner and appearance. Movement lively and elastic, plumed tail carried over the back.

TEMPERAMENT

Exceptionally bright and attentive, easily trained in many capacities. Affectionate, happy natured, amiable, a charmer, playful and even a bit of a clown. An eager, lively, devoted family companion, typically good with children.

SIZE

Ideal height at withers 23 to 27 cm (9 to 10.5 in). Tolerance from 21 to 29 cm (8.25 to 11.5 in).

Proportion and Substance: Small dog with a sense of refinement yet also sturdy; weight proportionate to height and bone, maintaining a balanced moderate build without exaggeration towards either fragility or coarseness.

COAT

Hair: Well suited to a breed developed in the tropics, the abundant, silken double coat is fine, soft and lightweight throughout, with a subtle airiness, less substantial at the touch than appearance suggests. Undercoat light and may not be very developed. The topcoat, very long (12 to 18 cm [4.75 to 7 in] in adults) does not hang to the ground, allowing light under the dog when standing on a solid surface; it enhances and reflects the lines of the body. No preference given for extreme length or profuseness. Puppy coats shorter, softer, less full than adult's. Hair ideally wavy; any degree of wave permissible. Single, perfectly straight or tightly curled coats undesirable; woolly, harsh or wiry textures incorrect. Natural coat separation is acceptable, deliberate parting is not. Head furnishings simply brushed back or allowed to fall naturally. Scissoring and all trimming forbidden. Exceptions: Tidying the base of the feet and minimal hygienic trimming unnoticeable on presentation. Thorough hands-on examination helps evaluate faults and qualities concealed by coat.

COLOUR

Wide colour diversity; all colours, markings and patterns equally acceptable.

HEAD
Medium length, balanced in proportion to body. ***Skull:*** Flat to very slightly rounded, broad, forehead rising; seen from above, rounded at the back and almost straight and square on other three sides. ***Stop:*** Moderate. ***Nose:*** Fully pigmented, colour undiluted. Black; liver/brown on chocolate dogs. ***Muzzle:*** Level, narrowing slightly towards the nose but neither snipey nor truncated. Muzzle length equals skull length from stop to occiput. ***Lips:*** Fine, lean, tight. Black; liver/brown on chocolate dogs. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Scissors bite. Complete dentition desirable, absence of premolars (PM1) and molars (M3) tolerated. ***Cheeks:*** Flat. ***Eyes:*** Bright, gentle, intelligent and expressive. Quite big, wide set, almond-shaped. Dark brown; lighter brown on chocolate dogs. Eye rims: Fully pigmented. Dark brown/black; liver/brown on chocolate dogs. ***Ears:*** Well feathered, set relatively high; falling along the cheeks forming a discreet fold, which raises them slightly. Ear leathers extend halfway to the nose, ending with a lightly rounded point. Neither propeller ears (sticking sideways) nor stuck to the cheeks.

NECK
Medium length, proportionately balanced, blending smoothly into the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS
Forelegs: Straight and parallel, lean; good bone structure; moderate angulations. Distance from ground to elbow equals that from elbow to withers. ***Elbows:*** Close to body. ***Feet:*** Pointing straight forward; slightly elongated shape; small; tight toes. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY
Slightly longer than tall, creating a rectangular outline, never square. Length measured point-of-shoulder to point-of-buttocks; height measured at withers. ***Topline*** is straight, slightly arched over the muscular loin, presenting a gentle, gradual rise from withers to rear with smooth transition to natural lines of the rump. Forefront prominent; ribs well sprung; chest reaching the elbow. Belly well tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS
Good bone structure; straight and parallel; moderate angulations in balance with forequarters. Rear and buttocks well developed. ***Feet:*** Same as front.

TAIL
Plumed tail, moderately high set, furnished with long silky feathering falling over the back or to either side. Loosely curled over the back while gaiting, may drop at rest.

GAIT
The Havanese has a strikingly light-footed and elastic gait, which contributes greatly to breed type. Movement is lively and springy, forelegs free striding and pointing straight forward; hind legs giving the impulsion and moving in a straight line. Topline steady in motion; head naturally carried high. Movement best evaluated at the trot with dog moving freely on loose lead. Show of pads permissible.

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

- General appearance lacking in type
- Fragility or coarseness
- Excessive shyness or aggression
- Muzzle truncated or snipey, shorter/longer than skull length
- Bird of Prey eyes, eyes too deep set or prominent
- Nose or eye rim(s) partially depigmented
- Body too long/short, roached back, exaggerated rise

- Straight or tightly curled tail, incorrect tail carriage
- French front, leg(s) bowed/curved, deformed feet
- Coat harsh, not abundant; hair short except on puppies, trimmed or sculpted coat
- Over-groomed or neglected coat

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Depigmented nose
- Overshot or undershot
- Ectropion, entropion; one or both eye rims totally depigmented
- Size: under 21 cm (8.25 in) or over 29 cm (11.5 in); minimum not applicable to puppies under 12 months

Note: Males must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended.

GROUP V: TOYS

ITALIAN GREYHOUND

RECOGNIZED: 1889

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 Italian Greyhound is an ancient breed whose ancestors are believed to have originated in Egypt. Through selection in Italy, a more refined type was developed and its immense popularity in that country led to the breed acquiring the name "Italian Greyhound."

Research indicates that the breed was originally used for the pursuit of small game, but as depicted in European art in the Renaissance period, its role seems to have been as much that of a small companion to the nobility. The breed was miniaturized in the 1800s and since that time has been too small for hunting purposes. Although it has retained some of the sporting characteristics, today it is kept as a toy companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Italian Greyhound is similar in appearance to the Greyhound but very much smaller and more slender in all proportions. Its appearance is one of supreme elegance and grace. The body of the Italian Greyhound fits into a square.

TEMPERAMENT

It is intelligent, agile and vivacious. It has a very affectionate and sensitive nature and is sometimes reserved with strangers.

SIZE

Height: 33 to 38 cm (13 to 15 in). Any deviation from these limits must be considered a serious fault.

COAT

Very short, close, of fine texture, silky to the touch, glossy like satin. The skin is fine and supple.

COLOUR

White, cream, fawn, blue, grey, black, red, chocolate, bronze, blue/fawn, red/fawn. Any shade of these colours, solid or with white markings or white with coloured markings is acceptable. A mask is permissible.

HEAD

Long and narrow. When viewed from the side, the planes of the skull and muzzle are parallel to each other and of approximately equal length with a slight, gently sloping stop. The general appearance is one of a finely chiselled sculpture. ***Skull:*** Long, narrow in width, top almost flat, sides slightly rounded. ***Muzzle:*** Long and fine, tapering to the nose but with no suggestion of snippiness; topline flat. Portion beneath the eyes well chiselled. ***Nose:*** Dark in colour. The nose in profile is in the same line with the top of the muzzle and projects ahead of the muzzle. A lightly or partially pigmented nose is a serious fault. ***Mouth:*** Jaws are strong with no suggestion of snippiness. Teeth are even, complete in number with a scissors bite. Lips are thin and close-fitting, well pigmented and dark. An

undershot or overshot mouth is a serious fault. ***Eyes:*** Rather large, more round than oval-shaped; bright and full of expression; dark, ranging in colour from medium brown to black, in keeping with the colour of the coat. Self-coloured eyes are acceptable in a blue dog, although dark eyes are always preferred for any colour. Eyes should be neither protruding nor deep-set. Pigment of eye rims is dark. Light eyes are a fault. Partly pigmented eye rims are a serious fault. ***Ears:*** Rose-shaped, small and of fine texture with thin cartilage; set high and well back on skull. The inner base attachment of the ear should terminate perpendicular to the middle of the upper eye rim. In the relaxed position, the ears are carried folded back over the nape of the neck, revealing the auricle, with the skull between the ears appearing slightly rounded. When alerted, the lower half of the ear is raised upwards, and the upper half is folded and carried horizontally above the topline of the skull, giving a flat-skulled appearance between the ears. Erect or prick ears are a serious fault. Button ears are a serious fault.

NECK

Long, slender, gracefully arched. Its length from base of skull to the withers is approximately the same as the length of head. Its topline shows a distinct arch from the crest and joins the withers rather abruptly. The skin is close fitting with no throatiness.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: The shoulder blade (scapula) is long, well angulated, well muscled but not overly prominent. ***Withers:*** The region of the withers should be well muscled. The point of the withers should be distinct when the dog is viewed in profile but not overly prominent. ***Upper arm:*** The scapula-humeral angle is obtuse; the direction of the angle is parallel to the central plane of the body. ***Lower arm:*** Legs are set well under the shoulders, light boned, straight and vertical as seen from the front or in profile; elbows are turned neither in nor out. The height of the elbows from the ground is slightly more than the distance from elbows to withers. ***Pasterns:*** Strong, slightly bent, fine bone.

BODY

The length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks, should not exceed the height of the withers. The body should be covered with firm, flat, well- toned muscles. The tips of the hip bones and a shadow of the rib cage can be visible. ***Topline:*** The topline is level, up to the start of the lumbar vertebrae (the 11th vertebra) where the arch of the loin begins in a gentle curve. The curve continues steeply down over the croup. There should be no abrupt break in the curve where it drops over the croup; rather it should be a smooth continuation of the curve, which starts over the loin. A wheel back, a roach back, or a flat topline from the start of the loin to the tail set are serious faults. ***Chest:*** Deep and narrow; slight spring of rib. When viewed from the side, the ribs extend well back, and the brisket should be at elbow level. When viewed from the front, the chest of a mature dog should be narrow but visible between the front legs. Wide in front, barrel-chested, slab-sided, or shallow in chest are faults. ***Loin:*** Short coupled, strong. ***Croup:*** Drops smoothly from the horizontal, giving a steep angle to the slope but blending harmoniously with the curve of the loin in a smooth arc, thus giving a low set to the tail and contributing to a curved silhouette. ***Abdomen:*** Should show a very definite tuck up at the flanks.

HINDQUARTERS

In a natural stance, the hindquarters should give the impression of a small running hound and should exhibit good muscle tone. When viewed from the rear, the legs should be straight and parallel. ***Hip bone:*** The tip of the hip bone can be visible, but the dog should not appear emaciated. ***Upper thigh:*** Long, lean, well muscled but not overdeveloped. ***Lower thigh:*** Approximately the same length as the upper thigh, fine-boned; the groove between the bone and the tendon above the hock very sloped with the tendon plainly visible, and the skin of the groove almost transparent. ***Hocks****:* Well let down. When viewed from the rear, the hocks and pasterns should turn neither in nor out. When viewed from the side, the front line of the pastern should be on a vertical line from the point of buttocks to the ground. Cow hocks and sickle hocks are serious faults. ***Stifle bend:*** Well bent, showing good

angulation. The stifle joint should be plainly visible and there should be considerable angulation between the stifle joint and the pelvis, and between the stifle joint and the hock. The angle formed by the upper and lower thigh is approximately the same as, and balanced with, the angle formed by the shoulder blade and upper arm of the forequarters.

Feet: Hare-feet, turning neither in nor out. The nails are preferably dark in colour or in keeping with the colour of the coat. They should not be cut to a short stub but should have sufficient length to give traction when running. Hind feet should be turned neither in nor out. The hind feet have toes more arched to give power to the propulsion exerted by the hind legs but with no suggestion of a cat foot. Cat-feet and flat feet are serious faults.

TAIL

Long, fine boned, covered with extremely short hair, set low, carried low, and tapering to the tip. The first half is straight and the second half is curved. In a natural stance, the tip of the tail should reach, or extend slightly beyond, the hock. A happy wagging tail is often carried out and slightly up and this should not be penalized. A ringtail, a tail carried up and over the topline, or the bottom half of tail straight as opposed to curved, are faults.

GAIT

High stepping and free. The gait of the Italian Greyhound is its most distinctive feature. The foreleg is lifted almost parallel to the ground in a fluid forward-reaching movement with good flexion or bend of the wrist joint. There is a corresponding movement of the rear leg with good propulsion. Movement should be in a straight line with no crossing over in front or rear. Action should never be choppy but should portray an elegant smoothness. Above all, movement should be sound. A hackneyed gait with exaggerated lift, or a shuffling gait with insufficient lift, are serious 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.'

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Tan points such as those of the Manchester Terrier
- Brindle

GROUP V: TOYS

JAPANESE CHIN

RECOGNIZED: 1910

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

That of a lively, high-bred little dog with smart, dainty appearance, compact carriage and profuse coat.

SIZE

Ideal height is 20.25 to 28 cm (8 to 11 in), measured at the highest point of the withers. The height equals the body length, measured from the point of the shoulder to the ischium. Ideal weight is 1.75 to 4 kg (4 to 8.75 lb).

COAT

Coat profuse, long, straight, rather silky. It should be absolutely free from wave or curl, and not lie too flat, but have a tendency to stand out, especially at the neck, so as to give a thick mane or ruff, which with profuse feathering on thighs and tail gives a very showy appearance.

COLOUR

The dogs should be either black and white or red and white. Never black and white with tan points. Tan is defined to include cream to mahogany – i.e., tricolour. The term red includes all shades of sable, lemon and orange, but the brighter and clearer the red the better. The white should be clear white, and the colour, whether black or red, should be evenly distributed patches over the body, cheek and ears. A solid white coat with no markings; or a single marking on the face (clown face) are very serious faults. Among the allowed colours there shall be no preference when judging.

HEAD

Should be large for the size of the dog, with broad skull, rounded in front. ***Nose:*** Very short in the muzzle part. The end or nose proper should be wide, with open nostrils, and must be the colour of the dog's markings – i.e., black in black-marked dogs, and red or deep flesh colour in red or lemon-marked dogs. It shall be a disqualification for a black-and-white Japanese Chin to have a nose any other colour than black. ***Eyes:*** Large in size, round in shape, dark in colour, lustrous, soft in expression and set wide apart due to plenty of width across the skull. The eyes should not appear to be protruding, bulging or strained. White showing at the inner corner of each eye is a distinctive breed characteristic that gives the dog a "look of astonishment." On no account, should the breed's distinctive trait, the "look of astonishment" be lost. The amount of white at the inner corner may be up to, but should not exceed, one-third of the total eye surface with one-third being ideal providing overall softness of expression is maintained. More than one-third white at the inner corner is an incorrect "walleye." In adults, the eyes should face forward, not outward toward the side of the skull. Allowance should be made for puppies and young dogs whose skull size and shape may not yet have matured, resulting in an eye position that is not as forward as in the mature dog. Pigment overlaying the white portion of an eye should not be penalized if a proper degree of white is visible in the inner corner of the other eye. ***Ears:*** Small and V-shaped, nicely feathered, set wide apart and high on the head and carried slightly forward. ***Bite:*** The jaw is wide, with sufficient breadth for six lower incisors in a straight line. Width of underjaw is essential to create proper cushion of muzzle, softness of facial

expression and perfect circular symmetry with the broad top skull. A dog with missing teeth should not be penalized, if the jaw is sufficiently wide. A scissors, level or slightly undershot bite is equally acceptable, providing softness of expression is maintained and the lips meet to cover the teeth. A narrow underjaw is a serious fault because it contributes to an incorrect, inverted triangular head shape, and lacks balance with the broad top skull. An overshot mouth, a wry lower jaw, teeth showing or tongue showing are serious faults. The Japanese Chin is very sensitive to oral examination. Judges shall defer to the exhibitor for presentation of the bite. If the exhibitor does not automatically show the bite, or does not do so to the judge's satisfaction, the judge may gently lift the corner of the upper lip to view the lower incisors and the placement of the lower jaw in relation to the upper jaw. Under no circumstances should a judge pry a Chin's mouth open or run a finger across the dog's teeth.

NECK
Should be short and moderately thick.

FOREQUARTERS
The bones of the legs should be small, giving them a slender appearance, and they should be well feathered.

BODY
Should be squarely and compactly built, wide in chest, cobby in shape. The length of the dog's body should be about its height.

HINDQUARTERS
Feet small and shaped somewhat long; the dog stands up on its toes somewhat. If feathered, the tufts should never increase in width of the foot, but only its length a trifle.

TAIL
Must be well twisted to either right or left from root and carried up over back and flow on opposite side; it should be profusely covered with long hair (ring tails not desirable).

GAIT
These dogs should be essentially stylish in movement, lifting the feet high when in action, carrying the tail (which is heavily feathered, proudly curved or plumed) over the back.

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

DISQUALIFICATIONS
- In black and whites, a nose any other colour than black
- Any colour, or combination of colours, not listed as allowed

SCALE OF POINTS

Head and neck	10
Eyes	10
Ears	5
Muzzle	10
Nose	5
Body	15
Tail	10
Feet and legs	5
Coat and markings	15
Action	5
Size	10
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP V: TOYS

MALTESE

RECOGNIZED: 1902

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 Maltese is of spaniel origin and has been a household pet for many centuries.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
Should suggest a vigorous, well-balanced dog with a mantle of long white straight coat hanging evenly down each side.

TEMPERAMENT
The Maltese is among the gentlest mannered of all little dogs. They are intelligent, vigorous, very affectionate and seemingly fearless. Over-aggressive or too timid behaviour is to be severely penalized.

SIZE
Weight: Under 3.25 kg (7 lb); 1.75 to 2.75 kg (4 to 6 lb) preferred. Overall quality is to be favoured over size.

COAT
Should be of good length, but not so as to impede action. The coat is single, that is, with no undercoat. It hangs flat, straight and silky on either side of the centre part, which should run from tip of nose to tip of tail. The texture should be even throughout with no suggestion of woolliness, curliness or cosmetic alteration. The long head hair may be tied up in a single topknot or divided into two.

COLOUR
White colour is preferred, but light beige or lemon markings are permissible.

HEAD
Head in proportion to the size of the dog. From stop to centre of the skull (centre being between forepart of the ears) and stop to tip of the nose should be equally balanced. The ***skull*** is slightly rounded, rather broad between the ears and moderately well defined at the temples. The ***stop*** is moderate. The ***muzzle*** is fine and slightly tapered, but not snipey, with a good firm underjaw. The ***nose*** is small, black, and in balance with the size of the eyes. ***Teeth*** may meet in an even edge to edge bite or in a scissors bite. The lips should be black. ***Eyes*** should be dark brown with black eye rims. Halos of pigmentation around the eyes gives a more beautiful expression. The shape is not quite round but not almond-shaped, and their size should be in proportion to the size of the face, there should be no suggestion of bulging or prominence and the expression should be gentle but very alert. ***Ears*** should be low set, the hair long and well feathered and hanging close to the side of the head, the hair to be mingled with the coat at the neck and shoulders.

NECK
Of sufficient length and proportion to the body to give a high carriage of head.

FOREQUARTERS
The ***shoulder blades*** are sloping at an approximate 45° angle, elbows are well-knit and held close to the body. ***Forelegs*** are straight, their pastern joints well-knit and devoid of appreciable bend. The ***feet*** should be round and small. Pads of the feet are black. The hair around the feet may be trimmed to give a neater appearance.

BODY
Should be in every way balanced. The dog should be compact, with the height from the withers to the ground to equal the length from the withers to the root of the tail. The ***topline*** should be straight and level from the tip of the shoulders to the root of the tail. ***Ribs*** should be well sprung, ***chest*** fairly deep, at least to the elbows, the ***loins*** taut, strong and well tucked up underneath.

HINDQUARTERS
Legs are fine boned and nicely feathered. ***Hind legs*** are strong and moderately angulated at the stifles and hock. The ***hock*** is straight, turning neither in nor out.

TAIL
Is set high and should be long haired and carried well arched over the back with the tip resting on the hindquarter on either side.

GAIT
The gait should be smooth and flowing without weaving. In stride the forelegs reach forward, straight and free from the shoulders, elbows close. The hind legs move in a straight line with good driving action. The topline is level, head held high, and tail carried gracefully over the back resting on 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.

SCALE OF POINTS

Positive Points

Balance and size	20
Movement and carriage	20
Head, eyes, nose, pigmentation	15
Legs, feet, action	10
Tail and tail carriage	10
Coat, colour and texture	15
Condition, presentation, body substance	10
TOTAL	**100**

Negative Points

Lack of pigmentation	-10
Cow hocks, or hind legs toeing in or out	-10
Weaving in front, toeing in or out	-10
Gay tail, or low-set tail	-5
Roach back, topline not level	-10
Undershot or overshot jaws	-10
Prominent, bulging eyes, or too wide set	-5
Lacking in body substance, poor condition	-10
Kinky coat, curly coat, or undercoat	-10
Timid or snapping	-10
Poorly balanced	-10
TOTAL	**-100**

GROUP V: TOYS

MINIATURE PINSCHER

RECOGNIZED: 1938

Effective: July 2019

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Miniature Pinscher originated in Germany several centuries ago as an efficient barnyard ratter. The first breed standard was recorded in the German Stud Book in 1880 and was officially recognized by the Pinscher-Schnauzer Klub in Germany in 1895. In Canada the first Miniature Pinschers were registered in the Canadian Kennel Club Stud Book for the years 1937-1938.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Miniature Pinscher is structurally a well-balanced, sturdy, compact, short-coupled, smooth-coated dog. He naturally is well groomed, proud, vigorous and alert. Characteristic traits are his hackney-like action, which is very important, fearless animation, complete self-possession and his spirited presence.

TEMPERAMENT

Fearless animation, complete self-possession, and spirited presence.

SIZE

Height: 25.5 to 31.75 cm (10 to 12.5 in), with desired height 28 to 29 cm (11 to 11.5 in), measured from the ground to the highest point of the shoulder blades. All heights within the allowable range should be judged equally. Length of dogs equals height at withers and bitches may be slightly longer when measured from ground to top of shoulder blade, and from point of prosternum to rear point of ischium.

COAT

Smooth, hard and short, straight, and lustrous, closely adhering to and uniformly covering the body.

COLOUR

Solid clear red. Stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs). Black with sharply defined rust red or tan markings on cheeks, lips, lower jaw, throat, twin spots above eyes and chest, lower half of fore legs, inside of hind legs and vent region, lower portion of hocks and feet. Black pencil stripes on toes. Chocolate with rust red or tan markings the same as specified for blacks, except brown pencil stripes on toes. In the solid red and stag red, rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred.

HEAD

In correct proportion to the body. Tapering, narrow with well fitted but not too prominent foreface that balances with the skull. ***Skull*** appears flat, tapering forward toward the muzzle. No indication of coarseness. Head well balanced with only a slight drop to the muzzle, which is parallel to the top of the skull. ***Muzzle:*** Strong rather than fine and delicate, and in proportion to the head as a whole. ***Lips:*** Smooth and tight-fitting to the jaws. Corners of the lips closed. ***Throat:*** Skin tight-fitting without folds. ***Nose:*** Black only, with the exception of chocolates, which should have a self-coloured nose. ***Teeth*** meet in a scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Full, slightly oval, clear, bright and dark even

to a true black, including eye rims, with the exception of chocolates, whose eye rims should be self-coloured. ***Ears:*** Set high, standing erect from base to tip. May be cropped or uncropped. Drop ears should be set high, V-shaped with the inner edges lying close to the cheeks, turned forward towards temples. Folds parallel, should not be above the top of the skull.

NECK

Proportioned to head and body, slightly arched, gracefully curved, blending into shoulders, muscular and free from a suggestion of dewlap or throatiness.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Clean and sloping with moderate angulation, coordinated to permit the Hackney-like action. ***Elbows:*** Close to body. ***Legs:*** Strong bone development and small clean joints. As viewed from the front, straight and upstanding. ***Pasterns:*** Strong and perpendicular. Dewclaws should be removed. ***Feet****:* Small, cat-like, toes strong, well arched and closely knit with deep pads. Nails thick, blunt.

BODY

Topline: Back level or slightly sloping toward the rear both when standing and gaiting. Body compact, slightly wedge-shaped, muscular. ***Forechest:*** Well developed. Well-sprung ribs. Depth of brisket, the base line of which is level with points of the elbows. ***Belly:*** Moderately tucked up to denote grace of structural form. Short and strong in loin. ***Croup:*** Level with topline. Tail set high.

HINDQUARTERS

Well-muscled quarters set wide enough apart to fit into a properly balanced body. As viewed from the rear, the legs are straight and parallel. From the side, well angulated. ***Thighs:*** Well muscled. ***Stifles:*** Well defined. ***Hocks:*** Short, set well apart. Dewclaws can be removed. ***Feet:*** Small, cat-like, toes strong, well arched and closely knit with deep pads. Nails thick, blunt.

TAIL

Docked: Set high, held erect, docked to 1.25 to 2.5 cm (0.5 to 1 in). ***Natural:*** A sabre (set high and held erect) or sickle (set high and held slightly curling over the back) tail carriage.

GAIT

The forelegs and hind legs move parallel with feet turning neither in nor out. The hackney-like action is a high-stepping, reaching, free and easy gait in which the front leg moves straight forward and in front of the body and the foot bends at the wrist. The dog drives smoothly and strongly from the rear. The head and tail are carried high.

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.

- Structurally lacking in balance, timid or dull, shy or vicious
- Poor in action (action not typical of the breed requirements)
- Head too large or too small for the body, too coarse or too refined
- Nose any colour other than black (with the exception of chocolates which may have a self-coloured nose)
- Bite overshot or undershot
- Light-coloured eyes are not desirable
- Loose, flabby or wrinkled skin on neck
- Forequarters: Shoulders too straight, too loose or too short
- Forelegs bowed or crooked
- Weak pasterns
- Feet turning in or out

- Loose elbows
- Body: Too long, too short, lacking in body development, sway back, roach back, or wry neck
- Forechest not dropping to elbows
- Spring of rib too narrow (or too shallow and underdeveloped)
- Lacking tuck up
- Tail set too low, drooping or hanging

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Under 25.5 cm (10 in) or over 31.75 cm (12.5 in) in in height
- Any colour other than listed, specifically light blue and rust, dark blue and rust, blue and tan, fawn and rust, Isabella fawn and fawn with tan points
- Thumb mark (patch of black hair surrounded by rust on the front of the forelegs between the foot and the wrist; on chocolates, the patch is chocolate hair)
- White on any part of dog that exceeds 1.25 cm (0.5 in) in its longest dimension

SCALE OF POINTS

General appearance, movement (very important)	30
Skull	5
Muzzle	5
Mouth	5
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck	5
Body	15
Feet	5
Legs	5
Colour	5
Coat	5
Tail	5
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP V: TOYS

PAPILLON

RECOGNIZED: 1935

Effective: July 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The first Papillons *(pronounced "pappy-yon")* may have been Spanish (spaniel) or Italian. Today, both the French and the Belgians claim the breed. Since the Renaissance, no known cross has been used in its development although two or three other breeds probably trace their ancestry in part to the Papillon. It is one of the oldest purebred Toys, seen in the company of 17th and 18th century Royal children and ladies at court in paintings of the Old Masters.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Papillon is a small, friendly, elegant toy dog of fine-boned structure; light, dainty and of lively action; distinguished from other breeds by its beautiful butterfly-like ears.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers: 20.25 to 28 cm (8 to 11 in). *Fault:* Over 28 cm (11 in).

Weight is in proportion to height.

COAT

Abundant, long, fine, silky, flowing, straight with resilient quality, flat on back and sides of body. A profuse frill on chest. There is no undercoat. Hair short and close on skull, muzzle, front of forelegs and from hind feet to hocks. Ears well fringed with the inside covered with silken hair of medium length. Backs of the forelegs are covered with feathers diminishing to the pasterns. Hind legs are covered to the hocks with abundant breeches (culottes). Tail is covered with a long flowing plume. Hair on feet is short but fine, tufts may appear over toes and grow beyond them forming a point.

COLOUR

Particolour: White with patches of any colour. ***Tricolour:*** Black and white with tan spots over eyes, inside the ears, on cheeks, and may have tan under root of tail. On the head, colour other than white must cover both ears, back and front, and extend without interruption from the ears over both eyes. A clearly defined white blaze and nose band are preferred to a solidly marked head. Symmetry of facial markings is desirable. The size, shape, placement or absence of patches on the body are without importance. Papillons may be any particolour, provided nose, eye rims and lips are well-pigmented black. Among the colours there is no preference.

Faults: The following faults shall be severely penalized:

- Nose not black.
- Colour other than white not covering both ears, back and front, or not extending from the ears over both eyes. A slight extension of the white collar onto the base of the ears or a few white hairs interspersed among the colour shall not be penalized provided the butterfly appearance is not sacrificed.

HEAD
Small. The ***skull*** of medium width, and slightly rounded between the ears. A well-defined stop is formed where the muzzle joins the skull. The ***muzzle*** is fine, abruptly thinner than the head, tapering to the nose. The length of the muzzle from the tip of the nose to stop is approximately one-third the length of the head from tip of nose to occiput. ***Nose:*** Black, small, rounded and slightly flat on top. ***Mouth:*** Lips are tight, thin, and black. ***Teeth*** meet in a scissors bite. Tongue must not be visible when jaws are closed. *Fault:* Overshot or undershot. ***Eyes:*** Dark, round, not bulging, of medium size and alert in expression. The inner corner of the eyes is on a line with the stop. Eye rims black. ***Ears:*** The ears of either the erect or drop type should be large with rounded tips and set on the sides and toward the back of head. Ears of the erect type are carried obliquely and move like the spread wings of a butterfly. When alert, each ear forms an angle of approximately 45° to the head. The leather should be of sufficient strength to maintain the erect position. Ears of the drop type, known as Phalene, are similar to the erect type but are carried drooping and must be completely down. **Faults:** Ears small, pointed, set too high, one ear up or ears partly down, set too low.

NECK
Of medium length.

FOREQUARTERS
Shoulders well developed and laid back to allow freedom of movement. Forelegs slender, fine-boned and must be straight. Removal of dewclaws on forelegs optional.

BODY
Must be slightly longer than the height at withers. It is not a cobby dog. Topline straight and level. The chest is of medium depth with well-sprung ribs. The belly is tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS
Well developed and well angulated. Hocks inclined neither in nor out. The hind legs are slender, fine-boned, and parallel when viewed from behind. Dewclaws may be removed from hind legs. **Feet:** Thin and elongated (hare-like), pointing neither in nor out.

TAIL
Long, set high and carried well arched over the body. The plume may hang to either side of the body. **Fault:** Low-set tail, one not arched over back or too short.

GAIT
Free, quick, easy, graceful, not paddle-footed, or stiff in hip movements.

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
- Height under 20.25 cm (8 in) or over 30.5 cm (12 in)
- An all-white dog or a dog with no white

GROUP V: TOYS

PEKINGESE

RECOGNIZED: 1910

Effective: January 2009

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 Pekingese were originally bred in the Chinese Imperial Palace in Beijing, China. Chinese works of art depict the Pekingese as far back as 900 AD. Five dogs were looted from the Summer Palace in 1860 and taken to England. Imports to the U.S.A. began in early 1900s and the first of the breed was registered in Canada in 1910.

The Pekingese toy size makes it a most endearing companion dog that will happily sit on a lap, go for walks or take part in obedience and agility.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Pekingese is a well-balanced, compact dog of Chinese origin with a heavy front and lighter hindquarters. Its image is lion-like, implying courage, dignity, boldness and self-esteem rather than daintiness or delicacy.

TEMPERAMENT

A combination of regal dignity, intelligence and self-importance make for a good-natured, opinionated and affectionate companion to those who have earned its respect. Can be stubborn. Its temperament is one of directness, independence and individuality.

SIZE

The Pekingese, when lifted, has a centre of gravity towards its front end. It is surprisingly heavy for its size. It has a stocky, muscular body. All weights are correct within a limit of 6.25 kg (14 lb). Overall balance is of utmost importance. The head is large in proportion to the body. The Pekingese is longer than tall when measured from the forechest to the buttocks. The overall outline is an approximate ratio of 3:5 high to long.

Sleeve Pekingese

All aspects of the standard are the same for the sleeve with the exception of weight, which must be 2.75 kg (6 lb) or under.

COAT

It is a long, coarse-textured, straight, standoff outercoat, with thick, soft undercoat. The coat forms a noticeable mane on the neck and shoulder area with the coat on the remainder of the body being somewhat shorter in length. A long and profuse coat is desirable providing it does not obscure the shape of the body. Long feathering is found on toes, backs of the thighs and forelegs, with longer fringing on the ears and tail. Presentation should accentuate the natural outline of the of the Pekingese. Any obvious trimming or sculpting of the coat, detracting from its natural appearance, should be severely penalized. Only trimming between the pads under the feet, to prevent slipping, is permitted. Removal of stray hairs poking the eyeballs is allowed.

COLOUR

All coat colours and markings are allowable and of equal merit. Red, fawn, black, black and tan, sable, brindle, white and cream. The colouring of a particoloured dog must be broken on the body; white should be shown on the saddle. No large portion of any colour should exist.

A black mask or a self-coloured face is equally acceptable. Regardless of coat colour, the exposed skin of the muzzle, nose, lips and eye rims are black. Spectacles around the eyes with lines running to the ears are desirable.

HEAD

Face: The top skull is massive, broad and flat and, when combined with wide set eyes, cheekbones and broad lower jaw, forms the correctly shaped face. When viewed from the front, the skull is wider than deep, which contributes to the desired rectangular, envelope-shaped appearance of the head. In profile, the face is flat. When viewed from the side, the chin, nose leather and brow all lie in one plane, which slants very slightly backward from chin to forehead. ***Ears:*** They are heart-shaped, set on the front corners of the top skull, and lie flat against the head. The leather does not extend below the jaw. Correctly placed ears, with their heavy feathering and long fringing, frame the sides of the face and add to the appearance of a wide rectangular head. ***Eyes:*** They are large, very dark, clear, round, lustrous and set wide apart. They are placed frontally. The look is bold, not bulging or bolting. The whites of the eyes should not show when the dog is looking straight ahead. ***Nose:*** It is broad, short and black. Nostrils are wide and open, never pinched. A line drawn horizontally over the top of the nose intersects slightly above the centre of the eyes. ***Wrinkle:*** It effectively separates the upper and lower areas of the face. It is a hair-covered fold of skin extending from one cheek over the bridge of the nose in a wide inverted V to the other cheek. It is never prominent or heavy as to crowd the facial features, obscure more than a small portion of the eyes, or fall forward over any portion of the nose leather. ***Stop:*** Deep, it is obscured from view by the over-nose wrinkle. ***Muzzle:*** It is very flat, broad, and well filled in below the eyes. Whiskers add to the desired expression and should never be removed (so as to protect the eyes). ***Mouth:*** Level lips, not showing teeth or tongue; broad level under jaw. Tight flews. Lippiness undesirable. ***Teeth:*** Undershot. Reverse scissors bite unacceptable.

NECK

It is very short and thick.

FOREQUARTERS

They are short, thick and heavy-boned. The bones of the forelegs are moderately bowed between the pastern and the elbow. The broad chest, wide set forelegs and closer rear legs all contribute to the correct rolling gate. The distance from the point of shoulder to the tip of the withers is approximately equal to the distance from the point of the shoulder to the elbow. ***Shoulders*** are well laid back and fit smoothly onto the body. The elbows are always close to the body. ***Feet:*** Front feet are turned out slightly when standing or moving. They are large and flat not round, well fringed, standing well up on feet not pasterns. The ***pasterns*** slope gently. Dewclaws may or may not be present.

BODY

It is pear-shaped, compact and low to the ground. It is heavy in front with well-sprung ribs slung between the forelegs. The ***forechest*** is broad and full without protruding breastbone. The underline rises from the deep chest to the lighter loin, thus forming a narrow waist. The ***topline*** is straight. The ***loin*** is short, with longer loin being acceptable in bitches.

HINDQUARTERS

They are lighter in bone than the forequarters. There is a moderate angulation of stifle and hock. When viewed from behind, the rear legs are reasonably close and parallel, never cow-hocked or bandy-legged or straddled too far apart. ***Feet:*** The hind feet point straight ahead when standing or moving. They are smaller than the front feet. Dewclaws may or may not be present.

TAIL

The high tail set is slightly arched and carried well over the back, free of kinks or curls. Long, profuse, straight fringing may fall to either side.

GAIT

Fore-action: Slow, dignified, rolling gait caused by body being heavy in front and lighter hindquarters, with forelegs being bowed and hindquarters being close and parallel. The typical rolling action is not to be confused with a roll caused by slackness of shoulders that will not flow freely.

Hind action: Close, steady and free. Soundness essential. This motion is smooth and effortless and is as free as possible from bouncing, prancing or jarring. There is adequate reach and moderate drive.

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.

- Dudley, liver or grey nose
- Pinched nostrils
- Protruding tongue or teeth
- Overshot, level, scissors bite or reverse scissors bite
- Wry mouth
- Narrow underjaw or weak chin
- Light brown, yellow, blue or badly blemished eyes
- Ears set much too high, low or far back
- Roach or swayback
- Straight-boned forelegs

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Weight over 6.25 kg (14 lb)
- Albino or liver colour

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

GROUP V: TOYS

POMERANIAN

RECOGNIZED: 1900

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 Pomeranian in build and appearance should be a compact, short-coupled dog, well-knit in frame. He should exhibit great intelligence in his expression, docility in his disposition, and activity and buoyancy in his deportment, and be sound in action.

SIZE

The weight of a Pomeranian for exhibition is 1.25 to 3.25 kg (3 to 7 lb). The ideal size for show specimens is from 1.75 to 2.25 kg (4 to 5 lb).

COAT

There should be two coats, an under and an outercoat; the first a soft, fluffy undercoat, and the other a long, perfectly straight and glistening coat covering the whole body, being very abundant around the neck and forepart of the shoulders and chest where it should form a frill of profuse, standing-off, straight hair extending over the shoulders. The hindquarters should be clad with long hair or feathering from top of rump to the hocks. The texture of the guard hairs must be harsh to the touch.

COLOUR

Thirteen colours, or colour combinations, are permissible and recognized, namely: black, brown, chocolate, beaver, red, orange, cream, orange sable, wolf sable, blue, white, particolour and black and tan. The beaver colour is a dark beige. A particolour dog is white with orange or black, colour distributed in even patches on the body, with white blaze on head desirable. Black and tan is black with tan or rust sharply defined appearing above each eye, in the ears, on the muzzle, throat, forechest, on all legs and below the tail. Where whole-coloured and particoloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, other points being equal, be given to the whole-coloured specimen. Sable-coloured dogs must be shaded throughout as uniformly as possible, with no self-coloured patches. In orange sable, the undercoat must be a light tan colour with deeper orange guard hairs ending in black tippings. In wolf sable the undercoat is light grey with a deeper shade of steel grey guard hairs ending in black tippings. A shaded muzzle on the sables is permissible, but a black mask on sables is a minor fault. Orange Pomeranians must be self-coloured throughout with light shadings of the same tone (not white) on breechings permitted. A black mask on an orange Pomeranian is a major fault. White chest, white foot, or white leg on whole-coloured dogs are major faults. White hairs on black, brown, blue or sable Pomeranians are objectionable. Tinges of lemon, or any other colour, on white dogs are objectionable. The above colours, as described, are the only allowable colours or combination of colours for Pomeranians.

The classes for Pomeranians may be divided by colour in Open Classes as follows: Black and brown; red, orange, or cream; sables; any other allowable colour.

HEAD

The head should be wedge-shaped, somewhat foxy in outline, the ***skull*** being slightly flat, large in proportion to the muzzle. In its profile it has a little stop which must not be too pronounced, and the hair on the head and face must be smooth or short-coated. The ***muzzle*** should finish rather fine. The ***nose*** should be self-coloured in blues and browns. In all other colours should be black. The ***teeth*** should meet in a scissors grip, in which part of the inner surface of the upper teeth meets and engages part of the outer surface of the lower teeth. This type of bite gives a firmer grip than one in which the edges of the teeth meet directly, and is subject to less wear. The ***mouth*** is considered overshot when the lower teeth fail to engage the inner surfaces of the upper teeth. The mouth is undershot when the lower teeth protrude beyond the upper teeth. One tooth out of line does not mean an undershot or overshot mouth. The ***eyes*** should be medium in size, rather than oblique in shape, not set too wide apart, or too close together, bright and dark in colour. The eye rims of the blues and browns are self-coloured. In all other colours the eye rims must be black. The ***ears*** should be small, not set too far apart or too low down, and carried perfectly erect, and should be covered with soft, short hair. Trimming unruly hairs on edges of ears permissible.

NECK

The neck rather short, well set in, and lion-like, covered with a profuse mane and frill of long, straight hair sweeping from the underjaw and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest as well as the top part of the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

The ***shoulders*** must be clean and laid well back. The ***forelegs*** must be well feathered and perfectly straight, of medium length and strength in due proportion to a well-balanced frame. The ***feet*** small, compact in shape, standing well up on toes.

BODY

The ***back*** must be short and level, and the body compact, being well ribbed up and rounded. The ***chest*** must be fairly deep.

HINDQUARTERS

The hind legs and thighs must be well feathered down to the hocks and must be fine in bone and free in action. Trimming around the edges of the toes and up the back of the legs to the first joint is permissible.

TAIL

The tail is characteristic of the breed and should be turned over the back and carried flat, set high. It is profusely covered with long, spreading hair.

FAULTS

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

Faults Major

- Round, domey skull
- Too large ears
- Undershot
- Pink eye rims
- Light or Dudley nose
- Out at elbows or shoulders
- Flat-sided dogs
- Down in pasterns

- Cow hocks
- Soft, flat, open coat
- Whole-coloured dogs with white chest, or white foot or leg
- Black mask on an orange.

Objectionable

- Overshot
- Large, round or light eyes
- High or low on legs, long toes
- Too wide in hind legs
- Trimming too close to show date
- Tail set too low on rump
- Black, brown, blue and sable should be free from white hairs
- Whites should be free from lemon or any other colour
- Underweight or overweight

Minor

- Must be free from lippiness
- Wide chest
- Tail should not curl back
- Black mask on sable
- White shadings on orange

GROUP V: TOYS

POODLE (TOY)

RECOGNIZED: 1916

Effective: January 2005

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.

For show purposes, there are three varieties of the Poodle breed: Standard, Miniature and Toy.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The breed probably dates back to the late Roman period but certainly the variety we know as the Standard Poodle was well established across the whole of Europe by the 16th century. The Miniature and Toy varieties developed in the next 200 years or so. The Poodle is the world's oldest water retriever, circus performer and truffle hunter. The ubiquitous Poodle is such a versatile dog, he can be all things to all people.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

That of a very active, gay, intelligent, smart and elegant-looking dog, squarely built, well proportioned carrying himself proudly. Properly clipped in the traditional fashion and carefully groomed, the Poodle has about him an air of distinction and dignity peculiar to himself.

TEMPERAMENT

The Poodle is known for his intelligence, his lively, mischievous sense of humour, and his willingness to please. The Poodle is a people-oriented breed that refuses to be ignored.

SIZE

Within the size limitations there is no preferred size.

Standard Poodle: The Standard Poodle is over 38 cm (15 in) at the highest point at the shoulder. Any Poodle 38 cm (15 in) or less in height shall be excused from competition as a Standard Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog then has the same status as a disqualified dog.

Miniature Poodle: The Miniature Poodle is 38 cm (15 in) or under at the highest point at the shoulder, with a minimum height in excess of 25.5 cm (10 in). Any Poodle that is over 38 cm (15 in) or under 25.5 cm (10 in) at the highest point at the shoulder shall be excused from competition as a Miniature Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog then has the same status as a disqualified dog.

Toy Poodle: The Toy Poodle is 25.5 cm (10 in) or under at the highest point at the shoulder. Any Poodle that is more than 25.5 cm (10 in) at the highest point at the shoulder shall be excused from competition as a Toy Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog than has the same status as a disqualified dog.

COAT

Curly Poodles: Dense, naturally harsh texture throughout, frizzy or curly.

Corded Poodles: All hair hanging in tight even cords of varying lengths.

CLIP
A Poodle under 12 months may be shown in the "Puppy" Clip. In all regular classes, Poodles 12 months or over must be shown in the "English Saddle" or "Continental" Clip. A Poodle shown in competitive classes in any other clip shall be disqualified. However, the Brood Bitch and Stud Dog may be shown in any clip.

Puppy Clip: A Poodle under a year old may be shown in the Puppy Clip with the coat long. The face, throat, feet, and base of the tail are shaved. The entire shaven foot is visible. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. In order to give a neat appearance and a smooth unbroken line, shaping of the coat is permissible.

English Saddle Clip: In the English Saddle Clip, the face, throat, feet, forelegs, and base of tail are shaved, leaving bracelets on the forelegs, and a pompon on the end of the tail. The hindquarters are covered with a short blanket of hair except for a curved shaved area on each flank and two shaved bands on each hind leg at the stifle and hock joints. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven foreleg above the bracelets are visible. The rest of the body may be shaped in order to ensure overall balance.

Continental Clip: In the Continental clip, the face, throat, feet, and base of the tail are shaved. The hindquarters are shaved with pompons (optional) on the hips. The legs are shaved leaving bracelets on the forelegs and rear legs. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven foreleg above the bracelets are visible. The rest of the body may be shaped to ensure overall balance.

In all three clips, the hair of the topknot may be left free, or shaped, or held in place by elastic bands used only on the skull.

COLOUR
Any solid colour. The coat is an even solid colour at the skin. In the blues, greys, silvers, browns, café-au-laits, apricots, and creams, the coat may show varying shades of the same colour. This is frequently present in the somewhat darker feathering of the ears and in the tipping of the ruff. *Note:* The tan-point pattern expressed in light and dark shades of the same colour is to be discouraged. While clear colours are definitely preferred, such natural variations in the shading of the coat are not to be considered faults. Brown and café-au-lait Poodles may have brown-coloured noses, eye rims and lips, dark toenails and dark amber eyes. Black, blue, grey, silver, cream, and white Poodles have black noses, eye rims and lips, and black or self-coloured toenails, and very dark eyes. In the apricots, while the foregoing colour is preferred, brown noses, eye rims and lips and dark amber eyes are permitted, but not desirable. Particoloured Poodles shall be disqualified. Particoloured is at least two definite colours appearing in clearly defined markings at the skin. The skin is pliable, tight, and not mottled.

HEAD
Skull should be slightly full and moderately peaked with a slight but definite stop. Cheekbones and muscles flat. Length from occiput to stop about the same as the length of muzzle. Viewed from the side, the plane of the top of the skull should extend parallel to the plane of the top of the muzzle. ***Muzzle:*** Long straight and fine, but strong, without lippiness. Moderate chiselling under the eyes. The chin definite enough to preclude snipiness. ***Teeth:*** (42) white and strong. Tight scissors or level bite. ***Nose:*** Sharp with well-defined nostrils. Eyes: Oval-shaped, very dark, tight eyelids; happy, alert and full of fire and intelligence. ***Ears*** hanging close to the head set at or slightly below eye level. The ear leather is long, wide and thickly feathered.

NECK
Well proportioned, arched, strong and long enough permitting the head to be carried high with dignity. Skin snug at the throat.

FOREQUARTERS
Forelegs straight, parallel when viewed from the front. When viewed from the side, the whole forelimb assembly should be placed well back on the body with a perpendicular line falling through the rear point of the scapula, the elbow at the deepest point of the brisket, and the back of the pastern. The angle of the scapula from the vertical should approach 45° and the angle between the scapula and humerus should approximate 90°. The pasterns are

strong. **Shoulders:** Strong and smoothly muscled. The shoulder blade (scapula) is well laid back and is about the same length as the forearm (humerus).

BODY

The ***chest*** deep, oval and moderately wide with a prominent breast bone. The ***ribs*** well sprung. To ensure the desirable squarely built appearance, the length of the body measured from the breastbone (prosternum) to the pinbone (ischiatic tuberosity) approximates the height from the highest point at the shoulders to the ground. However, the leg length is 55% of the height of the dog. The ***back*** short and strong and very slightly hollowed immediately behind the withers. The ***loin*** short, broad and muscular. Bone in proportion to the size of the dog.

HINDQUARTERS

Straight and parallel when viewed from the rear. When viewed from the side, muscular with width in the region of the stifles, which are well bent. Pelvis (set at 30° from the horizontal) and femur are about equal in length; hock to heel short and perpendicular to the ground. When standing, the rear toes are only slightly behind the point of the rump. Pin bone protruding behind and below the set on of tail to give a well-defined buttock. The angulation of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters. *Feet:* Rather small and oval in shape. Toes well arched and close with webbing. Pads thick and firm. Nails short but not excessively short. The front feet may turn out slightly and the rear feet should turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed.

TAIL

Set on high, carried up, and may be docked. The tail set is distinctly ahead of the pinbone. Never curled nor carried over the back.

GAIT

A straight, smooth, forward trot, light and effortless, verging on the single track, showing balanced reach and drive; pasterns, hocks and feet showing a light springing action. Head and tail carried high. It is imperative that all three varieties be moved in the ring fully and decidedly to show correct gait.

FAULTS

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

Major faults

Any distinct deviation from the desired characteristics described in the breed standard with particular attention to the following:

- Temperament: Shyness, viciousness
- Bad mouth: Undershot, overshot, wry mouth, missing teeth, weak underjaw
- Eyes: Round, protruding, large, very light, entropian, ectropian
- Muzzle: Down-faced, dish-faced, Roman nose, snipiness
- Neck: Ewe neck
- Forequarters: Steep shoulder, forelimb assembly too far forward
- Tail: Set low, snap tail
- Hindquarters: Cow hocks, sickle hocks, over-angulation
- Feet: flat, spread, thin pads no webbing, cat feet
- Gait: hackney, choppy, side winding, lumbering

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Particolours
- Unorthodox clip
- Size: A Poodle over or under the height limits who has been excused at three shows for this reason.

GROUP V: TOYS

PUG

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: July 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

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

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

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

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

TEMPERAMENT

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

SIZE

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

COAT

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

COLOUR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCALE OF POINTS	Fawn	Black
Symmetry	10	10
Size	5	10
Condition	5	5
Body	10	10
Legs and feet	5	5
Head	5	5
Muzzle	10	10
Ears	5	5
Eyes	10	10
Mask	5	-
Wrinkles	5	5
Tail	10	10
Trace	5	-
Coat	5	5
Colour	5	10
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

GROUP V: TOYS

RUSSKIY TOY

RECOGNIZED: 2024

Effective: July 2016

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

Origin & Purpose

At the beginning of the 20th century, the English Toy Terrier was one of the most popular toy dogs in Russia. However, in the period 1920-1950 the breeding of pure toy terriers was almost stopped and the number of dogs fell to a critical level. Only in the mid-'50s did Russian dog breeders begin the revival of the breed. Practically all dogs that were used for breeding had no pedigrees; many of them were not pure blood. The standard drafted for Toy Terriers significantly differed from that of the English Toy Terrier in many aspects. From this moment, the evolution of the breed in Russia went its own way.

On the 12th of October, 1958, two smooth-haired dogs, one of which had slightly longer hair, gave birth to a male dog with a spectacular fringes on ears and limbs. It was decided to keep this feature. The dog was mated with a bitch that also had slightly long hair. Thus, the long-haired variety of the Russian Toy appeared. It was called Moscow Longhaired Toy Terrier.

A dog breeder from Moscow, Yevgueniya Fominichna Zharova, played an important role in the creation of this breed variant.

It was during a long period of development, in an isolated context, along with a specifically conducted selection that a new breed was created – the Russian Toy with two varieties: long-haired and smooth-haired.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A small, elegant dog, lively, long-legged, with fine bone and lean muscles. Sexual dimorphism only slightly defined.

TEMPERAMENT

Active, very cheerful, neither cowardly nor aggressive. The behaviour is significantly different between dogs and bitches.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs and bitches, 20 to 28 cm (7.75 to 11 in), with a tolerance of +/- 1.25 cm (0.5 in)

Weight: Dogs and bitches, up to 3 kg (6.5 lb)

Square build. The height at elbows is only slightly more than half height at withers; the chest is sufficiently deep.

COAT

Skin: Thin, dry and tight-fitting. ***Hair:*** There exists two types for the breed: smooth-haired and longhaired.

Smooth-Haired: Short, close-lying, shiny hair, without undercoat or bald patches.

Long-Haired: Body is covered with moderately long (3 to 5 cm [1.25 to 2 in]), straight or slightly wavy hair, close-lying, which does not hide the natural outline of the body. Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and close-lying. Distinct feathers on rear side of limbs. The feet have long, silky hair that completely hides the

nails. Ears are covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe. Dogs of more than three years have such a fringe, which should completely hide the outer edges and tips of the ears. Body hair should not look tousled nor be too short (less than 2 cm [0.75 in]).

COLOUR
Black and tan, brown and tan, blue and tan. Also red of any shade with or without black or brown overlay. Richer shades are preferable for all colours.

HEAD
Skull: High but not too wide (width at the level of zygomatic arches does not exceed the depth of the skull). **Stop:** Clearly pronounced. ***Nose:*** Small, black or matching the coat colour. ***Muzzle:*** Lean and pointed, slightly shorter than the skull. ***Lips:*** Thin, lean, tight- fitting and dark or matching the coat colour. ***Jaws/teeth:*** Small, white. Scissors bite. Absence of two incisors permitted in each jaw. ***Cheekbones:*** Only slightly pronounced. ***Eyes:*** Quite large, rounded, dark, slightly prominent, set well apart and looking straight ahead. Eyelids are dark or matching the coat colour, tightly fitting. ***Ears:*** Big, thin, set high, erect.

NECK
Long, lean, carried high, slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS
General appearance: Thin and lean; seen from the front, the front legs are straight and parallel. ***Shoulders:*** The shoulder blades are moderately long and not too sloping. ***Upper arm:*** Forming an angle of 105° with the shoulder blade. The length of upper arm is approximately equal to the length of shoulder. ***Elbows:*** In line with the body. ***Forearm:*** Long, straight. ***Wrist:*** Lean. ***Pastern:*** Almost vertical. ***Forefeet:*** Small, oval, turning neither in nor out. Toes well-knit and arched. Nails and resilient pads are black or match the coat colour.

BODY
Topline: Gradually sloping from the withers to the root of the tail. ***Withers:*** Slightly pronounced. ***Back:*** Strong and straight. ***Loin:*** Short and slightly arched. ***Croup:*** The croup is somewhat rounded and slightly sloping. ***Chest:*** The chest is oval, sufficiently deep and not too wide. **Underline/belly:** Tucked up belly and drawn up flanks, forming a nicely curved line from the chest to the flanks.

HINDQUARTERS
Seen from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel, but standing a little bit wider than the forelegs. Stifles and hocks are sufficiently bent. ***Upper thigh:*** Muscles are lean and developed. **L*ower thigh:*** The upper and lower thighs are of the same length. ***Hock:*** Sufficiently angulated. ***Rear pastern:*** Vertical. ***Hind feet:*** Arched, a little bit narrower than forefeet. Nails and pads are black or match the coat colour.

TAIL
Docked (only two or three vertebrae are left), carried high. ***Undocked:*** Sickle tail. It should not be carried lower than back level.

GAIT
Easy, straightforward, fast. No noticeable change in the topline when moving.

FAULTS

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

- Timid behaviour
- Level bite or incisors sloping forward
- Semi-pricked ears. This condition in long-haired dogs with heavy fringes is permissible but not desirable.
- Low set tail
- Presence of bald patches in smooth-haired dogs
- Too long or too short hair on body of long-haired dogs
- Small white spots on chest and toes
- Solid black, brown and blue colours. Tan markings too large or with dark shadings.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive, overly shy
- Any dogs clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified
- Overshot, pronounced undershot. Absence of 1 canine; absence of more than 2 incisors in either jaw
- Hanging ears
- Short legs
- Many bald patches in short-haired dogs
- Long-haired dogs: Absence of fringes on ears and presence of curly hair
- White coat, white spots on the head, abdomen and above metacarpus; large white patches on chest and throat, presence of brindle markings
- Size over 30 cm (11.75 in) or under 18 cm (7 in)
- Weight less than 1 kg (2.25 lb)

Note: Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding

GROUP V: TOYS

SILKY TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1965

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 Silky Terrier is a lightly built, moderately low set, companion dog of pronounced terrier character and spirited action.

TEMPERAMENT

The keen, alert air of the terrier is characteristic, with shyness or excessive nervousness to be faulted. The manner is quick, friendly, responsive.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 22.75 to 25.5 cm (9 to 10 in)

Weight: 3.75 to 4.5 kg (8 to 10 lb)

Pronounced diminutiveness (such as a height of less than 20.25 cm [8 in]) is not desired; it accentuates the quality of toyishness as opposed to the breed's definite terrier character.

COAT

Flat in texture fine, glossy, silky; on matured specimens the desired length of coat from behind the ears to the set on of the tail is from 12.75 to 15.25 cm (5 to 6 in). On the top of the head the hair is so profuse as to form a topknot, but long hair on face and ears is objectionable. Legs from knee and hock joints to feet should be free from long hair. The hair is parted on the head and down over the back to the root of the tail.

COLOUR

Blue and tan. The blue may be silver blue, pigeon blue or slate blue, the tan deep and rich. The blue extends from the base of the skull to the tip of the tail, down the forelegs to the pasterns and down the thighs to the hocks. On the tail, the blue should be very dark. Tan appears on muzzle and cheeks, around the base of the ears, below the pasterns and hocks, and around the vent. There is a tan spot over each eye. The topknot should be silver or fawn.

HEAD

The head is strong, wedge-shaped and moderately long. The skull is a trifle longer than the muzzle, in proportion about three-fifths for the skull, two-fifths for the muzzle. ***Skull:*** Flat, and not too wide between the ears. ***Stop:*** Shallow. The ***nose*** is black. ***Teeth:*** Strong and well aligned. Scissors bite. ***Eyes:*** Dark in colour and piercingly keen in expression. ***Ears:*** Small, V-shaped and pricked. They are set high and carried erect without any tendency to flare obliquely off the skull.

NECK

The neck fits gracefully into sloping shoulders. It is medium long, fine and to some degree crested along its topline.

FOREQUARTERS
Well-laid-back shoulders, together with good angulation at the upper arm, set the forelegs nicely under the body. Forelegs are strong, straight, and rather fine boned.

BODY
Low-set, about one-fifth longer than the dog's height at the withers. The topline is level. A topline showing a roach or dip is a serious fault. Brisket medium wide, and deep enough to extend down to the elbows.

HINDQUARTERS
Thighs: Well muscled and strong, but not so developed as to appear heavy. ***Legs:*** Moderately angulated at stifles and hocks, with the hocks low and equidistant from the hock joints to the ground. ***Feet:*** Small, cat-like, round, compact. Pads are thick and springy while the nails are strong and dark coloured. The feet point straight ahead, with no turning in or out.

TAIL
May be docked or undocked, both are equally acceptable. On docked dogs, the tail is set high and carried erect or semi-erect but not over gay. It is well-coated, but devoid of plume. On undocked dogs, the first three vertebrae to be carried erect or semi-erect, the balance to be a sickle which may point towards the head. The tail set must be correct, not over gay. It is well-coated, but devoid of plume.

GAIT
Should be free, light footed, lively, and straight forward. Hindquarters should have strong propelling power.

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

- Shyness or excessive nervousness
- A bite markedly undershot or overshot is a serious fault.
- Light eyes are a fault.
- A too-short body is a fault.
- White or flesh-coloured nails are a fault.
- Toeing in or out on the move is to be faulted.

GROUP V: TOYS

TOY FOX TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 2006

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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Toy Fox Terrier is truly a Toy and a Terrier, and both have influenced his personality and character. As a Terrier, the TFT possesses keen intelligence, courage and animation. As a Toy, he is diminutive, and devoted with an endless abiding love for his master. The Toy Fox Terrier is a well-balanced Toy dog of athletic appearance displaying grace and agility in equal measure with strength and stamina. His lithe muscular body has a smooth elegant outline, which conveys the impression of effortless movement and endless endurance. He is naturally well groomed, proud, animated and alert. Characteristic traits are his elegant head; his short, glossy and predominantly white coat coupled with predominantly solid head and his short high-set tail.

TEMPERAMENT

The Toy Fox Terrier is intelligent, alert and friendly, and completely loyal to their owners and protective of them. He learns new tasks quickly, is eager to please, and adapts to almost any situation. The Toy Fox Terrier, like other terriers, is self-possessed, spirited, determined and not easily intimidated. He is a highly animated toy dog that is comical, entertaining and playful all his life. Any individuals lacking good terrier attitude and personality are to be faulted.

SIZE

Height: 22.75 to 28 cm (9 to 11 in) preferred; 21.5 to 29.25 cm (8.5 to 11.5 in), acceptable

Proportion: The Toy Fox Terrier is square in proportion, with height being approximately equal to length with height measured from withers to ground and length measured from point of shoulder to buttocks. Slightly longer in bitches acceptable. *Substance:* Bone must be strong, but not excessive and always in proportion to size. Overall balance is important.

COAT

The coat is short, satiny, shiny, fine in texture and smooth to the touch. It is slightly longer at the ruff, uniformly covering the body.

COLOUR

Tricolour: Predominantly black head with sharply defined tan markings on cheeks, lips and eye dots. Body is over 50% white with or without black body spots.

White, Chocolate and Tan: Predominantly chocolate head with sharply defined tan markings on cheeks, lips and eye dots. Body is over 50% white with or without chocolate body spots.

White and Tan: Predominantly tan head. Body is over 50% white with or without tan body spots.

White and Black: Predominantly black head. Body is over 50% white with or without black body spots.

Colour should be rich and clear. Blazes are acceptable but may not touch the eyes or the ears. Clear white is preferred but a small amount of ticking is not to be penalized.

Body spots on black-headed tricolours must be black. Body spots on chocolate headed tricolours must be chocolate. Both with or without a slight fringe of tan alongside any body spots near the chest and under the tail as seen in normal bicolour patterning.

HEAD

The head is elegant, balanced and expressive with no indication of coarseness. Expression is intelligent, alert, eager and full of interest. ***Eyes:*** Clear, bright and dark, including eye rims, with the exception of chocolates whose eye rims should be self-coloured. The eyes are full, round and somewhat prominent, yet never bulging with a soft intelligent expression. They are set well apart, not slanted, and fit well together into the sockets. ***Ears:*** Erect, pointed, inverted V-shaped, set high and close together, but never touching. The size is in proportion to the head and body. ***Skull:*** Moderate in width, slightly rounded and softly wedge-shaped. Medium stop, somewhat sloping. When viewed from the front, the head widens gradually from the nose to the base of the ears. The distance from the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the occipital. The cheeks are flat and muscular, with the area below the eyes well filled in. ***Muzzle:*** Strong rather than fine, in proportion to the head as a whole and parallel to the top of the skull. ***Nose:*** Black only with the exception of self-coloured in chocolate dogs. ***Lips*** are small and tight fitting. ***Bite:*** A full complement of strong white teeth meeting in a scissors bite is preferred. Loss of teeth should not be faulted as long as the bite can be determined as correct.

NECK

The neck is carried proudly erect, well set on, slightly arched, gracefully curved, clean, muscular and free from throatiness. It is proportioned to the head and body and widens gradually blending smoothly into the shoulders. The length of the neck is approximately the same as that of the head.

FOREQUARTERS

Forequarters are well angulated. The ***shoulder*** is firmly set and has adequate muscle but is not overdeveloped. The shoulders are sloping and well laid back, blending smoothly from neck to back. The ***forechest*** is well developed. The ***elbows*** are close and perpendicular to the body. The ***legs*** are parallel and straight to the pasterns, which are strong and straight while remaining flexible. ***Feet*** are small and oval, pointing forward turning neither in nor out. Toes are strong, well arched and closely knit with deep pads.

BODY

The ***topline*** is level when standing and gaiting. The body is balanced and tapers slightly from the ribs to flank with length approximately equal to height; bitches may be slightly longer. The ***chest*** is deep and muscular with well sprung ribs. Depth of chest extends to the point of elbow. The ***back*** is straight, level and muscular. Short and strong in loin with moderate tuck-up to denote grace and elegance. The ***croup*** is level with the topline and well rounded.

HINDQUARTERS

Hindquarters are well angulated, strong, muscular and free from droop or crouch. The ***upper*** and ***lower thighs*** are strong, well muscled and of good length. The ***stifles*** are clearly defined and well angulated. ***Hock joints*** are well let down and firm. The rear ***pasterns*** are straight. The ***legs*** are parallel from the rear and turn neither in nor out.

TAIL

The tail is set high, held erect and in proportion to the size of the dog. May be docked to the third or fourth joint.

GAIT

Movement is smooth and flowing, with the legs moving nearly parallel and in a line at a walk or slow trot. The topline should remain straight and head and tail carriage erect while gaiting. Movement is balanced and coordinated with good reach and strong drive.

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.

- Apple head
- Hackney gait
- Colour: Other than ticking, that extends below the elbow or the hock

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any dog under 21.5 cm (8.5 in) or over 29.25 cm (11.5 in)
- Ears not erect on any dog over six months of age
- Dudley nose
- Undershot, wry mouth, overshot more than 3.25 mm (0.125 in)
- A blaze extending into the eyes or ears
- Any colour combination not stated above. Any dog whose head is more than fifty-percent white. Any dog whose head and body spots are of different colours.

GROUP V: TOYS

TOY MANCHESTER TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

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

SIZE

Weight not exceeding 5.5 kg (12 lb). All dogs weighing more than 5.5 kg (12 lb) shall be disqualified. It is recommended that at all dog shows, the Open class shall be (and any or all other classes, except puppy class, may be) divided as: (a) under 3.25 kg (7 lb); and (b) 3.25 to 5.5 kg (7 to 12 lb).

COAT

Smooth, short, thick, dense, close and glossy; not soft.

COLOUR

Jet black and rich mahogany tan, which should not run or blend into each other but meet abruptly forming clear, well-defined lines of colour division. A small tan spot over each eye; a very small tan spot on each cheek. The lips of the upper and lower jaws should be tanned, extending under the throat, ending in the shape of the letter V. The inside of the ears partly tanned. Tan spots, called rosettes, on each side of the chest above the front legs, more pronounced in puppies than in adults. There should be a black "thumb mark" patch on the front of each foreleg between the pastern and the knee. There should be a distinct black "pencil mark" line running lengthwise on the top of each toe on all four feet. The remainder of the forelegs to be tan to the knees. Tan on the hind legs should continue from the pencilling on the feet up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint; the outside of the hind legs to be black. There should be tan under tail, and on the vent, but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. (White in any part of the coat is a serious fault and shall disqualify whenever the white shall form a patch or stripe measuring as much as 1.25 cm [0.5 in] in its longest dimension.)

HEAD

Long, narrow, tight skinned, almost flat, with a slight indentation up the forehead; slightly wedge-shaped, tapering to the nose, with no visible cheek muscles, and well filled up under the eyes; level in mouth, with tight-lipped jaws. ***Nose:*** Black. ***Eyes:*** Small, bright, sparkling and as near black as possible; set moderately close together; oblong in shape, slanting upwards on the outside; they should neither protrude nor sink in the skull. ***Ears:*** Of moderate size; set well up on skull and rather close together; thin, moderately narrow at base; with pointed tips; naturally erect carriage. Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or "bell" ears are a serious fault; cropped or cut ears shall disqualify.

NECK

The neck should be of moderate length, slim and graceful; gradually becoming large as it approaches, and blend smoothly with the sloping shoulders; free from throatiness; slightly arched from the occiput.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders sloping. Forelegs straight, and well under body. Feet compact, well arched, with jet-black nails; and two middle toes in the front feet rather longer than the others.

BODY

Back: Slightly arched at the loin and falling again to the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulder. ***Body:*** Moderately short with robust loins. ***Chest:*** Narrow between the legs; deep in the brisket. ***Ribs:*** Well sprung out behind the shoulders.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs should not turn in or out as viewed from the rear, carried back; hocks well let down. The ***hind feet*** shaped like those of a cat.

TAIL

Moderately short and set on where the arch of the back ends. Thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, not carried higher than the back.

FAULTS

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

- White in any part of the coat is a serious fault
- Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or "bell" ears are a serious fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Cropped or cut ears
- White whenever it shall form a patch or stripe measuring as much as 1.25 cm (0.5 in) in its longest dimension
- Weight more than 5.5 kg (12 lb)

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (including eyes, nose, and ears)	30
Neck and shoulders	10
Body (including chest, and tail)	15
Legs and feet	15
Coat	10
Colour	20
TOTAL	**100**

GROUP V: TOYS

XOLOITZCUINTLI (TOY)

RECOGNIZED: 2014

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 world's oldest and rarest breeds, the Xoloitzcuintli (pronounced show-low-eets-queent-lee) can be called the first dog of the Americas. The name is derived from the Aztec god Xolotl and the Aztec word for dog Itzcuintli. Highly prized for their curative and mystical powers, a reputation that persists to this day, the Xolo held a place of special religious significance for many ancient cultures. Clay and ceramic effigies of Xolo's date back over 3000 years and have been discovered in the tombs of the Toltec, Mayan, Zapoteca and Colima Indians.

There are three sizes: Toy, Miniature and Standard. The miniature and standard Xolos were first registered in Mexico in 1955. Before then, the breed was kept alive by secluded Indian tribes in remote parts of Mexico and South America. The Countess Lascelle De Premio Real was primarily responsible for the re-establishment of this almost extinct native breed, which is now designated as the official dog of Mexico.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A dog of clean and graceful outline, equally combining elegance and strength. There are two varieties: coated and hairless. In the ***hairless variety***, the principle characteristic is the total or almost total absence of hair. In the ***coated variety***, the hair should be short, dense and flat. In conformation, the Xolo is lean and well proportioned, somewhat like a Manchester Terrier

TEMPERAMENT

A calm, cheerful dog, quiet and tranquil, attentive and alert, somewhat aloof towards strangers. Barking and growling only under provocation.

SIZE

Height at the withers, as follows:

Toy: From 25 cm (9.75 in), up to and including 35 cm (13.75 in)

Miniature: Over 35 cm (13.75 in), up to and including 46 cm (18 in)

Standard: Over 46 cm (18 in), up to and including 58 cm (22.75 in)

Length of body, measuring from point of shoulders to end of rump, in proportion to height at withers, equals 10:9, thus slightly longer than high. Bitches may be slightly longer than dogs. Xolos with long narrow bodies and short limbs to be severely faulted. Medium bone is desirable; however, bone type should be in proportion to the overall size of the dog. The larger the dog the more bone acceptable, remembering that the breed exhibits an overall view of elegance and strength.

COAT

The principle characteristic of the hairless variety is the absence of hair in general, but the presence of a tuft of short coarse, and not very dense hair on the head and nape is acceptable. It is also common to have similar hair

on the feet and tail. Hair on areas other than the head, nape, feet and tail is a serious fault. Skin is smooth, firm, sensitive to the touch and seems to radiate heat. Scars caused by accidents should not be penalized.

In the coated variety the hair is short, dense and lies flat on the body, completely covering all areas of the dog. Long soft or wavy hair in either variety is a serious fault.

COLOUR

Colours may range from black to grey, red, liver, bronze to golden yellow. Particolours occur, including white patches. Solid colours and darker shades are preferred.

HEAD

Expression is thoughtful and intelligent, showing distinctive brow wrinkles when at attention. The expression is of a vivacious animal, conveying the noble and faithful character of this breed. ***Eyes*** should be almond-shaped and of medium size, neither sunken nor protruding. Both eyes are the same colour, which varies from yellow to black, the darker being preferred. The eye rims are dark on dark-coloured dogs and may be lighter on light-coloured dogs. ***Ears*** are large, expressive and elegant, set medium high and carried erect when alert. The ear leather is to have a thin and delicate texture. Ears not standing erect at one year of age is a fault. Cropping is prohibited. ***Skull*** is wedge- shaped. ***Stop*** is not pronounced. The ***muzzle*** is slightly longer than the skull, with strong upper and lower jaws. The jaw line blends smoothly into the muzzle. The ***nose*** is black on dark-coloured dogs and may be lighter on light-coloured dogs. Lips are thin and tight; cheeks are barely developed. The ***bite*** is a tight scissors bite. Overshot or undershot is a serious fault. In the hairless variety the absence of premolars is to be expected and the absence of molars is not to be penalized. A complete set of incisors is preferred but lack thereof not to be penalized. In the coated variety full dentition is required. Moderate wrinkling on the heads of adults is acceptable.

NECK

The neck is long and slightly arched, blending smoothly into the shoulders. The skin is without wrinkles or dewlap, though in young dogs under one year of age wrinkled skin may still be present.

FOREQUARTERS

Seen from the front, the ***front legs*** are straight, vertical, in good proportion and of good length in relation to the body. The ***shoulders*** are flat and muscular, the length of shoulder blade and upper arm are also of good length and proportion in relation to the body. The moderate angulation of shoulder blade and upper arm permits free and reaching movement. The strong elbows fit close to the chest wall, never turned outward (elbowing out). The ***feet*** are hare-feet, webbed with tight well arched toes. Pads are firm and elastic. Nails are short and black on dark coloured dogs and may be light on light coloured dogs. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet may have a small bristly hair, and neither toe in nor out.

BODY

The body is well developed and strongly built. From the front the forechest is adequately broad but the tip of the sternum does not protrude. The ***brisket*** reaches the point of the elbow, ***ribs*** are well sprung but not barrel-shaped. The ***topline*** shows not very well-defined withers, a straight level and firm back and loin, strong and muscular having a slight arch. The ***croup*** is gently rounded, muscular and relatively broad. The **underline** is elegant, beginning under the chest and following the muscular tucked-up belly in a rising line.

HINDQUARTERS

Seen from the back, the ***hind legs*** are straight and parallel with strong well-muscled thighs, standing wide rather than close. ***Stifles:*** Moderately bent, hocks straight, turning neither in nor out, with well let down angulation of proportionate degree to permit free strong driving movement of the hindquarters. ***Feet*** and nails are the same as front. Dewclaws may be removed. Cow hocks are a serious fault.

TAIL
The tail is long and thin and may have some bristly hair. Set on low, reaching to the hock, and tapering towards the tip. In movement it is carried high, curved, never curled over the back. In repose, it hangs down in a slight curve.

GAIT
The Xolo has a long, elegant, springy step, a free and effortless fast trot, with a double-tracking movement. The legs converge towards a centre line as speed increases but do not single-track. Head and tail are carried high.

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.

- In hairless variety, hair on parts not mentioned in the above
- In the coated variety, patches of hair missing
- Long, soft, wavy hair
- Skin slack forming folds
- Dewlaps
- Albinism
- Head very broad
- Too nervous or aggressive dogs
- Eyes very light in colour
- Body very long and narrow with short legs
- Short tail

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Cropped or drop ears
- Height dogs or bitches under 25 cm (9.75 in) or over 58 cm (22.75 in)
- Docked tail
- Long, soft topknot as with a Chinese Crested Dog
- Absence of one or more testicles

GROUP V: TOYS

YORKSHIRE TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2015

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

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Yorkshire Terrier is one of the most glamorous and popular of the toy breeds. It was originally bred in Yorkshire, England, for the not-so-glamorous job of keeping down the rats in the coal pits and cotton mills. It was also used by the miners as a sporting terrier in rat-killing contests. If this seems a far cry from the dainty, profusely coated dog of today's show ring, it should be remembered that this all took place in the mid-19th century, when the Yorkie was bred to do the work of a terrier and when it weighed in the area of 6.75 kg (15 lb). The breed made a big hit with the ladies and soon was in great demand as a pet.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

That of a well-balanced long-coated toy terrier, readily identified by its straight-flowing silky body coat of bright shiny lustrous steel blue and clear-shaded golden tan. The hair is parted on the muzzle and from the base of the skull to the end of the tail. The Yorkie is square and well proportioned. The dog's high head carriage and alert expression give the appearance of self-confidence, a sparkling and vigorous manner.

TEMPERAMENT

The keenly alert air of the terrier is characteristic. He is intelligent, friendly and willing to please.

SIZE

The weight not to exceed 3.25 kg (7 lb).

COAT

Quality and texture of coat is of prime importance. The hair is glossy, silky and fine in texture reflecting a certain brilliance and feels cool to the touch. The coat on the body hangs perfectly straight, not wavy, showing the outline of the well-bodied Yorkie. On the mature dog, the coat will eventually reach floor length. The fall on the head is long and tied in the centre with one bow. The hair on the muzzle is moderately long.

COLOUR

Puppies are born black with tan markings showing a gradual progression to the colour of the mature adult dog to which the following colour requirements apply. *Body colour:* The body coat is a bright steel blue, not light silver and not BLACK, not mingled with fawn, bronzy or black hairs. The blue extends over the body from the back of the neck to the root of the tail. *Head, chest and legs:* A clear golden tan deeper in colour at sides of head, at ear roots, and on the muzzle, with ears a deep golden tan. The golden-tan hair is shaded from the roots down and does not extend down the back of the neck, nor above the elbows on forelegs or above the stifle on the hind legs.

HEAD

Skull should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round. ***Muzzle:*** Not too long in proportion to skull, set on a 90° angle to the head forming the stop. ***Nose:*** Jet black. ***Mouth:*** Either level or scissors bite with strong sound

teeth. ***Eyes:*** Oval, dark and sparkling, having a sharp, intelligent expression, placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent, and the eye rims should be dark in colour. ***Ears:*** Small V-shaped, carried erect, set high on the head, with the hair trimmed short on the tips.

NECK
Medium length, blending smoothly into the shoulders to create the elegant head carriage.

FOREQUARTERS
Legs quite straight, ***elbows*** neither in nor out, ***pasterns*** strong and straight with ideal ***shoulder*** angulation of 45°. ***Feet*** are round with black toenails.

BODY
Topline must be level. The ***chest*** has a good spring of rib, oval in shape, with gradual rounding toward the base with sufficient depth for the elbows. The ***loin*** to be short and strong.

HINDQUARTERS
Sturdy, well-muscled hindquarters with proper angulation, sound stifles and hocks turning neither in nor out. ***Feet*** are round with black toenails.

TAIL
Dock to a medium length, with plenty of hair, darker blue in colour than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, carried higher than the level of the back. ***Undocked*** or natural tail must not detract from the overall appearance or balance. Plenty of hair, darker blue in colour than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail. Carried a little higher that level of back.

GAIT
Smooth and flowing, moving in a straight line, with a free and easy 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.

- Excessive shyness
- Cottony or woolly texture coat
- Black body coat on a mature dog; fawn or bronzy hair intermingled with blue; sooty or black hairs intermingled with the golden tan of adult dogs
- Overshot or undershot bite
- Rounded bat ears
- Cropped ears
- Roached back
- Sloping croup

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Ears held erect by tying the hair into the topknot
- Any adulteration in the colour of the coat by artificial means

GROUP V: TOYS

MISCELLANEOUS & OTHER BREEDS

- Biewer Terrier
- Coton de Tulear

GROUP V: TOYS

BIEWER TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: N/A

Effective: January 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 Biewer Terrier's history began in Germany with the birth of a blue, white and gold puppy in 1984 at the Friedheck Kennel of Mr. and Mrs. Biewer. This toy breed's popularity saw an influx of these tricoloured terriers brought to North America in 2003. Their name is pronounced "beaver" like the animal.

Their purpose is to love and be loved. Although playful and whimsical, they are obedient and loyal companions. The Biewer Terrier is a hearty, athletic and confident breed. They excel in conformation, as well as companion and performance sports.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Biewer Terrier is an elegant, long-haired, uniquely tricoloured toy terrier with a breed signature ponytail. The coat parts down the middle, hanging straight and evenly on both sides of the body as though a comb has been used to part it. The back is level, with height at withers being equal to height at the croup. Although the outline of the dog gives the appearance of a square, the body length is slightly longer than the overall height. The tail is set high and carried well arched over the body, covered with a long luxurious plume.

TEMPERAMENT

Intelligent, loyal and very devoted to their human family. They have a fun-loving, child-like attitude that makes them a great companion for all ages. They quickly make friends with both people and animals.

SIZE

Height at withers is the same as the height at the croup, measuring 18 to 28 cm (7 to 11 in), with weight being 1.75 to 3.75 kg (4 to 8 lb). Length of body from prosternum to ischium is longer than overall height at the withers, making the dog off square although square is acceptable. Fine to medium boned.

COAT

Long and flowing with a soft silky texture. Hair is straight without an undercoat, hanging close to the ground if not touching. Coat maybe trimmed to floor length for ease of movement. Head fall is tied up into a single ponytail on top of the head, hanging loose. Puppy ponytails may be placed a little lower on the forehead as to gather the short hairs. A bow is used for adornment. No topknots or rollovers. Feet are trimmed for a neat, clean appearance. Trim around anus.

COLOUR

The Biewer Terrier is a uniquely tricoloured toy terrier. Head colouring is blue/black, gold/tan and white in good symmetry. Any combination of the following two head colours: blue/black and gold/tan OR gold/tan and white in good symmetry is acceptable. Hair on back is blue/black and white; amounts of each colour are of personal preference with no dominating patterns. Chest, stomach and tip of the tail are white. The white from the chest

should come up the neck to cover the chin. The beard may stay white or darken as the dog matures. No amount of tan hair may be found on the back, belly or chest. A small amount of gold/tan hair may be found around the anus. Coat on legs above the elbows and stifles are blue/black and/or white. A small amount of gold/tan hair on the upper legs is acceptable, but not desirable. Legs are to be white from the elbows and stifles to the feet.

HEAD

Expression is more human than that of a dog, being bright and intelligent. ***Eyes*** are medium-sized and may be round or almond-shaped with a crisp, clear countenance. Iris is as dark as possible. ***Ears*** are small, upright, V-shaped, moderately wide set, and covered with hair except the tips being shaved. They are set to the back of the skull and the base is level with the eyes. ***Skull*** is slightly rounded. Moderate stop. ***Muzzle*** is one-third the length of the head. Eye rims, nose and lips are completely black. Level or scissors bite. ***Teeth*** are straight and even.

NECK

Moderate in length, free from throatiness.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs should be straight, elbows neither in nor out. Angulation is moderate. ***Shoulders*** are nicely laid back to allow for good reach and freedom of movement. ***Elbows*** are set close to the body. ***Legs*** are straight when viewed from the front, muscular and covered with hair. ***Pasterns*** should be upright and straight. Dewclaws may or may not be present. ***Feet*** are round with well-arched toes that are covered with hair, which may be trimmed to allow unimpeded movement or trimmed to show the shape of the foot. Pads are black and/or flesh. Nails are black or white.

BODY

Length is slightly longer than the overall height, although square is acceptable. ***Chest*** comes to the elbows with a good width. ***Ribs*** are moderately sprung. ***Underline*** is slightly tucked up. Level ***back line***. ***Loin*** is well developed and strong.

HINDQUARTERS

Angulation moderate, in balance with the forequarters. ***Hind legs*** are straight when viewed from behind, muscular and covered with hair. ***Stifle*** is slightly bent when viewed from the side. ***Hocks*** are straight when viewed from behind, pointing neither in nor out. Dewclaws may or may not be present. ***Feet*** are round with well-arched toes that are covered with hair, which may be trimmed to allow unimpeded movement or trimmed to show the shape of the foot. Pads are black and/or flesh. Nails are black or white.

TAIL

Set high and carried well-arched over the body in a graceful sickle curve. Covered with a long luxurious plume that lies to either side of the body. Length of tailbone must go to the stifles or beyond. When at rest, the tail may be relaxed. A kink in the tail that does not affect tail carriage is not to be faulted.

GAIT

The Biewer Terrier moves with confidence and pride. Movement should be graceful, smooth and straightforward without being stilted or hackneyed. When viewed from the side, the back line remains level and gives an impression of rapid movement, size considered. Hind legs should track in line with the front legs, going neither inside nor outside. Tail must be up when in motion.

FAULTS

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

- Over 3.75 kg (8 lb), under 1.75 kg (4 lb) as an adult
- Overshot or undershot bite
- Incomplete pigment on the eye rims, nose and lips
- Roach or rounded back, high in front or rear, hackneyed gait in adults
- Incorrect placement of ponytail
- Small amount of tan on the upper legs

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Head falls that display topknots or roll overs common to other breeds
- Ears not erect or held erect by tying the hair into the ponytail
- Blue eye(s)
- Brown or liver pigmentation of the eye rims, nose, lips and pads
- Head colouring that is blue/black and white
- Head that is one colour
- Body that is all blue/black or all white
- Any other colour or combination of colours other than those that are listed
- Any adulteration in the colour of the coat by artificial means

GROUP V: TOYS

COTON DE TULEAR

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 Coton de Tuléar, named for his cottony coat is a Bichon type breed. These ratters gave rise to the cotton de Réunion on the island by that name. Now extinct the breed was modified in Madagascar through crosses with the Maltese. The coton enjoyed the favour of the Madagascar upper class.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Small, long-haired, companion dog with a white cotton-textured coat, with round, dark eyes and a lively, intelligent expression.

TEMPERAMENT

Of a happy temperament, stable, very sociable with humans and with other dogs; it adapts perfectly to all ways of life. The temperament of the Coton de Tuléar is one of the main characteristics of the breed.

SIZE

Height at the withers:

Dogs, 25 to 28 cm (9.75 to 11 in), tolerance of 2 cm (0.75 in) above and 1 cm (0.4 in) below
Bitches, 23 to 25 cm (9 to 9.75 in), tolerance of 2 cm (0.75 in) above and 1 cm (0.4 in) below

Weight:

Dogs, from 4 kg (8.75 lb) to a maximum of 6 kg (13.25 lb)
Bitches, from 3.5 kg (7.5 lb) to a maximum of 5 kg (11 lb)

Important proportions: The height at the withers in relationship to the length of the body is 2:3. The length of the head in relationship to that of the body is 2:5. The length of the skull in relationship to that of the muzzle is 9:5.

COAT

Skin: Fine, stretched tight over all the body; although of pink colour, it can be pigmented. ***Coat:*** This is one of the main characteristics of the breed from which its very name derives. Very soft and supple, with the texture of cotton, never hard or rough, the coat is dense, profuse and can be very slightly wavy.

COLOUR

Ground colour: White. A few slight shadings of light grey colour (mixture of white and black hairs) or of red roan (mixture of white and fawn hairs) are permitted on the ears. On the other parts of the body, such shadings can be tolerated, if they do not alter the general appearance of white coat. They are however not sought after.

HEAD

Short, seen from above triangular. **Skull:** Seen from the front, slightly rounded; rather wide in relation to its length. Superciliary arches only slightly developed. Slight frontal groove. Occipital protuberance and crest only slightly accentuated. Well-developed zygomatic arches. **Stop:** Slight. **Nose:** In the extension of the nasal bridge; black;

brown is tolerated; nostrils wide open. **Muzzle:** Straight. **Lips:** Fine, tight, of the same colour as the nose. **Jaws/teeth:** Teeth well aligned. Scissors bite, pincer bite or inverted bite without losing contact. The absence of the PM1 is not penalized; the M3s are not taken into consideration. **Cheeks:** Lean. **Eyes:** Rather rounded, dark, lively, wide apart; the rims of the eyelids are well pigmented with black or brown according to the colour of the nose. **Ears:** Pendulous, triangular, high set on the skull, fine at the tips; carried close to the cheeks, reaching the corners of the lips. Covered with white hairs or with some traces of light grey (mixture of white and black hairs giving a light-grey appearance) or red roan (mixture of white and fawn hairs giving a red-roan appearance – lemon).

NECK

Well muscled, slightly arched. Neck well set into shoulders. Proportion of neck to body is 1:5. Clean neck with no dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The front legs are upright. ***Shoulder and upper arm:*** Oblique shoulder, muscled. Scapulohumeral angle about 120°. The length of the upper arm corresponds approximatively to that of the shoulder blade. ***Lower arm:*** Humero-radial angle about 120°. Lower arms vertical and parallel, well muscled, with good bone. The length of the lower arm corresponds approximatively to that of the upper arm. ***Pastern joint:*** A continuation of the line of the lower arm. ***Pastern:*** Strong, seen in profile sloping very slightly. ***Forefeet:*** Small, round, toes tight, arched; pads pigmented.

BODY

Topline: Very slightly convex. Dog longer than high. ***Withers:*** Only slightly pronounced. ***Back and loin:*** Strong back, topline very slightly arched. ***Loin:*** Well muscled. ***Croup:*** Oblique, short and muscled. ***Chest:*** Well developed, well let down to elbow level, long. Ribs well sprung. ***Belly:*** Tucked up but not excessively.

HINDQUARTERS

The ***hind legs*** are upright. Though dewclaws are not sought after, their presence is not penalized. ***Upper thigh:*** Strongly muscled; coxo-femoral angle about 80°. ***Lower thigh:*** Oblique, forming with the femur an angle of about 120°. ***Hock:*** joint dry, well defined, angle of the hock about 160°. ***Rear pasterns:*** Vertical. ***Hind feet:*** Similar to forefeet.

TAIL

Low set, in the axis of the spinal column. At rest, carried below the hock, the tip being raised. On the move, carried gaily curved over the back, with the point towards the nape, the withers, the back or the loin. In dogs with abundant coat, the tip may rest on the dorsal-lumbar region.

GAIT

Free and flowing, without covering a lot of ground; topline retained on the move. No sign of uneven movement.

FAULTS

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

- Skull: Flat or too domed, narrow
- Muzzle: Disproportion between skull and muzzle
- Eyes: Light, too almond-shaped, entropion, ectropion, prominent eyes
- Ears: Too short, with insufficient length of hair, ears folding back- wards (rose ear)
- Neck: Too short, too stuffy in shoulder, too slender
- Topline: Too arched, sway backed
- Croup: Horizontal, narrow
- Shoulder: Straight

- Limbs: Turned inwards or outwards, out at elbows; hocks wide set or too close, straight angulations
- Hair: Too short, too wavy, curly
- Pigmentation: Partially lacking or too light pigmentation of eyelids or lips, discoloured nose, with unpigmented areas.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Lack of type (insufficient breed characteristics which means that the animal on the whole does not sufficiently resemble other examples of the breed)
- Size and weight outside the requirements and tolerance of the standard
- Foreface: Bridge of nose convex
- Eyes: Bulging, with signs of dwarfism, too light, walleyes
- Ears: Pricked or semi-pricked
- Tail: Not reaching to hock, high set, completely curled (forming a tight ring), carried flat on the back or against the thighs, carried candle like, tailless
- Hair: Atypical, rightly curled, woolly, silky
- Colour: Heavily marked, any marking of a definite black
- Pigmentation: Total lack of pigment on eye rims, nose or lips
- Overshot or undershot mouth with lack of contact between the incisors, vertical gaping of the incisors
- Absence of teeth other than the PM1 or the M3s
- Aggressive or extremely shy specimen

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